City of Fullerton General Plan

REGIONAL COORDINATION

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REGIONAL COORDINATION

I. INTRODUCTION

0.1 Purpose

Many urban problems are increasingly regional in nature; their complex interdependencies defy conventional solutions. Issues such as poor air quality and traffic congestion do not respect local governmental boundaries. Regional problems demand regional solutions. This chapter serves to recognize the need to participate in and influence the plans and programs operating on a scale larger than the City of Fullerton.

0.2 Overview

Numerous federal, state, regional and county mandates directly affect Fullerton. Each is discussed in the Regional Coordination Element. They include:

- Congestion Management Program California voters approved Proposition 111, approved by California voters on June 5, 1990, which authorized a nine cent per gallon gas tax to fund statewide transportation improvements. The City must maintain and implement a Congestion Management Program (CMP) to qualify for this funding.
- Measure M City adoption of a Growth Management Element is required by Measure M in order to qualify for sales tax funds. This mandate was adopted by Orange County voters on November 6, 1990, and became effective on April 1, 1991. Funding for Measure M projects is derived from a one-half cent increase in the County's sales tax.
- Integrated Waste Management The Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) was passed by the legislature to address, on a statewide basis, the increasing volume of solid waste generated, diminishing landfill capacity and the potential adverse environmental impacts from landfill operations. Local waste management and recycling plans are required.
- Air Quality To achieve both federal and state standards, regional agencies the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) and the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)—have adopted a revised Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) with emission reduction targets extending until the year 2010. The Plan includes mandates for local governments to implement selected "control measures" as their contribution to the improvement of air quality.

There is a growing interdependence in the region. Communities share water, air, transportation systems, and open spaces. Yet there is more to the regional/local question than merely how to address regional mandates. It is also a matter of understanding how governance within the region is structured and what means will be used to deal with regional issues at the proper scale. Because local governments have the ability to belong to and participate in these larger organizations, they may also wield considerable influence with regional bodies. The City has been active in monitoring and, where possible, influencing federal, state, regional and county agencies and committees on a variety of issues which affect the City's interests.

2 BACKGROUND AND ISSUES

2.1 Overall Approach to Regional Coordination

During the early 1990s, local jurisdictions in Orange County formed a structure for countywide coordination. Through a tier of policy, executive and technical advisory groups, emerging issues such as congestion management and air quality improvement are addressed. Coordinated jointly by the Orange County Division of the League of California Cities and the County of Orange, this mechanism has enabled Cities to benefit from joint analysis, yet retain the ability to take individual policy positions as desired. Other regional planning agencies include the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) and the Southern California Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD).

2.2 Congestion Management Program

The Congestion Management Program (CMP) requires a program that analyzes the impacts of land use decisions on regional transportation systems and estimates the costs associated with mitigating those impacts. This includes a traffic level of service standard for the CMP Highway System. In Fullerton the system includes Orangethorpe Avenue, Imperial Highway, Beach Boulevard, Harbor Boulevard, and State College Boulevard. In addition, a Traffic Demand Management (TDM) ordinance must be adopted. Annual demonstration of integration and application of the CMP into the land use decision-making process is required in order to be eligible for new federal and state funding. Both the CMP and Measure M require the establishment of a seven-year Capital Improvement Program.

2.3 Measure M

Each jurisdiction must comply with Measure M growth management requirements in order to receive Measure M sales tax revenues for transportation improvements. The requirements include adoption of a General Plan Growth Management Element and participation in inter-jurisdictional forums. Consistency between the City's Circulation Element and the County Master Plan of Arterial Highways must also be demonstrated.

2.4 Air Quality

The Clean Air Act requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six pollutants. These standards are set by law at a level that protects public health and welfare and allows an adequate margin of safety. Areas exceeding the federal standards more than two times per year can be designated "non-attainment areas" under the Clean Air Act and are then subject to more stringent planning and pollution control requirements.

Under the 1990 amendment to the Clean Air Act, non-attainment areas are divided into five categories. "Marginal" or "moderate" violators only slightly exceed the NAAQS, whereas "serious," "severe," or "extreme" violators are much further above the standards. Areas designated "moderate" through "extreme" must adopt gradually tighter regulations. States with areas designated "moderate" or worse for ozone non-attainment are required to show a 3 percent per year reduction in emissions of volatile organic compounds.

Air quality in California is regulated by the California Air Resources Board (ARB), multi-county Air Quality Management Districts (AQMDs) and single-county Air Pollution Control Districts. The ARB is responsible for classifying air basins as attainment or non-attainment in accordance with the federal and state Clean Air Acts. The regional and local air quality agencies are primarily responsible for regulating stationary and indirect source emissions and for monitoring ambient pollutant concentrations. The SCAQMD is the AQMD for Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties. The area is referred to as the Southern California Air Basin (SCAB).

SCAB exceeds the state air quality standards for four of the six criteria pollutants. The basin is in compliance with the federal sulfur dioxide and lead standards, but ambient carbon monoxide, ozone and particulate levels reach exceed the standards. In 1992, various monitoring stations within the Basin exceeded the federal standard for ozone on 143 days, carbon monoxide on 31 days, and particulate matter on 4 days (79 days of observations). In addition, SCAB is the only area in the country that does not attain the federal nitrogen dioxide standard. In 1992, various monitoring stations within SCAB exceeded the federal nitrogen dioxide standard on two days. These air pollutants exceed the more stringent state ambient air quality standards by an even higher margin.

Under the California Clean Air Act, districts designated as non-attainment for state ambient air quality standards for ozone, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, or nitrogen dioxide were required to submit an Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) for attaining and maintaining state standards for these pollutants by the end of 1990. Districts which received or contributed to transported air pollutants were required to submit an attainment plan.

The AQMP prepared by the SCAQMD in 1991, assigns action responsibilities to a partnership of federal, state, and local governments. The local level accounts for 8 percent of the potential reduction in pollution. To accomplish this reduction, the AQMP requires local government to incorporate air quality policies, strategies and actions in general plans, land use regulatory systems, and administrative processes.

As of the writing of the 1994 General Plan, the final draft 1991 AQMP has been conditionally approved by the ARB along with a request for further data related to implementation. EPA has not yet taken action. The 1994 AQMP is currently being developed by the SCAQMD and SCAG.

Non-compliance with the requirements of the AQMP could result in the District or EPA preempting local control and implementing intrusive regulatory backstop measures or other control programs. Additionally, non-compliance reduces the ability of the region to meet its air quality goals.

To date, most efforts at improving air quality have relied on emission control devices and the development of cleaner fuel technologies. While these efforts have been successful in reducing emissions, the effect of population growth in a regional context

continues to undermine the gains. Efforts are increasingly directed at the relationship between growth, land use activities and transportation needs.

2.5 Waste Management

Specific programs and actions addressing waste management are found in the Regional Coordination Plan and Goals, Policies and Programs section of this element. An overview of key issues is provided below.

2.5.1 Solid Waste

AB 939 mandated a diversion of 1990 municipal solid waste landfill disposal tonnages by 25 percent by 1995, and 50 percent by 2000. The passage of AB 939 and companion legislation shifted solid waste planning and management for the first time to local jurisdictions. Each city and county unincorporated area was required to prepare a detailed Source Reduction and Recycling and Household Hazardous Waste Element to describe how the mandated diversion will be accomplished, including a program for the safe collection, recycling, treatment, and disposal of household hazardous wastes. Cities were also required to adopt and implement a Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

Estimates by the Orange County Integrated Waste Management Department indicate that Fullerton is diverting 7 percent of solid waste per year through voluntary municipal and business recycling and composting efforts as of 1993. These estimates indicate that the City is 18 percent short of the 1995 mandate and 43 percent short of the 2000 mandate for a 50 percent diversion of waste. While the AB 939 requirement for a 25 percent reduction in solid waste by 1995 is expected to be met, the 50 reduction by the year 2000 will be much more difficult. To a great extent, achieving the 50 percent target will rely on the success of green waste diversion programs.

MG Disposal and Dewey's Rubbish Service provide solid waste disposal service in the City. Fullerton College and California State University contract with Dewey's Rubbish Service for their solid waste disposal. The rest of the City is serviced by MG Disposal.

MG Disposal estimates that 149,355 tons of solid waste is generated yearly by the City. That amount is broken down into 66,575.5 tons (44.6%) residential, 37,731.1 (23.3%) commercial and 45,048.8 (30.2%) industrial.

Both MG Disposal and Dewey's Rubbish Service dispose of solid waste at the 678–acre Olinda Alpha Landfill, located in unincorporated territory near the City of Brea. The site serves as an integrated waste management facility where a variety of programs such as cogeneration, salvaging and materials recovery are conducted. The Olinda Alpha landfill was opened in August 1960 and is expected to be filled to capacity in 1997. If expanded, the site could gain in excess of 20 additional years of capacity.

2.5.2 Hazardous Waste

A material is hazardous when it exhibits corrosive, poisonous, flammable and/or reactive properties and has the potential to harm human health and/or the natural environment. Hazardous materials are generally used to produce products which enable a higher standard of living. For example, hazardous materials are used in products (e.g., household cleaners, industrial solvents, paint, etc.) and in the manufacturing of products (e.g., television sets, newspapers, plastic cups and computers). Hazardous wastes, on the other hand, are the chemical remains of hazardous materials which have no further intended use and which need treatment

and/or disposal. Storage, transport and disposal of these materials require careful and sound management practices.

Hazardous waste is generated by a multitude of uses, including manufacturing and service industries, small businesses, agriculture, hospitals, schools and households. In 1986, 114,000 tons of hazardous waste was generated in Orange County alone. It is projected that Orange County will generate over 226,000 tons of hazardous waste by the year 2000. Such alarming statistics have made hazardous waste management an important environmental issue for all communities.

2.5.3 Household Hazardous Waste

California law requires cities and counties to develop programs to address household hazardous waste under AB 2707, a companion bill to the Integrated Solid Waste Management Act (AB 939), and under the Tanner hazardous waste management planning legislation (AB 2948). AB 2707 requires that:

...each city shall prepare and adopt a household hazardous waste element which identifies a program for the safe collection, recycling, treatment, and disposal of hazardous wastes, as defined by Section 25117 of the Health and Safety Code, which are generated by households in the city and which should be separated from the solid waste stream (Chapter 3.5, Article 1, Section 41500, Public Resources Code).

Fullerton's Solid Waste Generation Study (SRRE Vol. II) found that less than one percent of the City's waste stream consisted of Household Hazardous Waste, which seems somewhat lower than estimates made for other localities across the nation.

2.6 Local Autonomy vs. Regional Control

Generally, existing federal, state, regional and county plans and programs do not threaten local control. They do impose standards which, when met, result in monetary gains and/or when unmet, may result in monetary penalties. The City is currently undertaking programs and activities to implement regional requirements and to take advantage of potential additional funding sources. The issue is how to position the City to retain and maximize local control in the face of existing and future regional mandates. The loss of local control is less of an issue than loss of potential revenue or the potential imposition of fines.

One significant instance where non-compliance would result in a potential loss of local autonomy is in the air quality realm. While the potential ramifications of non-compliance with the Air Quality Management Plan have not yet been tested, the potential for District "backstop" measures which would circumvent local land use powers appears to be real. A similar risk of loss of local autonomy is also possible under the forthcoming Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) in early 1994.

Another instance of potential loss of local autonomy is related to hazardous waste. If an application for a land use decision is approved or rejected by the City for an off-site multi-user hazardous waste facility project, the proponent or interested parties may appeal either decision to the State. Such appeals have occurred. However, given the State's apparent reluctance to overstep local control and the tangled appeal requirements, the appeals process has not yet threatened local land use authority.

3 REGIONAL COORDINATION PLAN

The Goals, Policies and Programs of the Regional Coordination Element, contained in the Element's last section, support the City's commitment to regional issues, including air quality, source reduction and recycling, household hazardous waste programs, implementing the Transportation Demand Management Ordinance, and conforming with Measure M and the Congestion Management Program. The thrust will be the continuation of the City's leadership role in order to influence regional decisions.

See Policies RC-1.1 and LU-1.7

The City has been and will continue to be active in monitoring and, where possible, influencing federal, state, regional, and county agencies and committees on a variety of issues which affect the City's interests. Specific program actions are discussed below.

3.1 Congestion Management Plan

Two relatively recent programs of considerable significance are reflected in the General Plan: the state-legislated Congestion Management Program (CMP) and the Countywide Growth Management Program (Measure M). Both programs operate countywide under the administration of the Orange County Transportation Authority (OCTA). Their requirements have been coordinated to a large degree and enable cities who qualify to receive state and Measure M funds for selected transportation system improvements. The City of Fullerton was among the first Orange County cities to qualify under these programs.

See Policies C-5.1 through 5.5

CMP activities include planning for future transit services, establishment of a Transportation Demand Ordinance and assessing traffic impact fees. Specific implementation programs for CMP and Measure M are found in Circulation Element Policies C-5.1 through C-5.5.

3.2 Air Quality

An underlying philosophy of the Fullerton General Plan is the relationship between land use, managed growth and transportation planning in order to meet air quality goals. The City has established several programs to address existing air quality problems and minimize the potential for high pollutant levels in the future. The programs are designed to contribute toward attainment of state and federal air quality standards, to create air quality sensitive planning and to expand alternative modes of transportation to the single-passenger automobile.

See Policy RC-2.1

Since air quality is a regional problem needing regional solutions, key programs involve monitoring the revisions to the Air Quality Management Plan and participating in countywide efforts to address air quality. Additional programs include promoting air quality, sensitive land use practices, reducing trips and vehicle miles traveled through walking, biking and transit programs, and participating in educational efforts and market-based approaches to clean air.

In addition, the City has joined with other cities in Orange County to develop a countywide strategy. Through the Countywide Air Quality Technical Assistance Program, air quality program guidance has been generated.

3.3 Waste Management

Waste management legislation requires cities to reduce reliance on landfills by enacting local waste reduction programs. The City Council adopted the Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) and the Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE) of the General Plan on January 21, 1992. These elements have been incorporated into the Regional Coordination Element of 1994 General Plan.

3.3.1 Solid Waste

With a baseline established in 1990 state law requires the City to divert 25 percent of its solid waste stream by 1995 and 50 percent by the year 2000. The City currently has several diversion programs in place to accomplish this goal. Existing and future programs include modifications to the waste disposal rate structure for residences and businesses and a mixed waste processing system, where all solid waste disposed in the City is processed through a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF). The City will also to coordinate with the County of Orange to provide adequate disposal service, and to participate in the County's Special Wastes Diversion program.

See Policy RC-5.1

3.3.2 Hazardous Waste

The Orange County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (HWMP) was developed in response to federal mandates. State legislation requires local jurisdictions to incorporate provisions of the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan into their local plans and processes. The City of Fullerton's General Plan incorporates by reference the entire County Hazardous Waste Management Plan dated June, 1991.

See Policies RC-3.1 through 3.4

Appropriate sections of the County Plan are also incorporated into the goals, policies and programs of the Regional Coordination Element. The policies integrate hazardous waste and land use planning and include environmental and business license activities, data gathering, educational programs, and coordination with all districts and agencies in the transport, collection, storage, and treatment of hazardous wastes. Programs also define emergency response functions of the City. The City also contributes to the operating funds of hazardous waste programs, processing facilities, and is considering local land use policies, permit processes and siting criteria for offsite hazardous waste management facilities.

3.3.3 Household Hazardous Waste

The Fullerton Household Hazardous Waste Element was adopted by the City on January 21, 1992, and has been incorporated into the 1994 General Plan. Policies and programs address the City's participation in the County Household Hazardous Waste Program to meet the requirements of AB 2707. This includes coordination with the County for the use of the permanent household hazardous waste collection center in Anaheim; participating in County screening procedures to identify possible illegal dumping of hazardous waste; providing support to the County to investigate, facilitate and implement household hazardous waste source reduction and recycling; and participating in an extensive public information and education campaign. At the City level, the City's Development Services Department coordinates and monitors Fullerton's participation in the County household hazardous waste program.

The City's approach to treatment and reduction of household hazardous waste involves development of programs and methods for reducing, collecting, recycling and disposal of household hazardous waste generated within its jurisdiction. The City is also committed to the funding of these activities. Such activities include the participation in

See Policies RC-4.1 and 4.2

a multi-jurisdictional Used-oil Collection Program; the Orange County Integrated Waste Management Department Waste Exchange and Collection Program and continued use of the County's existing public information and educational programs, including operation of the toxics hotline, informational mailings, distribution of videos prepared by the Orange County Fire Department and presentations to local community groups and schools.

4 REGIONAL COORDINATION GOALS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Editor's Note: The goals, policies and programs are annotated to show the reader where changes have been made as a result of the Update. Regular text is from the 1981 plan. Italicized policies and programs text represents changes made during initial phases of the Update when 1981 goals and policies were being reviewed. Bold text comes from Council-approved Issue Paper recommendations, and contains new goals, policies and programs which respond directly to concerns identified during the Update.

The Regional Coordination Element also contains policies which appear in other Elements. The Element of origin is noted for these policies in the right-hand margin.

Overall Approach

Goal RC-1:

A leadership position on regional issues influencing the design, implementation and monitoring of regional plans and programs.

Policy RC-1.1 To develop solutions to regional problems above merely satisfying minimum regional mandates.

Regional Coordination

Purpose:

- 1. Demonstrate that local government can effectively tackle regional problems.
- 2. Influence the development, implementation and monitoring of regional plans and programs.
- 3. Satisfy regional mandates.

- a. Continue existing commitments including:
- Monitoring proposed revisions to the Air Quality Management Plan;
- Participating in countywide efforts to address air quality;
- Implementing the Source Reduction and Recycling Element and the Household Hazardous Waste Element;
- Implementing the Transportation Demand Ordinance and the Growth Management Element; and
- Conforming with Measure M and Congestion Management Program requirements.
 - b. Consider rejoining SCAG.
 - c. Consider formation of an Orange County Council of Governments.
 - d. Participate in League of Cities Sacramento lobbying efforts.

Policy LU-1.7 Work closely with Federal, State, regional and local agencies to ensure that objectives common to the City, its neighbors and larger communities of interest are furthered.

LAND USE: Regional Coordination

Purpose:

- 1. Protect the City's interests with regard to multi-jurisdictional programs.
- 2. Promote the City's interest in air quality, transportation, waste management and growth management issues of regional relevance.
- 3. Increase communications between jurisdictions.
- Conserve public resources by sharing the costs of programs with other jurisdictions where feasible.

Programs:

- Participation in appropriate municipal associations and organizations at the subarea, countywide, regional and statewide levels.
- b. Staff review and comment on issues under consideration by Federal, State regional or local agencies which are likely to affect Fullerton.
- c. Notification of neighboring jurisdictions when applicable.

Policy CS-2.7 Cooperate with surrounding cities and other agencies to provide community services.

COMMUNITY SERVICES: Regional Coordination

Purpose:

- 1. Avoid a duplication of services.
- 2. Maximize the use of facilities and programs on a regional basis.
- Obtain and fully utilize appropriate Federal, State, and regional services and funds.

Programs:

- Joint meetings with the staff of nearby cities and agencies to plan the delivery of community services.
- b. Regular exchange and utilization of information with other agencies.
- c. Joint-use agreements with schools, colleges, sports leagues, other cities and agencies.
- d. Preparation and submission of appropriate funding proposals, jointly or unilaterally.

Policy CS-3.3 Cooperate with other public and private agencies to improve library services.

COMMUNITY SERVICES:

Purpose:

Regional Library Coordination

- 1. Utilize library resources of other agencies, jurisdictions and industries.
- 2. Develop mutually beneficial joint library extension services and facilities.
- Utilize appropriate federal, state, county, and regional services, collections and funds.

Programs:

- a. Participation in inter-library loan and reference functions in cooperation with other libraries and networks.
- b. Direct access and universal borrowing privileges for Fullerton residents at other public libraries.
- c. Joint meetings with the staffs of other agencies to exchange information and improve the delivery of library services.
- d. Joint use agreements with schools, colleges, industries, and other cities and agencies for library extension services and facilities.
- e. Preparation and submission of appropriate funding proposals.

Air Quality

Goal RC-2: An environment with clean air.

Policy RC-2.1 Participate In regional efforts to improve air quality.

Air Quality Strategy

Purpose:

- 1. Attain State/federal ambient air quality standards as soon as possible.
- Create development patterns which help reduce emissions from automobiles.
- 3. Increase mobility and local air quality throughout the City by enhancing transit, ridesharing, bicycle and pedestrian opportunities.
- 4. Identify how to protect persons and sensitive receptors most likely to be affected during an emergency episode.

- a. Implementation of selected air quality measures identified for local government based on consideration of feasibility, cost/benefit analysis and regional mandates.
- b. Implementation of the City's Emergency Episode Plan as necessary.

- c. Incorporation of conditions on project approvals to promote alternative modes of transportation, energy efficiency and low emission construction practices.
- d. Intensification of areas in the city adjacent to the Fullerton Transportation Center and the Fullerton Park-N-Ride.
- e. Support mixing of land uses.
- f. Participation in carpool matching services.
- g. Adoption of a modified work week for City employees where feasible.
- h. Encourage reduction in the number of trips and miles driven by City employees and residents.
- Support the use of bicycles by provision of safe and efficient bicycle routes, and parking facilities at all major destinations in Fullerton.
- j. Enhancement of public transit services and availability of public transit to all segments of the community.
- k. Educational activities and talks to the public and to employees.
- I. Continue to work with the County and other local governments to develop a coordinated response, including implementation of selected Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) control measures. Possible strategies include:
- Flexible, incremental parking management strategy, phased over time:
- Regional/subregional approach to truck rescheduling and rerouting;
- Market incentives/disincentives including congestion pricing, emission fees/taxes through annual automobile registration, enforcement of vehicle emission standards through roadside testing, and attendant fines for tampering/non-compliance;
- Prioritization of vehicle trip reductions over vehicle miles travelled reduction.
 - m. Continue to monitor and evaluate Air Quality Management Plan (AQMD) control measures, performance standards and monitoring methods. Incorporate AQMD consistency criteria once released by the District.
 - n. Encourage competition for public transit such as mini-buses and jitneys.
 - o. Continue to monitor and review proposed AQMD rules and regulations, and take exception to those that will adversely affect local businesses.

- p. Require cost/benefit analysis of proposed control measures.
- q. Identify current and potential future CO₂ "hotspots" and mitigate if possible.

Hazardous Waste Management

Goal RC-3: Protect the health and welfare of the public and quality of the environment, through safe and efficient management of hazardous wastes.

Policy RC-3.1 Ensure that Fullerton hazardous waste management activities are in compliance with State and Federal laws and regulations, while maintaining local control in decision-making.

Coordination of Hazardous Waste Management Activities

Purpose:

- 1. Assist federal, state and local agencies responsible for clean-up of existing hazardous waste disposal sites.
- 2. Aid in management planning and emergency response.

- a. Obtain complete and accurate information on the identity, volume, location and management methods of all hazardous wastes generated, handled, stored, treated, transported and disposed of in Orange County.
- b. Continued participation in Southern California Hazardous Waste Management Authority efforts to provide regional hazardous waste management.
- Incorporate review of hazardous waste issues into City planning, environmental review, and business license processes.
- d. Continue implementation and enforcement of local hazardous materials disclosure ordinances and AB 2185 to maintain up-to-date information about the types, quantities and locations of hazardous materials and wastes and to plan related emergency hazardous incident response activities in Orange County.
- e. Establish an on-going program to share and standardize hazardous waste data among agencies and inter-departmentally.
- f. Continue to administer and enforce State regulations for hazardous substances stored in underground storage tanks.
- g. Coordinate with sanitation districts, water districts, and special districts responsible for administration and enforcement of waste discharge permit requirements.
- h. Continue to coordinate with Federal and State authorities in hazardous waste

transportation, and investigate additional local activities to address transport safety.

i. Continue to coordinate and provide emergency response for spills, illegal dumping, and other incidents involving hazardous materials and waste.

Policy RC-3.2 Ensure adequate public information and active participation in hazardous waste management decisions.

Purpose:

- 1. Education of Fullerton industry, business, and citizens regarding safe hazardous waste management practices.
- 2. Enforce proper hazardous waste handling, storage and disposal techniques through educational programs.
- 3. Encourage local private industry responsibility for hazardous waste management.

Programs:

- a. Establish and maintain an information clearinghouse and education program to provide information on safe hazardous waste management practices.
- b. Inform the public of illegal or threatened illegal discharges of hazardous waste that are likely to cause substantial injury to public health or safety.

Policy RC-3.3 Utilize the regional fair share facility needs assessment and facility siting criteria in considering sites for hazardous waste management facilities.

Purpose:

- Contribute to the provision for sufficient and appropriate treatment and transfer facilities to accommodate and manage Fullerton's fair share of the hazardous waste management burden, in accordance with identified facility needs and public safety considerations.
- 2. Encourage private sector development of needed hazardous waste management facilities.

Programs:

- a. Develop and adopt City provisions which establish local land use policies/siting criteria, and permit processes for the siting of offsite hazardous waste management facilities.
- b. Conduct a site screening and selection process to identify areas and sites appropriate for hazardous waste management facilities.

Public Information

See also the following Chapters:

- Implementation
- Community Health and Safety

Hazardous Waste Facility Siting

Policy RC-3.4 Encourage and promote practices and technologies that will, in order of priority:

Hazardous Waste Technologies

- Reduce the use of hazardous substances and the generation of hazardous wastes at their source;
- Recover and recycle the remaining waste for reuse;
- Treat those wastes not amenable to source reduction or recycling so that the environment and community health are not harmed by their ultimate release or disposal.

Purpose:

- 1. Eliminate Fullerton dependence on direct offsite land disposal through the use of proven and safe hazardous waste management technologies including source reduction, resource recovery, recycling and treatment.
- 2. Provide for the safe and efficient collection, treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes from small quantity business and household generators in Fullerton.
- Provide for efficient and safe hazardous waste emergency incident response in Fullerton.

- a. Continue to implement programs to promote the reduction of hazardous waste generation and provide onsite alternatives to offsite treatment and disposal.
- b. Participate in the development of a program to address the hazardous waste management needs of small quantity generators in the business sector.
- c. Participate in the development and implementation of an ongoing County program to assist the collection and disposal of household hazardous waste.
- d. Continue to assist State efforts for clean up of existing hazardous waste disposal sites.

Household Hazardous Waste

Goal RC-4:

Provide a means for Fullerton residents to safely dispose of household hazardous waste.

Policy RC-4.1 Increase the amount of unused Household Hazardous Waste that is collected, recycled and/or reused.

Safe Collection, Reuse and Recycling

Purpose:

1. Reduce the amount of household hazardous waste generated by the City.

Programs:

- a. Participate in the California Integrated Waste Management Board (IWMB) waste exchange program for useable products such as paints, cleaning products, and gardening products.
- b. Participate in the County's Household Hazardous Waste Plan.
- Enforce the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan through ordinance adoption.
- d. Investigate the feasibility of a pick-up-at-the-door collection program for those residents who are unable to bring their household hazardous waste to collection facilities.
- e. Continue to direct residents to utilize the County's permanent household hazardous waste facilities in Anaheim, Huntington Beach, Irvine and San Juan Capistrano.
- f. Participate in the multi-jurisdictional Used-Oil Collection Program.

Policy RC-4.2 Decrease the amount of household hazardous waste generated in the City of Fullerton.

Reduction in Household Hazardous Waste Generation

Purpose:

- 1. Remain current on Household Hazardous Waste regulatory requirements and management methods.
- 2. Reduce disposal to the County's permanent household hazardous waste facilities, as well as public information and education programs.

- a. Continue to use questionnaires to monitor the participation of residents in the Household Hazardous Waste Program.
- b. Identify schools, civic organizations and neighborhood groups in the City of Fullerton as targets for public education efforts.
- c. Investigate incentive mechanisms to encourage source reduction and increase participation rates in collection programs.

- d. Monitor annual results of the County load check program. Work with its franchised hauler to identify and warn violators where residents are illegally disposing of household hazardous waste.
- e. Monitor the development of permanent household hazardous waste collection facilities by the County of Orange and the adequacy of these facilities to meet the needs of Fullerton residents.
- f. Intensify local distribution of promotional and educational materials.
- g. In concert with the IMWD, monitor state and federal legislation about household hazardous waste.
- h. Encourage voluntary initiatives or legislation that would decrease the toxicity of household products sold in Orange County and place more responsibility on product manufacturers to pay disposal costs.

Solid Waste Management

Goal RC-5:

Manage the City's solid waste stream through source reduction, recycling and composting, transformation and landfilling.

Policy RC-5.1 Reduce the amount of solid waste disposal in landfills 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by the year 2000.

Solid Waste Reduction

Purpose:

- 1. Meet the solid waste diversion targets established in AB 939.
- 2. Educate Fullerton residents of the need to divert solid waste from landfills and provide information on methods of source reduction, recycling and composting.

- a. Establish mechanisms which support a mixed waste processing system to divert as much as possible of the solid waste stream through processing at a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF).
- b. Implement modifications to the waste disposal rate structure by establishing variable can rates or other unit pricing systems.
- c. Lobby the state for fees, taxes, and tax credits to foster source reduction.
- d. Provide technical assistance, education and promotion relating to backyard composting, waste exchanges and waste auditing.
- e. Participate in Orange County's Special Wastes Diversion Program.

f. Structure City waste management operations so that green and wood waste can be processed at a MRF.

Growth and Traffic Management

Goal RC-6: A roadway network which supports existing and future land uses with minimal levels of traffic congestion.

Policy RC-6.1 Land use and traffic capacity shall be balanced, so that existing and future development can be supported by the roadway network at traffic LOS no worse than LOS D (with reasonable exceptions in order to preserve City character).

CIRCULATION: Traffic LOS and Related Programs

Purpose:

- 1. Ensure needed traffic improvements are planned, funded, phased, and constructed as development proceeds.
- 2. Comply with Measure M and Congestion Management mandates.
- Ensure careful consideration of City character consistent with the Vision Statement and Land Use Elements.
- 4. Provide a cooperative process with neighboring communities to implement regionally needed traffic improvements.

- a. Ongoing planning for future land use growth and corresponding traffic improvements, with careful consideration of City character consistent with the Vision Statement and Land Use Element.
- b. Establish a comprehensive traffic impact fee program and other programs/actions to provide funding for needed traffic improvements.
- c. Establish comprehensive traffic phasing and implementation/ construction programs to ensure traffic improvement implementation.
- d. Establish an annual monitoring program to provide information necessary for planning, phasing and construction programs.
- e. Participation with inter-jurisdictional groups to plan traffic improvements of regional significance.