



60 Years of Service, Stewardship, Sustainability

# Annual Report

2010-2011



Monterey Regional  
Waste Management District

*Message from the General Manager*



## The Best Solid Waste System in North America, Reflecting on 60 Years of Service and Success

The District is commemorating 60 years of service to the local community during our FY 11-12 fiscal year. Only six decades ago waste was routinely deposited on nearby sand dunes, burned and the ash buried on site. This private enterprise was reportedly overrun by rats and posed a health menace not to mention an eyesore in close proximity to the Monterey Bay.

Local cities got together back then and petitioned the County Board of Supervisors to find a solution. In response, the District was created and tasked with responsibility for managing the Peninsula's waste by establishing a sanitary landfill to replace the old "dumps" then in operation.

In the intervening years, our Board and staff have considered numerous technologies and strategies to reduce waste and conserve resources. Some of these were experimental, unproven and deemed too risky while others were practical and low cost. Whether it was the decision to start recycling cardboard in 1953, establish a glass recycling drop-off program in 1975, or begin salvaging reusable goods for resale in 1991, our strategy begins with a practical idea and builds incrementally on success and lessons learned.

Our approach was validated in 1998 when the District was nationally recognized by the leading industry trade association as the Best Solid Waste System in North America. The facilities we operate today provide the essential community infrastructure for waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and safe disposal.

The recent passage of new state legislation, AB 341, established a 75% diversion goal for California by 2020, the highest in the nation. This will usher in new programs and require more recycling from apartment buildings and commercial businesses. We will all play a part in reducing waste and conserving resources to meet this goal.

Our programs and facilities have evolved under the stewardship of our governing Board, a knowledgeable and experienced staff, and a strategic plan that guides our efforts. Looking to the future, we will explore new partnership opportunities to build upon our foundation while developing the next generation of programs and facilities to reduce waste, refurbish and reuse, boost recycling, convert more of what is now considered "waste" into energy, and to generally landfill less.

William Merry, General Manager



# MRWMD Employees

The District would like to recognize our entire staff for their dedication and service.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Years Employed</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Years Employed</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Years Employed</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Years Employed</i>	
<b>General Manager/ District Engineer</b>		<b>Landfill Gas</b>		<b>Materials Recovery Facility cont.</b>		<b>Safety</b>		
William M. Merry, P.E., B.C.E.E.	25	Ernie Mangubat	22	Estela Cerna	11	Jack Cook	15	
<b>Assistant General Manager</b>		<b>Last Chance Mercantile</b>		Armando Escareno		<b>Scale</b>		
Tim Flanagan	6	Mario Van Cleave	15	Veronica Lepe	11	Gene Green	21	
<b>Accounting</b>		Gilberto Najera		2	Clara Ortiz	11	Jeannette Pagan	20
Tina Reid	23	<b>Materials Recovery Facility</b>		Francisco Ponce-Torres	11	Sabrina Encallado	13	
Rosemary Perez	10	Bertha Perez	15	Sten Strandberg	11	Jessica Arreola	6	
Chuck Rees	7	Glen Evett	13	Raul Zamudio	10	Tanya Lewis	6	
Liz Calcagno	5	Beatriz Zepeda	13	Marco Corona	9	Josie Ventura	6	
Lynette Mooneyham	5	Molly Beasley	11	Israel Hernandez	9	<b>Shop</b>		
<b>Administration</b>		Pompey Morales	11	Sergio Morales	9	Rodney Barber	19	
Rich Norton	23	Chad Mauzey	10	Jose Reynoso	9	Martin Renteria	18	
Becky Aguilar	19	Nancy Novoa	10	Clemente Alvarez	8	George Sayre	17	
Sonia Haro	5	Jessie Gonzales	8	Jeaneva Fresquez	8	Victor Aguillon	11	
Amber Watson	5	Christina Harris	8	Genaro Jaurieta	8	Jesse Marron	11	
<b>Engineering</b>		Petra Lozano	5	Clementina Ventura	8	Frank Patague	11	
Rick Shedden, P.E.	23	David Sawyer	5	Jose Luis Felix	6	Israel Mendoza	9	
<b>Household Hazardous Waste Collection</b>		Holly Yanez	5	Francisco Garcia	6	Ron Mooneyham	5	
Jimmy Perez	10	David Solorio	1	Tim Heinle	6	Jose Tavares	5	
Abram Meza	9	<b>Materials Recovery Facility</b>		Antonio Moreno	6	<b>Site</b>		
James Morris	5	Eric Sanico	20	Eva Vasquez	6	Curtis Marshall	16	
Josh Rivera	5	Sal Delgado	18	Dora Crescencio	5	Richard Petitt	16	
<b>Information Systems</b>		Ed Radie	18	Ken Harder	5	Tino Cruz	15	
Don Prescott	18	Baldo Trujillo	18	Delfino Nunez	5	John Stevens (Ret.)	15	
<b>Landfill</b>		Harry Hunzie	15	Yolanda Palacio	5	Beverly Morris	14	
Ed Lopez (Ret.)	21	Tony Diaz	14	<b>MRF - Maintenance</b>		Ted Melicia	12	
Randy Evanger	19	Ed Kalisz	14	Luis Cazares	12	Mel Campa	6	
Chauncey Hendley	17	Leo Martinez Jr.	14	David Reyes	10	Alex Montejano	9	
Rupe Chaffin	15	Marino Dominguez	13	Efrain Lopez	9	Victor Perez	9	
Jon Houck	10	Froylan Hernandez	13	Leo Martinez Sr.	9	Regina Santa Cruz	5	
Tom Rice	8	Javier Ayala	12	David Wanzong	9	Mark Del Rosario	3	
Scott Curry	6	Hortencia Fernandez	12	Heriberto Carrasco	8	Jose Marquez	1	
		Francisco Solorio	12	Sergio Almanza	5	Kirk Bennett	<1	
		Clyde Walkup	12	<b>Public Education</b>		Martin Jaramillo	<1	
		Fernando Becerril	11	Kimberle Herring	5			
		Maria Becerril	11	Jeff Lindenthal	5			



# A 60 Year Timeline of the Monterey

The establishment of the MRWMD 60 years ago marked the beginning of public ownership of a disposal site serving the Monterey Peninsula. Historical footnotes reveal themes that still resonate today including strategies to finance operations and Board consideration of appropriate programs and emerging technologies.

The past six decades have seen the development of industry-leading resource recovery programs that have proven cost effective and a model for other communities.



## February 1961

Board agrees to purchase 570 acre Breschini family site north of Marina and votes to levy property taxes (\$.05 on every \$100 of assessed valuation) to fund purchase and operation.



## 1900

At the turn of the 20th century ocean dumping was not uncommon.

## October 1, 1951

The Monterey County Board of Supervisors creates the Monterey Peninsula Garbage and Refuse Disposal District to site a sanitary landfill to replace the old dumps then in operation.



## November 23, 1965

First load of waste received at the Monterey Peninsula Landfill. Board directs that in all correspondence the facility shall be called a "disposal site" not a "dump".



## 1920

A privately owned dump began accepting waste on a bluff above the beach in what is now Sand City.

## September 1952

District Board leases interim Laguna Seca site until a permanent facility can be found. Disposal fees based on \$.02 per capita plus \$2.25 for all garbage truckloads.

## December 1953

Board approves salvaging of cardboard.



## August 1956

County Planning Commission approves an incinerator (claimed to be smokeless) near Seaside. District Board requests bids for incineration and composting systems and later rejects all bids to renew intensive effort to purchase a permanent disposal site to solve Peninsula's refuse problem.

## January 1974

Loads outside District boundaries charged a 50% surcharge.

## 1940

The County Health Officer reports that the beach dump "constitutes a health menace" and that the owner should "clean up the dump by poisoning the rats and covering refuse with two feet of soil."

## October 1958

Monterey Herald reports that "District dump a model for other communities in state".



## 1975

Pilot glass recycling project in Carmel is successful and recycling bins are placed near Pacific Grove and Monterey fire stations.

3 1900 1920 1940 1950

1960

1970

# Regional Waste Management District



**1982**  
One of the first curbside recycling programs in the nation established in Carmel-by-the-Sea with State grant funding. District provides collection truck and processed recyclables.

**October 26, 1991**  
First "flea market and auction" of salvaged "Last Chance Mercantile" goods held in conjunction with District's 40th anniversary.



**2001**  
Charlie Benson Lane paved with rubberized asphalt. Approximately 4,000 tires recycled.



**March 1993**  
Last Chance Mercantile is open the first Saturday of every month, one of the first resale stores in the solid waste industry. By Fall of '94, store is open every Friday and Saturday.

**January 2002**  
All cities within the District achieve state mandate of 50 percent recycling.



**1983**  
Board of Supervisors approves annexation of Moss Landing, Castroville, Big Sur, Corral de Tierra, Laguna Seca, San Benancio, Toro Park, Carmel Highlands and Carmel Valley to District.  
  
First landfill-gas-powered engine generator begins producing electricity for sale to PG&E.

**1996**  
District contributes \$250,000 to help clean up the old Sand City dumpsite.  
  
May: \$9.6 million 100,000 sq ft Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) opens. Designed to process "mixed waste" to recover salvageable items, wood, metal, concrete, etc. By 2011, MRF has diverted 1.1 million tons from landfill disposal through recycling and reuse.  
  
October: new Last Chance Mercantile store opens on a 9 acre parcel obtained from Dole Fresh Vegetables Co. Customers encouraged to "drop (reusable donations rather than throw them away) and shop".



**August 2006**  
Board waives fee on electronic waste recycling as State recycling fee on electronics takes effect allowing District to recover cost.

**1985**  
Board approved sale of 100 acres for construction of regional sewer treatment plant. Onsite composting, concrete and asphalt recycling begins.



**1986**  
District sponsors first Toxic Waste Disposal Day for household toxics drop-off.

**2008**  
The District begins food scrap compost program.



**1987**  
Legislation by Assemblyman Sam Farr (former board member and now Congressman) allows District to change its name to Monterey Regional Waste Management District.  
  
Household toxics collection facility opens, one of the first in the US.



**1997**  
"Small Planet" garden opens. Today, more than 1,300 elementary students tour the District each year and enjoy a "zero waste lunch" in the garden.

**1998**  
District recognized as "Best Integrated Solid Waste Management System in North America" by SWANA. First recycled art contest held, sculptures created can still be seen around the site.

# FY 2010-2011 Board Highlights



## March 2010

District implements a bird abatement program at the landfill utilizing a licensed falconer.

## August 2010

A 15-year agreement with Green Waste Recovery (GWR) is approved to dispose of residual waste originating from GWR Recovery facilities in San Jose and Santa Clara County for \$21.50 per ton. The agreement guarantees the District \$1.6 million annually.

## September 2010

The Board approves Memoranda of Understanding in support of the Regional Water Project and Salinas Valley Water Project. The District will develop capacity to supply renewable energy to the projects.

## October 2010

The Board votes to reduce scheduled increases to the Solid Waste tipping fee from \$5.00 to \$0.75 per ton and the Green Waste tipping fee from \$3.00 to \$0.50 per ton. Rates effective 1/1/11 will be \$47.00 per ton for Solid Waste and \$23.00 per ton for Green Waste.

## November 2010

The annual audit for FY 2009-10 was reviewed and accepted by the Board. Operating revenues were \$516,692 above budget, and with strong controls on discretionary expenditures and deferral of capital purchases, the District ended the FY with net operating income of \$672,547 and a decrease in cash of \$280,108 compared to a budgeted decrease of \$899,500. The District received a “clean” audit, the highest level assurance that an agency can receive from an auditor.

## January 2011

The Final “Alternative Funding and Franchising Arrangements Action Plan” was provided to the Board. Staff provided the Board with a color-defined chart depicting short and long-term options in priority order that increase revenue, increase diversion, and support the generation of renewable power. The short-term action plan includes five key initiatives: 1) Develop program/facility plan; 2) Develop model franchise agreement; 3) Amend schedule of fees; 4) Research external funding opportunities, and; 5) Continue development of the District site as a green energy park.

The Board authorized a Scope of Work from HF&H Consultants to develop a model franchise agreement which will establish the framework for programs, facilities and services between the member agencies, the franchise hauler(s), and the District; and would establish the commitment of materials for the financing of programs and facilities. The work is anticipated to be completed by mid-2011 and will provide the member agencies with an up-to-date model franchise agreement for their consideration.

## January 2011

Board authorizes selection of a consultant to develop a model franchise agreement for local city use in updating and procuring waste and recycling collection services when current agreements expire in 2015.

## February 2011

The General Manager was authorized to execute an amendment to the Green Waste Recovery disposal agreement increasing the annual guaranteed tonnage from 75,000 to 125,000 tons and reduce the disposal fee by \$0.50 per ton for tonnage over 125,000 tons, to \$20.50 per ton. The amendment extends the term from 15 years to 20 years and allows for the annual acceptance of 30,000 tons of alternate daily cover at a disposal fee of \$12.00 per ton. These amendments are anticipated to produce \$1.1 million in guaranteed additional annual revenue.

The Board awarded a contract to Vector Engineering of Grass Valley, CA in the amount of \$142,878 to provide engineering services related to design and construction of the liner for the next landfill module to be constructed during 2012.

The General Manager participated in the UN Conference on Building Partnerships for Moving towards Zero Waste, held in Tokyo, Japan, February 16-18, 2011.



## May 2011

CRV Beverage Container Buy Back Center opens.

## May 2011

As part of the state required Five Year Review of the MRWMD Solid Waste Facility Permit, the Board adopted an addendum to the 2004 Mitigated Negative Declaration, an updated Joint Technical Document for the Monterey Peninsula Landfill, Materials Recovery Facility, and Biosolids and Food Waste Composting Operations, and an updated Preliminary Closure and Postclosure Maintenance Plan. The revised permit increases daily tonnage limits and extends the site life from year 2107 to 2166.

# Board of Directors

Our nine-member Board includes a representative from each of the municipalities within the District boundaries, one to represent unincorporated Monterey County within the District, and a “director-at-large” representing the Pebble Beach Community Services District. Board Members are appointed for four-year terms.



**Leo Laska, Chair**  
Pebble Beach  
*Appointed January 2004*



**Sue McCloud, Vice Chair**  
Carmel-by-the-Sea  
*Appointed May 1998*



**Gary Bales**  
Pacific Grove  
*Appointed April 1969*



**David Pendergrass**  
Sand City  
*Appointed July 1999*



**Libby Downey**  
Monterey  
*Appointed January 2007*



**Bruce Delgado**  
Marina  
*Appointed February 2009*



**Ian Oglesby**  
Seaside  
*Appointed January 2009*



**Jane Parker**  
Monterey County  
*Appointed January 2009*



**Dennis Allion**  
Del Rey Oaks  
*Appointed January 2011*



**Rob Wellington**  
Legal Counsel  
*Since 1973*

## Mission Statement

It is our mission to provide the highest quality, cost-efficient, integrated waste management services to the greater Monterey Peninsula, while preserving our environment and protecting public health through the reduction, reuse, recycling, and safe disposal of our wastestream.

# The Last Chance Mercantile



During the early years of the District, reusable items trucked out with the trash got buried in the landfill. The passage of the California Integrated Waste Management Act in 1989 provided additional incentive for the District to consider new methods of reducing, reusing, and recycling waste received from the greater Monterey Peninsula region.

The Last Chance Mercantile took root in 1991 by re-purposing an old building once used for maintenance and storage by a flower bulb growing operation. Staff considered calling the program the

“second chance mercantile” but ultimately it was named the “last chance” because anything that didn’t sell would wind up in the landfill. The Last Chance Mercantile name stuck and the first sales event was an auction, followed by monthly sales, which evolved into a part-time store, and eventually the six day per week operation it is today.

A new 8,000 square foot Last Chance Mercantile building was opened for business in October 1996. The facility is located on a nine-acre parcel obtained just three years before from Dole Fresh Vegetables Co. in exchange for use of the landfill access road.

From the beginning, the District did not want to compete with charitable resale shops in the community. They have the advantage of convenient locations in town close to the population. Staff learned that it was convenient, however, for customers to deliver reusable goods, recyclables, hazardous materials, electronic waste, and trash in one trip to one location.

Today, a trip out to the District isn’t complete without a stop at the Last Chance Mercantile. Over the years, it has become famous in the solid waste industry while earning a colorful reputation in the local community for an eclectic and ever-changing array of used goods with bargain bin prices.





# Household Hazardous Waste

The District's Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) collection program began in 1985 with waste screening to remove and properly manage hazardous waste found in mixed refuse. It quickly expanded in 1986 to serve residents with periodic mobile collection events that were among the first to be held in California. While successful, mobile events were expensive to produce and led the District to establish the first permanent facility in Monterey County to collect and manage hazardous materials in 1987.

A new state-of-the-art permanent facility was designed, built and opened in 1996. Over the last 15 years, the program has seen continued growth in customer turn-ins and material tonnage collection, from 89,250 pounds of hazardous material turn-ins in 1991 to more than 1.2 million pounds last year. Experience gained from waste screening and mobile collection events all contributed to the design and utilization of the District HHW collection facility.

Many of the materials turned in to the HHW collection program are still in good, usable condition. In 1990, in partnership with the Last Chance Mercantile, a hazardous material "drop and swap" reuse program was added which has been instrumental in keeping HHW processing and disposal costs low. Such items include: household cleaners, automotive products, latex and oil-based paints, stains, paint thinners and strippers. Instead of shipping them to a costly hazardous waste treatment or disposal facility, the District strives to return the usable products back to the community. District staff inspects each item and assesses it for potential reuse. The products that are reusable are then made available to the public for free. Today, approximately 50% of the materials turned in to the HHW collection program are reused by our customers which not only saves the expense of purchasing new products, it also conserves resources by using them up instead of throwing them away.



## FY 10-11 HHW Collection Summary

	(in lbs)
Televisions, Computers	535,631
Latex paint	196,174
Other electronic waste	149,152
Motor oil & filters	71,179
Flammable liquids/solids	58,656
Oil base paint	55,591
Car batteries	41,696
Household Batteries	21,864
Corrosive	19,233
Fluorescent Lamps	17,685
Poisons	16,504
Aerosol /propane	15,576
Other HHW waste	12,147
Antifreeze	9,069
Oxidizer	2,231
Oil filters	2,035
Acid	1,968
PCB	1,541
Medical waste	599
Reactive and explosive	144
Mercury	73
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,228,748</b>



# Materials Recovery Facility Recycling Program



The Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) opened in April of 1996. The \$9.6 million facility was designed and built in response to the AB 939 mandate requiring California cities and counties to reduce their waste by 50% by the year 2000. Since it opened, the MRF has diverted more than 1.1 million tons of recyclable and reusable materials from landfill disposal. As a result, member jurisdictions have enjoyed some of the highest diversion levels in the State.

The MRF is a publicly-owned community infrastructure for waste processing, recycling and reuse. This

95,000 square foot facility complements the residential curbside and business recycling programs operated locally by Monterey City Disposal Service and Waste Management Inc. (Carmel-Marina Disposal). On average, the MRF diverts 50% of the incoming mixed waste through reuse and recycling. If you add source separated green and wood waste, the facility diverts 60% or more of the tonnage received each month. Unlike residential and commercial recycling programs that collect source separated materials only, the MRF processes more than 100,000 tons of “dry mixed waste” each year that arrives in debris boxes, dumpsters, pick-up trucks and trailers. The MRF also receives clean loads of source separated green waste and wood scraps, the raw materials for making compost and wood chips.

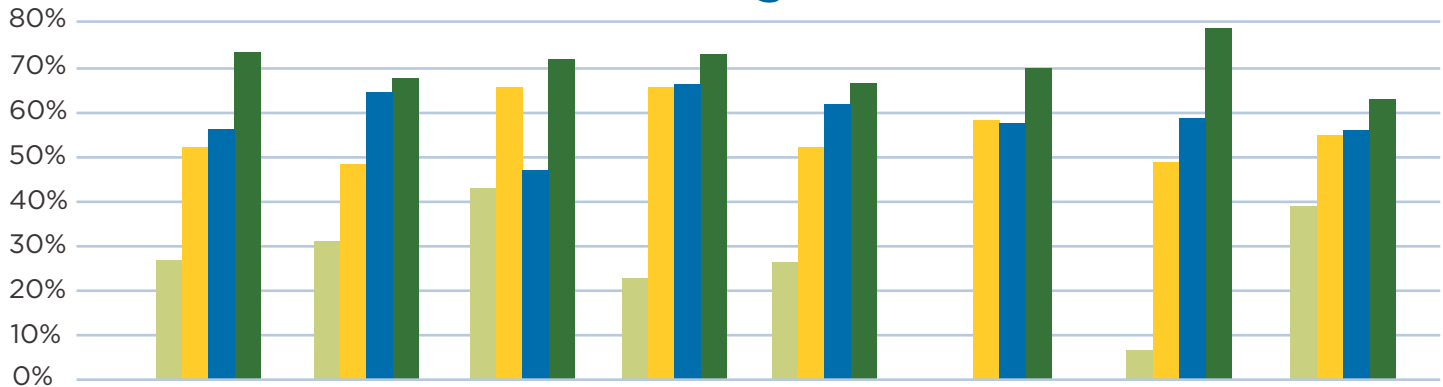
With the governor’s recent signature on AB 341, the California diversion goal has increased to 75% by 2020. District staff is evaluating a MRF system upgrade that would be capable of recovering up to 75% or more of the mixed waste stream from both commercial and multi-family sources, in addition to continuing to process the construction and demolition and self-haul loads it now receives.



# Municipal Waste Diversion Rates

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, also known as AB 939, required each jurisdiction in the state to reduce waste 50% by the year 2000. The community infrastructure for waste reduction, reuse and recycling provided by the MRWMD, along with residential and commercial recycling, have allowed our member agencies to surpass the AB 939 mandate as shown in the chart below.

## 1995 through 2010



Year	Carmel	Del Rey Oaks	Marina	Monterey	Pacific Grove	Pebble Beach	Sand City	Seaside
1995	26%	31%	43%	23%	26%	NA	7%	38%
2000	52%	48%	65%	65%	52%	59%	48%	56%
2005	56%	64%	47%	65%	61%	58%	58%	57%
2010*	73%	67%	71%	73%	66%	69%	78%	62%

\* 2010 diversion rates reflect reduction in disposal per capita in accordance with SB 1016, the 2007 law that modified the State diversion reporting method.

## Summary of 2010 MRWMD Diversion for Member Agencies

CY 2010 Tons	Carmel	Del Rey Oaks	Marina	Monterey County	Monterey	Pacific Grove	Pebble Beach	Sand City	Seaside
Tons Received	10,985	1,632	20,790	99,363	45,341	18,418	14,217	2,421	32,124
Tons Diverted									
Asphalt/Concrete	1,221	60	1,404	5,335	3,599	1,797	2,033	193	2,849
Greenwaste	2,574	307	1,977	12,444	5,966	3,372	4,427	231	2,225
MRF Diversion	1,390	129	3,030	10,298	4,652	1,923	1,548	396	3,571
Biosolids Recycling & Other Diversion				12,401					
Food Composting				2	343		19	16	
<b>Total Tons Diverted</b>	<b>5,185</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>6,412</b>	<b>40,480</b>	<b>14,559</b>	<b>7,092</b>	<b>8,027</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>8,645</b>
<b>% Diverted</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>27%</b>
Tons Landfilled	5,800	1,136	14,378	58,883	30,782	11,326	6,189	1,584	23,479
<b>% Landfilled</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>73%</b>

# Monterey Peninsula Landfill



The 470-acre District site includes the 315-acre Monterey Peninsula Landfill (MPL). The Solid Waste Facility Permit for the District operation states that the peak traffic volume for incoming waste materials is 2,000 trips per day, and the peak tonnage of waste is 3,500 tons per day. The MPL currently receives approximately 300,000 tons per year (less than 1,100 tons per day) of municipal solid waste for disposal.

The District is responsible for implementing environmental controls and monitoring activities at the site, and for funding and overseeing design efforts and capital construction improvements to comply with regulatory requirements.

The MPL has a design airspace (volume of available airspace for placement of waste and daily/intermediate/final cover soil) of approximately 84 million cubic yards (CY). The remaining landfill waste capacity is approximately 72 million CY, or 48.6 million tons (assuming an Airspace Utilization Factor of 0.676 tons per CY).

The MPL is projected to reach capacity in the year 2161. A number of factors affect the actual site life of the landfill. These factors include:

- Variations in waste tonnage accepted such as attracting waste from or losing waste to other landfills due to tipping fee variations.
- Variations in the rate of population growth in the service area.
- Changes in waste generation rates due to fluctuations in source reduction and recycling volumes.
- Strength of the economy affecting commercial and agricultural waste generation rates.

Because the precise nature and effects of these factors cannot be predicted with certainty, the actual site life of a landfill may vary. At current rates, the MPL has a life expectancy of 150 years ensuring that the Greater Peninsula region has ample disposal capacity well into the future. New developments in recycling and diversion in the coming years are anticipated to add additional life expectancy to the MPL disposal site.



# Landfill Gas Project Generates Green Power

In 1983, long before the benefits of “green” (renewable) energy and the negative effects of greenhouse gases such as methane were realized, the District developed one of the first landfill gas-to-electric energy plants in the nation. Today, the project’s four generators provide approximately 5 megawatts of clean renewable power, meeting all of the District’s own power needs and supplying electricity for nearly 4,000 homes.



Methane and carbon dioxide gases

are byproducts of the slow decomposition of refuse in the landfill. The District’s landfill gas system collects 610 million cubic feet of gas per year (about 50% methane and 40% carbon dioxide) from refuse buried up to

40 years. The District’s four engine generators (one Caterpillar and three Jenbacher) consume the landfill gas as fuel to produce enough energy to power all the operations on site while sending approximately 4.5 megawatts of surplus electricity back into the local utility grid. State and federal authorities classify the electricity generated by the project as renewable or “green” energy.



# Public Education Program



Since its inception 60 years ago, the District has conducted community outreach activities to help inform the public of District programs and how to utilize the services available. With the implementation of recycling drop-off boxes in local communities in the mid-seventies, followed by the first curbside recycling program in Carmel-by-the-Sea, public education and community outreach efforts expanded to include the “3Rs” reduce, reuse and recycle.

The Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), required cities and counties to establish a plan to document the waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and public education activities necessary to achieve a

50% reduction in waste by the year 2000. In addition to programs, AB 939 required the development of goals and objectives all documented in a comprehensive “Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE)” document submitted to and approved by the State.

The SRRE public education program identified the District as the “coordinating agency” responsible for implementing AB 939 public education activities within the District service area. As detailed in the SRRE, the District public education program includes: Participation in a range of community events; development of a variety of printed literature; coordination of a media campaign; a school outreach program targeting students, teachers and administrators; outreach to residents and businesses; and ongoing program monitoring and evaluation.

## Small Planet School Education Program

The District’s public education efforts may be best known for the Small Planet School Education Program. Busloads of elementary-age students are a weekly occurrence and more than 1,250 students tour the District facilities and enjoy a zero waste picnic lunch in our Small Planet Garden each school year.



Over the last five years, District staff has worked cooperatively with local haulers and community stakeholders to implement or expand waste reduction and recycling programs in local schools. These programs have included the Waste Free School Pilot Program, the Recycle Challenge offered to all the local school districts, and most recently a comprehensive recycling and outreach program provided to the Monterey Peninsula Unified School District.

# Financial Information

## Income

Source of Funds	FY 2006-07	FY 2007-08	FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11	Budgeted FY 2011-12
Disposal Fees	\$12,915,000	\$13,563,000	\$13,125,000	\$12,642,000	\$14,323,000	\$15,595,000
Material Sales	\$1,978,000	\$2,026,000	\$1,568,000	\$1,788,000	\$1,959,000	\$1,765,000
Landfill Gas Power	\$1,918,000	\$2,104,000	\$1,905,000	\$3,360,000	\$3,245,000	\$3,000,000
Other Revenue <sup>A</sup>	\$997,000	\$874,000	\$594,000	\$526,000	\$429,000	\$373,000
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>\$17,808,000</b>	<b>\$18,567,000</b>	<b>\$17,192,000</b>	<b>\$18,316,000</b>	<b>\$19,956,000</b>	<b>\$20,733,000</b>

<sup>A</sup> Income from investment earnings, rents/leases, operational services, HHW fees, and finance charges.

## Expenditures

Use of Funds	FY 2006-07	FY 2007-08	FY 2008-09	FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11	Budgeted FY 2011-12
Operating Expenses <sup>B</sup>	\$13,645,000	\$14,215,000	\$14,603,000	\$14,973,000	\$15,890,000	\$15,988,000
Acquisition of Fixed Assets	\$1,697,000	\$1,665,000 <sup>C</sup>	\$1,175,000 <sup>D</sup>	\$1,388,000	\$1,211,000	\$5,592,000
Debt Reduction (Principal)	\$1,318,000	\$1,519,000	\$1,579,000	\$1,774,000	\$1,701,000	\$1,807,000
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$16,660,000</b>	<b>\$17,399,000</b>	<b>\$17,357,000</b>	<b>\$18,135,000</b>	<b>\$18,802,000</b>	<b>\$23,387,000</b>

<sup>B</sup> Non-cash expenses such as amortization/depreciation and closure/post closure expenses are not included.

<sup>C</sup> In addition, the District committed to a \$1,105,000 lease/purchase of equipment.

<sup>D</sup> In addition, the District committed to a \$1,050,000 lease/purchase of equipment.

No new lease/purchase of equipment in FY 09-10 and FY 10-11

As of June 30, 2011 the District has reserved more than \$11,550,000 in order to pre-fund major capital improvements, to sustain current tipping fees, and to meet state requirements for landfills. Reserves include: Environmental Impairment Fund, Closure/Post-Closure Fund, Rate Stabilization Fund, and an Undesignated Reserve Fund.

## MRWMD Programs and Services

- Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility
- Last Chance Mercantile
- Beverage Container Buyback Center
- E-waste Recycling Drop-off
- Recycling Drop-off
- Materials Recovery Facility
- Mattress, Appliance, Tire Recycling
- Food Scrap and Green Waste Composting
- Concrete Recycling
- Sand Excavation, Processing and Sales
- Monterey Peninsula Landfill
- Landfill Gas Renewable Energy Facility
- Public Education and Outreach
- Facility Tours
- Compost Workshops
- Small Planet School Education





# Monterey Regional Waste Management District

## Operating Schedule

### Landfill Disposal Site

Monday – Friday . . . . 6:30 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Saturday . . . . . 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

### Last Chance Mercantile

Monday – Friday . . . . 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Saturday . . . . . 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

### Household Hazardous Waste

Monday – Friday . . . . 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Saturday . . . . . 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

### Beverage Container Buy-back Center

Monday – Friday . . . 10:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Saturday . . . . . 9:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

### Administration Building

Monday – Friday . . . . 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Closed on Sundays and these holidays:  
Memorial Day, 4th of July, Labor Day,  
Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and  
New Year’s Day.

## Service Area

District jurisdictional boundaries include the cities of Carmel-by-the-Sea, Del Rey Oaks, Marina, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Sand City, Seaside, and the unincorporated areas of Big Sur, Carmel Highlands, Carmel Valley, Castroville, Corral De Tierra, Laguna Seca, Moss Landing, Pebble Beach, San Benancio, and Toro Park. The District covers a total of 853 square miles. The population currently served is about 170,000.

14201 Del Monte Blvd.  
Marina, CA 93933

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831-384-3567 (fax)

[www.mrwmd.org](http://www.mrwmd.org)  
[www.keepmontereycountyclean.org](http://www.keepmontereycountyclean.org)



MRWMD, saved the following resources by using 627 pounds of Sakura Silk, made with 100% de-inked recycled fiber and 50% post-consumer waste, processed chlorine free, designated Ancient Forest Friendly™ and manufactured with electricity that is offset with Green-e® certified renewable energy certificates: 3 fully grown trees, 1548 gallons of water, 1 Million BTUs of energy, 98 pounds of solid waste, and 343 pounds of greenhouse gases. Calculations based on research by Environmental Defense Fund and other members of the Paper Task Force.

