E. Police

Goals

- Safe, peaceful, and orderly communities.
- Police services that respond to community needs, respect individuals, develop partnerships, manage emergencies, and apprehend criminals with the highest quality of service.

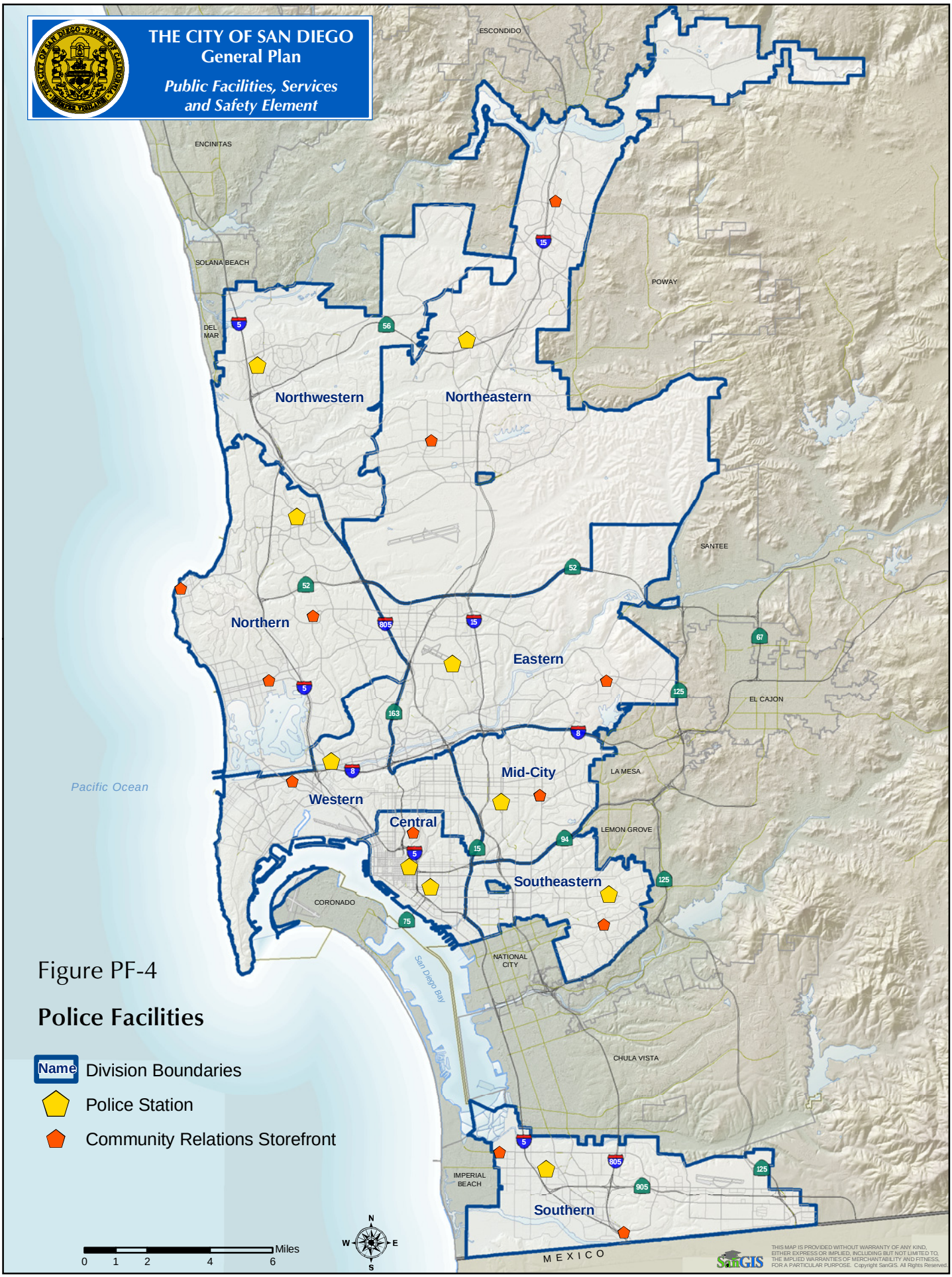
Discussion

Police Central Division Station

The City police services include patrol, traffic, investigative, records, laboratory, and support services. The City works toward accomplishing its police and public safety goals by embracing the Neighborhood Policing philosophy and practice. Neighborhood Policing requires shared responsibility between the City and residents in order to address underlying problems contributing to crime and the fear of crime. The City engages in a problem solving partnership with community groups, government agencies, private groups, and individuals to fight crime and improve the quality of life for the residents of San Diego. The City also strives to reduce crime and the perception of safety risks through application of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) concepts to build safer environments (see also Urban Design Element, Policy UD-A.17).

Until the 1980s, the City provided its police services citywide, primarily from a single centralized facility. Several in-house and consultant studies were conducted during the 1970s to evaluate the benefits of decentralizing police functions. As a result of these studies, it was determined that several area stations were to be established throughout the City to better serve individual communities. To accomplish this, a twenty-year plan was developed to establish four new area police stations (Southeastern, Western, Eastern, and Northeastern), replace the existing Southern Division station, construct a new Administrative and Technical Center to replace the existing police headquarters, and relocate the Central Division. Developing needs also led to the construction of a Mid-City Division facility and a centralized Traffic Division facility.

Figure PF-4, Police Facilities, illustrates the location of existing police stations. With the exception of the Northern Division area station (circa 1970), all major facilities now occupied by City police services were constructed during the twenty-year plan period.


THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO
General Plan
Public Facilities, Services and Safety Element
ESCONDIDO
ENCINITAS
SOLANA BEACH
POWAY
DEL MAR
Northwestern
Northeastern
SANTEE
Northern
Eastern
EL CAJON
Mid-City
LA MESA
Pacific Ocean
Western
Central
LEMON GROVE
Southeastern
CORONADO
NATIONAL CITY
San Diego Bay
CHULA VISTA
IMPERIAL BEACH
Southern
MEXICO
Figure PF-4
Police Facilities
Name Division Boundaries
Police Station
Community Relations Storefront
Miles
0 1 2 4 6
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The demographics and population growth projections for the City have changed since the last studies were conducted, as have the needs and technologies employed by the City in providing police services. Advances in laboratory services, information technology, and specialized units have presented a challenge to those trying to accommodate them. Furthermore, several of the area stations built during the 1980s are already crowded and in need of improvement.
As development and growth continue in the City, additional infrastructure, including additional police facilities, will be required to maintain the City's established police response time goals to ensure public safety.

Policies

PF-E.1. Provide a sufficient level of police services to all areas of the City by enforcing the law, investigating crimes, and working with the community to prevent crime.

PF-E.2. Maintain average response time goals as development and population growth occurs. Average response time guidelines are as follows:

- Priority E Calls (imminent threat to life) within seven minutes.
- Priority 1 Calls (serious crimes in progress) within 12 minutes.
- Priority 2 Calls (less serious crimes with no threat to life) within 30 minutes.
- Priority 3 Calls (minor crimes/requests that are not urgent) within 90 minutes.
- Priority 4 Calls (minor requests for police service) within 90 minutes.

PF-E.3. Buffer or incorporate design elements to minimize impacts from police stations to adjacent sensitive land uses, when feasible.

PF-E.4. Plan for new facilities, including new police substations and other support facilities that will adequately support additional sworn and civilian staff.

PF-E.5. Design and construct new police facilities consistent with sustainable development policies (see also Conservation Element, Section A).

PF-E.6. Monitor how development affects average police response time goals and facilities needs (see also PF-C.5).

PF-E.7. Maintain service levels to meet demands of continued growth and development, tourism, and other events requiring police services.

a. Analyze the need for additional resources and related capital improvements when total annual police force out-of-service time incrementally increases by 125,000 hours over the baseline of 740,000 in a given year. Out-of-service time is defined as the time it takes a police unit to resolve a call for service after it has been dispatched to an officer.

F. Wastewater

Goals

- Environmentally sound collection, treatment, re-use, disposal, and monitoring of wastewater.
- Increased use of reclaimed water to supplement the region's limited water supply.

Discussion

The City's wastewater system provides regional wastewater treatment and disposal services for the City and 15 other cities and districts in a 450 square mile service area that stretches from Del Mar in the north, to Alpine and Lakeside in the east, and south to the Mexican border. The system serves a population of more than 2.1 million, and is designed to accommodate regional growth. The City also operates and maintains the 3,000-mile Municipal Sewerage Collection System in the City. The City's wastewater system protects ocean water quality and the environment, supplements a limited water supply, and meets all federal and state standards.

Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant

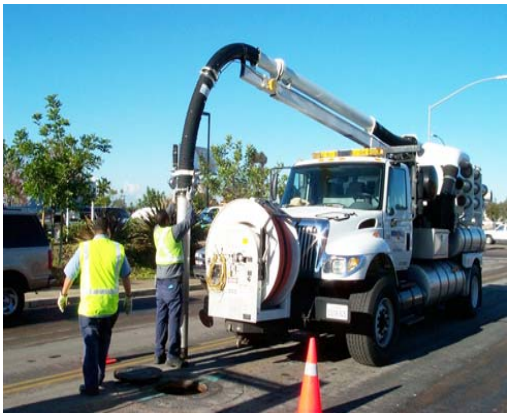
Trenching the municipal sewer system

In the 1990s, the City constructed two water reclamation plants, a biosolids treatment facility, several pump stations and made major upgrades to the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant. The treatment plant and two reclamation plants provide a functional treatment system capacity of 285 million gallons per day, sufficient to meet the projected needs of the 450 square mile service area through at least 2020. The two water reclamation plants produce reclaimed water for appropriate uses (including plant operation and irrigation) and support the City's water service strategy of diversifying water supply sources to reduce future reliance on imported water. Reclaimed water is sold and distributed by the City. Figure PF-5, Wastewater Facilities, identifies the location of these facilities.

An aggressive Sewer Spill Reduction Program, started in 2001, is designed to minimize sewer spills, especially spills to public waters, and subsequent beach closures and postings. The entire 3,000-mile municipal sewer system is on a regular, tailored cleaning and maintenance schedule

created to address specific needs and conditions. The oldest and most problematic lines are inspected by closed circuit televising (CCTV) equipment and assessed for rehabilitation or replacement to provide sustained system reliability on a cost-beneficial basis.

As part of its wastewater treatment operation, the City operates an ocean monitoring program. This program is designed to measure the effects of discharging treated wastewater from two ocean outfalls, as well as overall ocean water quality from Del Mar to below the Mexican border and from onshore to more than five miles out to sea. An industrial pre-treatment program permits and inspects businesses throughout the City to ensure that any harmful toxins, chemicals or heavy metals are removed from the wastewater flow before entering the City's sewer system.



Maintaining the municipal sewer system

Meeting evolving regulatory pressures is a nationwide challenge for the wastewater treatment industry. The City maintains an active dialogue with state and federal regulators as well as other key stakeholders. These efforts are aimed at developing and implementing the solutions that best balance the needs of all concerned.

Unlike many cities in the eastern United States, San Diego's storm water infrastructure is not combined with the City's sewerage system. During rainfalls, storm runoff moves untreated from streets and hillsides to channels and pipes that empty into creeks, streams and rivers, eventually reaching the ocean. However, the City has installed a number of dry weather interceptors around Mission Bay and along the coast that catch dry weather runoff from watered lawns, outdoor washing, or construction sites and route it into the sewer system. This small amount of runoff can be handled safely by the sewage treatment system and its removal before reaching the Bay and ocean helps to keep San Diego's waters clean.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SAN DIEGO
LAKE HODGES
DEL MAR
POWAY
Penasquitos Pump Station
Old Penasquitos Trunk Sewer
Pump Station 65
LAKE MIRAMAR
SAN VICENTE RESERVOIR
SAN DIEGO
Pump Station 65 Force Main
Pump Station 64
New Penasquitos Trunk Sewer Relief Pipeline
North City WRP
North City Raw Sludge and Reclaimed Water Pipelines
Pacific Ocean
North City Tunnel Connector
Centrate Pipeline
PADRE DAM MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
LAKESIDE/ ALPINE
Metro Biosolids Center
East Mission Gorge Pump Station
Rose Canyon Trunk Sewer
Metro Operations Complex
WINTERGARDENS
East Mission Beach Trunk Sewer
Digested Sludge Pipeline
Mission Gorge Trunk Sewer
EL CAJON
LAKE MURRAY
LA MESA
North Mission Valley Interceptor
OTAY WATER DISTRICT
Digested Sludge Pipeline
Pump Station 2
North Metro Interceptors
LEMON GROVE
SPRING VALLEY
Point Loma Ocean Outfall
CORONADO
SWEETWATER RESERVOIR
Pump Station 1
NATIONAL CITY
Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant
South Metro Interceptor
SOUTH BAY PUMP STATION
LOWER OTAY RESERVOIR
CHULA VISTA
OTAY WATER DISTRICT
Otay River Wastewater Pipeline
OTAY RIVER PUMP STATION
Grove Avenue Pump Station
IMPERIAL BEACH
South Bay Wastewater Pipeline
SAN DIEGO
EAST OTAY MESA SEWER MAINTENANCE DISTRICT
South Bay Reclamation Sewers
South Bay Land Outfall
MEXICO
SOUTH BAY WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
South Bay WRP
South Bay Ocean Outfall
Figure PF-5
Wastewater Facilities
Proposed Facility
Existing Facility
Proposed Pipelines
Existing Pipelines
City of San Diego Metro System Area
NAME Metro Wastewater Participating Agency Areas
Key: WRP - Water Reclamation Plant
Miles
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Policies

PF-F.1. Meet or exceed federal and state regulatory mandates cost effectively.

PF-F.2. Produce quality reclaimed water.

PF-F.3. Minimize sewer spills by best practice infrastructure asset management practices.

PF-F.4. Maintain conveyance and treatment capacity.

PF-F.5. Construct and maintain facilities to accommodate regional growth projections that are consistent with sustainable development policies (see also Conservation Element, Section A).

PF-F.6 Coordinate land use planning and wastewater infrastructure planning to provide for future development and maintain adequate service levels.

PF-F.7. Ensure facilities meet business, safety, and life-cycle cost concerns.

PF-F.8. Manage infrastructure assets optimally through efficient repair and replacement.

PF-F.9. Support informed and timely resource allocation decisions.

PF-F.10. Develop and execute a financing plan to satisfy requirements validated through the public participation process.

PF-F.11. Explore entrepreneurial and environmental initiatives (such as the cogeneration of power) and pursue as appropriate.

PF-F.12. Maximize the beneficial use of sludge.

PF-F.13. Maintain a cost-effective system of meeting or, preferably, exceeding regulatory standards related to wastewater collection and treatment and storm water pollution prevention.

PF-F.14. Incorporate new technologies and scientific advancements in the optimal provision of wastewater services.

G. Storm Water Infrastructure

Goals

- Protection of beneficial water resources through pollution prevention and interception efforts.
- A storm water conveyance system that effectively reduces pollutants in urban runoff and storm water to the maximum extent practicable.

Discussion

City of San Diego storm drain

The City's storm water pollution prevention efforts and conveyance system strive to protect the quality of our recreational waters and potable water resources as mandated by the federal Clean Water Act of 1972 and the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board. The City also maintains compliance with the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Region 9 also referred to as the Basin Plan, and with storm water permits. These functions require a multi-faceted approach that couples infrastructure improvements and maintenance, water quality monitoring, source identification of pollutants, land use planning policies and regulations, and pollution prevention activities such as education, code enforcement, outreach, public advocacy, and training. Additional discussion on Urban Runoff Management, Section E, is included in the Conservation Element.

The City has more than 39,000 storm drain structures and over 900 miles of storm drain pipes and channels serving approximately 237 square miles of urbanized development. Many storm water infrastructure projects do not have the opportunity to affect site design or implement other means to keep pollutants from entering storm drain flows. Therefore, prevention through education, outreach, code enforcement, and other efforts continues to be the most effective method of protecting water resources. Secondly, capital improvement investments in storm water structures (curbs, gutters, inlets, catch basins, pipes, and others) determined through Best Management Practices (BMP) are critical in order to reduce pollutant loading to acceptable levels. Public projects should be evaluated for their impact on the storm drain conveyance system and incorporate storm water quality and conveyance structures during the design process. Similarly, private development will mitigate the impacts of its development on the storm water conveyance system while overall system monitoring including the identification of needs is also performed by the City.

In addition to capital investments in storm water structures, operations and maintenance are equally critical to ensure governmental compliance and clean water resources. Furthermore, state regulations require that the City keep track of storm water structure locations and maintenance via inspections, and in some cases, collection and/or reporting of storm water quality monitoring data. The storm drain fee and other sources of funds are instrumental in ensuring compliance with legal mandates and maintaining storm water prevention and conveyance functions.

Policies

PF-G.1. Ensure that all storm water conveyance systems, structures, and maintenance practices are consistent with federal Clean Water Act and California Regional Water Quality Control Board NPDES Permit standards.

PF-G.2. Install infrastructure that includes components to capture, minimize, and/or prevent pollutants in urban runoff from reaching receiving waters and potable water supplies.

PF-G.3. Meet and preferably exceed regulatory mandates to protect water quality in a cost-effective manner monitored through performance measures.

PF-G.4. Develop and employ a strategic plan for the City's watersheds to foster a comprehensive approach to storm water infrastructure improvements.

PF-G.5. Identify and implement BMPs for projects that repair, replace, extend or otherwise affect the storm water conveyance system. These projects should also include design considerations for maintenance, inspection, and, as applicable, water quality monitoring.

PF-G.6. Identify partnerships and collaborative efforts to sponsor and coordinate pollution prevention BMPs that benefit storm water infrastructure maintenance and improvements.

H. Water Infrastructure

Goal

- A safe, reliable, and cost-effective water supply for San Diego.
- Water supply infrastructure that provides for the efficient and sustainable distribution of water.

Discussion

Lower Otay Reservoir

The City treats and delivers more than 200,000 AF (acre feet) per year of water to nearly 1.3 million residents. Its service area is generally located within the south central portion of San Diego County and is approximately 330 square miles. The City's potable water system serves the City and certain surrounding areas, including both retail and wholesale customers. San Diego has a semi-arid coastal climate with coastal areas receiving an average of ten inches of rain annually. The City's historically reliable water supply is credited to its ability to import and store water supplies from the Colorado River and Northern California. The City has no direct control over the imported water supply, but is a member agency of the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA), which is responsible for securing the San Diego region's water supply from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD).

Lake Miramar Reservoir

In addition to delivering potable water the City has a recycled water use program to optimize the use of local water supplies, lessen the reliance on imported water, and free up capacity in the potable system. Recycled water gives the City a dependable, year round, locally produced and controlled water resource. It also comprises the water supply imported from the Colorado River. Like most rivers that pass through or near major cities, the Colorado River receives treated municipal wastewater and industrial inflows from 360 upstream dischargers which blend with the river supply of downstream cities. Additional discussion on Water Resources Management, Section D is included in the Conservation Element.

The water system consists primarily of nine surface water reservoirs, three water treatment plants, and 32 treated water storage facilities and more than 3,460 miles of transmission and distribution lines.

TABLE PF-1 Water Storage and Capacity

Water Storage Facility	Total 2006 Capacity (in acre feet)	Connection
Lower Otay Reservoir	49,510 AF	Otay Water Treatment Plant
Barrett Reservoir	37,947 AF	Otay Water Treatment Plant
Morena Reservoir	50,206 AF	Otay Water Treatment Plant
El Capitan Reservoir	112,807 AF	Alvarado Water Treatment Plant
San Vicente Reservoir	89,312 AF	Alvarado Water Treatment Plant
Sutherland Reservoir	29,684 AF	Alvarado Water Treatment Plant
Lake Murray Reservoir	4,818 AF	Alvarado Water Treatment Plant
Miramar Reservoir	7,184 AF	Miramar Water Treatment Plant
Lake Hodges Reservoir[1]	30,251 AF[2]	Unconnected to City water treatment operations

1. Will be connected to SDCWAs aqueduct system as part of its Emergency Storage Project.
2. Currently (2005) sells 8,000-10,000 AF per year to neighboring water agencies per contractual agreement.

The City maintains and operates three water treatment plants with a combined total rated capacity of 294 Million Gallons per Day (MGD).

TABLE PF-2 Water Treatment and Capacity

Water Treatment Plant	Year Built	Rated 2006 Capacity (in million gallons per day)	Service Area
Miramar Water Treatment Plant	1962	140 MGD[1]	North San Diego (north of San Diego River)
Alvarado Water Treatment Plant	1951	120 MGD[2]	Central San Diego (National City to the San Diego River)
Otay Water Treatment Plant	1940	34 MGD[3]	South San Diego (Border area)

[1] Ongoing improvements will increase rated capacity to 215 MGD by 2011.
[2] Ongoing improvements will increase rated capacity to 200 MGD by 2011.
[3] Upon completion of improvements, rated capacity will increase to 40 MGD by 2011.

The City also maintains and operates 32 treated water storage facilities, including steel tanks, standpipes, concrete tanks, and rectangular concrete reservoirs, with capacities varying from less than one million gallons to 35 million gallons. The water system consists of approximately 3,460 miles of pipelines, including transmission lines up to 84 inches in diameter and distribution lines as small as four inches in diameter. In addition, the City maintains and operates over 50 water pump stations that deliver treated water from the water treatment plants to over 268,000 metered service connections in over 90 different pressure zones. The City also maintains several emergency connections to and from neighboring water agencies. The City built the North City Water Reclamation Plant (NCWRP) and the South Bay Water Reclamation Plant (SBWRP) to treat wastewater to a level that is approved for irrigation, manufacturing and other non-drinking, or non-potable purposes. The NCWRP has the capability to treat 30 MGD of sewage and the SBWRP can treat 15 MGD. The recycled water distribution system consists of 66 miles of recycled water pipeline, a nine MGD reservoir and two pump stations. The Conservation Element, Figure CE-4, San Diego County Watersheds, includes the locations of water reservoirs and water reclamation projects.

As imported water supplies become scarce because of population increases, economic growth, and competing regional demands, San Diego must develop additional water resources to ensure an adequate supply for present and future generations. By 2030, the City's water demands are projected to increase by approximately 55 MGD or 25 percent over 2002 levels. To accommodate this demand, the challenge is to continue providing existing and new consumers with a safe and reliable water supply in a cost-effective manner. Maintaining an adequate water supply increasingly relies on conservation. The Conservation Element, Section D, Water Resources Management addresses conservation and water resources planning. The City maintains an Urban Water Management Plan as required by the 1984 Urban Water Management Planning Act. The 2005 Urban Water Management Plan addresses water supply, resource management, improvements needed to accommodate a 20-year demand growth projection, and a water shortage contingency plan. The plan is updated every five years.

Policies

PF-H.1. Optimize the use of imported supplies and improve reliability by increasing alternative water sources to: provide adequate water supplies for present uses, accommodate future growth, attract and support commercial and industrial development, and supply local agriculture.

a. Prepare, implement, and maintain, long-term, comprehensive water supply plans and options in cooperation with the appropriate state and federal agencies, regional authorities, water utilities, and local governments.

b. Develop, coordinate, facilitate, and implement water conservation plans and projects that are sustainable in reducing water demands.

c. Develop potential groundwater resources and storage capacity, combined with management of surface water in groundwater basins to meet overall water supply and resource management objectives.

d. Participate in advanced water treatment processes and non-traditional water production techniques such as brackish groundwater and seawater desalination programs.

e. Continue to develop the recycled water customer base, and expand the distribution system to meet current and future demands.

f. Consider and evaluate water transfers.

g. Optimize storage, treatment and distribution capacity of potable water systems.

PF-H.2. Provide and maintain essential water storage, treatment, supply facilities and infrastructure to serve existing and future development.

PF-H.3. Coordinate land use planning and water infrastructure planning with local, state, and regional agencies to provide for future development, maintain adequate service levels, and develop water supply options during emergency situations.

a. Plan for a water supply and emergency reserves to meet peak load demand during a natural disaster such as a fire or earthquake.

b. Plan for water supply and emergency reserves recognizing anticipated Climate Change impacts.

c. Recognize the water/energy nexus. Plan and implement water projects after consideration of their energy demands in coordination with energy suppliers to minimize and optimize the energy impact of projects.

I. Waste Management

Goals

- Efficient, economical, environmentally-sound waste collection, management, and disposal.
- Maximum diversion of materials from disposal through the reduction, reuse, and recycling of wastes to the highest and best use.

Automated curbside recycling program

Discussion

Managing the refuse of society is an essential government function. Waste materials that are not effectively managed, collected, and disposed of, pose a health threat. Solid waste management requires an integrated approach focusing first on health and safety. The City is required to comply with California Public Resources Code requirements for integrated waste management practices. It is also necessary for the City to plan for the current and future disposal needs of San Diego's residents.

A primary component of any integrated solid waste management strategy is waste reduction. As emphasized in state, county, and City laws and planning documents, the less waste material that is produced in the first place, the better, both from an economic and an environmental perspective. Waste reduction is essential in all facets of society, including the home, government and private offices, farms, manufacturing facilities, and entertainment establishments. Wasted materials cause environmental impacts at each stage of their life cycle. There are impacts associated with the initial manufacture of the material, the transport of the material for sale, and the transport of the material for disposal or recycling. For waste materials that cannot be reduced at the source, local government must take steps to ensure efficient collection, maximum recycling/composting, and safe and environmentally sound disposal. If not recycled or composted, the material takes up space in a landfill.

Local government must continue to take an active role in educating the public about the economic and environmental benefits of waste

reduction. For example, consumable items should be as durable as possible, with a long and efficient life that prevents wasting of resources. In addition, the City must also continue to provide litter prevention and abatement services.

Even with expanded waste processing requirements and opportunities, such as mixed construction and demolition debris recycling facilities, residual materials from these recycling operations will require safe disposal. The San Diego County Integrated Waste Management Plan, Countywide Siting Element shows that existing disposal facilities do not have the necessary permitted throughput rates (amount of and rate at which waste material can enter the disposal facility) to accommodate projected waste disposal needs in the region. The majority of waste (that is not diverted to beneficial use) is disposed of at the Miramar Landfill, which is expected to be in operation through 2012, and with approval of pending applications, through 2017. The remaining San Diego waste goes to other landfills, including two privately-operated landfills: the Sycamore Landfill, located within the City, and the Otay Landfill, located in the unincorporated area of the County of San Diego. Depending on how much waste is accepted, the Otay Landfill is projected to last through 2025, and the Sycamore Landfill through 2033.

Therefore, although waste diversion is the first priority, disposal must also be planned for. As the City's and the region's landfills near capacity, they must be evaluated for potential expansion, or new disposal sites must be identified to accept the residuals from collection programs and from current and expanded waste processing facilities. The Land Use Element, Figure LU-2, General Plan Land Use and Street System Map, displays the landfills. The City is currently evaluating methods to extend the life of its Miramar Landfill. The City is also reevaluating older facility siting studies and planning for long-term waste management needs, including increased diversion and processing facilities, and continued capacity for disposal of residual materials.

It is the City's responsibility to manage the collection, recycling/composting, and disposal of waste materials. Environmental, economic and regulatory principals should guide the provision of the waste management services necessary to protect public health and safety whether the City provides the service directly or manages it through franchises, land use controls, or other methods.

Refuse collection trash packer

Policies

PF-I.1. Provide efficient and effective waste collection services.

a. Route City and private fleets to minimize truck trip distances and use fuel-efficient vehicles producing low emissions.

b. Design or retrofit City and private operation stations consistent with sustainable development policies (see also Conservation Element, Section A).

c. Encourage waste reduction and recycling with source-separated collection of materials.

d. Provide space for recycling containers and efficient collection.

e. Identify additional funding sources for all waste management services.

PF-I.2. Maximize waste reduction and diversion (see also Conservation Element, Policy CE.A.9).

a. Conveniently locate facilities and informational guidelines to encourage waste reduction, diversion, and recycling practices.

b. Operate public and private facilities that collect and transport waste and recyclable materials in accordance with the highest environmental standards.

c. Support resource recovery programs that produce soil additives, mulch, or compost from yard debris and organic waste.

d. Maximize the separation of recyclable and compostable materials.

e. Collaborate with public and private entities to support the development of facilities that recycle materials into usable products or that compost organic materials.

f. Reduce and recycle Construction and Demolition (C&D) debris. Strive for recycling of 100 percent of inert C&D materials and a minimum of 50 percent by weight of all other material.

g. Use recycled, composted, and post-consumer materials in manufacturing, construction, public facilities and in other identified uses whenever appropriate.

h. Encourage advance disposal fees to prevent the disposal of materials that cause handling problems or hazards at landfills.

i. Provide sufficient information on the movement of waste and recyclable materials to meet regulatory requirements at public and private transfer stations and materials recovery facilities to allow adequate planning.

j. Reduce subsidies to disposal and encourage incentives for waste diversion.

k. Promote manufacturer and retailer responsibility to divert harmful, reusable, and recyclable products upon expiration from the waste stream.

l. Encourage the private sector to build a mixed construction and demolition waste materials recycling facility.

m. Expand and stabilize the economic base for recycling in the local and regional economy by encouraging and purchasing products made from recycled materials.

n. Continuously assess new technologies for recycling, composting, cogeneration, and disposal to maximize efficient use of City resources and environmental protection.

PF-I.3. Provide environmentally sound waste disposal facilities and alternatives.

a. Design and operate disposal facilities located within the City, or that serve as a destination for City waste, to meet or exceed the highest applicable environmental standards.

b. Identify and investigate alternatives to standard disposal practices as fiscally-and environmentally-sound technologies become available.

c. Ensure efficient, environmentally-sound refuse and recyclable materials collection and handling through appropriate infrastructure, alternative fuel use, trip coordination, and other alternatives.

d. Ensure environmentally and economically sound disposal options for materials that cannot be effectively reduced, reused, recycled, or composted.

e. Plan for disposal needs considering factors such as trip distance and environmentally sound disposal capacity.

f. Cooperate on a regional basis with local governments, state agencies, and private solid waste companies to find the best practicable, environmentally safe, and equitable solutions to solid and hazardous waste management.

g. Maximize environmental benefit in landfill-based waste diversion and effective load check programs by ensuring that recyclable or hazardous materials do not end up in the landfill.

h. Use closed and inactive landfill sites for public benefits, such as provision of energy from waste generated methane, creation of wildlife habitat upon proper remediation or other land uses such as parks determined to be appropriate.

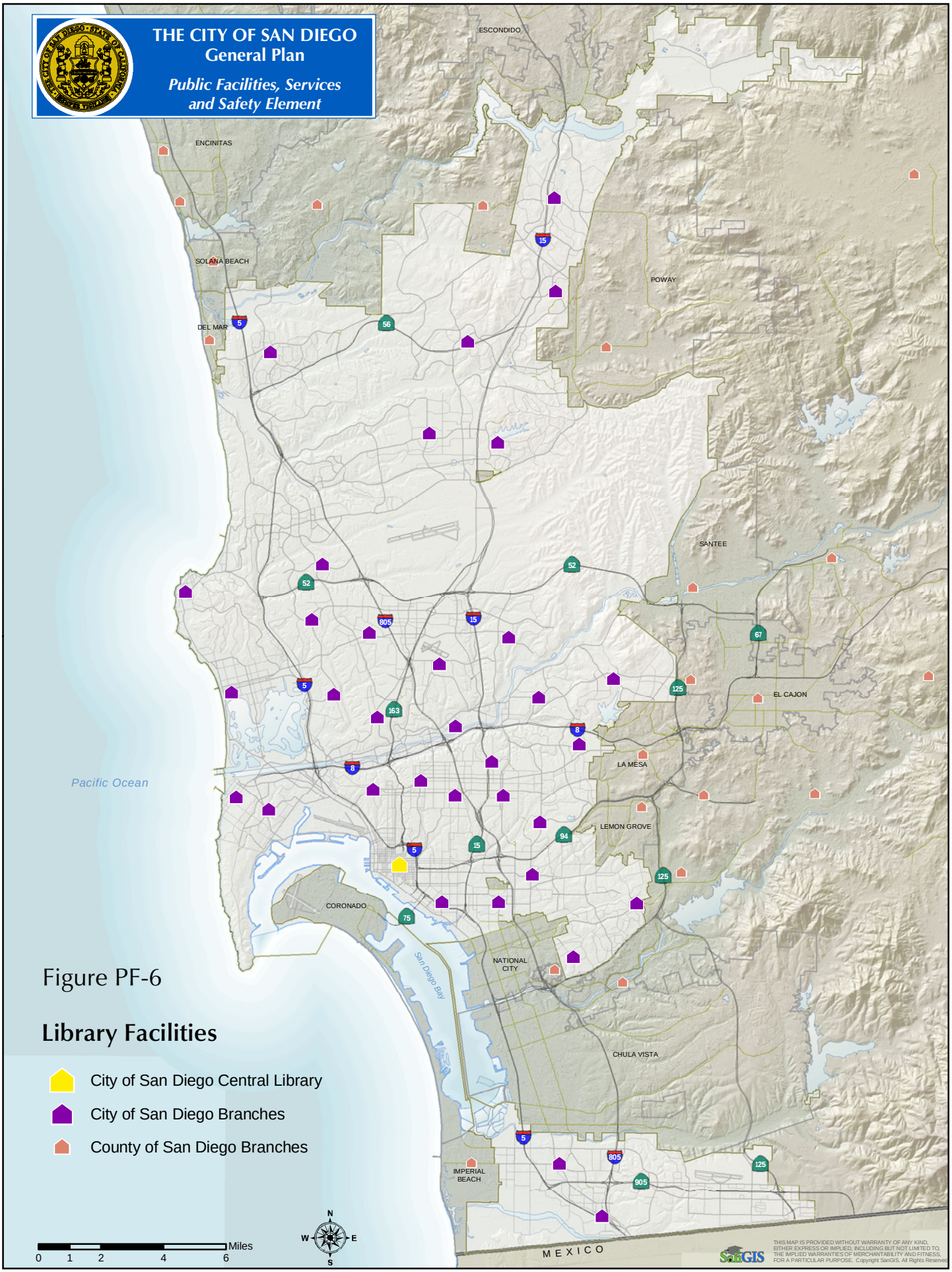
PF-I.4. Promote litter prevention efforts and practices.

a. Provide conveniently located public litter containers on public streets and in large public venues and strategically located recyclable materials containers.

b. Encourage partnerships and collaborative efforts to sponsor and coordinate neighborhood pride/cleanup events.

c. Promote anti-litter education campaign and encourage point of purchase and other funding options to support education and cleanup efforts.

PF I.5 Plan for sufficient waste handling and disposal capacity to meet existing and future needs. Evaluate existing waste disposal facilities for potential expansion of sites for new disposal facilities.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LA MESA
LEMON GROVE
CORONADO
NATIONAL CITY
CHULA VISTA
IMPERIAL BEACH
Pacific Ocean
San Diego Bay
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Figure PF-6
Library Facilities
City of San Diego Central Library
City of San Diego Branches
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