

January 14, 2010

TO: Members of the Facility and Plan Review Subcommittee  
Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/  
Integrated Waste Management Task Force

FROM: Suk Chong  
Staff

**COUNTYWIDE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN  
FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT**

Attached for your reference is a copy of the draft Los Angeles Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP) Five-Year Review Report for your consideration and comments at the upcoming January 21, 2010, Facilities and Plan Review Subcommittee meeting. The CoIWMP is comprised of Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRRE), Household Hazardous Waste Elements (HHWE), and Non-Disposal Facility Elements (NDFE) for each jurisdiction as well as the Countywide Summary Plan (CSP) and the Countywide Siting Element (CSE).

Section 41822 of the Public Resources Code requires the CoIWMP to be updated at least once every five years to correct any deficiencies in the plan. The CoIWMP was adopted in 1999 and its first five-year review report was Waste Board approved in 2004.

Section 18788, Title 14 of the California Code of Regulation also requires each county to obtain written comments from the local Task Force for inclusion in the final CoIWMP Five-Year Review report submittal for State approval.

Below are the summaries of findings described in the report:

- Based on the Annual Reports submitted by Los Angeles County jurisdictions, the County finds that the SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs as updated through the associated Annual Reports, continue to fulfill the goals of AB 939. As a result of this finding, the County finds that they do not need to be revised at this time.
- The County and cities continually adjust, enhance, and expand their waste reduction efforts in response to changing conditions to meet the requirements of AB939. These efforts, together with county-wide and regional programs implemented by the County and the cities have achieved significant and measurable results. Following the 2005/06 Biennial Review, 86 out of 89 jurisdictions in the County of Los Angeles (representing over 98% of the County-wide waste stream) were in full compliance with the requirements of AB 939. As a result of this finding, the County finds that a revision of the CSP is not deemed necessary.

The County finds that the ColWMP Siting Element will need to be *revised* in the following areas:

- Remove of Elsmere and Blind Canyons from the CSE's list of potential future landfill sites
- Re-evaluate the goals and policies to ensure an efficient and effective solid waste management system that meets the changing needs of the County
- Promote development of alternative technology (e.g. conversion technology) facilities
- Promote development of necessary infrastructure to facilitate the exportation of waste to out-of-County landfills

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Suk Chong at (626) 458-5167, Monday through Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Attach



www.  
888CleanLA  
.com

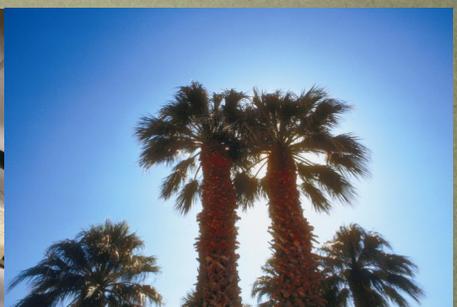


# Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan

## Five-Year Review Report



Jan. 2010



**TABLE OF CONTENTS – CoIWMP FIVE YEAR REVIEW REPORT**

<b><u>Section</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>	<b><u>Page</u></b>
	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	
<b>1.0</b>	<b>COUNTY OR REGIONAL AGENCY INFORMATION</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2.0</b>	<b>BACKGROUND</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>LOCAL TASK FORCE REVIEW</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>TITLE 14, CALIFORNIA CODE of REGULATIONS SECTION 18788 (3) (A) THROUGH (H) ISSUES</b>	<b>13</b>
4.1	Changes in Demographics in the County or Regional Agency	13
4.2	Changes in Quantities of Waste within the County or Regional Agency; and Changes in Permitted Disposal Capacity and Quantities of Waste Disposed in the County or Regional Agency	26
4.3	Changes in Funding Source for Administration of the Siting Element and Summary Plan	64
4.4	Changes in Administrative Responsibilities	65
4.5	Programs that were Scheduled to be Implemented but were not	66
4.6	Changes in Available Markets for Recyclable Materials	68
4.7	Changes in the Implementation Schedule	69
<b>5.0</b>	<b>OTHER ISSUES</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>ANNUAL REPORT REVIEW</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>7.0</b>	<b>SUMMARY of FINDINGS</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>8.0</b>	<b>REVISION SCHEDULE</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>9.0</b>	<b>SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION</b>	<b>76</b>

## **Introduction**

Los Angeles County has the largest and most complex solid waste management system in the State and possibly in the country. In order to understand the complexity of the solid waste management issues, planning strategies, and challenges faced by the County, it is essential to fully comprehend the County's size, population, number of jurisdictions, public/private relationships, political and economic structure. It should be noted that projecting future conditions is an estimate at best. It is a very difficult undertaking due to the dynamic nature of the solid waste management system in the County, which is easily affected by the decisions of the 89 jurisdictions, their waste management service providers, and other factors such as changes in regulatory requirements, disposal rates, fuel costs, and traffic congestion.

Los Angeles County covers an area of approximately 4,100 square miles and consists of 88 Cities and more than 150 unincorporated County communities. Home to more than 10.3 million people, Los Angeles County is the most populous county in the nation, larger in population than 43 states and 158 countries. One out of every four California residents lives in Los Angeles County. The County's population has increased by nearly 1.5 million people since 1990 and is expected to increase by almost 1 million additional residents by the year 2020<sup>1</sup>. This vigorous growth, coupled with comparable increases in economic activity, has had a major impact on the solid waste management infrastructure in the County, and continues to require a major concerted effort by all jurisdictions in the County to provide for the waste management needs of their residents.

Los Angeles County is also the nation's largest international trade center and second largest manufacturing center. The Port of Los Angeles has one the world's largest artificial harbors, is one of the nation's chief fishing ports, and houses one the world's largest fish-canning centers. The Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach are the leading gateway for trade between the United States and Asia<sup>2</sup>. If it were a separate country, Los Angeles County would be the 19th largest economy in the world.

Los Angeles County was once the number one farm county in the nation. But over the last 60 years, agricultural importance has given way to rapid urban and industrial expansion. Now, Los Angeles County is a national leader in many industries including retail and wholesale distribution, apparel, aerospace and defense, finance and business services, oil-refining, international trade, tourism, and entertainment. The entertainment industry has always been an important component to the economy and history of Los Angeles County.

The strong economic growth of the County in the last few decades has been aided in part by having one of the most efficient and economical waste management systems in the nation. The County's current challenge lies in protecting the health, safety, and well-being of its residents while continuing to provide an environmentally safe, efficient, and economic solid waste management system.

### **Current Solid Waste Management Situation**

The solid waste management system in Los Angeles County is highly dynamic and requires responsible planning to protect public health and safety, conserve our natural resources, and protect the environment. Solid waste management service is an essential public service which must be made available without interruption to all residents and businesses. Los Angeles County

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<sup>1</sup> California Department of Finance, <http://www.dof.ca.gov>

<sup>2</sup> Port of Long beach, <http://www.polb.com>

relies on a unique mixture of publicly and privately owned and operated facilities to maintain a competitive environment for waste collection, recycling, and disposal. Solid waste is collected by numerous private waste haulers and several city governments. After collection, the waste is either hauled directly to one of 11 Class III landfills, 2 waste-to-energy facilities, or 2 permitted inert waste landfills; or indirectly through any of the 41 large-volume transfer stations (TS) or materials recovery facilities (MRF), and also numerous recycling and small composting facilities located throughout the County.

### **Recycling Condition**

The jurisdictions in Los Angeles County are collectively spending a vast amount of money per year (hundreds of millions of dollars) on programs to comply with AB 939. These programs include standard curbside collection of recyclable and green waste materials, innovative school programs, a variable bin rate system, aggressive outreach efforts to both residential and commercial sectors, and many others. Moreover, the County of Los Angeles has implemented the largest public household hazardous waste/electronic waste collection program in the nation serving the needs of all 10 million residents Countywide. As a result, more waste has been diverted in the County than any other region in the State — conservatively estimated at more than 90 million tons since AB 939 was enacted. In addition, the County and the Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) has actively promoted the development of conversion technologies (CTs) to reduce our dependence on landfills and incinerators, including supporting certain state legislative bills (in 2005: AB 1090; in 2006: ABs 177, 727, 2118; in 2007: SB 842; in 2008: ABs 1075, 2625; and so far in 2009: AB 222, SB 1172, and HR 2454). Both the County and the Task Force believe CTs will complement and significantly enhance current recycling efforts. Recognizing their environmental benefits, while preserving the inherent environmental safeguards of each technology, has the potential to fundamentally change the way solid waste is managed in California.

### **Disposal Capacity Condition**

The Countywide Siting Element (CSE), which was adopted in 1998 by a majority of the cities, the County Board of Supervisors and the State, is the current long-term planning document to provide for the County's solid waste disposal needs (approximately 35,000 tons/day) for the residual waste remaining after undergoing all recycling and other waste diversion efforts. Since adoption of the CSE, much progress has been made in permitting in-County disposal capacity, which has resulted in disposal capacity at the end of 2008 being significantly higher than in 1990. Approximately 154 million tons of permitted in-County Class III landfill capacity remained as of December 31, 2008 (see Appendix F). Since new in-County Class III landfills are not expected to be developed in the foreseeable future, the CSE has identified the long-term need to:

1. Expand existing In-County Landfills
2. Secure out-of-County disposal capacity, particularly through waste-by-rail, and
3. Other alternatives to manage the residual waste, including the utilization of conversion technologies.

To date, the County Sanitation Districts (CSD) has committed millions of dollars to developing the local and remote waste-by-rail infrastructure. The CSD has also secured waste-by-rail disposal capacity outside of the County by purchasing the Mesquite Regional Landfill in

Imperial County and by entering into a purchase agreement for the Eagle Mountain Landfill in Riverside County. Each of these projects is capable of providing for waste-by-rail disposal of up to 20,000 tons per day of refuse for a period of 100 years.

### **The Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan**

To assure that the waste management practices of the cities and counties are consistent with the hierarchy of waste management practices defined Section 40051 of the Public Resources Code (i.e., in order of priority — source reduction, recycling and composting, and environmentally safe transformation and land disposal), counties are required to prepare and submit to the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Waste Board) a Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP). The CoIWMP is a set of solid waste planning documents prepared by cities and the County. The Los Angeles County CoIWMP was approved by the Waste Board on June 23, 1999 in accordance with State Law (i.e., Sections 40051, 40052, and 41822 of the Public Resources Code).

The Los Angeles County CoIWMP is comprised of the following documents:

- 89 Source Reduction Recycling Elements (one for each jurisdiction)
- 89 Household Hazardous Waste Elements (one for each jurisdiction)
- 89 Non-Disposal Facility Elements (one for each jurisdiction)
- The Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan (conditionally approved by the Waste Board on June 24, 1998 with final approval June 23, 1999. The Summary Plan, which is prepared and administered by the County, describes the steps that will be taken by jurisdictions, acting independently and in concert, to achieve the 50 percent waste diversion mandate)
- The Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (approved by the Waste Board on June 24, 1998. The Siting Element, which is prepared and administered by the County, is the long-term planning document that addresses the disposal capacity needs of all the cities and unincorporated areas within the county for a 15-year planning period)

The Los Angeles County CoIWMP, specifically:

- Establishes countywide objectives for integrated solid waste management
- Describes the current countywide system of solid waste management and the governmental solid waste management infrastructure
- Summarizes the types of programs and strategies aimed towards reducing, reusing, recycling and diverting solid waste generated within Los Angeles County.

### **Five-Year Review of the CoIWMP**

Section 41822 of the Public Resources Code requires each city and county to review its Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) or the CoIWMP at least once every five years to correct any deficiencies in the plan, comply with the source reduction and recycling requirements established under Section 41780 of the Public Resources Code (PRC), and revise the document as necessary (see Appendix A). The Los Angeles County's CoIWMP was adopted on June 23, 1999, the County's first five-year review report was Waste Board approved September 21, 2004. The purpose of the Five-Year Review Report of the CoIWMP is to assure that the county's waste management practices remain consistent with the State's waste management hierarchy (Section 40051 of the PRC) which is:

1. Source reduction
2. Recycling and composting
3. Environmentally safe transformation and land disposal

### **Five-Year Review Report of the CoIWMP**

Section 18788, Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) also identifies the minimum issues which must be addressed in the CoIWMP's Five-Year Review Report (see Appendix B).

The minimum issues are:

- Changes in demographics in the county
- Changes in quantities of waste within the county
- Changes in funding sources for administration of the Countywide Siting Element and Summary Plan
- Changes in administrative responsibilities
- Programs implementation status
- Changes in permitted disposal capacity and quantities of waste disposed of in the County
- Changes in available markets for recyclable materials
- Changes in the implementation schedule.

### **The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works**

Representing the County of Los Angeles, Public Works is responsible for:

- Advising the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors on solid waste management issues.
- Preparation and administration of the Countywide Siting Element, and the Countywide Summary Plan.
- Preparation and implementation of the County's unincorporated area Source Reduction and Recycling, Household Hazardous Waste, and Nondisposal Facility Elements.
- Participating in the permitting and land use processes related to all solid waste facilities in the unincorporated County areas and enforcement of permit requirements under the purview of Public Works.
- Developing and operating numerous waste reduction and diversion programs including, but not limited to, the Countywide Yard Waste Program, the Countywide Waste Tire Recycling Program, the Southern California Rubberized Asphalt Concrete Technology Center, the County's Business and Residential Recycling and Public Education Programs, the Countywide Environmental Hotline and Environmental Resources Internet Outreach, the Countywide Youth Education/Awareness Programs, Single Use Bag Reduction and Recycling Program, and various Countywide Household Hazardous Waste Programs.
- Operating the largest Disposal Reporting System in the State, directly serving the disposal reporting needs of 89 local jurisdictions in Los Angeles County as well as hundreds of others throughout California, and accounting for approximately one-third of the State's solid waste disposal.
- Operating seven Garbage Disposal Districts, which include portions of the City of Malibu, serving over 330,000 County residents.
- Operating thirteen Franchise Solid Waste Collection Systems in unincorporated communities serving approximately 400,000 County residents.

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

**SECTION 1.0 COUNTY INFORMATION**

I certify that the information in this document is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, and that I am authorized to complete this report and request approval of the CoIWMP Five-Year Review Report on behalf of:			
County or Regional Agency Name The County of Los Angeles		County Los Angeles	
Authorized Signature		Title Chief Deputy Director Department of Public Works	
Type/Print Name of Person Signing	Date	Phone (626) 458-4002	
Person Completing This Form (please print or type)	Title Assistant Deputy Director, Department of Public Works	Phone (626) 458-	
Mailing Address 900 S. Fremont Ave.	City Alhambra	State CA	Zip 91803
E-mail Address: @dpw.lacounty.gov			

**SECTION 2.0 BACKGROUND**

This is the county’s second Five-Year Review Report since the approval of the CoIWMP

The jurisdictions in the county include:

- |                 |                      |                              |                  |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| Agoura Hills    | Downey               | Lomita                       | San Dimas        |
| Alhambra        | Duarte ☐             | Long Beach                   | San Fernando     |
| Arcadia         | El Monte             | Los Angeles ☐                | San Gabriel      |
| Artesia ☐       | El Segundo           | Los Angeles (unincorporated) | San Marino       |
| Avalon          | Gardena              | Lynwood ☐                    | Santa Clarita    |
| Azusa           | Glendale             | Malibu                       | Santa Fe Springs |
| Baldwin Park    | Glendora             | Manhattan Beach ☐            | Santa Monica     |
| Bell            | Hawaiian Gardens     | Maywood                      | Sierra Madre ☐   |
| Bell Gardens    | Hawthorne            | Monrovia                     | Signal Hill      |
| Bellflower      | Hermosa Beach ☐      | Montebello                   | South El Monte   |
| Beverly Hills ☐ | Hidden Hills ☐       | Monterey Park                | South Gate ☐     |
| Bradbury        | Huntington Park      | Norwalk                      | South Pasadena   |
| Burbank         | Industry             | Palmdale                     | Temple City      |
| Calabasas       | Inglewood            | Palos Verdes Estates ☐       | Torrance ☐       |
| Carson          | Irwindale            | Paramount                    | Vernon           |
| Cerritos        | La Canada Flintridge | Pasadena                     | Walnut           |
| Claremont       | La Habra Heights     | Pico Rivera                  | West Covina      |
| Commerce        | La Mirada            | Pomona ☐                     | West Hollywood   |
| Compton         | La Puente            | Rancho Palos Verdes ☐        | Westlake Village |
| Covina          | La Verne             | Redondo Beach ☐              | Whittier         |
| Cudahy          | Lakewood             | Rolling Hills                |                  |
| Culver City     | Lancaster            | Rolling Hills Estates        |                  |
| Diamond Bar     | Lawndale             | Rosemead ☐                   |                  |

\* Member of Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority (LARA) (see Appendix C)

- Each jurisdiction in the county has a diversion requirement of 50% for 2000 and each year thereafter. No petition for a reduction to the 50% requirement or time extension has been requested by any of the jurisdictions.
- One or more of the jurisdictions in the county had an alternative diversion requirement or time extension. The details are provided in the table below.

Jurisdiction	Type of Alternative Diversion Requirement	Diversion Requirement	Goal/Extension Date
Lakewood	Reduced Diversion Requirement	42%	

## ***Analysis***

According to Waste Board staff, following the 2005-06 Biennial Review, several Compliance Orders were fulfilled, and currently only 3 jurisdictions<sup>3</sup> remain out of compliance in the County of Los Angeles. At this time, 86 out of 89 jurisdictions have met or surpassed the 50 percent waste diversion goal or have received a Good Faith Effort from the California Integrated Waste Management Board. The jurisdictions in compliance with AB 939 diversion requirements account for over 98% of the Countywide waste stream<sup>4</sup>. Only one jurisdiction, the City of Lakewood, was granted approval for a reduced diversion requirement to meet their AB939 diversion goals.

An active compliance order status denotes that the Waste Board has initiated a compliance process because a jurisdiction failed to implement waste diversion programs and/or failed to achieve the diversion requirement. A compliance order contains a time schedule which is intended to focus the jurisdiction's efforts on a plan of action to implement its waste diversion programs and/or achieve the diversion requirement. A fulfilled compliance order denotes the Waste Board has determined that a jurisdiction under compliance has fulfilled the requirements for a compliance order and no further action needs to be taken.

## **Regional Agency Information**

On January 13, 2004, the Waste Board approved a Joint Powers Agreement between the 14 Cities of Artesia, Beverly Hills, Duarte, Hidden Hills, Los Angeles, Lynwood, Manhattan Beach, Pomona, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rosemead, Sierra Madre, South Gate, and Torrance to form the Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority Regional Agency (LARA).

LARA was formed for the purpose of filing a joint Annual Report and not to conduct programs on a regional level. To that end, tables in this report that refer to numerical data present LARA as a single reporting agency. Tables that refer to program-related information present LARA member cities individually. Currently, LARA consists of 16 jurisdictions: the Cities of Hermosa Beach and Palos Verdes Estates joined LARA on October 18, 2005 (see Appendix D).

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<sup>3</sup> Please refer to Table 4.2.2 for Biennial Review data and jurisdictional compliance status.

<sup>4</sup> Please refer to Table 4.2.1 for Historical Disposal Tonnages.

## **SECTION 3.0 LOCAL TASK FORCE REVIEW**

### **Overview**

Pursuant to Chapter 3.67 of the Los Angeles County Code and Assembly Bill 939, the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) is responsible for coordinating the development of all major solid waste planning documents prepared by the County and the 88 cities in Los Angeles County. The Task Force typically conducts its meeting on the third Thursday of every month to discuss, consider and make recommendations regarding solid waste management issues affecting Los Angeles County.

The Task Force's structure was approved by the majority of cities containing a majority of the incorporated population in Los Angeles County, as well as the County Board of Supervisors. The Task Force membership includes representatives of the League of California Cities (Los Angeles County Division), the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, the City of Los Angeles, the waste management industry, environmental groups, the public, and a number of other governmental agencies, including the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

The Task Force:

- Represents the interests of local governments, representing one-third of the population of the State and responsible for one-third of all diversion occurring in the State;
- Reviews all major solid waste planning documents prepared by the County and the 88 cities in Los Angeles County prior to their submittal to the California Integrated Waste Management Board;
- Identifies and projects the need for solid waste disposal, transfer and processing facilities; and,
- Facilitates the development of multi-jurisdictional marketing arrangements for diverted materials.

The Task Force has formed three subcommittees dedicated to specific tasks, as follows:

- Facility and Plan Review Subcommittee - advises the Task Force in reviewing and commenting on the SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs prepared by the 88 cities in the County of Los Angeles and the County unincorporated areas, as well as the Countywide Siting Element and Summary Plan prepared by the County pursuant to AB 939, as amended.
- Public Education and Information Subcommittee - responsible for publishing the Inside Solid Waste quarterly newsletter, circulated countywide.
- Alternative Technology Advisory Subcommittee - evaluates and promotes the development of conversion technologies to reduce dependence on landfills and incinerators.

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works serves as staff to the Task Force.

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

1. The Task Force includes the following members:

<b>EX OFFICIO MEMBERS (6)</b>	
<b><u>APPOINTEE</u></b>	<b><u>ALTERNATE</u></b>
<b>MS. GAIL FARBER</b>  DIRECTOR COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	MR. PAT PROANO MR. CARLOS RUIZ MR. BAHMAN HAJIALIAKBAR MR. PAUL ALVA
<b>MR. ENRIQUE ZALDIVAR</b>  DIRECTOR CITY OF LOS ANGELES BUREAU OF SANITATION	MS. KAREN COCA MS. BERNADETTE HALVERSON MS. REINA PEREIRA
<b>DR. JONATHAN FIELDING</b>  DIRECTOR COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	MR. PETE ODA MS. CINDY CHEN MR. TERRANCE POWELL MR. GERARDO VILLALOBOS
<b>MR. STEPHEN MAGUIN</b>  CHIEF ENGINEER AND GENERAL MANAGER COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY	MR. CHARLES BOEHMKE MR. ROBERT FERRANTE MR. CHRISTOPHER SALOMON
<b>DR. BARRY WALLERSTEIN</b>  CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MGMT. DIST.	MR. JAY CHEN MR. WILLIAM THOMPSON
<b>MR. MICHAEL CONWAY</b>  DIRECTOR CITY OF LONG BEACH DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	MR. JIM KUHL MR. CHARLES TRIPP
<b>APPOINTMENTS BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS (3)</b>	
<b><u>GENERAL PUBLIC REPRESENTATIVE</u></b>	<b><u>ALTERNATE</u></b>
<b>MR. MIKE MOHAJER</b>	VACANT
<b><u>ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATION REPRESENTATIVE</u></b>	<b><u>ALTERNATE</u></b>
<b>MS. BETSEY LANDIS</b>	MS. MARSHA MCLEAN
<b><u>BUSINESS/COMMERCE REPRESENTATIVE</u></b>	<b><u>ALTERNATE</u></b>
<b>MR. SAM PERDOMO</b>  ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST	MR. DAVID ROSS

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>APPOINTMENTS BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES (3)</b>	
<b><u>APPOINTEE</u></b>	<b><u>ALTERNATE</u></b>
<b>MR. GREIG SMITH</b> COUNCILMEMBER CITY OF LOS ANGELES	MS. NICOLE BERNSON
<b>MR. GERRY MILLER</b> CITY OF LOS ANGELES	MR. CHARLES MODICA MR. RAFAEL PRIETO
<b>MR. DAVID KIM</b> LOS ANGELES RECYCLING CENTER	VACANT
<b>APPOINTMENTS BY THE LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES – LOS ANGELES DIVISION (3)</b>	
<b><u>APPOINTEE</u></b>	<b><u>ALTERNATE</u></b>
<b>MS. MARGARET CLARK</b> MAYOR CITY OF ROSEMEAD	MR. EUGENE SUN
<b>MS. MARY ANN LUTZ</b> MAYOR CITY OF MONROVIA	MR. EUGENE SUN
<b>MR. STEVE TYE</b> COUNCILMEMBER CITY OF DIAMOND BAR	MR. EUGENE SUN
<b>APPOINTMENTS BY THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISPOSAL ASSOCIATION (1)</b>	
<b><u>APPOINTEE</u></b>	<b><u>ALTERNATE</u></b>
<b>MR. RON SALDANA</b>	VACANT
<b>APPOINTMENTS BY THE INSTITUTE OF SCRAP RECYCLING INDUSTRIES (1)</b>	
<b><u>APPOINTEE</u></b>	<b><u>ALTERNATE</u></b>
<b>MR. CARL CLARK</b>	VACANT

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

2. In accordance with Title 14 CCR, Section 18788, the Task Force reviewed each element and plan included in the CoIWMP and finalized its comments:  
 At the            Task Force meeting.             Other (Explain): \_\_\_\_\_
3. The county received the written comments from the Task Force on \_\_\_\_\_, beginning the 45-day period for submitting the Five-Year CoIWMP Review Report to the Board and the Task Force.
4. A copy of the Task Force comments:  
 is included as Appendix E .  
 was submitted to the Board on \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. In summary, the Task Force comments conclude that

DRAFT

**SECTION 4.0 TITLE 14, CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS SECTION 18788 (3) (A) THROUGH (H)**

The subsections below address not only the areas of change specified in the regulations, but also provide specific analysis regarding the continued adequacy of the planning documents in light of those changes, including a determination as to whether each necessitates a revision to one or more of the planning documents.

**Section 4.1 Changes in Demographics in the County**

The following tables document the demographic changes in the county since 1990. The analysis addresses the adequacy of the planning documents in light of these changes and the need, if any, for revision.

- The residential/non-residential generation percentages have not changed significantly since the preparation of the planning documents.
- The residential/non-residential generation percentages have changed significantly since the preparation of the original planning documents. The following table documents the new percentages and the data source (i.e., corresponding Board-approved new generation study).

**Table 4.1.1. Sources of Generation**

JURISDICTION	RESIDENTIAL PERCENTAGE		NON-RESIDENTIAL PERCENTAGE	
	OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW
Agoura Hills	74%	74%	26%	26%
Alhambra	64%	23%	36%	77%
Arcadia	27%	16%	73%	84%
Avalon	15%	19%	85%	81%
Azusa	42%	42%	58%	58%
Baldwin Park	57%	11%	43%	89%
Bell	32%	32%	68%	68%
Bell Gardens	55%	41%	45%	59%
Bellflower	32%	32%	68%	68%
Bradbury	97%	97%	3%	3%
Burbank	43%	43%	57%	57%
Calabasas	54%	54%	46%	46%
Carson	40%	40%	60%	60%
Cerritos	45%	45%	55%	55%
Claremont	49%	31%	51%	69%
Commerce	10%	3%	90%	97%
Compton	46%	30%	54%	70%
Covina	41%	41%	59%	59%
Cudahy	49%	49%	51%	51%

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

JURISDICTION	RESIDENTIAL PERCENTAGE		NON-RESIDENTIAL PERCENTAGE	
	OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW
Culver City	31%	31%	69%	69%
Diamond Bar	58%	58%	42%	42%
Downey	41%	41%	59%	59%
El Monte	40%	40%	60%	60%
El Segundo	5%	5%	95%	95%
Gardena	25%	12%	75%	88%
Glendale	45%	45%	55%	55%
Glendora	51%	51%	49%	49%
Hawaiian Gardens	63%	63%	37%	37%
Hawthorne	20%	20%	80%	80%
Huntington Park	37%	37%	63%	63%
Industry	0%	0%	100%	100%
Inglewood	48%	48%	52%	52%
Irwindale	4%	4%	96%	96%
La Canada Flintridge	67%	28%	33%	72%
La Habra Heights	45%	45%	55%	55%
La Mirada	55%	55%	45%	45%
La Puente	69%	43%	31%	57%
La Verne	46%	44%	54%	56%
Lakewood	63%	63%	37%	37%
Lancaster	40%	23%	60%	77%
Lawndale	70%	70%	30%	30%
Lomita	56%	52%	44%	48%
Long Beach	35%	35%	65%	65%
LARA	24%	25%	76%	75%
Malibu	86%	17%	14%	83%
Maywood	50%	50%	50%	50%
Monrovia	65%	65%	35%	35%
Montebello	59%	27%	41%	73%
Monterey Park	46%	30%	54%	70%
Norwalk	64%	34%	36%	66%
Palmdale	33%	33%	67%	67%
Paramount	46%	46%	54%	54%
Pasadena	50%	50%	50%	50%
Pico Rivera	53%	25%	47%	75%
Rolling Hills	84%	84%	16%	16%
Rolling Hills Estates	55%	55%	45%	45%
San Dimas	37%	20%	63%	80%
San Fernando	42%	17%	58%	83%
San Gabriel	30%	32%	70%	68%
San Marino	64%	64%	36%	36%

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

JURISDICTION	RESIDENTIAL PERCENTAGE		NON-RESIDENTIAL PERCENTAGE	
	OLD	NEW	OLD	NEW
Santa Clarita	50%	29%	50%	71%
Santa Fe Springs	2%	2%	98%	98%
Santa Monica	33%	33%	67%	67%
Signal Hill	20%	20%	80%	80%
South El Monte	30%	7%	70%	93%
South Pasadena	78%	30%	22%	70%
Temple City	65%	35%	35%	65%
Vernon	0%	0%	100%	100%
Walnut	66%	33%	34%	67%
West Covina	51%	51%	49%	49%
West Hollywood	50%	50%	50%	50%
Westlake Village	43%	36%	57%	64%
Whittier	65%	65%	35%	35%
Unincorporated County <sup>5</sup>	48%	6%	52%	94%

Source: <http://boardnet.ciwmb.ca.gov/juris/reports/baseyear.asp>

**Table 4.1.2. Demographics\***

POPULATION			
Population For Each Jurisdiction	1990	2006	% Change
Agoura Hills	20,385	23,262	14.1%
Alhambra	82,087	89,442	8.9%
Arcadia	48,284	56,217	16.4%
Artesia	15,464	17,519	13.3%
Avalon	2,918	3,491	19.6%
Azusa	41,203	48,362	17.4%
Baldwin Park	69,330	81,092	17.0%
Bell	34,365	38,873	13.1%
Bell Gardens	42,315	46,106	9.0%
Bellflower	61,815	77,141	24.8%
Beverly Hills	31,971	35,861	12.2%

<sup>5</sup> This change is related to a large amount of processed dirt that was included in the non-residential portion of the base year and the fact that only curbside/residential on-site diversion is included in the residential percentage. All other activity, including residential construction, is included in the non-residential percentage

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>POPULATION</b>			
<b>Population For Each Jurisdiction</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Bradbury	829	944	13.9%
Burbank	93,649	107,018	14.3%
Calabasas	N/A	23,416	N/A
Carson	83,995	98,110	16.8%
Cerritos	53,244	54,906	3.1%
Claremont	32,610	36,732	12.6%
Commerce	12,135	13,458	10.9%
Compton	90,454	99,078	9.5%
Covina	43,332	49,442	14.1%
Cudahy	22,817	25,689	12.6%
Culver City	38,793	40,723	5.0%
Diamond Bar	53,672	59,800	11.4%
Downey	91,444	113,210	23.8%
Duarte	20,716	23,030	11.2%
El Monte	106,162	125,513	18.2%
El Segundo	15,223	16,986	11.6%
Gardena	49,841	61,593	23.6%
Glendale	175,900	206,578	17.4%
Glendora	47,832	52,267	9.3%
Hawaiian Gardens	13,639	15,871	16.4%
Hawthorne	71,349	88,574	24.1%
Hermosa Beach	18,219	19,460	6.8%
Hidden Hills	1,729	2,038	17.9%
Huntington Park	56,129	64,963	15.7%
Industry	631	803	27.3%
Inglewood	109,602	118,264	7.9%
Irwindale	1,050	1,559	48.5%
La Canada Flintridge	19,378	21,340	10.1%
La Habra Height	6,226	6,117	-1.8%
La Mirada	40,452	49,855	23.2%
La Puente	36,955	43,221	17.0%
La Verne	30,843	33,353	8.1%
Lakewood	73,553	83,397	13.4%

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>POPULATION</b>			
<b>Population For Each Jurisdiction</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Lancaster	97,300	138,562	42.4%
Lawndale	27,331	33,387	22.2%
Lomita	19,442	21,091	8.5%
Long Beach	429,321	490,798	14.3%
Los Angeles	3,485,557	3,980,422	14.2%
Lynwood	61,945	73,137	18.1%
Malibu	N/A	13,680	N/A
Manhattan Beach	32,063	36,551	14.0%
Maywood	27,893	29,583	6.1%
Monrovia	35,733	39,058	9.3%
Montebello	59,564	65,508	10.0%
Monterey Park	60,738	64,471	6.2%
Norwalk	94,279	109,822	16.5%
Palmdale	68,946	141,199	104.8%
Palos Verdes Estates	13,512	14,060	4.1%
Paramount	47,669	57,881	21.4%
Pasadena	131,586	146,327	11.2%
Pico Rivera	59,177	67,068	13.3%
Pomona	131,700	162,055	23.0%
Rancho Palos Verdes	41,667	43,045	3.3%
Redondo Beach	60,167	67,201	11.7%
Rolling Hills	1,871	1,968	5.2%
Rolling Hills Estates	7,789	8,102	4.0%
Rosemead	51,638	57,220	10.8%
San Dimas	32,398	36,911	13.9%
San Fernando	22,580	25,068	11.0%
San Gabriel	37,120	42,374	14.2%
San Marino	12,959	13,498	4.2%
Santa Clarita	110,690	167,631	51.4%
Santa Fe Springs	15,520	17,804	14.7%
Santa Monica	86,905	90,865	4.6%
Sierra Madre	10,762	11,025	2.4%
Signal Hill	8,371	11,105	32.7%

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>POPULATION</b>			
<b>Population For Each Jurisdiction</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>% Change</b>
South El Monte	20,850	22,340	7.2%
South Gate	86,284	101,779	18.0%
South Pasadena	23,936	25,708	7.4%
Temple City	31,153	35,517	14.0%
Torrance	133,107	147,299	10.7%
Vernon	82	95	15.9%
Walnut	29,105	32,189	10.6%
West Covina	96,226	112,608	17.0%
West Hollywood	36,118	37,594	4.1%
Westlake Village	7,455	8,872	19.0%
Whittier	77,671	86,955	12.0%
Unincorporated County	970,194	1,094,157	12.8%
Countywide	8,858,914	10,258,264	15.8%

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit  
<http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/>

**Table 4.1.3. Taxable Sales\***

<b>TAXABLE SALES TRANSACTIONS</b>			
<b>Taxable Sales (x \$1,000) For Each Jurisdiction</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Agoura Hills	173,550	331,431	91.0%
Alhambra	732,769	1,184,383	61.6%
Arcadia	465,829	844,541	81.3%
Artesia	132,604	184,120	38.8%
Avalon	41,500	63,709	53.5%
Azusa	303,663	444,237	46.3%
Baldwin Park	222,827	557,750	150.3%
Bell	149,922	237,402	58.4%
Bell Gardens	125,332	175,554	40.1%
Bellflower	394,786	492,277	24.7%
Beverly Hills	1,127,398	2,237,643	98.5%
Bradbury	285	153	-46.3%

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>TAXABLE SALES TRANSACTIONS</b>			
<b>Taxable Sales (x \$1,000) For Each Jurisdiction</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Burbank	1,191,640	2,737,374	129.7%
Calabasas	N/A	584,353	N/A
Carson	1,210,118	1,820,998	50.5%
Cerritos	1,392,567	2,395,383	72.0%
Claremont	187,329	441,672	135.8%
Commerce	1,081,463	1,408,077	30.2%
Compton	363,596	497,620	36.9%
Covina	540,816	808,666	49.5%
Cudahy	78,471	145,873	85.9%
Culver City	922,728	1,627,650	76.4%
Diamond Bar	204,629	346,890	69.5%
Downey	836,073	1,428,642	70.9%
Duarte	94,355	458,246	385.7%
El Monte	820,672	1,782,949	117.3%
El Segundo	321,372	924,534	187.7%
Gardena	542,358	823,241	51.8%
Glendale	1,737,643	2,742,044	57.8%
Glendora	256,658	653,985	154.8%
Hawaiian Gardens	64,695	62,514	-3.4%
Hawthorne	524,817	1,032,766	96.8%
Hermosa Beach	154,613	219,757	42.1%
Hidden Hills	642	N/A	N/A
Huntington Park	302,062	617,731	104.5%
Industry	1,646,646	2,989,254	81.5%
Inglewood	610,360	1,024,094	67.8%
Irwindale	248,882	477,913	92.0%
La Canada Flintridge	130,272	183,188	40.6%
La Habra Heights	6,667	3,212	-51.8%
La Mirada	317,915	946,067	197.6%
La Puente	132,453	230,991	74.4%
La Verne	172,339	338,730	96.6%
Lakewood	650,729	1,053,579	61.9%

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>TAXABLE SALES TRANSACTIONS</b>			
<b>Taxable Sales (x \$1,000) For Each Jurisdiction</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Lancaster	973,215	1,807,977	85.8%
Lawndale	171,690	262,573	52.9%
Lomita	90,450	148,335	64.0%
Long Beach	2,610,949	4,607,253	76.5%
Los Angeles	25,742,910	39,373,400	52.9%
Lynwood	166,860	315,881	89.3%
Malibu	N/A	215,794	N/A
Manhattan Beach	339,227	732,405	115.9%
Maywood	72,052	94,170	30.7%
Monrovia	388,397	812,608	109.2%
Montebello	59,564	65,508	10.0%
Monterey Park	60,738	64,471	6.2%
Norwalk	94,279	109,822	16.5%
Palmdale	68,946	141,199	104.8%
Palos Verdes Estates	15,395	25,441	65.3%
Paramount	47,669	57,881	21.4%
Pasadena	131,586	146,327	11.2%
Pico Rivera	59,177	67,068	13.3%
Pomona	745,369	1,437,466	92.9%
Rancho Palos Verdes	73,094	103,202	41.2%
Redondo Beach	674,616	906,860	34.4%
Rolling Hills	1,871	1,968	5.2%
Rolling Hills Estates	7,789	8,102	4.0%
Rosemead	277,323	294,641	6.2%
San Dimas	32,398	36,911	13.9%
San Fernando	22,580	25,068	11.0%
San Gabriel	37,120	42,374	14.2%
San Marino	12,959	13,498	4.2%
Santa Clarita	110,690	167,631	51.4%
Santa Fe Springs	15,520	17,804	14.7%
Santa Monica	86,905	90,865	4.6%
Sierra Madre	17,510	25,564	46.0%

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>TAXABLE SALES TRANSACTIONS</b>			
<b>Taxable Sales (x \$1,000) For Each Jurisdiction</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Signal Hill	8,371	11,105	32.7%
South El Monte	20,850	22,340	7.2%
South Gate	423,618	704,329	66.3%
South Pasadena	23,936	25,708	7.4%
Temple City	31,153	35,517	14.0%
Torrance	2,350,229	3,972,829	69.0%
Vernon	82	95	15.9%
Walnut	29,105	32,189	10.6%
West Covina	96,226	112,608	17.0%
West Hollywood	36,118	37,594	4.1%
Westlake Village	7,455	8,872	19.0%
Whittier	77,671	86,955	12.0%
Unincorporated County	3,245,890	5,005,172	54.2%
Countywide Taxable Sales Transactions	60,175,597	99,836,573	65.9%

Table 4.1.4.

<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>			
	<b>1990</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Countywide Employment	4,244,800	4,631,600	9.11%

Table 4.1.5.

<b>Consumer Price Index</b>			
	<b>1990</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Statewide Consumer Price Index	135.0	210.5	55.9%

\*Source:  Board's Default Adjustment Factors

(<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Tools/DivMeasure/JuAdjFac.asp>)

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

**Table 4.1.6. Dwelling Information**

Jurisdiction	1990 Single Family Dwellings	2006 Single Family Dwellings	% Change	1990 Multi- Family Dwellings	2006 Multi- Family Dwellings	% Change	1990 Mobile Homes	2006 Mobile Homes	% Change
Agoura Hills	6,091	6,264	3%	826	1,290	56%	9	0	-100%
Alhambra	15,464	16,028	4%	14,113	14,143	0.5%	20	17	-15%
Arcadia	13,152	13,555	3%	6,316	6,609	5%	12	26	117%
Artesia	3,529	3,546	0.5%	908	1,058	17%	97	96	-1%
Avalon	866	985	14%	1,017	919	-10%	5	9	80%
Azusa	7,302	7,952	9%	5,313	4,927	-7%	580	589	2%
Baldwin Park	13,154	13,875	5%	3,590	3,563	-0.5%	435	343	-21%
Bell	4,650	5,115	10%	4,322	3,748	-13%	429	461	7%
Bellflower	13,119	13,367	2%	9,441	9,515	1%	1,557	1,602	3%
Bell Gardens	5,965	6,428	8%	3,139	2,948	-6%	431	396	-8%
Beverly Hills	5,831	5,972	2%	9,887	10,049	2%	5	28	460%
Bradbury	275	328	19%	6	2	-67%	0	0	0%
Burbank	21,077	21,658	3%	20,047	21,838	9%	95	112	18%
Calabasas	0	6,696	100%	0	1,538	0%	0	253	0%
Carson	19,149	20,936	9%	2,672	2,981	12%	2,620	2,505	-4%
Cerritos	14,366	14,598	2%	995	1,241	25%	4	32	700%
Claremont	8,938	9,179	3%	1,935	2,744	42%	3	13	333%
Commerce	2,501	2,537	1%	827	883	7%	2	4	100%
Compton	17,419	18,199	4%	5,238	5,207	-0.5%	582	648	11%
Covina	10,194	10,739	5%	5,424	5,156	-5%	523	588	12%
Cudahy	2,685	2,957	10%	2,313	2,237	-3%	418	414	-1%
Culver City	7,868	8,524	8%	8,913	8,442	-5%	162	181	12%
Diamond Bar	15,126	15,344	1%	2,270	2,519	11%	268	333	24%
Downey	21,355	22,113	4%	12,748	12,686	-0.5%	199	193	-3%
Duarte	5,025	5,235	4%	1,534	1,502	-2%	211	229	9%
El Monte	17,192	18,745	9%	8,343	8,521	2%	1,607	1,406	-13%
El Segundo	3,420	3,550	4%	3,769	3,775	0%	1	11	1000%
Gardena	8,679	10,959	26%	9,187	9,357	2%	1,167	1,103	-5%
Glendale	29,003	29,933	3%	43,079	44,503	3%	32	97	203%
Glendora	13,569	13,698	1%	2,435	2,728	12%	873	883	1%
Hawaiian Gardens	2,022	2,021	-0%	1,244	1,415	14%	252	275	9%
Hawthorne	10,086	10,713	6%	18,860	18,874	0%	268	173	-35%
Hermosa Beach	4,695	5,154	10%	4,917	4,602	56%	77	82	6%
Hidden Hills	526	613	17%	1	0	-100%	0	0	0%
Huntington Park	6,671	7,654	15%	7,852	7,753	5%	11	15	36%
Industry	127	124	-2%	4	0	17%	8	0	-100%
Inglewood	16,478	17,360	5%	22,018	21,138	-10%	217	238	10%

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

Jurisdiction	1990 Single Family Dwellings	2006 Single Family Dwellings	% Change	1990 Multi- Family Dwellings	2006 Multi- Family Dwellings	% Change	1990 Mobile Homes	2006 Mobile Homes	% Change
Irwindale	274	344	26%	3	37	1133%	5	8	60%
La Canada Flintridge	6,659	6,761	2%	257	307	20%	2	0	-100%
La Habra Heights	2,152	2,003	-7%	7	8	14%	2	0	-100%
Lakewood	22,710	22,980	1%	3,985	4,296	8%	99	98	-1%
La Mirada	11,358	12,691	12%	1,846	2,217	20%	150	166	11%
Lancaster	22,925	32,823	43%	9,191	10,469	14%	4,104	3,498	-15%
La Puente	6,678	7,001	5%	2,524	2,586	2%	83	109	31%
La Verne	7,593	8,152	7%	1,742	1,443	-17%	1,754	1,763	0.5%
Lawndale	6,441	6,539	2%	3,075	3,242	5%	262	128	-51%
Lomita	4,750	4,799	1%	3,000	3,028	1%	528	498	-6%
Long Beach	76,928	79,396	3%	91,169	92,270	1%	2,258	2,529	12%
Los Angeles	589,642	618,006	5%	702,938	748,835	7%	7,496	9,089	21%
Lynwood	9,394	9,855	5%	5,047	5,019	-0.5%	84	112	33%
Malibu	0	4,513	0%	0	1,244	0%	0	610	0%
Manhattan Beach	10,976	11,985	9%	3,716	3,467	-7%	3	33	1000%
Maywood	3,686	3,927	7%	2,995	2,797	-7%	12	8	-33%
Monrovia	9,085	9,333	3%	4,571	4,634	1%	276	115	-58%
Montebello	10,617	10,958	3%	8,369	8,328	-0.5%	207	233	12%
Monterey Park	13,375	13,916	4%	6,864	6,699	-2%	59	80	35%
Norwalk	21,147	21,608	2%	5,627	5,730	2%	473	470	-0.5%
Palmdale	16,807	34,719	106%	5,645	6,340	12%	1,987	1,782	-10%
Palos Verdes Estates	4,767	4,895	3%	363	382	5%	1	0	-100%
Paramount	7,540	8,197	9%	4,687	5,006	7%	1,499	1,372	-8%
Pasadena	28,413	29,866	5%	24,593	26,581	8%	24	73	204%
Pico Rivera	13,034	13,642	5%	2,809	2,719	-3%	473	590	24%
Pomona	25,841	28,054	9%	10,782	11,026	2%	1,836	1,705	-7%
Rancho Palos Verdes	12,978	13,526	4%	2,487	2,300	-8%	5	0	-100%
Redondo Beach	14,639	16,078	10%	13,489	13,471	-0%	92	380	313%
Rolling Hills	673	690	3%	1	0	-100%	0	0	0%
Rolling Hills Estates	2,817	2,874	2%	54	48	-11%	2	4	100%
Rosemead	11,462	11,961	4%	2,234	2,274	2%	438	404	-78%
San Dimas	8,807	9,686	10%	1,772	1,975	11%	900	943	5%
San Fernando	4,423	4,670	6%	1,281	1,275	-0.5%	90	73	-19%
San Gabriel	8,003	8,269	3%	4,703	4,806	2%	30	44	47%

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

Jurisdiction	1990 Single Family Dwellings	2006 Single Family Dwellings	% Change	1990 Multi- Family Dwellings	2006 Multi- Family Dwellings	% Change	1990 Mobile Homes	2006 Mobile Homes	% Change
San Marino	4,448	4,436	-0%	13	17	31%	4	0	-100%
Santa Clarita	28,642	39,920	39%	10,279	13,370	30%	2,223	2,240	1%
Santa Fe Springs	3,299	3,387	3%	1,397	1,593	14%	121	127	5%
Santa Monica	10,961	11,290	3%	36,517	37,804	4%	275	289	-100%
Sierra Madre	3,656	3,617	4%	1,207	1,297	7%	5	27	-15%
Signal Hill	1,282	1,872	3%	2,387	2,432	2%	1	8	117%
South El Monte	3,418	3,427	0.5%	845	828	-2%	604	504	-1%
South Gate	14,544	15,621	14%	8,097	8,540	5%	305	280	80%
South Pasadena	5,440	5,718	9%	5,277	5,225	-1%	2	14	2%
Temple City	10,039	10,394	5%	1,529	1,404	-8%	9	58	-21%
Torrance	32,620	34,293	10%	21,226	21,575	2%	1,081	1,183	7%
Vernon	15	19	2%	15	7	-53%	0	0	3%
Walnut	7,692	8,243	8%	215	346	61%	184	0	-8%
West Covina	22,687	24,132	2%	8,189	8,295	1%	286	348	460%
West Hollywood	2,571	2,489	19%	21,244	21,938	3%	6	0	0%
Westlake Village	2,574	2,850	3%	277	359	30%	155	175	18%
Whittier	19,968	20,552	0%	8,590	8,230	-4%	200	214	0%
Unincorporated County	227,626	236,887	9%	57,303	63,017	10%	11,854	10,952	-4%

*Analysis*

- These demographic changes do not warrant a revision to any of the countywide planning documents. The basis for this determination is provided below.
- These demographic changes warrant a revision to one or more of the countywide planning documents.

The County as a whole experienced a 16 percent growth in population between 1990 and 2006 (see Table 4.1.2). The population growth has been significant in some cities while minimal to a notable decrease in others. The population growth has caused similar increases in housing units throughout the County. The Northern region of Los Angeles County saw some of the highest growth rates in population, with the population in the Cities of Lancaster, Palmdale, and Santa Clarita increasing by 42 percent, 105 percent, and 51 percent, respectively. Since this region is the least densely developed of the County, it has solid waste management issues that are unique.

Countywide employment increased 9.11 percent between 1990 and 2006. Employment numbers are indicators of employment trends and are not absolute of individuals (see Table 4.1.4).

Taxable sales growth throughout the County varied from city to city (see Table 4.1.3), but most cities followed the Countywide trend, increasing total taxable sales by double digit percentages. Taxable sales figures are the total taxable transactions (reported in thousands of dollars) for sales subject to sales and use taxes. Excluded are sales for resale, sale of nontaxable items such as food for home consumption and prescription medicines, and taxable sales disclosed in audits by the State Board of Equalization.

The demographics changes are not significant enough to warrant revision of the planning documents. Most jurisdictions have had steady and predictable changes in demographics. Those jurisdictions experiencing more pronounced changes in demographics have responded to these changes by modifying their programs to achieve their AB 939 goals. As such, existing planning documents are sufficiently flexible to manage these changes, and therefore, do not warrant revision.

**Section 4.2 Changes in Quantities of Waste within the County; and Changes in Permitted Disposal Capacity and Waste Disposed in the County**

1. *Changes in Quantities of Waste within the County*

The data below document changes in reported disposal compared to original SRRE projections. Additionally, the Biennial Review findings for each jurisdiction are provided in Table 4.2.1 below to demonstrate progress in implementing the SRRE and achieving diversion mandates. The analysis at the end of this section addresses how these changes are being addressed (e.g., how existing, new or planned programs deal with the reported changes in the quantities of waste) relative to the jurisdictions' ability to meet and maintain the diversion goal and the need, if any, for a revision to one or more of the planning documents.

**Disposal**

The following table provides disposal data for the county from the Solid Waste Generation Study (1999) and each jurisdiction's Annual Reports 2000 through 2006).

**Table 4.2.1 Disposal Totals (Tons)**

<b>Historical Disposal Tonnages</b>									
<b>Year</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Agoura Hills	34,564	35,026	39,842	41,280	39,488	41,001	35,468	32,030	27,661
Alhambra	140,955	90,580	97,176	63,044	59,337	48,585	73,677	69,671	57,496
Arcadia	108,252	120,838	115,789	88,895	61,849	68,666	71,094	81,285	68,019
Artesia	17,613	20,786	22,379	18,741	20,735	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Avalon	1,839	1,912	2,905	9,418	4,488	5,479	3,952	3,162	2,852
Azusa	82,988	77,595	66,255	61,981	71,831	71,026	68,644	87,173	51,651
Baldwin Park	77,755	85,662	103,560	99,233	108,712	109,949	87,305	87,888	58,449
Bell	21,221	25,553	26,808	29,914	34,068	34,651	29,948	30,778	26,929
Bell Gardens	40,847	43,088	42,400	49,501	35,772	42,311	43,888	51,055	43,932
Bellflower	51,914	39,554	59,646	63,332	71,831	73,682	66,181	75,154	59,586
Beverly Hills	58,661	71,221	72,802	60,263	55,242	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Historical Disposal Tonnages</b>									
<b>Year</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Bradbury	820	1,690	1,967	2,592	3,871	2,692	3,258	3,239	4,526
Burbank	94,203	100,435	95,254	114,571	123,825	118,768	119,084	119,203	113,114
Calabasas	68,489	67,322	62,083	66,726	71,458	76,314	82,861	92,344	85,108
Carson	255,735	175,142	173,625	198,541	267,581	210,285	204,796	201,265	215,100
Cerritos	66,370	85,892	93,290	61,239	69,498	66,721	72,234	73,938	68,209
Claremont	29,317	30,093	34,031	32,098	34,246	34,682	38,770	35,003	32,289
Commerce	103,223	111,481	107,103	122,201	127,766	114,812	151,481	168,271	143,111
Compton	141,685	163,386	151,850	131,376	114,277	131,749	134,373	107,199	106,338
Covina	95,598	82,546	54,966	64,609	61,722	64,307	60,596	61,956	49,231
Cudahy	15,843	10,699	13,903	15,430	16,366	16,833	17,985	19,004	19,515
Culver City	65,906	75,646	61,020	60,860	58,361	53,707	72,728	74,413	57,547
Diamond Bar	60,972	63,196	49,129	46,824	39,258	42,656	46,462	48,817	43,052
Downey	123,716	90,940	130,136	130,834	140,969	145,011	153,413	155,990	133,710
Duarte	47,859	32,983	35,666	43,874	34,663	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
El Monte	199,875	206,192	176,683	160,190	144,182	129,388	150,165	152,231	133,925
El Segundo	47,596	60,962	82,484	73,219	64,905	74,459	87,593	78,422	51,280
Gardena	215,381	162,959	152,602	204,588	224,386	176,708	122,076	134,716	111,318
Glendale	201,678	189,247	188,855	197,911	192,584	225,482	230,341	241,949	215,782
Glendora	86,774	57,919	70,952	61,505	71,040	80,846	62,981	59,210	53,425
Hawaiian Gardens	9,744	8,597	15,968	13,800	13,149	12,840	13,974	15,238	15,443
Hawthorne	66,841	70,799	76,137	89,626	70,696	71,817	75,491	92,415	103,518
Hermosa Beach	18,972	23,251	20,369	20,432	23,260	21,502	26,211	N/A	N/A
Hidden Hills	6,867	7,623	7,829	7,348	6,857	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Huntington Park	52,268	53,797	63,726	66,208	57,577	75,464	70,465	144,929	61,626
Industry	189,756	181,457	193,757	165,171	171,490	142,824	155,256	167,369	134,126

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Historical Disposal Tonnages</b>									
<b>Year</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Inglewood	123,771	95,434	117,239	117,912	116,800	144,107	132,634	107,162	98,146
Irwindale	70,329	54,088	58,710	58,858	35,684	33,490	54,527	54,527	41,005
La Canada Flintridge	40,006	36,952	41,397	41,755	39,275	49,363	42,544	55,267	29,788
La Habra Heights	9,595	10,019	10,212	9,507	9,016	8,115	6,946	8,226	7,749
La Mirada	44,858	61,954	42,589	43,540	42,001	41,092	46,832	54,800	48,660
La Puente	104,825	98,318	84,045	102,777	89,529	92,953	68,003	78,798	61,006
La Verne	66,361	58,787	60,613	48,897	45,927	43,472	61,612	56,904	37,010
Lakewood	15,775	18,416	40,625	44,981	37,797	35,634	37,395	41,690	34,035
Lancaster	111,950	115,029	115,945	123,089	136,405	141,625	159,535	159,524	164,418
Lawndale	18,287	20,038	25,116	26,052	26,625	23,330	25,932	21,404	24,957
Lomita	17,697	9,825	13,148	17,837	19,264	22,000	21,572	16,632	20,241
Long Beach	456,489	511,645	469,804	452,754	451,301	496,498	433,803	409,738	372,270
LARA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,978,439	4,645,733	5,472,267	4,637,912
Los Angeles	3,533,020	3,440,985	3,859,559	3,782,981	3,658,254	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lynwood	63,451	82,932	88,415	84,998	60,367	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Malibu	51,268	61,667	64,630	64,016	56,106	53,867	49,669	52,956	51,380
Manhattan Beach	60,500	61,558	60,909	58,773	60,879	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maywood	18,009	14,390	18,631	18,881	19,073	24,507	20,863	19,359	18,656
Monrovia	60,678	56,512	61,489	55,446	46,863	43,593	50,299	57,268	43,280
Montebello	110,853	104,113	103,199	89,577	87,586	85,622	90,927	103,777	81,976
Monterey Park	55,853	68,248	76,273	64,944	49,020	41,641	46,531	54,515	52,946
Norwalk	107,714	106,096	105,250	102,792	90,905	94,405	88,459	103,026	88,195
Palmdale	84,623	104,256	130,773	123,572	122,457	144,599	145,539	152,711	149,115
Palos Verdes	27,960	15,362	14,616	15,799	19,326	16,583	17,731	N/A	N/A

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Historical Disposal Tonnages</b>									
<b>Year</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Estates									
Paramount	79,303	75,466	84,883	83,297	72,042	68,258	77,779	87,116	76,953
Pasadena	309,852	301,623	315,503	317,494	310,820	305,913	288,965	316,315	270,701
Pico Rivera	104,840	128,602	113,598	157,530	130,018	129,478	103,729	93,794	83,573
Pomona	278,623	285,887	223,172	227,906	262,556	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rancho Palos Verdes	26,790	31,358	33,922	32,262	22,644	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Redondo Beach	55,384	71,920	79,008	79,993	72,548	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rolling Hills	8,804	6,271	3,083	3,524	3,438	4,127	5,662	6,996	6,550
Rolling Hills Estates	5,981	5,955	10,526	11,453	11,539	10,961	12,529	11,598	11,339
Rosemead	61,336	67,076	60,181	64,623	69,848	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
San Dimas	75,450	67,543	59,517	55,371	66,062	52,912	54,225	48,970	42,709
San Fernando	44,487	38,792	37,333	48,939	42,427	31,814	24,712	29,398	21,064
San Gabriel	60,722	67,612	51,185	51,732	54,474	48,303	45,405	43,761	40,918
San Marino	21,139	28,077	26,769	24,410	23,220	25,208	23,418	25,402	17,938
Santa Clarita	115,596	183,738	211,522	189,418	177,206	193,555	220,548	187,607	172,088
Santa Fe Springs	193,690	154,993	148,599	149,309	146,879	138,450	156,090	148,102	166,153
Santa Monica	183,999	169,071	153,064	145,988	138,935	117,401	129,817	166,402	123,691
Sierra Madre	14,218	14,766	14,030	14,679	16,685	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Signal Hill	6,823	8,534	9,353	8,181	7,556	8,976	12,922	20,196	14,280
South El Monte	53,158	54,027	45,739	39,856	38,590	35,763	40,448	41,144	41,611
South Gate	154,401	163,757	187,149	180,649	157,047	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Pasadena	23,726	29,539	27,360	25,776	30,004	20,105	21,575	28,016	21,876
Temple City	49,087	42,201	34,430	34,137	39,643	36,489	34,264	37,605	29,300
Torrance	248,139	225,146	248,606	234,888	258,836	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Historical Disposal Tonnages</b>									
<b>Year</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
Vernon	182,069	212,288	165,810	205,306	200,083	203,736	225,988	258,365	215,688
Walnut	49,554	37,642	36,240	35,306	30,519	28,503	31,449	30,053	24,970
West Covina	111,740	87,917	82,879	77,202	89,492	76,464	78,495	95,400	86,020
West Hollywood	32,191	47,452	39,148	47,299	56,736	44,071	39,632	45,132	51,926
Westlake Village	23,364	29,447	31,365	29,252	23,004	22,895	15,042	19,438	19,021
Whittier	189,013	215,868	185,016	194,089	165,581	177,254	157,799	183,150	162,066
Unincorporated County	863,411	890,849	1,092,320	1,206,822	1,217,642	1,331,717	1,459,832	1,457,005	1,360,829
Countywide	11,782,856	11,676,104	12,237,445	12,263,807	12,023,878	12,312,500	12,140,164	13,226,832	11,471,878

Source: *Single-year Countywide Origin Detail*, <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/DRS/Origin/WFOrgin.aspx>

**Diversion**

The Biennial Review findings for the county and associated cities are listed in Table 6 to demonstrate each jurisdiction’s progress in implementing its SRRE and achieving the mandated diversion requirements. Additionally, following these data is an explanation of any significant changes in diversion rate trends (e.g., report year tonnage modification, new or corrected Solid Waste Generation Study, newly implemented programs).

**Table 4.2.2 Biennial Review Data for Los Angeles County Jurisdictions (1997 to 2006 )**

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
Agoura Hills	1997	29%	Board Accepted with New Base Year
	1998	28%	Board Accepted
	1999	29%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2000	46%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2001	37%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	31%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	26%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2004	40%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2005	48%	Board Approved
	2006	55%	Board Approved
Alhambra	1997	41%	Board Accepted
	1998	N/A	Board Accepted
	1999	11%	Board Approved
	2000	23%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	55%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	60%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	66%	Board Approved
	2004	50%	Board Approved
	2005	51%	Board Approved
	2006	55%	Board Approved
Arcadia	1997	34%	Board Accepted
	1998	31%	Board Accepted
	1999	24%	Board Approved
	2000	42%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	62%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	72%	Board Approved Time Extension

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
	2003	74%	Board Approved
	2004	69%	Board Approved
	2005	66%	Board Approved
	2006	64%	Board Approved
Artesia	1997	27%	Board Accepted
	1998	30%	Board Accepted
	1999	20%	Board Approved
	2000	17%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	38%	Board Approved Time Extension Biennial Review Delayed
	2002	27%	Board Approved Time Extension Biennial Review Delayed
	2003	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2004	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2005	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2006	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
Avalon	1997	12%	Board Accepted
	1998	13%	Board Accepted
	1999	13%	Board Approved
	2000	16%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	N/A	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	47%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	36%	Board Approved
	2004	55%	Board Approved
	2005	66%	Board Approved
	2006	70%	Board Approved
Azusa	1997	34%	Board Accepted
	1998	35%	Board Accepted
	1999	34%	Board Approved
	2000	44%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	57%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	55%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	51%	Board Approved
	2004	55%	Board Approved
	2005	59%	Board Approved

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
	2006	56%	Board Approved
Baldwin Park	1997	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
	1998	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
	1999	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
	2000	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
	2001	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
	2002	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
	2003	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
	2004	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
	2005	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
	2006	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
	Bell	1997	42%
1998		44%	Board Accepted
1999		31%	Board Approved
2000		38%	Board Approved Time Extension
2001		33%	Board Approved Time Extension
2002		25%	Board Approved Time Extension
2003		23%	Board Approved Time Extension
2004		43%	Board Approved Time Extension
2005		43%	Board Approved
2006		50%	Board Approved
Bell Gardens		1997	N/A
	1998	N/A	Board Accepted
	1999	34%	Board Approved with New Base Year
	2000	39%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	48%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	56%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	47%	Board Approved
	2004	50%	Board Approved
	2005	42%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2006	45%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	Bellflower	1997	37%
1998		46%	Board Accepted
1999		58%	Board Approved
2000		43%	Board Approved Time Extension

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
	2001	42%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	35%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	32%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2004	45%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2005	42%	Board Approved
	2006	51%	Board Approved
Beverly Hills	1997	60%	Board Accepted
	1998	50%	Board Accepted
	1999	48%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2000	47%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2001	57%	Board Approved
	2002	57%	Board Approved
	2003	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2004	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2005	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2006	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
Bradbury	1997	N/A	Board Accepted
	1998	N/A	Board Accepted
	1999	71%	Board Approved
	2000	71%	Board Approved
	2001	74%	Board Approved
	2002	57%	Board Approved
	2003	62%	Board Approved
	2004	58%	Board Approved
	2005	59%	Board Approved
	2006	50%	Board Approved
Burbank	1997	58%	Board Accepted
	1998	62%	Board Accepted
	1999	60%	Board Approved
	2000	63%	Board Approved
	2001	57%	Board Approved
	2002	54%	Board Approved
	2003	56%	Board Approved
	2004	65%	Board Approved
	2005	64%	Board Approved

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
	2006	60%	Board Approved
Calabasas	1997	26%	Board Accepted
	1998	21%	Board Accepted
	1999	35%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2000	46%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2001	57%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2002	49%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2003	44%	Board Approved
	2004	50%	Board Approved
	2005	50%	Board Approved
	2006	50%	Board Approved
	Carson	1997	49%
1998		56%	Board Accepted
1999		71%	Board Approved
2000		72%	Board Approved
2001		71%	Board Approved
2002		57%	Board Approved
2003		68%	Board Approved
2004		72%	Board Approved
2005		74%	Board Approved
2006		70%	Board Approved
Cerritos		1997	51%
	1998	44%	Board Accepted
	1999	29%	Board Approved
	2000	28%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	56%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	45%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	N/A	Penalty
	2004	N/A	Penalty
	2005	N/A	Compliance Active
	2006	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
	Claremont	1997	N/A
1998		N/A	Board Accepted
1999		40%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
	2000	44%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort with New Base Year
	2001	54%	Board Approved
	2002	55%	Board Approved
	2003	55%	Board Approved
	2004	56%	Board Approved
	2005	55%	Board Approved
	2006	55%	Board Approved
Commerce	1997	42%	Board Accepted
	1998	57%	Board Accepted
	1999	31%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2000	46%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort with New Base Year
	2001	48%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2002	46%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2003	47%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2004	46%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2005	45%	Board Approved
2006	51%	Board Approved	
Compton	1997	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
	1998	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
	1999	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
	2000	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
	2001	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
	2002	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
	2003	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
	2004	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
	2005	38%	Compliance Active
	2006	N/A	Compliance Active
Covina	1997	28%	Board Accepted
	1998	N/A	Board Accepted
	1999	25%	Board Approved
	2000	54%	Board Approved
	2001	54%	Board Approved
	2002	54%	Board Approved

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
	2003	52%	Board Approved
	2004	54%	Board Approved
	2005	56%	Board Approved
	2006	57%	Board Approved
Cudahy	1997	43%	Board Accepted
	1998	47%	Board Accepted
	1999	62%	Board Approved
	2000	58%	Board Approved
	2001	52%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2002	47%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2003	48%	Board Approved
	2004	53%	Board Approved
	2005	53%	Board Approved
	2006	50%	Board Approved
Culver City	1997	50%	Board Accepted
	1998	37%	Board Accepted
	1999	31%	Board Approved
	2000	50%	Board Approved
	2001	54%	Board Approved
	2002	57%	Board Approved
	2003	56%	Board Approved
	2004	54%	Board Approved
	2005	50%	Board Approved
	2006	59%	Board Approved
Diamond Bar	1997	N/A	Board Accepted
	1998	34%	Board Accepted
	1999	27%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2000	48%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2001	52%	Board Approved
	2002	59%	Board Approved
	2003	57%	Board Approved
	2004	57%	Board Approved
	2005	58%	Board Approved
	2006	59%	Board Approved
Downey	1997	32%	Board Accepted

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
	1998	42%	Board Accepted
	1999	58%	Board Approved
	2000	43%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	48%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	44%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	N/A	Compliance Active
	2004	N/A	Compliance Active
	2005	38%	Compliance Active
	2006	41%	Compliance Active
Duarte	1997	N/A	Board Accepted
	1998	25%	Board Accepted with New Base Year
	1999	36%	Board Approved
	2000	44%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	37%	Board Approved Time Extension Biennial Review Delayed
	2002	48%	Board Approved Time Extension Biennial Review Delayed
	2003	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2004	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2005	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
El Monte	1997	29%	Board Accepted
	1998	N/A	Board Accepted
	1999	24%	Board Approved
	2000	39%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	51%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	54%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	57%	Board Approved
	2004	58%	Board Approved
	2005	61%	Board Approved
El Segundo	2006	58%	Board Approved
	1997	64%	Board Accepted
	1998	76%	Board Approved
	1999	73%	Board Approved
	2000	66%	Board Approved

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
	2001	75%	Board Approved
	2002	75%	Board Approved
	2003	76%	Board Approved
	2004	74%	Board Approved
	2005	85%	Board Approved
	2006	83%	Board Approved
Gardena	1997	N/A	Board Accepted
	1998	N/A	Board Accepted
	1999	N/A	Penalty
	2000	N/A	Penalty
	2001	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
	2002	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
	2003	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
	2004	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
	2005	18%	Compliance Fulfilled
	2006	34%	Compliance Fulfilled
Glendale	1997	46%	Board Accepted
	1998	43%	Board Accepted
	1999	47%	Board Approved
	2000	52%	Board Approved
	2001	53%	Board Approved
	2002	52%	Board Approved
	2003	43%	Board Approved
	2004	51%	Board Approved
	2005	49%	Board Approved
	2006	53%	Board Approved
Glendora	1997	27%	Board Accepted
	1998	N/A	Board Accepted
	1999	34%	Board Approved
	2000	22%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	52%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	45%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	51%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2004	54%	Board Approved Time Extension
2005	54%	Board Approved	

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
	2006	50%	Board Approved
Hawaiian Gardens	1997	51%	Board Accepted
	1998	47%	Board Accepted
	1999	54%	Board Approved
	2000	18%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	35%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	39%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	N/A	Compliance Active
	2004	N/A	Compliance Active
	2005	28%	Compliance Active
	2006	23%	Compliance Active
	Hawthorne	1997	52%
1998		48%	Board Accepted
1999		46%	Board Approved
2000		44%	Board Approved Time Extension
2001		50%	Board Approved Time Extension
2002		52%	Board Approved Time Extension
2003		51%	Board Approved
2004		57%	Board Approved
2005		51%	Board Approved
2006		51%	Board Approved
Hermosa Beach		1997	N/A
	1998	45%	Board Accepted with New Base Year
	1999	35%	Board Approved
	2000	46%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	N/A	Compliance Active
	2002	N/A	Compliance Active
	2003	N/A	Compliance Active
	2004	N/A	Compliance Active
	2005	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2006	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	Hidden Hills	1997	50%
1998		35%	Board Accepted
1999		37%	Board Approved
2000		36%	Board Approved Time Extension

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
	2001	32%	Board Approved Time Extension Biennial Review Delayed
	2002	35%	Board Approved Time Extension Biennial Review Delayed
	2003	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2004	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2005	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2006	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
Huntington Park	1997	40%	Board Accepted
	1998	46%	Board Accepted
	1999	46%	Board Approved
	2000	39%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	42%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	47%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	32%	Board Approved
	2004	58%	Board Approved
	2005	53%	Board Approved
	2006	55%	Board Approved
Industry	1997	N/A	Board Accepted
	1998	48%	Board Accepted with New Base Year
	1999	52%	Board Approved
	2000	51%	Board Approved
	2001	61%	Board Approved
	2002	58%	Board Approved
	2003	64%	Board Approved
	2004	64%	Board Approved
	2005	62%	Board Approved
	2006	65%	Board Approved
Inglewood	1997	29%	Board Accepted
	1998	34%	Board Accepted
	1999	45%	Board Approved
	2000	42%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	N/A	Compliance Active
	2002	N/A	Compliance Active
	2003	N/A	Compliance Active

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
	2004	N/A	Compliance Active
	2005	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
	2006	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
Irwindale	1997	43%	Board Accepted
	1998	40%	Board Accepted
	1999	55%	Board Approved
	2000	55%	Board Approved
	2001	80%	Board Approved
	2002	81%	Board Approved
	2003	80%	Board Approved
	2004	80%	Board Approved
	2005	72%	Board Approved
	2006	71%	Board Approved
	La Canada Flintridge	1997	N/A
1998		N/A	Board Accepted
1999		N/A	Board Approved
2000		42%	Board Approved Time Extension
2001		45%	Board Approved Time Extension
2002		49%	Board Approved Time Extension
2003		50%	Board Approved
2004		55%	Board Approved
2005		53%	Board Approved
2006		64%	Board Approved
La Habra Heights	1997	24%	Board Accepted
	1998	35%	Board Accepted
	1999	31%	Board Approved
	2000	33%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	43%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	51%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	47%	Board Approved
	2004	59%	Board Approved
	2005	58%	Board Approved
	2006	55%	Board Approved
La Mirada	1997	42%	Board Accepted
	1998	42%	Board Accepted

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
	1999	21%	Board Approved
	2000	50%	Board Approved
	2001	48%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2002	49%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2003	52%	Board Approved
	2004	54%	Board Approved
	2005	50%	Board Approved
	2006	51%	Board Approved
La Puente	1997	N/A	Board Accepted
	1998	N/A	Board Accepted
	1999	22%	Board Approved
	2000	30%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	44%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	54%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	26%	Board Approved
	2004	51%	Board Approved
	2005	52%	Board Approved
	2006	53%	Board Approved
La Verne	1997	N/A	Board Accepted
	1998	N/A	Board Accepted
	1999	N/A	Board Approved
	2000	31%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	47%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	54%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	53%	Board Approved
	2004	55%	Board Approved
	2005	53%	Board Approved
	2006	52%	Board Approved
Lakewood	1997	N/A	Board Accepted
	1998	N/A	Board Accepted
	1999	23%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2000	41%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2001	44%	Board Approved Reduced Diversion Requirement
	2002	53%	Board Approved Reduced Diversion Requirement

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
	2003	45%	Board Approved Reduced Diversion Requirement
	2004	45%	Board Approved Reduced Diversion Requirement
	2005	43%	Board Approved Reduced Diversion Requirement
	2006	43%	Board Approved Reduced Diversion Requirement
Lancaster	1997	51%	Board Accepted
	1998	51%	Board Accepted
	1999	51%	Board Approved
	2000	52%	Board Approved
	2001	48%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	41%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	40%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2004	42%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2005	50%	Board Approved
	2006	50%	Board Approved
Lawndale	1997	17%	Board Accepted
	1998	47%	Board Accepted
	1999	44%	Board Approved
	2000	32%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	31%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	31%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	37%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2004	46%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2005	59%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2006	48%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
Lomita	1997	N/A	Board Accepted
	1998	32%	Board Accepted New Base Year
	1999	57%	Board Approved
	2000	65%	Board Approved
	2001	54%	Board Approved
	2002	50%	Board Approved
	2003	41%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2004	47%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2005	61%	Board Approved
	2006	53%	Board Approved
Long Beach	1997	N/A	Board Accepted

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
	1998	33%	Board Accepted New Base Year
	1999	31%	Board Approved
	2000	55%	Board Approved
	2001	56%	Board Approved
	2002	54%	Board Approved
	2003	53%	Board Approved
	2004	62%	Board Approved
	2005	67%	Board Approved
	2006	69%	Board Approved
Los Angeles	1997	46%	Board Approved
	1998	46%	Board Approved
	1999	49%	Board Approved
	2000	60%	Board Approved New Base Year
	2001	63%	Board Approved
	2002	62%	Board Approved
	2003	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2004	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2005	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
2006	No data	Member of a Regional Agency	
LARA	1997	No data	Regional Agency formation at a later date, see individual jurisdiction info
	1998	No data	Regional Agency formation at a later date, see individual jurisdiction info
	1999	No data	Regional Agency formation at a later date, see individual jurisdiction info
	2000	No data	Regional Agency formation at a later date, see individual jurisdiction info
	2001	No data	Regional Agency formation at a later date, see individual jurisdiction info
	2002	No data	Regional Agency formation at a later date, see individual jurisdiction info
	2003	N/A	Compliance Active
	2004	N/A	Compliance Active
	2005	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled
2006	N/A	Compliance Fulfilled	
Lynwood	1997	24%	Board Accepted
	1998	28%	Board Accepted
	1999	N/A	Compliance Active

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
	2000	N/A	Compliance Active
	2001	N/A	Compliance Active
	2002	N/A	Compliance Active
	2003	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2004	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2005	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2006	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
Malibu	1997	50%	Board Accepted
	1998	29%	Board Accepted
	1999	18%	Board Approved
	2000	57%	Board Approved
	2001	45%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2002	45%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2003	41%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2004	49%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2005	47%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2006	47%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
Manhattan Beach	1997	N/A	Board Accepted
	1998	32%	Board Accepted New Base Year
	1999	33%	Board Approved
	2000	36%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	39%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	36%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2004	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2005	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2006	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
Maywood	1997	35%	Board Accepted
	1998	41%	Board Accepted
	1999	51%	Board Approved
	2000	45%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	45%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	44%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	33%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2004	45%	Board Approved Time Extension

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>	
	2005	50%	Board Approved	
	2006	51%	Board Approved	
Monrovia	1997	30%	Board Accepted	
	1998	31%	Board Accepted	
	1999	37%	Board Approved	
	2000	35%	Board Approved Time Extension	
	2001	51%	Board Approved Time Extension	
	2002	57%	Board Approved Time Extension	
	2003	58%	Board Approved	
	2004	58%	Board Approved	
	2005	53%	Board Approved	
	2006	57%	Board Approved	
	Montebello	1997	N/A	Board Accepted
		1998	N/A	Board Accepted
1999		51%	Board Approved	
2000		52%	Board Approved	
2001		60%	Board Approved	
2002		61%	Board Approved	
2003		60%	Board Approved	
2004		59%	Board Approved	
2005		61%	Board Approved	
2006		62%	Board Approved	
Monterey Park	1997	32%	Board Accepted	
	1998	36%	Board Accepted	
	1999	N/A	Board Approved	
	2000	31%	Board Approved Time Extension	
	2001	46%	Board Approved Time Extension	
	2002	56%	Board Approved Time Extension	
	2003	64%	Board Approved	
	2004	63%	Board Approved	
	2005	59%	Board Approved	
	2006	56%	Board Approved	
Norwalk	1997	N/A	Board Accepted	
	1998	N/A	Board Accepted	
	1999	28%	Board Approved	

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
	2000	29%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	31%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	35%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	31%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2004	40%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2005	36%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2006	46%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
Palmdale	1997	60%	Board Accepted
	1998	58%	Board Accepted
	1999	51%	Board Approved
	2000	42%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	47%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	48%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	42%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2004	56%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2005	57%	Board Approved
	2006	59%	Board Approved
Palos Verdes Estates	1997	45%	Board Accepted
	1998	N/A	Board Accepted
	1999	52%	Board Approved
	2000	57%	Board Approved
	2001	54%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2002	41%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2003	48%	Board Approved
	2004	52%	Board Approved
	2005	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
2006	No data	Member of a Regional Agency	
Paramount	1997	N/A	Board Accepted
	1998	37%	Board Accepted New Base Year
	1999	40%	Board Approved
	2000	35%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	33%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	46%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	N/A	Compliance Active
	2004	N/A	Compliance Active

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
	2005	42%	Compliance Active
	2006	38%	Compliance Fulfilled
Pasadena	1997	35%	Board Accepted
	1998	41%	Board Accepted
	1999	46%	Board Approved
	2000	43%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	53%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	54%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	54%	Board Approved
	2004	62%	Board Approved
	2005	59%	Board Approved
	2006	58%	Board Approved
	Pico Rivera	1997	N/A
1998		N/A	Board Accepted
1999		35%	Board Approved
2000		46%	Board Approved Time Extension
2001		45%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
2002		48%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
2003		50%	Board Approved
2004		52%	Board Approved
2005		61%	Board Approved
2006		61%	Board Approved
Pomona	1997	51%	Board Accepted
	1998	56%	Board Accepted
	1999	N/A	Board Approved
	2000	41%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	41%	Board Approved Time Extension Biennial Review Delayed
	2002	31%	Board Approved Time Extension Biennial Review Delayed
	2003	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2004	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2005	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
2006	No data	Member of a Regional Agency	
Rancho Palos Verdes	1997	38%	Board Accepted

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
	1998	44%	Board Accepted
	1999	31%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort with New Base Year
	2000	47%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2001	46%	Board Approved
	2002	51%	Member of a Regional Agency
	2003	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2004	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2005	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2006	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
Redondo Beach	1997	34%	Board Accepted
	1998	37%	Board Accepted
	1999	N/A	Board Approved
	2000	28%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	20%	Board Approved Time Extension Biennial Review Delayed
	2002	15%	Board Approved Time Extension Biennial Review Delayed
	2003	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2004	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2005	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
Rolling Hills	1997	47%	Board Accepted
	1998	43%	Board Accepted
	1999	27%	Board Approved
	2000	62%	Board Approved
	2001	61%	Board Approved
	2002	62%	Board Approved
	2003	53%	Board Approved
	2004	59%	Board Approved
	2005	32%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2006	46%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
Rolling Hills Estates	1997	51%	Board Accepted
	1998	47%	Board Accepted
	1999	56%	Board Approved
	2000	53%	Board Approved

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
	2001	48%	Board Approved
	2002	50%	Board Approved
	2003	50%	Board Approved
	2004	56%	Board Approved
	2005	54%	Board Approved
	2006	56%	Board Approved
Rosemead	1997	29%	Board Accepted
	1998	N/A	Board Accepted
	1999	29%	Board Approved
	2000	40%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	38%	Board Approved Time Extension Biennial Review Delayed
	2002	26%	Board Approved Time Extension Biennial Review Delayed
	2003	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2004	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2005	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2006	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
San Dimas	1997	N/A	Board Accepted
	1998	43%	Board Accepted with New Base Year
	1999	51%	Board Approved
	2000	58%	Board Approved
	2001	66%	Board Approved
	2002	66%	Board Approved
	2003	67%	Board Approved
	2004	69%	Board Approved
	2005	73%	Board Approved
	2006	73%	Board Approved
San Fernando	1997	N/A	Board Accepted
	1998	31%	Board Accepted with New Base Year
	1999	42%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2000	46%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2001	56%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2002	42%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2003	54%	Board Approved

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
	2004	69%	Board Approved
	2005	64%	Board Approved
	2006	73%	Board Approved
San Gabriel	1997	N/A	Board Accepted
	1998	28%	Board Accepted
	1999	10%	Board Approved
	2000	35%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	36%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	41%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	41%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2004	46%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2005	49%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2006	49%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	San Marino	1997	45%
1998		41%	Board Accepted
1999		21%	Board Approved
2000		29%	Board Approved Time Extension
2001		38%	Board Approved Time Extension
2002		32%	Board Approved Time Extension
2003		30%	Board Approved Time Extension
2004		43%	Board Approved Time Extension
2005		40%	Board Approved
2006		53%	Board Approved
Santa Clarita	1997	50%	Board Accepted
	1998	51%	Board Accepted
	1999	N/A	Board Approved
	2000	42%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	39%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	43%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	40%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2004	46	Board Approved Time Extension
	2005	49	Board Approved
	2006	54	Board Approved
Santa Fe Springs	1997	N/A	Board Accepted
	1998	62%	Board Accepted with New Base Year

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
	1999	72%	Board Approved
	2000	74%	Board Approved
	2001	78%	Board Approved
	2002	76%	Board Approved
	2003	76%	Board Approved
	2004	77%	Board Approved
	2005	79%	Board Approved
	2006	72%	Board Approved
Santa Monica	1997	52%	Board Accepted
	1998	38%	Board Accepted
	1999	44%	Board Approved
	2000	55%	Board Approved
	2001	65%	Board Approved
	2002	65%	Board Approved
	2003	66%	Board Approved
	2004	67%	Board Approved
	2005	62%	Board Approved
	2006	68%	Board Approved
Sierra Madre	1997	N/A	Board Accepted
	1998	N/A	Board Accepted
	1999	27%	Board Approved
	2000	34%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	34%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	37%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2004	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2005	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
2006	No data	Member of a Regional Agency	
Signal Hill	1997	53%	Board Accepted
	1998	51%	Board Accepted
	1999	26%	Board Approved
	2000	63%	Board Approved
	2001	61%	Board Approved
	2002	66%	Board Approved
	2003	44%	Board Approved

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
	2004	53%	Board Approved
	2005	43%	Board Approved
	2006	59%	Board Approved
South El Monte	1997	N/A	Board Accepted
	1998	63%	Board Accepted with New Base Year
	1999	63%	Board Approved
	2000	70%	Board Approved
	2001	73%	Board Approved
	2002	74%	Board Approved
	2003	77%	Board Approved
	2004	75%	Board Approved
	2005	75%	Board Approved
	2006	73%	Board Approved
	South Gate	1997	N/A
1998		42%	Board Accepted with New Base Year
1999		42%	Board Approved
2000		38%	Board Approved Time Extension
2001		43%	Board Approved Time Extension Biennial Review Delayed
2002		47%	Board Approved Time Extension Biennial Review Delayed
2003		No data	Member of a Regional Agency
2004		No data	Member of a Regional Agency
2005		No data	Member of a Regional Agency
2006		No data	Member of a Regional Agency
South Pasadena	1997	33%	Board Accepted
	1998	38%	Board Accepted
	1999	N/A	Board Approved
	2000	33%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	41%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	44%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	50%	Board Approved
	2004	50%	Board Approved
	2005	43%	Board Approved
	2006	50%	Board Approved

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
Temple City	1997	N/A	Board Accepted
	1998	38%	Board Accepted with New Base Year
	1999	46%	Board Approved
	2000	58%	Board Approved
	2001	61%	Board Approved
	2002	58%	Board Approved
	2003	54%	Board Approved
	2004	61%	Board Approved
	2005	59%	Board Approved
	2006	66%	Board Approved
Torrance	1997	N/A	Compliance Active
	1998	N/A	Compliance Active
	1999	N/A	Compliance Active
	2000	N/A	Compliance Active
	2001	N/A	Compliance Active
	2002	N/A	Compliance Active
	2003	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2004	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2005	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
	2006	No data	Member of a Regional Agency
Vernon	1997	N/A	Board Accepted
	1998	43%	Board Accepted with New Base Year
	1999	38%	Board Approved
	2000	55%	Board Approved
	2001	60%	Board Approved
	2002	57%	Board Approved
	2003	56%	Board Approved
	2004	53%	Board Approved
	2005	60%	Board Approved
	2006	60%	Board Approved
Walnut	1997	N/A	Board Accepted
	1998	N/A	Board Accepted
	1999	37%	Board Approved
	2000	42%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	54%	Board Approved Time Extension

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
	2002	58%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	59%	Board Approved
	2004	56%	Board Approved
	2005	62%	Board Approved
	2006	61%	Board Approved
West Covina	1997	43%	Board Accepted
	1998	29%	Board Accepted
	1999	45%	Board Approved
	2000	51%	Board Approved
	2001	58%	Board Approved
	2002	56%	Board Approved
	2003	58%	Board Approved
	2004	61%	Board Approved
	2005	59%	Board Approved
2006	53%	Board Approved	
West Hollywood	1997	55%	Board Accepted
	1998	53%	Board Accepted
	1999	32%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2000	46%	Board Approved Good Faith Effort
	2001	39%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	41%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	40%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2004	51%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2005	50%	Board Approved
2006	56%	Board Approved	
Westlake Village	1997	34%	Board Accepted
	1998	28%	Board Accepted
	1999	32%	Board Approved
	2000	52%	Board Approved
	2001	53%	Board Approved
	2002	55%	Board Approved
	2003	59%	Board Approved
	2004	69%	Board Approved
	2005	62%	Board Approved
2006	63%	Board Approved	

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Diversion Rate</b>	<b>Biennial Review Status</b>
Whittier	1997	46%	Board Accepted
	1998	35%	Board Accepted
	1999	27%	Board Approved
	2000	38%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	46%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	52%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	47%	Board Approved
	2004	58%	Board Approved
	2005	56%	Board Approved
	2006	55%	Board Approved
Unincorporated county	1997	41%	Board Accepted
	1998	40%	Board Accepted
	1999	40%	Board Approved
	2000	31%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2001	23%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2002	19%	Board Approved Time Extension
	2003	12%	Board Approved
	2004	53%	Board Approved
	2005	50%	Board Approved with New Base Year
	2006	54%	Board Approved with New Base Year

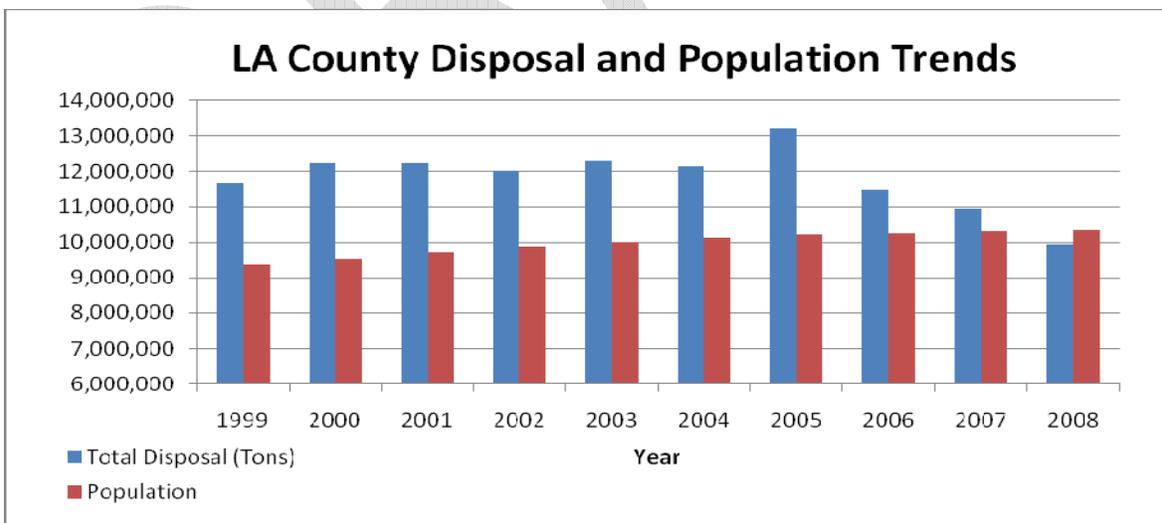
Sources <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Tools/MARS/jurdrsta.asp>

- These changes in quantities of waste, as they relate the meeting and maintaining the mandated diversion goals, do not warrant a revision to any of the countywide planning documents. The basis for this determination is provided in the analysis section below.
- These changes in quantities of waste, as they relate to the meeting and maintaining the mandated diversion goals, warrant a revision to one or more of the countywide planning documents.

**Discussion:**

1. Changes in quantities of waste, as they relate to the meeting and maintaining the mandated diversion goals

Jurisdictions in the County of Los Angeles have continued to make tremendous progress in diverting waste from disposal since 1990 in an effort to meet the requirements of the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939). The 88 cities within the County and County of Los Angeles have implemented a vast array of waste diversion programs which include some of the most comprehensive, successful and creative waste diversion programs in the country. In fact, between 1990 and 2006, diversion efforts have kept more than 90 million tons of Los Angeles County's waste from being disposed. This improvement is significant in light of a 16% population increase in Los Angeles County within that timeframe. The results of these efforts are reflected in the significant reduction in the area's per capita disposal rate: at the end of 1980's, the per capita disposal rate was 3,200 lbs/person/year. As of 2006, this figure had dropped to 2,300 lbs/person/year. A detailed listing of jurisdictions' recycling and other waste diversion programs is available on the Waste Board's website<sup>6</sup>. Provided in the figure below is the County's disposal trend for waste originating in Los Angeles County alongside the County's population from 1999 to 2008<sup>7</sup>.

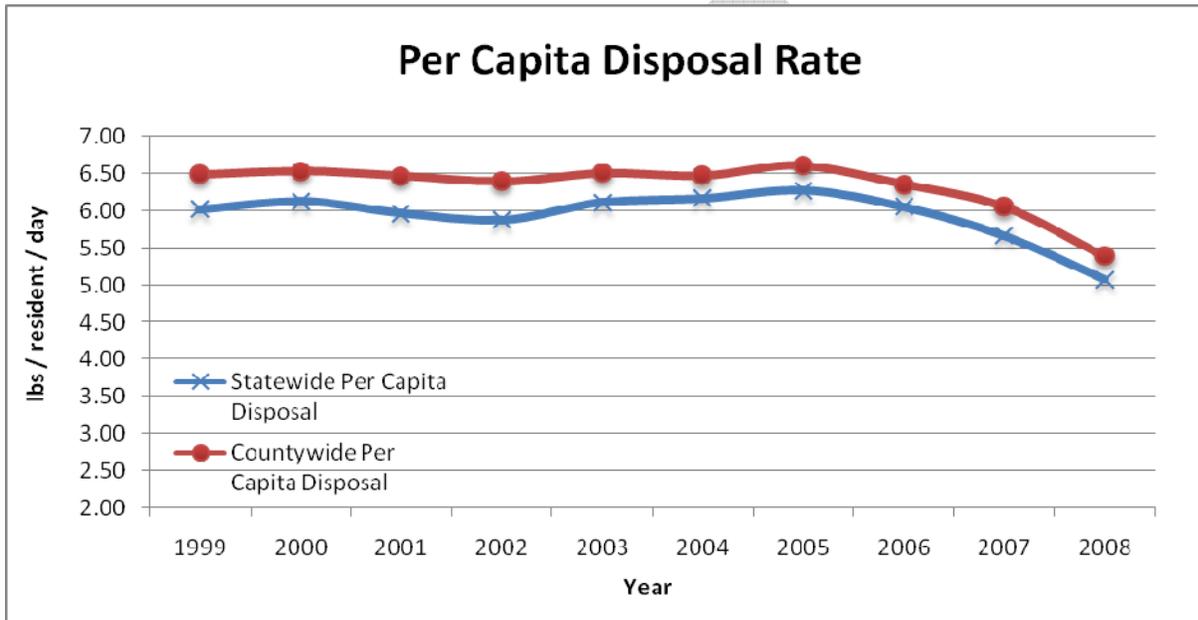


Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board

<sup>6</sup> California Integrated Waste Management Board, <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGcentral/PARIS>.

<sup>7</sup> Disposal tonnages reported on the CIWMB website include permitted inert waste landfills.

A recent economic downturn has weakened consumer demand for materials, impacted the construction industry, and slowed the production and manufacturing of goods. In fact, since January 2008, the United States gross domestic product (GDP) has been in decline, indicative of the economy as a whole. This has resulted in less spending, which in turn demands less manufacturing and consumption of goods and services. Consequently, the amount of waste that businesses and the general public generate as well as dispose was affected. On a countywide level, disposal increased from 2000 to 2005, spurred by growth in population, economy, and the building industry. However, disposal has been declining since: it peaked at 37,242 tons per day (tpd) in 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2005 and dropped to 25,527tpd by fourth quarter 2008, a reduction of approximately 30 percent<sup>8</sup>. Over the same period, the per capita disposal rate decreased from 6.6 to 5.2 pounds per day. Highlighted below is the correlation between State- and County-wide per capita disposal trends from 1999 to 2008.



Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board

Los Angeles County jurisdictions continue to educate residents about taking more responsibility in protecting and preserving the environment. Waste that was traditionally disposed of in landfills is now being converted to other more useful products. New outreach programs stressing the message "Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle" continue to be implemented. This is augmented with new ideas and outreach programs such as Earth Day, Single Use Bag Reduction and Recycling, LACoMax, Smart Business programs, Recycling and Market Development Zone (RMDZ), Used Motor Oil/Filter Collection and Sharps Waste Management Program, offering incentives to reduce waste along with mandatory requirements, where appropriate. These programs have resulted in a changing way of life and a new way of doing business in the County. Residential curbside recycling programs along with buy-back and drop-off recycling centers have become ubiquitous throughout the County. Green waste materials are recycled into mulch, natural fertilizers, or alternative daily cover. Household Hazardous Waste and E-Waste collection events welcome many thousands of people every year to help them properly dispose of these dangerous waste materials, preventing them from ending up in our landfills or, worse yet, dumped illegally.

<sup>8</sup> California Integrated Waste Management Board, <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/DRS/Origin/WFOrginAnnual.aspx>.

The County also has active tire recycling programs which provide outreach and education on tire issues, conducts waste tire collection events, and constructs demonstration projects featuring practical uses for recycled tires, many times amenities that benefit the community.

To measure a jurisdiction's compliance with AB 939 waste diversion mandates, the Waste Board developed the Disposal Reporting System (DRS) to track the quantities of solid waste disposed by each jurisdiction. The recent passage of Senate Bill 1016 (SB 1016) revises the solid waste diversion rate measurement system to a per-capita disposal based system, using a new 2003-06 base year. Rather than the previous diversion-based measurement system, which relies upon complex formulas, estimates and extrapolations, SB 1016 intends to reduce the burden on local jurisdictions to quantify, document and report disposal and diversion data, thereby allowing jurisdictions to focus additional resources on waste reduction and recycling program implementation rather than mathematical compliance.

It is also worth noting that major changes in the County's waste management system are expected in the near future as closure of the Puente Hills Landfill in 2013 draws closer. Being the largest landfill in the country, it allows jurisdictions in the County to dispose up to 13,200 tons per day of municipal solid waste. Upon closure, jurisdictions will have to seek out other means to safely dispose of their waste. Additionally, this landfill alone utilizes about half the greenwaste Alternative Daily Cover (ADC) at in-County landfills. Jurisdictions that currently receive the diversion credit derived from ADC will need to develop alternative solutions and locations for managing their ADC. These issues must be appropriately planned for by policy makers.

The Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan (Summary Plan), is the County's guiding document in terms of countywide diversion efforts and solid waste management practices, and is prepared in accordance with AB 939 mandates. Originally approved by the Waste Board on June 23, 1999, the Summary Plan describes the steps to be taken by local agencies, acting independently and in concert, to achieve the mandated state diversion goals. By reviewing the status of Los Angeles County jurisdictions as a whole, it is clear that the Summary Plan remains adequate to meet the needs of Los Angeles County's jurisdictions in achieving AB 939's waste diversion goals.

Changes in Permitted Disposal Capacity and Quantities of Waste Disposed in the County

The following addresses whether changes in permitted disposal capacity and waste quantities (both imported from out of county and generated in the county) affect the county's ability to maintain 15 years of disposal capacity and includes a determination regarding the need for planning document revision.

- The county continues to have adequate disposal capacity (i.e., greater than 15 years). Supporting documentation is provided in Appendix F.
- The county does not have 15 years remaining disposal capacity. The analysis below provides the strategy for obtaining 15 years remaining disposal capacity. Attached is a revision schedule for the SE.

Analysis:

As mandated by AB 939, the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element identifies goals, policies, and strategies to maintain adequate permitted disposal capacity through a 15-year planning period for solid waste that could not be diverted through source reduction, recycling, reuse, composting or transformation. To provide this needed disposal capacity, the CSE identifies areas/sites within Los Angeles County which may be potentially suitable for the development of new disposal and alternative technology facilities or expansion of existing permitted landfills and transformation facilities. To provide for the long-term disposal needs of the County of Los Angeles, the CSE also includes goals and policies to facilitate the utilization of out-of-County/remote disposal facilities as well as to foster the development of innovative alternative technologies (e.g. conversion technology facilities) as substitutes to landfill disposal. In addition, the Siting Element identifies out-of-County disposal facilities that may be available to receive waste generated in Los Angeles County for disposal, and identifies conversion and other alternative technologies that should be explored as an alternative to disposing of waste in landfills or transformation facilities. By pursuing all the above alternatives simultaneously, in addition to increasing diversion rates, jurisdictions in the County of Los Angeles would ensure that solid waste disposal service, an essential public service, is provided without interruption through the 15-year planning period, thereby protecting the health and safety of residents in the County. However, since the CSE was approved by the Waste Board on June 24, 1998, significant changes have occurred in the development and permitting status of some of the facilities.

The County Department of Public Works monitors landfill capacity and disposal rates to ensure that disposal services are available to residents and businesses in the County without interruption. The remaining landfill capacity and the rate of depletion of that capacity give an indication of the ability of jurisdictions in the County to meet the solid waste disposal needs of their residents and businesses, thereby protecting public health and safety and the environment. As a result of diversion efforts and the recent economic downturn, the average daily disposal rate at landfills located in the County has shown a gradual reduction over the last few years.

The County of Los Angeles has made significant strides towards permitting the landfill expansion capacity identified in the existing CSE, as well as developing out-of-County disposal

2009 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

options and alternatives to landfilling. Since 1995, the following disposal facility expansions have been permitted:

Facility Name	SWFP Issuance Date
Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Facility	June 12, 1997
Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center	August 15, 1996
Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center	September 7, 2000
Pebbly Beach Landfill	April 10, 2001
Puente Hills Landfill	July 11, 2003
Southeast Resource Recovery Facility	March 3, 1998
Sunshine Canyon City Landfill	May 21, 2003
Sunshine Canyon County Landfill	February 21, 2007
Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill	July 7, 2008

Additional expansions have been proposed at the Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Facility, Chiquita Canyon Landfill, Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center, Peck Road Gravel Pit, and Sunshine County/City Landfill. Due to the successful permitting of the landfill expansion capacity identified in the existing CSE, the remaining permitted in-County disposal capacity at the end of 2007 was not significantly different than the 1990 figure (98.7 million tons remaining in 1990 compared to 91.4 million tons remaining in 2007). In other words, the County has been able to develop and permit new capacity at near its rate of solid waste disposal. Further disposal capacity permitting has provided Los Angeles County with about 154 million tons of remaining permitted In-County Class III disposal capacity as of January 1, 2009 (see Appendix F).

Jurisdictions in the County continue to support the development and expansion of in-County processing capacity, such as recycling centers, MRFs, and construction and demolition inert (CDI) debris facilities to divert materials from disposal and efficiently manage the solid waste generated within the County boundaries. In addition, the County continues to make great strides towards developing a waste-by-rail (WBR) system to provide access to remote out-of-county landfills, which is necessary given the limited prospects for developing new landfills or expansion of the current landfills' capacity within the County. As such, development of alternative technology facilities, along with out-of-County disposal, becomes essential to supplement in-County disposal capacity. The County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSD) is working on implementing a WBR system, as required by the Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for the Puente Hills Landfill. The CSD must meet specific milestones set up in the CUP for developing the WBR system, which is required to be operational before the closure of Puente Hills Landfill in 2013.

Within California, there are two major landfills that are designed and permitted to receive waste via rail: the Mesquite Regional Landfill in Imperial County and the Eagle Mountain Landfill in Riverside County. In 2000, the CSD entered into purchase agreements for both of these sites. With the recent purchase of the Mesquite Regional Landfill completed, the County of Los Angeles has secured the equivalent of nearly 100 years of disposal capacity at the current

maximum permitted disposal rate of 20,000 tpd<sup>9</sup>. The purchase of Eagle Mountain Landfill is contingent upon the successful resolution of pending federal litigation.

It should be noted, however, that utilization of the capacity at remote landfills is dependent upon and potentially affected by a number of factors, including possible flow control measures such as washed restrictions and host fees that may be imposed, daily tonnage limitations, use of the facilities by other jurisdictions, and most importantly, permitted and operational infrastructure capable of collecting, processing and delivering waste to the landfills safely and efficiently.

Furthermore, the County is making significant efforts to develop alternatives to landfilling, including conversion technologies (CTs), which are thermal (non-incineration), biological, chemical, and other processes capable of converting waste into useful products, renewable energy, and bio-fuels. The Southern California Conversion Technology Demonstration Project is an endeavor spearheaded by the County Department of Public Works (DPW) in coordination with the Task Force that seeks to develop one or more highly-efficient conversion technology facility onsite with a MRF/TS. After a thorough evaluation of numerous companies and sites, DPW will make project recommendations to the County Board of Supervisors in 2009. Additionally, the County is pursuing the development of commercial facilities within its boundaries capable of managing the County-wide waste stream.

Likewise, the City of Los Angeles is also pursuing the development of alternative technology facilities within the City. The term alternative technology refers to CTs as well as advanced combustion technologies or waste-to-energy (WTE). Adopted in 2006, RENEW LA is a planning document detailing the City's plan to strive for zero waste by 2025. Within the planning document, developing CT facilities is a key component in reaching the City's zero waste goals; however, it also acknowledges that advancements have been made in WTE technology. RENEW LA projects that by 2025 the City of Los Angeles will have seven operational alternative technology facilities with a total anticipated capacity of 14,500 tpd throughout their six major wastesheds.

The CSE has been kept current through the County's Annual Reports, which are submitted to the Waste Board. The 2007 Annual Report (the latest available report) demonstrates several scenarios of how Los Angeles County would be able to provide for 15 years of disposal capacity (see Appendix F). However, as recommended in the 2004 CoIWMP 5-Year Review Report, the County is in the process of revising the CSE. Besides the removal of Elsmere Canyon and Blind Canyon from the list of potential future landfill sites in response to the County Board of Supervisors unanimous motion of September 30, 2003 (see Appendix G), the County intends to re-evaluate the CSE's goals and policies to ensure their continued applicability and efficacy in providing for the long-term disposal needs of the County. As the 2007 Annual Report demonstrates, the solid waste disposal needs of all 88 cities and the unincorporated County communities can be adequately provided for through the 15-year planning period.

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<sup>9</sup> Although permitted, this landfill is not currently accepting waste because of its remote location, the recent economic downturn, and the restriction of out-of-County trash by rail only. However, this landfill is allowed to accept trash from in-of-county by truck.

### **Section 4.3 Changes in Funding Source for Administration of the Countywide Siting Element (SE) and Summary Plan (SP)**

#### Analysis

- There have been no changes in funding source administration of the SE and SP or the changes that have occurred do not warrant a revision to any of the countywide planning documents.
- These changes in funding source for the administration of the SE and SP warrant a revision to one or more of the countywide planning documents. Specifically, .

#### **Discussion**

Changes in funding source for the administration of the Siting Element and Summary Plan do not, on their own, merit revision of the planning documents, assuming the funding sources are adequate to continually meet AB 939 waste diversion goals. The Countywide Solid Waste Management Fee (SWMF) funds both continued implementation and expansion of vital Countywide waste reduction, recycling, and pollution prevention programs. This also includes the Countywide solid waste planning and oversight responsibilities as required by State law and the Board of Supervisors. The County recently adopted an Ordinance to increase the SWMF from 86¢ to \$1.50 per ton of solid waste disposed, effective January 1, 2009, in an effort to keep up with increased costs, meet obligations resulting from the adoption of new regulatory requirements, and implement additional/enhanced Countywide programs (see Appendix H).

Because of the recent economic downturn, which has resulted in declining disposal tonnages, anticipated funding levels have not materialized as planned, thus slowing down program expansions.

In order to have greater control over solid waste management, and to develop sustainable funding mechanisms, jurisdictions in the County have moved toward implementing franchise waste collection systems for the residential and commercial sectors. There are 13 solid waste collection franchises currently in operation in the unincorporated County (see Appendix I). The collected franchise fee from the haulers funds the costs of administering the franchises and to implement community-targeted programs that are developed in concert with stakeholders. Some of the programs are community electronic/universal waste collection events, recycling incentive programs, illegal dumping prevention and cleanup programs, and school recycling programs, among others.

Local jurisdictions utilize these and other funding mechanisms for implementing solid waste management programs. They have taken innovative steps to increase revenue for AB 939 programs, such as charging engineering service fees to landfills and other solid waste management facilities. Alternatively, Los Angeles City residents are charged a monthly “Solid Resources Fee”. Some programs are subsidized by grant funding, such as the Smart Business Recycling, SHARPS Waste Management Program, Waste Tire Collection and Demonstration Project, and Departmental Recycling programs. As such, funding currently remains adequate for administration of the Countywide Siting Element and Summary Plan and the changes that have occurred do not warrant a revision to the CoIWMP.

#### Section 4.4 Changes in Administrative Responsibilities

Los Angeles County has not experienced significant changes in its administrative responsibilities as outlined in the current CoIWMP. It continues to expand, implement, and administer countywide programs such as:

- The Countywide Yard Waste Management Program
- Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ)
- The Countywide Waste Tire Collection and Recycling Program and the Southern California Rubberized Asphalt Concrete Technology Center
- The Countywide Environmental Hotline (1-888-CLEAN-LA) and Environmental Resources Website (www.888CleanLA.com) Internet Outreach
- Various Countywide Youth Education/Awareness Programs
- Single Use Bag Reduction and Recycling Program
- The Countywide Household Hazardous Waste Management Programs

The County continues to educate and inform residents through innovative outreach programs. Recently implemented innovative social marketing campaigns continue to stress the “Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Rethink” concept. To maximize exposure, the County used a variety of media outlets and marketing strategies to convey a variety of recycling messages. The Residential Recycling Program introduced “Get Hip Go Green” fairs throughout the County where over 10,000 County residents interacted directly with environmental organizations and received important information in efforts to promote recycling and environmental stewardship. Environmental messages were also broadcast to over one million residents on several popular FM radio stations.

Each of the 88 cities, as well as the unincorporated County, continue to be responsible for their own programs. Even with the formation of the Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority Regional Agency (LARA), member jurisdictions continue to implement and administer programs individually, not regionally. LARA’s primary and original purpose was to function as a single joint reporting agency to file Annual Reports.

#### Analysis

- These changes in administrative responsibilities do not warrant a revision to any of the planning documents.
- These changes in administrative responsibilities warrant a revision to one or more of the planning documents. Specifically, .

**Section 4.5 Programs that Were Scheduled to Be Implemented but Were Not**

1. Progress of Program Implementation

a. Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) and Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE)

All program implementation information has been updated in the Board's Planning and Reporting Information System (PARIS), including the reason for not implementing specific programs, if applicable. Additionally, the analysis below addresses the progress of the programs that have been implemented.

All program implementation information has not yet been updated in PARIS. Attachment \_\_\_\_\_ lists the SRRE and/or HHWE programs selected for implementation but which have not been implemented, including a statement as to why they were not implemented. Additionally, the analysis below addresses the progress of the programs that have been implemented.

b. Nondisposal Facility Element (NDFE)

There have been no changes in the use of nondisposal facilities (based on the current NDFE).

Appendix J lists changes in the use of nondisposal facilities (based on the current NDFE).

c. Countywide Siting Element (CSE)

There have been no changes to the information provided in the current SE.\*

\* The County continues to implement all the goals and policies identified in the CSE

Attachment \_\_\_\_\_ lists changes to the information provided in current the SE.

d. Summary Plan (CSP)

There have been no changes to the information provided in the current SP.\*

\* The County continues to implement the goals, policies, and programs identified in their SRREs, HHWEs, NDFEs, and CSP as well as the other supplementary waste reduction efforts.

Attachment \_\_\_\_\_ lists changes to the information provided in current the SP.

2. Statement regarding whether Programs are Meeting their Goals

- The programs are meeting their goals.
- The programs are not meeting their goals. The discussion that follows in the analysis section below addresses the contingency measures that are being enacted to ensure compliance with PRC Section 41751 (i.e., what specific steps are being taken by local agencies, acting independently and in concert, to achieve the purposes of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989) and whether the listed changes in program implementation necessitate a revision of one or more of the planning documents.

Analysis

- The aforementioned changes in program implementation do not warrant a revision to any of the planning documents. The basis for this determination is provided below.
- Changes in program implementation warrant a revision to one or more of the planning documents.

The County's Annual Reports provide updated information covering program implementation that is current for each of the 89 jurisdictions as well as updates to the Countywide Siting Element and the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan. Nearly all selected programs have been implemented. The programs not implemented in their scheduled year had either an extension, or have been supplemented with a contingent diversion strategy. The PARIS reports for each jurisdiction are available for reference on the Waste Board's website<sup>10</sup>.

Goals are the key features to a vision of an integrated waste management future. Many goals are common to certain groups of jurisdictions. Many jurisdictions formed Joint Powers Authorities (JPAs) or other regional groups to develop their SRREs and HHWEs. A number of groups continue to work together after the planning documents were completed, indicating that inter-jurisdictional cooperation is successful. Based on the review of the status of Los Angeles County jurisdictions as a whole, it is clear that the CoIWMP remains adequate to meet the needs of Los Angeles County's jurisdictions in achieving AB 939's waste diversion goals.

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<sup>10</sup> California Integrated Waste Management Board, <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGcentral/PARIS>.

#### **Section 4.6 Changes in Available Markets for Recyclable Materials**

The following discusses any changes in available markets for recyclable materials, including a determination as to whether these changes affect the adequacy of the CoIWMP such that a revision to one or more of the planning documents is needed.

##### **Discussion:**

The current socio-economic situation makes this a pivotal time for the County and 88 jurisdictions in terms of managing solid waste. The economic downturn and depressed global economy have weakened consumer demand for materials and thus inadvertently created an excess inventory of recycled materials including: newspapers, corrugated cardboard, and plastics. Basic economics (lower demand, increased supply) have dictated the recent drastic decline in the market value of recyclable materials, which only exacerbates the problem. In light of this, local jurisdictions are beginning to struggle to meet the current 50 percent waste diversion mandate and are scrambling to find additional storage space to accommodate the steady flow of recyclables. State mandates for recycling have created an extensive supply of diverted materials, but have failed to thoroughly address the market demand side of the “recycling equation.” The result has been a substantial dependence on China and other foreign countries as markets for our recyclable materials, bringing to light a long standing deficiency in the current model used for the diversion of materials. As such it is the County’s opinion that mandatory commercial recycling should not be considered at this time.

Using the same analogy, the proposed restrictions on using green waste as alternative daily cover (ADC) would affect supply and demand in the recyclables market for green waste ADC. The impacts would extend directly to local jurisdictions’ abilities to comply with the State’s 50 percent waste reduction mandate. In the past, the ADC program has created a local, reliable, consistent and cost-effective diversion venue for this waste stream. If ADC diversion credit is repealed, local jurisdictions would be forced to develop additional and costly composting facilities, which are particularly difficult to site in urban areas. These facilities would likely be located further away than existing ADC sites, thereby, increasing transportation costs and increasing diesel emissions.

The County continues to recommend the Waste Board address the need for sufficient statewide market development and take a leadership role in the expansion of markets for recycled products. This includes supporting legislative proposals and regulations that place more responsibility on manufacturers. This trend could help encourage the development of additional local and regional markets for converting recycled materials into new products or sources of energy and fuel. Both the County and Waste Board have pledged to work with California jurisdictions and the many recyclers, brokers, and processors to develop local markets for recyclables, because recycling efforts focused on collection of materials without developing a strong demand for diverted materials will ultimately not succeed. Many studies have shown there are synergies between recycling and conversion technology which, if used advantageously, would allow them to complement each other, thus maximizing overall diversion from landfills.

It is important that guidance and leadership be provided by the State and by its agencies such as the Waste Board. By working with local jurisdictions, the State can help create strong statewide and regional markets by providing economic incentives and assistance to innovative businesses. As this is a state-wide effort, changes are best addressed through appropriate State-wide

legislation, regulation and/or policies. The Task Force is actively working with the Waste Board in this regard.

**Section 4.7 Changes in the Implementation Schedule**

Below is discussion of changes in the implementation schedule and a determination as to whether these changes affect the adequacy of the CoIWMP such that a revision to one or more of the planning documents is necessary.

**Discussion:**

Nearly all programs selected in the CoIWMP have been implemented on schedule. Some changes in the implementation schedule have occurred, but have not been significant enough to warrant revision to the adequacy of the CoIWMP. Program implementation status is reported individually by local agencies in each jurisdiction's Annual Report. The PARIS program listing for each of the 89 jurisdictions within Los Angeles County is available through the Waste Board's website<sup>11</sup>.

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<sup>11</sup> California Integrated Waste Management Board, <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGcentral/PARIS>.

## **SECTION 5.0 OTHER ISSUES**

The following addresses any other significant issues/changes in the county and whether these changes affect the adequacy of the CoIWMP such that a revision to one or more of the planning documents is needed.

### **Discussion:**

The County faces a changing dynamic of issues and technological developments that have arisen in prominence in the environmental field. The Task Force has been monitoring stressing issues and the County has invested resources to develop solutions to address them. Important issues and developments include the following:

### **Conversion Technologies**

Each day, Southern Californians produce thousands of tons of trash, a large portion of which goes to local landfills that are rapidly filling up and/or preparing to close down in the coming years. Several of the region's largest landfills will close while a staggering amount of waste will continue being generated. Conversion Technologies (CTs) present a real opportunity to address the County's solid waste problems head-on and bring Southern California significantly closer to a more sustainable future. The County is committed to evaluating and promoting the development of conversion technologies to address the region's solid waste challenges.

Conversion technologies refer to a wide array of biological, chemical, and thermal (excluding incineration) processes capable of reducing the amount of waste being sent to landfills, creating local green jobs, producing useful products, green fuels, and renewable energy ultimately turning a liability (trash) into a resource. CTs are widely used for decades throughout Europe and Japan; however, there are no commercial-sized facilities in the United States.

California is a leader in sustainable environmental leadership and has developed many progressive goals. Because CTs have the ability to produce transportation-grade fuels through a cleaning and refining of the biogas produced, they are a viable way to achieve California's alternative fuel goals such as Low Carbon Fuel Standard and Bioenergy Action Plans as well as other environmental goals. Los Angeles County, along with many other jurisdictions and companies, is moving forward with the development of conversion technologies for the purpose of reducing landfill disposal and generating renewable energy. Some of the projects and their highlights are listed below.

The Southern California Conversion Technology Demonstration Project is an endeavor spearheaded by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works in coordination with the Task Force that seeks to develop a highly-efficient CT facility onsite with a MRF and/or TS. The CT facility will complement the MRF by utilizing the residual waste (what remains after all recyclables are removed) for beneficial use rather than landfilling. After a rigorous evaluation of available technologies, the County determined four technologies to be viable. In 2008, Public Works received site-specific proposals from these companies and will make a recommendation to the County Board of Supervisors in summer 2009. Concurrent with this process, Public Works will pursue the development of commercial-scale facilities in Los Angeles County capable of managing the County's waste stream.

Likewise, implementation of the BlueFire Ethanol plant in Lancaster is another on-going CT project. BlueFire Ethanol is poised and permitted to build the first acid hydrolysis facility in the state. Green waste and wood waste headed for the landfill would instead be diverted to the BlueFire plant, processed and converted into cellulosic ethanol. On October 28, 2008, the Board of Supervisors unanimously approved this project. BlueFire was awarded funding from the U.S. Department of Energy to construct ethanol production facilities.

The City of Los Angeles is also pursuing CT facility development. A 20-year (2005-2025) scope Resource Management Blueprint, RENEW LA (Recovering Energy Natural Resources and Economic Benefits from Waste for LA), relies on the following two key elements: the continued enhancement and growth of existing diversion programs; and the development of new alternative technology facilities to process residual material still going to disposal. RENEW LA policy will utilize waste residuals to produce alternative fuels and generate electricity. Many thermal, biological, and chemical alternatives to conventional landfilling will be considered in evaluating technologies to process the specified solid waste residual feedstock.

In addition to the RENEW LA Plan, the Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation is completing their Solid Waste Integrated Resource Plan (SWIRP) which takes a comprehensive long-term look at how to deal with the issue of solid waste in the future. Part of SWIRP is the evaluation of alternative technologies for the processing of solid waste and their ability to help to divert more solid waste from landfills while creating renewable energy sources. SWIRP defines “alternative technologies” as a host of specific technologies such as: thermal, biological, pyrolysis, gasification, advanced thermal recycling, anaerobic and aerobic digestion among others.

In order for these and other similar projects to be successfully developed, it is essential for the CIWMB, California Energy Commission, and other relevant agencies to remove regulatory barriers. Many potential investors have expressed hesitation in investing in CTs in California due to their current regulatory uncertainty. This is potentially more important for development of these technologies than financial incentives. Specifically, there is a need to address the following issues:

- The term “conversion technologies” is not clearly defined in the Public Resource Code.
- Gasification technologies are required to meet the “3-Part Test”, which bases its requirements on a scientifically inaccurate definition of gasification.
- The definition of “biomass” lacks clarity, which leads to uncertainty whether conversion technologies would be considered renewable energy.
- The 2008 AB 32 Scoping Plan only categorizes anaerobic digestion as conversion. A level playing field is needed.

If California hopes to successfully attract investment in green technologies, such regulatory clarity is vital so that companies wishing to develop facilities have an estimate of the feasibility and level of effort needed to successfully permit such a facility. Legislation, Assembly Bill 222 (Adams), has passed the State Assembly and if passed would provide much-needed regulatory guidance.

Conversion Technologies have become an important tool for addressing the solid waste disposal needs of the County’s growing population. The County recognizes this aspect and proposes to revise the CSE to cover alternative technology in depth.

### **Recycling Market Development Zone Program**

The Recycling Market Development Program (RMDZ) was created by the California Integrated Waste Management Board in 1992. The RMDZ program combines recycling with economic development to fuel new businesses, expand existing ones, create jobs, and divert waste from landfills. This program provides attractive loans, technical assistance, and free product marketing to businesses that qualify. To qualify for assistance a business must meet two requirements. First, it must be located in a designated RMDZ. Second, it must manufacture a recycled-content product or process materials for recycling which are diverted from landfills.

Processing does not apply to any materials which cannot be legally disposed of in a landfill, such as batteries, electronic waste, medical waste, hazardous waste or radioactive waste. If a business meets both qualifications, it is eligible to receive assistance from the RMDZ. Most businesses request financial assistance in the form of a low-interest loan of up to two million dollars.

The Los Angeles County RMDZ was created by the California Integrated Waste Management Board in 1994. As of June 2009, County RMDZ consists of the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County and eleven member cities: Burbank, Carson, Commerce, Compton, El Monte, Glendale, Inglewood, Palmdale, South Gate, Torrance, and Vernon. During its fifteen year history, County RMDZ has made twenty loans to fourteen companies totaling over twelve and one-half million dollars. In the past few years, companies which have received assistance from County RMDZ have diverted an average of 69,400 tons of material from landfills.

The RMDZ program is State administered and funded, therefore any changes to this program would not warrant a revision to the Summary Plan.

### **Electronic and Universal Waste**

Universal and electronic waste generation have increased over the past few years and is a matter of concern due to its toxicity. This has created a problem for local jurisdictions. Additionally, State regulations regarding the management of "universal waste" (such as mercury thermostats, florescent lamps, batteries, etc.) have added an additional burden on local jurisdictions to safely manage these wastes, especially the disposal ban of these materials at landfills.

Recognizing that there was a need to address this new waste stream, in early 2002, the Countywide Household Hazardous Waste Management Program was expanded to collect cathode ray tubes (televisions and computer monitors) and consumer electronic devices due to their potential toxicity and reluctance of the electronic industry to manage this category of waste. The collection program is considered one of the largest municipal electronic waste collection programs in the country. It provides residents with a convenient outlet to dispose of their Universal and E-waste at a collection event in various communities throughout the County. These events provide residents with a free means to dispose of their toxic, poisonous, corrosive, flammable, and combustible household items, as well as electronic waste.

Another way to address this new waste stream is to promote the extended producer responsibility (EPR) concept. This concept seeks to encourage manufacturers to redesign their product to minimize waste, and hold manufactures accountable for their products at the end of their useful

life. By holding manufactures accountable, it not only encourages improvements in product design that promote environmental suitability, but also reduce the burden on local governments that manage product waste. Furthermore, as the State Legislature considers higher waste reduction mandates, the manufacturer's role is more critical in achieving further gains in waste reduction. Recently, the EPR concept has been in the spotlights and has become the main focus of discussion for several recently introduced State Assembly Bills.

While universal and electronic waste is a growing concern, it does not warrant revision to the Summary Plan since a thriving and highly successful countywide program is already in place to combat the problem. Additionally, the County and Task Force are monitoring and working closely with the State legislatures to further the EPR cause.

**SECTION 6.0 ANNUAL REPORT REVIEW**

- The Annual Reports for each jurisdiction in the county have been reviewed, specifically those sections that address the adequacy of the CIWMP elements. No jurisdictions reported the need to revise one or more of these planning documents.
- The Annual Reports for each jurisdiction in the have been reviewed, specifically those sections that address the adequacy of the CIWMP or RAIWMP elements. The following jurisdictions reported the need to revise one or more of these planning documents, as listed:

## **SECTION 7.0 SUMMARY of FINDINGS by COUNTY**

As the lead solid waste management agency for the County of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works has prepared the Five-Year Review Report of the Los Angeles County CoIWMP. Public Works has relied on the comprehensive information contained on the Waste Board's website, as well as a strong working relationship with the Waste Board staff and the Task Force to complete the Five-Year Review Report. The CoIWMP is comprised of a SRRE, HHWE, and NDFE for each jurisdiction as well as the Countywide Siting Element (CSE) and Summary Plan.

### **SRREs, HHWEs, NDFEs**

Based on the Annual Reports submitted by Los Angeles County jurisdictions, the County finds that all Source Reduction and Recycling Elements, Household Hazardous Waste Elements, and Non-Disposal Facility Elements, as updated through the associated Annual Reports, continue to fulfill the goals of AB 939 and thus do not need to be revised at this time. Furthermore, consistent with the Waste Board's draft Five-Year Review procedures:

- Jurisdictions continue to use their Annual Reports to the Waste Board to update program information (e.g., selected, implemented, alternative, planned programs).
- Compliance orders or plans of corrections can serve as updates to the SRRE or HHWE (in terms of program implementation) when a jurisdiction is on compliance or has a Time Extension or Alternative Diversion Rate, respectively.
- Corrections to or approved new base years can serve as updates to the Solid Waste Generation Study component of the SRRE.
- Amendments to NDFEs are reviewed by the Task Force and by the Waste Board through the NDFE review and permit approval process.

### **Siting Element**

The County finds that the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Siting Element will need to be *revised* in the following areas:

- Removal of Elsmere and Blind Canyons as from the CSE's list of potential future landfill sites
- Re-evaluating the goals and policies to ensure an efficient and effective solid waste management system that meets the changing needs of the County
- Promote development of alternative technology (e.g. conversion technology) facilities
- Promote development of necessary infrastructure to facilitate the exportation of waste to out-of-County landfills

The Elsmere Canyon and Blind Canyon sites will need to be removed from the CSE's list of future landfill sites. The removal of Elsmere Canyon Landfill will comply with the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors unanimous motion of September 30, 2003 (see Appendix G) directing Public Works to remove the site from the CSE. Also, the removal of Blind Canyon Landfill is necessary since the site had not been made consistent with the County General Plan at the time of the last Five-Year Review (see page 8-4 of the CSE, copy enclosed in Appendix K).

In addition, as the CSE is being revised, the goals and policies of the document would need to be re-evaluated to ensure adequate solid waste management services are provided over the 15-year planning period as well as to account for recently adopted/considered regulations that may impact the management of residual solid waste, including but not limited to development of alternative technology (e.g. conversion technology) facilities.

### **Summary Plan**

The Summary Plan, which was prepared and administered by the County, describes the steps to be taken by jurisdictions, acting independently and in concert, to achieve the 50 percent waste diversion mandate. Resulting from the assessment(s) made herein, the County concludes that the Summary Plan will **not** need to be revised.

Jurisdictions in the County of Los Angeles continue to implement and enhance the waste reduction, recycling, special waste, and public education programs identified in their SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs (as updated through their Annual Reports). These efforts, together with County-wide and regional programs implemented by the County and the cities, acting in concert or independently, have achieved significant, measurable results. Following the 2005/06 Biennial Review, 86 out of 89 jurisdictions<sup>12</sup> in the County of Los Angeles (representing over 98% of the County-wide waste stream) were in full compliance with the requirements of AB 939 (that is, these jurisdictions met or exceeded the 50 percent waste reduction goal or received a “Good Faith Effort” determination from the Waste Board).

Thanks to these increased efforts, the County-wide diversion rate for 2006 is estimated at 58 percent (which exceeds the estimated State-wide diversion rate of 54 percent for the same year). This high level of success constitutes evidence of the effectiveness of the goals and policies identified in the individual jurisdictions’ waste reduction planning documents as well as the Summary Plan.

The Summary Plan was approved by the Waste Board in 1999 and a number of changes have occurred since then. Regional solid waste management, demographics, and public awareness of environmental stewardship, have changed and evolved. At the same time, the County and cities continually adjust, enhance, and expand their waste reduction efforts in response to changing conditions. As a result, a revision of the Summary Plan is not deemed necessary.

There are emerging issues, such as the markets for recyclable materials, product stewardship, alternative technology and diversion credit that need to be addressed in order to maintain and build upon the successful efforts of local jurisdictions. These issues, which have been discussed in the report, can best be addressed through appropriate State-wide legislation, regulations, and/or policies.

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<sup>12</sup> Please refer to Table 4.2.2 for Biennial Review data and jurisdictional compliance status

**SECTION 8.0 REVISION SCHEDULE**

The County continues to work with the Task Force in revising the Siting Element. Upon completion of the revision process, the revised Siting Element and its environmental impact document will undergo a review and approval process in compliance with numerous statutory and regulatory requirements. This includes review and approval by cities, the County Board of Supervisors, and the Waste Board. The entire process is expected to be completed in 2011.

**SECTION 9.0 SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

All supplementary information is contained in the Appendices

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# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>APPENDIX A</b>	<b>PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE; SECTION 41822</b>
<b>APPENDIX B</b>	<b>TITLE 14 CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS; SECTION 18788</b>
<b>APPENDIX C</b>	<b>LOS ANGELES AREA REGIONAL AGENCY JURISDICTION MAP</b>
<b>APPENDIX D</b>	<b>LOS ANGELES AREA REGIONAL AGENCY EXPANSION AGENDA ITEM &amp; RESOLUTIONS</b>
<b>APPENDIX E</b>	<b>TASK FORCE COMMENTS</b>
<b>APPENDIX F</b>	<b>REMAINING DISPOSAL CAPACITY IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY AS OF DECEMBER 31<sup>ST</sup> 2008</b>
<b>APPENDIX G</b>	<b>COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISOR'S MOTION OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 REGARDING ELSMERE CANYON LANDFILL AND BLIND CANYON LANDFILL</b>
<b>APPENDIX H</b>	<b>SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FEE BOARD LETTER</b>
<b>APPENDIX I</b>	<b>SOLID WASTE FRANCHISE AREA MAP</b>
<b>APPENDIX J</b>	<b>CHANGES IN THE USE OF NONDISPOSAL FACILITIES</b>
<b>APPENDIX K</b>	<b>COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT PAGE 8-4 REGARDING BLIND CANYON LANDFILL</b>

# **APPENDIX A**

**CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE;  
SECTIONS 41822**

**PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE SECTION 41822:**

41822. Each city, county, or regional agency shall review its source reduction and recycling element or the countywide integrated waste management plan at least once every five years to correct any deficiencies in the element or plan, to comply with the source reduction and recycling requirements established under Section 41780, and to revise the documents, as necessary, to comply with this part. Any revision made to an element or plan pursuant to this section shall be submitted to the board for review and approval or disapproval pursuant to the schedule established under this chapter.

Source: Justia.com US LAWS, <http://law.justia.com/california/codes/prc.html>

# **APPENDIX B**

**TITLE 14 CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS;  
SECTION 18788**

## **TITLE 14, CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS:**

### **Section 18788. Five-Year Review and Revision of the Countywide or Regional Agency Integrated Waste Management Plan.**

(a) CIWMP or RAIWMP Review. Prior to the fifth anniversary of Board approval of a CIWMP or RAIWMP, or its most recent revision, the LTF shall complete a review of the CIWMP or RAIWMP in accordance with Public Resources Code sections 40051, 40052, and 41822, to assure that the county's and regional agency's waste management practices remain consistent with the hierarchy of waste management practices defined in Public Resources Code, section 40051.

(1) Prior to the fifth anniversary of Board approval of the CIWMP or RAIWMP, the LTF shall submit written comments on areas of the CIWMP or RAIWMP which require revision, if any, to the county or regional agency and the Board.

(2) Within 45 days of receiving LTF comments, the county or regional agency shall determine if a revision is necessary, and notify the LTF and the Board of its findings in a CIWMP or RAIWMP Review Report.

(3) When preparing the CIWMP or RAIWMP Review Report the county or regional agency shall address at least the following:

(A) changes in demographics in the county or regional agency;

(B) changes in quantities of waste within the county or regional agency;

(C) changes in funding sources for administration of the Siting Element and Summary Plan;

(D) changes in administrative responsibilities;

(E) programs that were scheduled to be implemented but were not, a statement as to why they were not implemented, the progress of programs that were implemented, a statement as to whether programs are meeting their goals, and if not what contingency measures are being enacted to ensure compliance with Public Resources Code section 41751;

(F) changes in permitted disposal capacity, and quantities of waste disposed of in the county or regional agency;

(G) changes in available markets for recyclable materials; and

(H) changes in the implementation schedule.

(4) Within 90 days of receipt of the CIWMP or RAIWMP Review Report, the Board shall review the county's or regional agency's findings, and at a public hearing, approve or disapprove the county's or regional agency's findings. Within 30 days of its action, the Board shall send a copy of its resolution, approving or disapproving the county's or regional agency's findings, to the LTF and the

county or regional agency. If the Board has identified additional areas that require revision, the Board shall identify those areas in its resolution.

(b) CIWMP or RAIWMP Revision. If a revision is necessary the county or regional agency shall submit a CIWMP or RAIWMP revision schedule to the Board.

(1) The county or regional agency shall revise the CIWMP or RAIWMP in the areas noted as deficient in the CIWMP or RAIWMP Review Report and/or as identified by the Board.

(2) The county or regional agency shall revise and resubmit its CIWMP or RAIWMP pursuant to the requirements of sections 18780 through 18784 of this article.

(c) The county shall submit all revisions of its CIWMP to the Board for approval. The revised CIWMP shall be reviewed pursuant to the requirements of sections 18784 through 18786 of this article.

(d) The regional agency shall submit all revisions of its RAIWMP to the Board for approval. The revised RAIWMP shall be reviewed pursuant to the requirements of sections 18784 through 18786 of this article.

**Note:**

**Authority:**

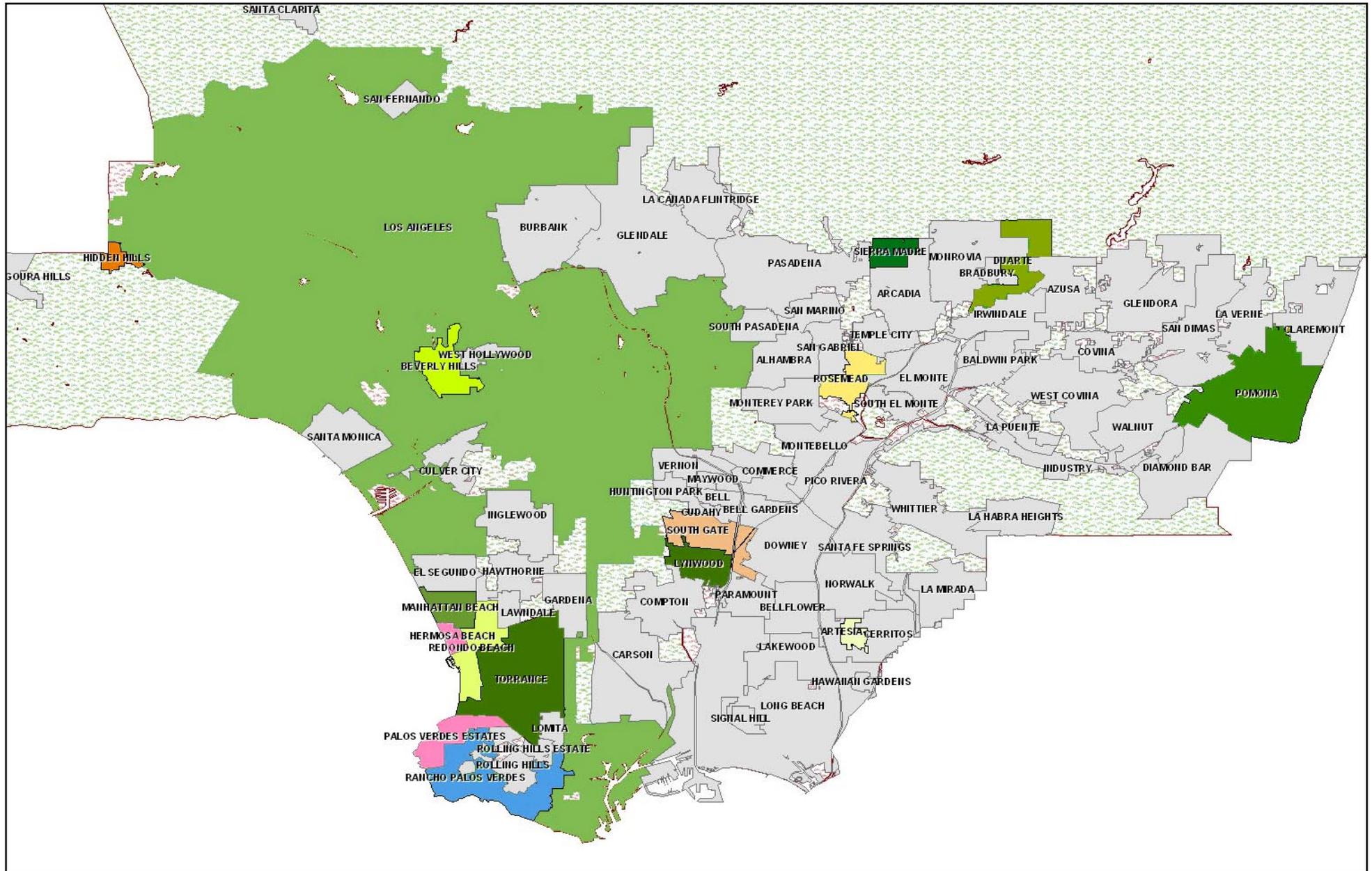
Section 40502 of the [Public Resources Code](#).

**Reference:**

Sections 40051, 40052, 41750, 41760, 41770, and 41822 of the [Public Resources Code](#).

# **APPENDIX C**

## **LOS ANGELES AREA REGIONAL AGENCY JURISDICTION MAP**



# **APPENDIX D**

**LOS ANGELES AREA REGIONAL AGENCY  
EXPANSION AGENDA ITEM & RESOLUTIONS**

# **California Integrated Waste Management Board**

## **Board Meeting**

**October 18-19, 2005**

### **AGENDA ITEM 3**

#### **ITEM**

Consideration Of The Amended Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority Regional Agency Agreement; And Issuance Of A Revised Compliance Order

#### **I. ISSUE/PROBLEM STATEMENT**

The Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority Regional Agency (also know as, and hereafter referred to as LARA) is requesting to amend its Regional Agency formation agreement to include as new members, the City of Hermosa Beach and the City of Palos Verdes Estates (Cities). The City of Hermosa Beach was issued Compliance Order IWMA 04-05 by the Board on November 9, 2004. The LARA Compliance Order IWMA 04-01 has been revised to reflect that Hermosa Beach must continue to meet the requirements of the Compliance Order previously issued by the Board and to identify LARA as the responsible party for any penalties deemed necessary by the Board.

#### **II. ITEM HISTORY**

This is the first time this item is coming before the Board.

#### **III. OPTIONS FOR THE BOARD**

1. The Board may approve LARA's amendment to the Regional Agency formation agreement as written.
2. The Board may approve the amendment to the Regional Agency formation agreement between LARA and the Cities and approve the LARA Compliance Order 04-01 as revised. The amendment approval is conditioned with a requirement that program activities specified in the City of Hermosa Beach's Board authorized Compliance Order must be completed and fully implemented and that the City of Palos Verdes Estates continue to fully implement programs identified in their Source Reduction Recycling Element (SRRE).
3. The Board may deny the request to adopt the amended Regional Agency formation agreement.
4. The Board may direct staff to analyze additional information as determined by the Board, and provide a revised recommendation at a future Board meeting.

#### **IV. STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

Board staff recommends the Board approve Option 2 - Board authorization of this amendment to the Regional Agency formation agreement and the revised LARA Compliance Order IWMA 04-01 as revised (see Attachment 5). The amendment approval is conditioned with a requirement that program activities specified in the City of Hermosa Beach's Board authorized Compliance Order must be completed and fully implemented and that the City of Palos Verdes Estates continue to fully implement programs identified in their Source Reduction Recycling Element (SRRE).

## V. ANALYSIS

### A. Key Issues and Findings

In a letter dated January 30, 2003, the City of Los Angeles announced the formation of Joint Powers Authority (JPA) and requested Board staff to prepare an agenda item for the Board to consider approving the regional agency. The agreement was entered into by the cities of Artesia, Beverly Hills, Duarte, Hidden Hills, Los Angeles, Lynwood, Manhattan Beach, Pomona, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rosemead, Sierra Madre, South Gate, and Torrance (See Attachment 1). The JPA was formed in order for these cities to submit a single Annual Report to the Integrated Waste Management Board on AB 939 requirements and to work towards the implementation of regional waste reduction and regional recycling diversion programs. The JPA became effective and the Board approved it as a Regional Agency on January 13, 2004.

The LARA JPA members voted to allow the Cities of Hermosa Beach and Palos Verdes Estates to join the JPA on January 13, 2005 and June 16, 2005, respectively. On August 9, 2005, LARA sent a letter to Board staff requesting to amend the Regional Agency to include the Cities of Hermosa Beach and Palos Verdes Estates as members (See Attachments 2, 3 and 4).

In agreeing to the JPA, all members have committed to being responsible for funding and/or implementing programs as adopted in their respective Source Reduction Recycling Elements and Household Hazardous Waste Elements.

On November 9, 2004, an item was considered by the Board regarding the City of Hermosa Beach's failure to meet requirements of its time extension and upon review of the City's Biennial Review findings the Board issued the City Compliance Order IWMA 04-05. Board staff has worked with the City to develop a Local Assistance Plan required by the Compliance Order that describes a pathway for achieving diversion requirements. The development of the Local Assistance Plan was completed by the due date specified in the Compliance Order. The City of Hermosa Beach submitted a quarterly report dated August 1, 2005 providing evidence that it is implementing programs agreed to in the Local Assistance Plan. A revised LARA Compliance Order is included in this item to reflect the transfer of responsibility for the City of Hermosa Beach's Compliance Order to LARA's.

LARA has a base year of 2000. The City of Hermosa Beach has a base year of 1998 and the City of Palos Verdes Estates has a base year of 1990. The table below shows LARA's generation tonnage as approved by the Board in authorizing the formation of the regional agency and each City's estimated reporting-year generation for 2000. The proposed generation tonnage would be used in making future adjustment method calculations beginning in the 2005 reporting year for LARA.

<b>Jurisdictions 2000 Tonnage</b>	<b>2000 Generation</b>
LARA Base Year	10,949,809
Hermosa Beach Reporting Year	37,335
Palos Verdes Estates Reporting Year	31,693
Proposed LARA Base Year	11,018,837

Staff has determined that the Board may approve the requested amendment to the Regional Agency as it has met the statutory requirements, through development of a joint powers agreement that includes all the statutorily required provisions, for the creation of a regional agency.

PRC section 40970, which describes Legislative Intent regarding the approval of Regional Agencies, provides that:

“...It is not the intent of the Legislature in enacting this article to diminish the responsibility of individual cities and counties to implement source reduction, recycling, and composting programs as required by this part...”

LARA submitted its 2003 Annual Report in March 2004. LARA’s preliminary diversion for 2003 is 57 percent. The Cities proposed for amendment to LARA filed individual Annual Reports through 2003 with the diversion rates noted in the table below. The Cities will submit individual 2004 Annual Reports and will begin reporting as members of LARA during the 2005 reporting year.

Jurisdiction	Yearly Diversion Rates			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
Hermosa Beach	46	47*	37*	42*
Palos Verdes Estates	57	54	41	48*

\* Preliminary diversion rates

In approving LARA, the Board placed conditions on the approval of the Regional Agency to require that program activities specified in the member’s Board approved time extensions and Compliance Orders continue to be implemented. These conditions provide additional clarity of the Board’s expectations that member jurisdictions maintain effective diversion programs and are consistent with the conditions that staff are recommending with the approval of this amendment to the Regional Agency to include the City of Hermosa Beach as a member.

**B. Environmental Issues**

Based on available information, staff is not aware of any environmental issues related to this item.

**C. Program/Long Term Impacts**

The Board encourages regional agency formation and the expansion of the LARA will improve programs and program results for the jurisdictions.

**D. Stakeholder Impacts**

Approving the Regional Agency creates a structure for local coordination in reporting and program implementation activities.

**E. Fiscal Impacts**

No fiscal impact to the Board results from this item.

**F. Legal Issues**

This item represents the process for implementing PRC Section 40970 that allows jurisdictions to form regional agencies for the purpose of meeting the mandates of the Integrated Waste Management Act (i.e. AB 939). The agreement between the LARA and the Cities is both a JPA and a regional agency formation agreement, and was reviewed by Board staff and legal counsel and found to be complete (see Attachments 1, 2, and 3).

**G. Environmental Justice**

2000 Census Data – Demographics for LARA						
% White	% Hispanic	% Black	% Native American	% Asian	% Pacific Islander	% Other
30.5%	45.8	10.0%	.24%	10.8%	.14%	2.6%

Economic data for the LARA could not be readily calculated. Since the City of Los Angeles, a JPA member, maintains 82% of the population within the boundaries of the entire proposed regional agency, the City of Los Angeles data will be used to indicate economic data for the consideration of this item.

2000 Census Data – Economic Data for City of Los Angeles		
Median annual income*	Mean (average) income*	% Individuals below poverty level
36,680	48,276	22%

\*Per Household

- **Environmental Justice Issues.** According to the JPA representative, the member jurisdictions are not aware of any environmental justice issues in their communities related to solid waste management.
- **Efforts at Environmental Justice Outreach.** Member jurisdictions use newsletters, cable ads, street banners, guidebooks and web based information to promote recycling to residential and commercial sectors. Some handouts are provided in Spanish and Chinese. In some cases, LARA will target specific neighborhoods. The goals are to enhance awareness of the need for waste reduction and recycling and to reach as many communities as possible. The LARA may be involved in community fairs and provide information on waste reduction and recycling to residents and businesses.
- **Project Benefits.** A regional agency creates a structure that has the potential to improve local coordination in reporting and program implementation activities that can include efforts to improve communication and services to all citizens and businesses located within the jurisdictions of LARA members.

**H. 2001 Strategic Plan**

Goal 2, Objective 3 – Support local jurisdictions’ ability to reach and maintain California’s waste diversion mandates.

Strategy C – Facilitate cooperation efforts among State, local and private entities to lower cost of diversion and increase benefit to local jurisdictions.

**VI. FUNDING INFORMATION**

This item does not require any Board fiscal action.

**VII. ATTACHMENTS**

1. LARA Regional Agency Formation Agreement
2. Hermosa Beach Signature to JPA Agreement
3. Palos Verdes Estates Signature to JPA Agreement
4. LARA's Amendment Request Letter
5. Revised Compliance Order IWMA 04-01
6. Resolution Number 2005-286

**VIII. STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR ITEM PREPARATION**

- A. Program Staff:** Steve Uselton  
**B. Legal Staff:** Elliott Block  
**C. Administration Staff:** N/A

**Phone:** 562-981-9095  
**Phone:** 916-341-6080  
**Phone:** N/A

**IX. WRITTEN SUPPORT AND/OR OPPOSITION**

**A. Support**

1. LARA
2. City of Hermosa Beach
3. City of Palos Verdes Estates

**B. Opposition**

No known opposition

California Environmental Protection Agency  
**CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD**  
**Board Meeting**  
**October 18, 2005**

**ACTION RECORD AND TRANSMITTAL FORM**

**AGENDA ITEM NUMBER: 3 CONSENT**

**TITLE OF ITEM:** Consideration Of The Amended Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority Regional Agency Agreement; And Issuance Of A Revised Compliance Order -- (Committee Item B) [Agenda Item](#) (WORD97, 77 KB), [Agenda Attachment 1](#) (PDF, 287160 KB), [Agenda Attachment 2](#) (PDF, 3685 KB), [Agenda Attachment 3](#) (PDF, 884 KB), [Agenda Attachment 4](#) (PDF, 1975 KB), [Agenda Attachment 5 \(Revised\)](#) (WORD97, 61 KB), [Resolution 2005-286 \(Draft\)](#) (WORD97, 35 KB) (Note: Proposed for Consent)

**SUMMARY OF ACTION/MOTION:**

**RECORD OF VOTE:**

	<u>Aye</u>	<u>Nay</u>	<u>Abstain</u>	<u>Absent</u>
<i>Board Members:</i>				
Mulé	X			
Peace	X			
Washington	X			
Chair Marin	X			

Motion adopted/failed.

**OTHER DISPENSATION:**

---

Jeannine Bakulich  
Board Secretary

## **CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD**

### **Resolution 2005-286**

Consideration Of The Amended Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority Regional Agency Agreement; And Issuance Of A Revised Compliance Order

**WHEREAS**, Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 40970 authorizes Cities and Counties to form regional agencies to implement the requirements of PRC 40900 et seq. in order to reduce the cost of reporting and tracking of disposal and diversion programs by individual Cities and Counties and to increase the diversion of solid waste from disposal facilities; and

**WHEREAS**, PRC Section 40975(a) requires any agreement forming a regional agency to be submitted to the Board for review and approval; and

**WHEREAS**, PRC Section 40975(b) requires the agreement to contain (1) a listing of the cities and counties which are member agencies of the regional agency, including the name and address of the regional agency; (2) a description of the method by which any civil penalties will be allocated among the member agencies; (3) a contingency plan which shows how each member agency will comply with the requirements in the event that the regional agency is abolished; (4) a description of the duties and responsibilities of each city or county which is a member agency of the regional agency; and (5) a description of source reduction, recycling, and composting programs to be implemented by the regional agencies; and

**WHEREAS**, the Los Angeles Integrated Waste Management Authority (also known as and hereafter referred to as LARA) amended its Regional Agency Formation Agreement to add the City of Hermosa Beach and the City of Palos Verdes Estates to the Regional Agency; and

**WHEREAS**, all member agencies have approved and adopted the amended Regional Agency Formation Agreement and submitted it to the Board for review; and

**WHEREAS**, based on the review, Board staff found that the agreement substantially complies with PRC Section 40975 and recommends approval of the amendment to the LARA Regional Agency; and

**WHEREAS**, the regional agency is on Compliance Order with two members (Lynwood and Torrance) on Compliance Order and the new proposed member, City of Hermosa Beach is on Compliance Order; and

**WHEREAS**, The LARA Compliance Order IWMA 04-01 is revised to include the City of Hermosa Beach in addition to cities already listed; and

(over)

**WHEREAS**, PRC Section 40970 provides that it is not the intent of the Legislature in allowing the Regional Agency Formation to “diminish the responsibility of individual cities and counties to implement source reduction, recycling and composting programs as required...”;

**WHEREAS**, to meet this requirement, in approving the amendment to the Regional Agency by adding a member on Compliance Order; the approval needs to be conditioned with a requirement that program activities specified in the City of Hermosa Beach’s Board authorized Compliance Order must be completed and fully implemented, and the City of Palos Verdes Estates will continue to fully implement programs identified in this source reduction and recycling element, and,

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the Board hereby approves the amended Regional Agency Agreement for LARA and the revised LARA Compliance Order IWMA 04-01, with the condition that program activities specified in the City of Hermosa Beach’s Compliance Order and Local Assistance Plan be implemented, and the City of Palos Verdes Estates will continue to fully implement programs identified in their source reduction and recycling element.

### **CERTIFICATION**

The undersigned Executive Director, or his designee, of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on October 18-19, 2005.

Dated: October 18, 2005

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY

Mark Leary  
Executive Director

# **APPENDIX E**

## **TASK FORCE COMMENTS**

# **APPENDIX F**

**REMAINING DISPOSAL CAPACITY IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
AS OF DECEMBER 31<sup>ST</sup> 2008**

**TABLE 4-8**  
**REMAINING PERMITTED COMBINED DISPOSAL CAPACITY OF EXISTING SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY**  
As of December 31, 2008

Facility	Solid Waste Facility Permit Number	Location City or Unincorporated Area	Operation days/week	12/31/2008 SWFP	LUP/CUP	2007 Average Daily Disposal			2007 Annual Disposal			2008 Annual Disposal			Estimated Remaining Permitted Capacity (as of December 31, 2008)		Facility Closure Dates			Comments and Solid Waste Flow Restrictions		
				Maximum Daily Capacity	Maximum Daily Capacity	tpd-6 (See Note 1)			(Million Tons)			(Million Tons)			(See Note 2)		Based on CUP/LUP	Based on SWFP	Based on Exhaustion of Capacity			
				Tons	Tons	In-County	Out-of-County	Total	In-County	Out-of-County	Total	In-County	Out-of-County	Total	Million Tons	Million (a) Cubic Yards						
<b>MAJOR AND MINOR CLASS III LANDFILLS</b>																						
Antelope Valley	19-AA-0009	Palmdale	6	1,400	---																Remaining permitted capacity does not include the expansion in the bridge area between Landfill Unit1 and Landfill Unit 2. The portion of the landfill within the previously unincorporated County area was annexed to the City of Palmdale on August 27, 2003	
	19-AA-5624	Palmdale		1,800 (b)	1,800	1,129	3	1,133	0.352	0.001	0.353	0.303	0.003	0.305	7.746	9.333	Terminate upon completion of approved fill design for LF #2	LF 1: July 1999 (Estimated) LF 2: 2008 (Estimated)	25			
Bradley	19-AR-0008	Los Angeles	6	10,000	---	532	0	532	0.166	0.000	0.166	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Landfill closed (upon expiration of LUP in 4/14/2007).
Burbank	19-AA-0040	Burbank	5	240	---	122	0	122	0.038	0.000	0.038	0.041	0.000	0.041	3.000	5.000	None	2053 (Estimated)	73	Limited to the City of Burbank's use only and provided waste is collected by the City's crews.		
Calabasas	19-AA-0056	Unincorporated Area	6	3,500	---	1,376	111	1,487	0.429	0.035	0.464	0.342	0.027	0.369	7.796	17.442	None	2028 (Estimated)	21	Limited to the Calabasas Wastehed as defined by Los Angeles County Ordinance No. 91-0003.		
Chiquita Canyon	19-AA-0052	Unincorporated Area	6	6,000	6,000	4,887	59	4,946	1.525	0.019	1.543	1.484	0.021	1.505	8.011	10.782	Terminate upon completion of approved fill design, or on 11/24/2019, whichever occurs first.	11/24/2019	5	Proposed expansion pending. LUP limits waste disposal to 30,000 tons per week.		
Lancaster	19-AA-0050	Unincorporated Area	6	1,700	1,700	1,300	37	1,337	0.405	0.012	0.417	0.350	0.006	0.356	13.324	16.053	Terminate upon completion of approved fill design, or on 08/01/2012, whichever occurs first.	08/01/2012	37			
Pebble Beach	19-AA-0061	Unincorporated Area	7	49	49	10	0	10	0.003	0.000	0.003	0.003	0.000	0.003	0.058	0.065	07/29/2028	2033 (Estimated)	18			
Puente Hills	19-AA-0053	Unincorporated Area	6	13,200	13,200	11,883	157	12,040	3.707	0.049	3.756	3.112	0.038	3.150	21.620	39.309	Terminate upon the completion of the Project or 10/31/2013, whichever occurs first.	10/31/2013	7	LUP limits waste disposal to 72,000 tons per week. Does not accept waste generated from Orange County and portions of the City of Los Angeles outside the wastehed boundary. Closure date Oct. 31, 2013. An intermodal facility with a design capacity of 8,000 tpd, is being developed by County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSD) as part of a waste-by-rail system, to transport waste to Mesquite Regional and Eagle Mountain Landfills. However, Puente Hills landfill (PHL) has to meet specified milestones or demonstrate best faith efforts as specified in Condition 58 of the CUP. The milestones are as follows: (1) To begin development of at least one remote landfill by December 31, 2007, or be assessed a penalty of 2,000 tpd in PHL's daily maximum permitted refuse intake capacity (i.e., 13,200 tpd); (2) For at least one remote landfill to become operational by December 31, 2008, or CSD would be assessed a penalty of 1,000 tpd reduction in PHL's daily maximum permitted refuse intake capacity; and (3) For the waste-by-rail system to become operational by December 31, 2009, or CSD would be assessed a penalty of 2,000 tpd reduction every year thereafter in PHL's maximum permitted refuse intake capacity.		
San Clemente	19-AA-0063	Unincorporated Area	2	10	---	3	0	3	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.040	0.320	None	2032 (Estimated)	131	Landfill owned and operated by the U. S. Navy.		
Scholl Canyon	19-AA-0012	Glendale	6	3,400	---	1,283	0	1,283	0.400	0.000	0.400	0.338	0.000	0.338	5.660	12.120	None	2019 (Estimated)	17	Limited to the Scholl Canyon Wastehed as defined by City of Glendale Ordinance No. 4782. Estimated closure date 2024. The use of the Landfill is restricted to the County of Los Angeles Cities of Glendale, La Canada Flintridge, Pasadena, South Pasadena, San Marino, and Sierra Madre; and the Los Angeles County unincorporated areas of Altadena, La Crescenta, Montrose; the unincorporated area bordered by the incorporated cities of San Gabriel, Rosemead, Temple City, Arcadia and Pasadena; and the unincorporated area immediately to the north of the City of San Marino bordered by the City of Pasadena on the west, north, and east sides.		
Sunshine Canyon County	19-AA-0853	Unincorporated Area	6	6,600	6,600	3,740	0	3,740	1.167	0.000	1.167	1.177	0.000	1.177	---	---	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	County LUP limits the weekly net tonnage to 36,000 tons. City of Los Angeles granted a LUP on 12/8/99. City LUP limits the weekly tonnage to 30,000 tons. Total expansion capacity (County and City) will provide an additional 67.7 million tons (90.2 million cubic yards) as of January 1, 2008. Under the Replacement CUP that became effective May 24, 2007, Sunshine Canyon Landfill is prohibited from accepting out-of-County waste.	
Sunshine Canyon City	19-AR-0002-2	Los Angeles	6	5,500	5,500	2,002	0	2,002	0.625	0.000	0.625	0.680	0.000	0.680	---	---	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Sunshine City/County	19-AA-2000	Los Angeles/Unincorporated Area	6	12,100	12,100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	82.980	110.640	Terminate on date that the Landfill reaches its Limits of Fill or 02/05/2037, whichever occurs first.	2037 (Estimated)	45			
Whittier (Savage Canyon)	19-AH-0001	Whittier	6	350	---	255	0	255	0.080	0.000	0.080	0.080	0.000	0.080	4.151	6.915	None	2025 (Estimated)	52			
<b>TOTAL</b>				65,849		28,521	369	28,890	8.899	0.115	9.014	7.909	0.094	8.004	154.386	227.978	N/A (f)	N/A		Limited to waste from the City of Whittier or waste haulers contracted with the city.		
<b>WASTE-TO-ENERGY FACILITIES</b>																						
Commerce Refuse To-Energy Facility	19-AA-0506	Commerce	5	1,000	---	266	17	283	0.083	0.005	0.088	0.099	0.003	0.102	466.640 (c)	777.730	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	Assumed to remain operational during the 15-year planning period.	
Southeast Resource Recovery Facility	19-AK-0083	Long Beach	7	2,240	---	1,406	194	1,600	0.439	0.061	0.499	0.422	0.056	0.477	1,602.450 (d)	2,670.750	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	Assumed to remain operational during the 15-year planning period.	
<b>TOTAL</b>				3,240		1,672	211	1,883	0.522	0.066	0.587	0.521	0.059	0.580	2,069.090 (e)	3,448.480	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
<b>INERT WASTE LANDFILLS (PERMITTED INERT WASTE LANDFILLS ONLY)</b>																						
Azusa Land Reclamation	19-AA-0013	Azusa	6	6,500	---	253	186	439	0.079	0.058	0.137	0.122	0.055	0.176	45.715	43.095	None	2010 (Estimated)	N/A	N/A	By Court order, on 10/27/96, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board-Los Angeles region ordered the Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill to stop accepting Municipal Solid Waste. Permitted daily capacity of 6,500 tpd consists of 6,000 tpd of refuse and 500 tpd of inert waste. Facility currently accepts inert waste only.	
Brand Park	19-AA-0006	Glendale	5	100	---	0	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.250	0.167	None	2036 (Estimated)	N/A	N/A	Limited to use by City of Glendale Department of Public Works.	
Peck Road Gravel Pit	19-AA-0838	Monrovia	6	1,210	---	1	0	1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	11.250	7.500	None	2008 (Estimated)	N/A	N/A		
<b>TOTAL</b>				7,810		254	186	440	0.079	0.058	0.137	0.122	0.055	0.176	57.215	50.762	N/A	N/A				
<b>Out-of-County Disposal</b>	Waste Exported in 2008 Los Angeles County to Out-of-County Class III Disposal Facilities = 1,785,104 tons 5,721 tpd-6																					

**NOTES:**  
1. Disposal quantities are based on actual tonnages reported by owners/operators of permitted solid waste disposal facilities to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works through the State Disposal Reporting System. The 2007 disposal tonnages listed above are based on tonnage figures for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2007. The 2008 disposal tonnages listed above are based on tonnage figures for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2008.  
2. Estimated Remaining Permitted Capacity based on landfill owner/operator responses in a written survey conducted by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works in August 2008 as well as a review of site specific permit criteria established by local land use agencies, Local Enforcement Agencies, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

**Abbreviation:**  
LUP Land Use Permit or Conditional Use Permit

**FOOTNOTES:**  
(a) Conversion factor based on in-place solid waste density if provided by landfill operators, otherwise a conversion factor of 1,200 lb/cy was used.  
(b) Antelope Valley Landfill's daily capacity of 1,800 tons is based on the Solid Waste Facility Permit issued on 12/26/95 for the unincorporated County landfill area (expansion capacity included).  
(c) Based on the Solid Waste Facility Permit limit of 2,800 tons per week, expressed as a daily average, six days/week.  
(d) Based on EPA limit of 500,000 tons per year, expressed as a daily average, six days/week.  
(e) Tonnage expressed as a daily average, six days/week.  
(f) N/A means not applicable.

# **APPENDIX G**

**COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISOR'S MOTION OF  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 REGARDING ELSMERE CANYON  
LANDFILL AND BLIND CANYON LANDFILL**



**MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

Violet Varona-Lukens, Executive Officer  
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors  
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration  
Los Angeles, California 90012

**Director of Public Works**

At its meeting held September 30, 2003, the Board took the following action:

5

The following statement was entered into the record for Supervisor Antonovich:

"On May 27, 2003, the Board instructed the Director of Public Works to investigate the process for removing the Elsmere Canyon site from the Countywide Siting Element's list of future landfill sites. Elsmere Canyon is an environmentally sensitive area of magnificent natural beauty, a natural and cultural treasure worthy of protection for the enjoyment and use of future generations. Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc., the owner of the site, has indicated publicly its intent to donate a portion of the site to the County for use as open space.

"On June 24, 2003, the Director of Public Works reported back to the Board regarding its findings. Based on these findings, the most cost-efficient means of removing Elsmere Canyon from the Siting Element is during the five-year review of the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan.

"As required by State law, the Department of Public Works is about to commence the five-year review of the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan to determine if it needs to be updated to reflect current disposal and recycling conditions. Should the Board decide to remove Elsmere Canyon at a later date after the five-year review and revision process is completed, the removal could take two more years at an additional cost of up to \$500,000.

(Continued on Page 2)

5 (Continued)

**"Moreover, I have recently been informed that Blind Canyon will need to be removed from the Siting Element at the time of the five-year review and revision of the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan unless the site is made consistent with the County General Plan. Blind Canyon is located in the Santa Susana Mountains in the western part of the County in a significant ecological area. Furthermore, the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy already has acquired most of the site for use as parkland. This site is also worthy of preservation and should be removed from the Siting Element."**

**Therefore, at the suggestion of Supervisor Antonovich and on motion of Supervisor Yaroslavsky, seconded by Supervisor Molina, unanimously carried (Supervisors Knabe and Antonovich being absent), the Director of Public Works was instructed to:**

- 1. Take all necessary steps to remove Elsmere Canyon and Blind Canyon from the Countywide Siting Element's list of future landfill sites during the required five-year review of the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan; and**
- 2. Report back to the Board on the progress every 60 days.**

9093003-5

**Copies distributed:  
Each Supervisor  
Chief Administrative Officer  
County Counsel**

# **APPENDIX H**

**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FEE  
BOARD LETTER**



# COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

*"To Enrich Lives Through Effective and Caring Service"*

900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE  
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331  
Telephone: (626) 458-5100  
<http://dpw.lacounty.gov>

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:  
P.O. BOX 1460  
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

IN REPLY PLEASE  
REFER TO FILE: EP-2

September 23, 2008

The Honorable Board of Supervisors  
County of Los Angeles  
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration  
500 West Temple Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Supervisors:

**PUBLIC HEARING FOR COUNTYWIDE SOLID WASTE  
MANAGEMENT FEE INCREASE  
(ALL SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS)  
(3 VOTES)**

**SUBJECT**

Request adoption of the proposed Ordinance to increase the Countywide Solid Waste Management Fee from \$0.86 per ton to \$1.50 per ton, effective January 1, 2009; authorize annual fee adjustments based on the Consumer Price Index; and make other technical changes.

**IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOUR BOARD AFTER THE PUBLIC HEARING:**

1. Find that adoption of the proposed Ordinance is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act for the reasons stated in this letter and in the record of the project.
2. Adopt the proposed Ordinance amending Title 20, Division 4, of the Los Angeles County Code to increase the Countywide Solid Waste Management Fee applicable to waste disposed at solid waste landfills and transformation facilities from \$0.86 per ton to \$1.50 per ton, effective January 1, 2009; authorize annual fee adjustments based on changes in the consumer price index beginning July 1, 2010; exclude clean fill projects and conversion technologies, as defined; and make other technical changes.

3. Instruct the Acting Director of Public Works to review all exemptions to the fee on a biennial basis and make recommendations to your Board, as appropriate.

### **PURPOSE/JUSTIFICATION OF RECOMMENDED ACTION**

The purpose of the recommended action is to ensure adequate funding for the continued implementation and expansion of vital Countywide waste reduction, recycling, and pollution prevention programs, as well as solid waste management activities and oversight related to solid waste infrastructure. These include programs and activities necessary to comply with State environmental laws and regulations, as well as Board initiatives and reduce our dependence on solid waste landfills.

The proposed Ordinance would increase the Solid Waste Management Fee from \$0.86 per ton to \$1.50 per ton, effective January 1, 2009, in order to allow the Department of Public Works (Public Works) to carry out the County's Countywide responsibilities, meet obligations resulting from the adoption of new regulatory requirements (e.g., changes in regulations banning universal waste at landfills), as well as implement additional/enhanced Countywide programs. Table 1 (attached) provides a complete listing of program funding needs projected through Fiscal Year 2009-10. These include program enhancements such as expanding the Countywide Household Hazardous Waste and Electronic Waste Management Program to increase the number of mobile collection events and develop additional permanent collection centers, making it more convenient for residents; accommodating the increased volume of materials being collected; and enhancing and developing additional Countywide waste reduction and recycling programs.

### **Implementation of Strategic Plan Goals**

The Countywide Strategic Plan directs the provision of Service Excellence (Goal 1), Organizational Effectiveness (Goal 3), Fiscal Responsibility (Goal 4), and Community Services (Goal 6). This action will provide Public Works sufficient funds necessary for the preparation, maintenance, adoption, and implementation of the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan. This action will also strengthen the County's ability to meet new regulatory mandates, provide vital programs and services that protect the public's health and safety and the environment, and improve the quality of life in the County.

### **FISCAL IMPACT/FINANCING**

There will be no impact to the County General Fund. Upon your Board's approval, this action will generate additional annual revenue of approximately \$2 million in Fiscal Year 2008-09 and approximately \$7.3 million in Fiscal Year 2009-10. Necessary revisions will be made in the Solid Waste Management Fund's Fiscal Year 2008-09 Final Budget to include the fee increase.

### **FACTS AND PROVISIONS/LEGAL REQUIREMENTS**

Section 41901 of the California Public Resources Code authorizes the County of Los Angeles to impose fees for the reasonable and necessary costs incurred by the County in the preparation, maintenance, adoption, and implementation of the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan mandated by Section 40000 et seq. of the California Public Resources Code. These responsibilities have been delegated by the Board of Supervisors to Public Works. To fund these activities, Chapter 20.88 of the Los Angeles County Code imposes a fee on each ton or cubic yard of waste disposed at landfills and transformation facilities located within the County of Los Angeles or exported out of the County for disposal. The current fee of \$0.86 per ton is applied as a part of the tipping fee (the fee paid at the gate) paid by customers of solid waste facilities and has not increased since its establishment in 1991.

State law also requires the County to review each Countywide solid waste planning document every five years and amend them as needed. The most recently completed Five-Year Review Report, which was approved by the Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Task Force and the California Integrated Waste Management Board, strongly recommended implementing additional programs to further assist cities within the Los Angeles County to meet State mandates and comply with new regulations.

In addition to implementing the findings of the Five-Year Review Report, Public Works must implement many new programs because of new regulations, such as bans on the landfill disposal of electronic waste (televisions, computers, cell phones, etc.), "universal" waste (batteries, fluorescent light bulbs, mercury thermometers, aerosol cans, etc.), and sharps (syringes, etc.). Recently, your Board adopted a number of new environmental initiatives, including the Countywide Energy and Environment Policy, the Los Angeles County Single Use Bag Reduction and Recycling Program, and the No Drugs Down the Drain Program.

The economic impact of the proposal on residents and businesses in the County is expected to be minimal in the order of six cents per household per month. In addition, the development of this proposal took into account feedback from a number of stakeholders, including solid waste facility operators, waste haulers, cities, environmental organizations, and the general public. Most of the funds generated by the fee will continue to be utilized to support and expand the successful and highly popular Countywide Household Hazardous/Electronic Waste Management Program. Based on input received at two regional stakeholder meetings, presentations to interested parties, and other opportunities for public comment, stakeholders were generally supportive of the proposal since it enhances and expands the services available to all ten million residents Countywide.

To ensure the program levels are adequately maintained in future years, the Ordinance establishes an annual review of the fee and automatic adjustment by Public Works based on the Consumer Price Index, beginning July 1, 2010. Public Works will determine the amount of the adjustment and formally notify all appropriate solid waste facility haulers, operators, and other stakeholders of the adjustment prior to July 1 of each year. This adjustment also provides a predictable and regular adjustment of the fee, allowing for solid waste facility owners and operators, their customers, and the cities they serve to make planned adjustments for franchises and other long term contracts.

In addition to adjusting the amount of the fee, the Ordinance includes other technical changes. These include additional definitions that clarify the County's intent in applying the fee and conform to new State regulations, as well as provisions that exempt waste diversion activities such as conversion technologies, the use of certain landfill cover materials, and clean fill projects. The Ordinance also provides a lower fee structure for inert waste landfills, and recognizes diversion activities for waste exported out of the County.

The "Right to Vote on Taxes Act" (Proposition 218) has been reviewed to determine if a vote of the electorate is required in regard to the proposed Ordinance. As confirmed by County Counsel, an election is neither required nor applicable because the fee is not directly associated with or an incident of property ownership. Furthermore, the proposed Ordinance has no impact on property tax bills, including assessed values or dollar amounts charged.

A public hearing is required by Section 66018(a) of the Government Code prior to adoption of the proposed fee increase. In accordance with Sections 66016 and 6062a of the Government Code, notice of the hearing must be published two times in a newspaper of general circulation within a ten-day period with at least five intervening days, as well as mailed at least 14 days in advance to all interested parties who file a written request for such notice. As of the filing of this item, no valid written request for

such notice was on file with Public Works or in the Executive Office of the Board of Supervisors. The proposed Ordinance has been reviewed and approved as to form by County Counsel.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION**

The proposed Ordinance is statutorily exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Adoption of the proposed Ordinance to increase the Solid Waste Management Fee, exempt certain activities from the fee and make other technical changes is for the purpose of meeting operating expenses and is therefore exempt from CEQA pursuant to Section 21080(b)(8) of the Public Resources Code and Section 15273(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines.

### **IMPACT ON CURRENT SERVICES (OR PROJECTS)**

Adoption of the Ordinance will allow Public Works to fully comply with its Countywide solid waste management planning obligations and provide vital programs and services, including complying with State environmental laws and regulations, as well as Board initiatives.

### **CONCLUSION**

Upon Board approval, please return two approved copies of this letter and the Ordinance to the Department of Public Works, Environmental Program Division.

Respectfully submitted,



*fn* DEAN D. EFSTATHIOU  
Acting Director of Public Works

CR:kp

Attachments (2)

c: Chief Executive Office  
County Counsel

**TABLE 1 --- COUNTYWIDE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECTED COSTS  
(Assumes Increase is Effective January 1, 2009)**

	FY 08-09 Projection	FY 09-10 Projection	Brief Description
<b>REVENUE*</b>			
* Assumes an annual CPI adjustment of 3% beginning FY 09-10			
<b>SWM FEE REVENUE (no increase - \$0.86/ton)</b>	11,867,000	11,069,000	Revenues are based on disposal tonnages which are the result of population/economic growth.
<b>Other Countywide Revenue</b>			
Settlements	234,000	424,000	Settlements received from unpaid solid waste management fees and penalties.
State Grants	508,000	477,000	Grants received for waste tire and HHW used oil public education programs.
County CUP Contributions	2,200,000	2,992,000	Contribution to conversion technology (CT) and HHW programs from Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for landfills in the County Unincorporated Areas (CUA).
<b>TOTAL REVENUE WITHOUT FEE INCREASE</b>	<b>14,809,000</b>	<b>14,962,000</b>	
<b>SWM FEE REVENUE (w/ increase - \$1.50/ton)</b>	13,834,000	18,203,000	
<b>Other Countywide Revenue</b>			
Settlements	234,000	424,000	Settlements received from unpaid solid waste management fees and penalties.
State Grants	508,000	477,000	Grants received for waste tires and HHW used oil public education.
County CUP Contributions	2,200,000	2,992,000	Contribution to conversion technology and HHW programs from CUP for landfills in the CUA.
<b>TOTAL REVENUE WITH FEE INCREASE</b>	<b>16,776,000</b>	<b>22,096,000</b>	
<b>PROJECTED PROGRAM COSTS</b>			
<b>HHW PROGRAMS</b>			
Household Hazardous Waste/E-waste Management	8,000,000	8,100,000	Weekly mobile collection events. We also have a partnership with the City of Los Angeles to allow the City's 6 permanent collection centers open to all residents countywide.
HHW/E-waste Public Education Campaign	98,000	377,000	Educates residents about alternative products and promotes HHW/E-waste roundups and permanent collection centers.
Development of HHW/E-waste Permanent Collection Centers	340,000	897,000	Facilitates the siting and construction of HHW/E-waste permanent collection centers.
O&M of HHW/E-waste Permanent Collection Centers	458,000	461,000	Operational expenses for the AVECC, and future permanent HHW/E-waste collection centers.
Household Battery Collection	27,000	371,000	Establishes collection containers at retail locations in order for residents to recycle their household batteries.
Sharps Collection	92,000	106,000	Provides residents with sharps containers.
Special Waste Outreach (e.g. u-waste, drugs)	65,000	73,000	Provides outreach on waste streams banned from disposal. Proactively educates the public on new State mandates as they become necessary.
Used Oil Collection Centers	312,000	328,000	Operational expenses of 9 permanent used oil collection centers.
Used Oil Recycling Public Education	739,000	775,000	Educates residents to properly manage their used oil.
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>10,131,000</b>	<b>11,488,000</b>	

**TABLE 1 --- COUNTYWIDE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECTED COSTS  
(Assumes Increase is Effective January 1, 2009)**

	FY 08-09 Projection	FY 09-10 Projection	Brief Description
<b>PROJECTED PROGRAM COSTS (cont.)</b>			
<b>RECYCLING &amp; INFORMATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS</b>			
Conversion Technology	720,000	722,000	Promotes the development of CT facilities to reduce dependence on landfills.
Smart Gardening	1,440,000	1,444,000	Educates residents on composting, grass recycling, and water-wise and fire-wise gardening techniques.
Smart Gardening Construction	900,000	916,000	Builds learning centers to showcase water-wise, native plants, xeriscape, and slow drip irrigation system.
Green Building Public Education	54,000	189,000	Educates the public and the industry about green building techniques.
Illegal Dumping Prevention	288,000	528,000	Educates residents to avoid illegally dumping materials and works with cities to clean up sites.
Information Verification and Review Services	461,000	503,000	Enforces Solid Waste Management Fee requirements.
LACoMAX and 888CleanLA Outreach	520,000	602,000	LACoMAX is an online exchange program for used or surplus items. 888CleanLA.com is a communication outlet for all environmental issues.
Solid Waste Facility Information System	288,000	289,000	Web application that provides geographical and historical information on existing, proposed, and closed landfills.
Recycled Tire Showcase Project	576,000	589,000	Educates the public about the practical applications of recycled waste tires.
Solid Waste Information Management System	288,000	289,000	Web application that manages disposal data collected from solid waste enterprises within the County.
Waste Tire Collection	527,000	794,000	Facilitates events for waste tire collection.
County Departmental Recycling	334,000	347,000	Reduces waste generation at county facilities located within cities.
Elementary School Education	673,000	800,000	Educates students (K-6) about environmental issues.
Secondary School Education/Hotline Coordination	1,278,000	1,341,000	Educates students (7-12) about environmental issues. Coordinates the (888) CLEAN LA environmental resources hotline.
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>8,347,000</b>	<b>9,353,000</b>	
<b>PLANNING/OTHER ACTIVITIES</b>			
Assuring Disposal Capacity/Siting Element Revision Process	388,000	866,000	Revises the long-term planning documents.
Integrated Waste Management Task Force	470,000	495,000	Provides staffing and administrative resources to the main committee and 3 subcommittees.
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>858,000</b>	<b>1,361,000</b>	
<b>TOTAL PROJECTED COSTS</b>	<b>19,336,000</b>	<b>22,202,000</b>	

**ORDINANCE NO. \_\_\_\_\_**

An ordinance amending Title 20 - Utilities of the Los Angeles County Code, to increase and modify the solid waste management fee, add and amend definitions, and make other technical changes.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles ordains as follows:

**SECTION 1.** Section 20.56.015 is hereby added to read as follows:

**20.56.015 Conversion technology.**

"Conversion technology" means the processing of solid waste through noncombustion thermal, chemical or biological processes, other than composting.

"Conversion technology" does not include biomass conversion, as defined in Section 40106 of the Public Resources Code, or transformation.

**SECTION 2.** Section 20.56.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:

---

**20.56.020 Disposal site.**

"Disposal site" means ~~and is~~ the place, location, tract of land, area or premises in use, ~~or intended to be used,~~ or which has been used for the landfill-disposal of solid waste. "Disposal site" includes a solid waste landfill, as defined in Section 40195.1 of the Public Resources Code, and includes a transformation facility.

**SECTION 3.** Section 20.56.060 is hereby amended to read as follows:

**20.56.060 Solid waste or wastes.**

"Solid waste" or "wastes" means ~~and includes~~ all putrescible and nonputrescible solid, ~~and semisolid~~ and liquid wastes, such as trash, refuse, garbage, rubbish, paper, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and

parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semisolid wastes, and other discarded solid, ~~and semisolid, and liquid wastes,~~ and also includes liquid wastes disposed of in conjunction with solid wastes at solid-waste transfer/processing stations or disposal sites, but excludes. "Solid waste" includes dewatered, treated, or chemically fixed sewage sludge which is not hazardous waste. "Solid waste" does not include any of the following:

A. Liquid sewage collected and treated in a municipal or regional sewerage system; or

B. Materials or substances having commercial value which have been that are salvaged for reuse, recycling or resale; and that are not disposed;

C. Hazardous waste as defined in Section 40141 of the Public Resources Code;

D. Radioactive waste regulated pursuant to the Radiation Control Law, Section 114960 et seq. of the Health and Safety Code; or

E. Medical waste that is regulated pursuant to the Medical Waste Management Act, Section 117600 et seq., of the Health and Safety Code, and that is not deemed to be solid waste pursuant to Section 40191(b)(3) of the Public Resources Code.

**SECTION 4.** Section 20.56.090 is hereby amended to read as follows:

**20.56.090 Transfer/processing station or station.**

"Transfer/processing station" or "station" means ~~and includes these facilities~~ a facility utilized to receive solid wastes; and temporarily store, separate, convert or

otherwise process the materials in the solid wastes; or to transfer the solid wastes directly from smaller to larger vehicles or from vehicles to containers for transport. "Transfer/processing station" or "station" does not include any facility the principal function of which is to receive, store, separate, convert or otherwise process, in accordance with state minimum standards, manure; nor does it include any facility, the principal function of which is to receive, store, convert or otherwise process wastes ~~which~~that have already been separated for reuse and are not intended for disposal.

**SECTION 5.** Section 20.56.091 is hereby added to read as follows:

**20.56.091 Transformation.**

"Transformation" means incineration. Transformation does not include conversion technology.

**SECTION 6.** Section 20.56.092 is hereby added to read as follows:

**20.56.092 Transformation facility.**

"Transformation facility" means a facility whose principal function is to receive and manage solid waste through a transformation process.

**SECTION 7.** Section 20.88.020 is hereby amended to read as follows:

**20.88.020 Definitions.**

The following definitions apply in the application of this chapter.

A. "Clean fill project" means a project using only gravel, rock, soil, and/or sand, whether processed or not, that has never been used in connection with any structure, road, parking lot, or similar use.

B. "Composting" means the aerobic or anaerobic biological decomposition of organic wastes.

C. "Director" means the director of public works for the county of Los Angeles or his/her authorized representative.

~~B.~~ "Disposal site" means the place, location, tract of land, area or premises in use, intended to be used, or which has been used for the disposal of solid wastes. "Disposal site" includes a solid waste landfill, as defined in Section 40195.1 of the Public Resources Code.

~~C.D.~~ "Dispose" means the final deposition onto land, into the atmosphere, or into the waters of the state.

~~D.E.~~ "Enforcement order" means an order issued by the director pursuant to Section 20.88.070A.

~~E.F.~~ "Hazardous waste" means all those wastes defined by Section 40141 of the Public Resources Code and/or Section 25117 of the Health and Safety Code.

~~F.G.~~ "Hearing officer" means a person designated by the director as the hearing officer pursuant to Section 20.88.070C.2.

H. "Inert waste" means non-liquid solid waste that does not contain hazardous waste or soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of applicable water quality objectives established by a California Regional Water Quality Control Board, does not contain more than 5 percent decomposable waste, and has not been treated in order to reduce pollutants. "Inert waste" includes materials such as crushed glass,

brick, ceramics, clay and clay products, fiberglass roofing shingles, slag, plaster, soil, concrete, asphalt, and other inert construction and demolition debris.

I. "Inert waste landfill" or "inert waste facility" means any facility that accepts only inert waste, including but not limited to an Engineered Fill Activity, Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation, or Inert Debris Type A Disposal Facility, as defined in Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 3, Article 6, Section 17388 of the California Code of Regulations. "Inert waste landfill" or "inert waste facility" does not include a clean fill project.

GJ. "Operator" means the person or entity to whom permission is granted, pursuant to Chapter 20.72 of this code or Section 40000 et seq. of the Public Resources Code, to operateoperating, within the county of Los Angeles, a waste exporter, disposal site, transformation facility or transfer/processing station, or waste exporter for solid waste or a combination of solid waste and hazardous waste. "Operator" includes the person to whom permission is granted, pursuant to Chapter 20.68 or Chapter 20.72 of this code or Section 40000 et seq. of the Public Resources Code, to operate a disposal site, transfer/processing station, or waste exporter.

H. ~~"Solid waste" means all putrescible and nonputrescible solid, semisolid, and liquid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, dewatered, treated, or chemically fixed sewage sludge which is not hazardous waste, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semisolid wastes,~~

and other discarded solid and semisolid wastes. "Solid waste" does not include any of the following:

1. ~~Hazardous waste as defined in Public Resources Code Section 40141.~~
2. ~~Materials or substances that are salvaged for reuse, recycling or resale and that are not disposed.~~
3. ~~Radioactive waste regulated pursuant to the Radiation Control Law, Section 114960 et seq. of the Health and Safety Code.~~
4. ~~Medical waste which is regulated pursuant to the Medical Waste Management Act, section 117600 et seq. of the Health and Safety Code, and which is not deemed to be solid waste pursuant to Section 40191(b)(3) of the Public Resources Code.~~

I. ~~"Transfer/processing station" means a facility utilized to receive solid wastes and to temporarily store, separate, convert, or otherwise process the materials in the solid wastes and/or to transfer the solid wastes directly from smaller to larger vehicles or railroad trains for transport.~~

J. ~~"Transformation" means incineration. Transformation does not include composting, pyrolysis, distillation, gasification, or other biological conversion.~~

K. ~~"Transformation facility" means a facility whose principal function is to receive and manage solid waste through the transformation process.~~

LK. "Waste exporter" means an business entity that collects, transports, conveys, or hauls any solid waste from a location originating within the county of Los Angeles to a location outside of the county of Los Angeles.

**SECTION 8.** Section 20.88.030 is hereby amended to read as follows:

**20.88.030 Payment of fee.**

A. The operator of every disposal site, ~~transformation facility,~~ transfer/processing station, or waste exporter shall be liable for the payment of the applicable solid waste management fee. In the event any fees or administrative penalties have accrued, and remain unpaid, in whole or in part, at the time any operator transfers ownership of its business to a new operator, both the predecessor and successor operators shall be jointly and severally liable for the unpaid fees and any unpaid administrative penalties.

...

**SECTION 9.** Section 20.88.040 is hereby amended to read as follows:

**20.88.040 Exemptions from fee.**

The following activities and entities are exempt from the payment of the solid waste management fee:

- A. Facilities or portions thereof, established for research purposes only, funded primarily by government grants;
- B. Drilling-mud disposal sites for short-term use (less than one year) on a one-time-use per site basis where significant quantities of hazardous or toxic materials are not present in the mud, fluids or cuttings from drilling and associated operations, and if the sites have currently valid waste discharge requirements from a California Regional Water Quality Control Board;
- C. Farm or ranch disposal sites for one- or two-family use;

D. Resource recovery facilities intended only for demonstration purposes, not to exceed two years, not operated for profit, and not accepting significant quantities of waste;

E. Transfer/processing stations are exempt from the payment of the solid waste management fee for any:

1. \_\_\_\_\_s Solid waste received at athe transfer/processing station for transportation to disposal sites ~~or transformation facilities~~ located within the county of Los Angeles. To qualify for the exemption, transfer/processing stations operators must notify the director in writing of the claim of exemption. The notice must be in the form prescribed by the director, must be submitted for each calendar month for which the exemption is sought, and must be signed by an authorized officer or principal of the operator of the transfer/processing station who must attest under penalty of perjury to the facts on which the exemption is based, including a statement that the solid waste which is the subject of the exemption has not been transported and/or disposed outside of the county of Los Angeles; and

2. Solid waste received at the transfer/processing station for transportation outside the county of Los Angeles and subsequently recycled or otherwise diverted from disposal. To qualify for the exemption, transfer/processing station operators must notify the director in writing of the claim of exemption. The notice must be in the form prescribed by the director, must be submitted for each calendar month for which the exemption is sought, and must be signed by an authorized officer or principal of the operator of the

transfer/processing station who must attest under penalty of perjury to the facts on which the exemption is based, including a statement that the solid waste which is the subject of the exemption has been recycled or otherwise diverted from disposal. The notice must be accompanied by receipts or other documentation from each facility accepting the solid waste for diversion, which documentation substantiates to the satisfaction of the director that the waste was recycled or otherwise diverted from disposal;

F. Industrial disposal sites located on the producer's property to be used for the exclusive disposal of insignificant quantities of the owner's wastes. These wastes must be nonhazardous, and their disposal shall not pose a threat to the public health, safety, or the environment. To qualify for the exemption, an industrial disposal site must not be subject to waste discharge requirements prescribed pursuant to Section 13263 of the Water Code and the industrial disposal site must not be required to obtain a solid waste facilities permit pursuant to Section 44000 et seq. of the Public Resources Code;

G. Evaporation ponds for disposing of salts from oil and geothermal drilling operations, if the ponds have been prescribed waste discharge requirements pursuant to Section 13263 of the Water Code;

H. The use of soil or other material for final cover in an inert waste landfill if approved by the director pursuant to standards, guidelines or criteria established under Section 20.88.100. The exemption may be approved for no more than 3 feet of final cover materials unless a final cover of more than 3 feet is required by applicable federal, state, or local law or regulation. In no case shall the exemption be approved for final

cover exceeding 10 feet in depth or 10 percent of the total waste material deposited at the site throughout the site's life, whichever is less.

I. The use of soil for daily, intermediate, and final cover in a solid waste landfill other than an inert waste landfill. The use of material other than soil is exempt from the payment of the solid waste management fee if approved by the director pursuant to standards, guidelines or criteria established under Section 20.88.100.

J. Conversion technology facilities;

K. Clean fill projects;

L. Composting activities;

HM. Disposal of ash residuals produced at a transformation facility.

**SECTION 10.** Section 20.88.050 is hereby amended to read as follows:

**20.88.050 Calculation of solid waste management fee.**

A. The solid waste management fee shall be calculated for each disposal site, ~~transformation facility,~~ transfer/processing station, or waste exporter based upon the tons or cubic yards of solid waste received, collected, conveyed, or hauled during a calendar month.

B. Except as set forth below, the solid waste management fee shall be \$0.86 per ton of solid waste. In situations where the director determines that solid waste cannot be measured in tons, solid waste shall be measured in cubic yards and the solid waste management fee shall be \$0.52 per cubic yard. (This subsection B shall not be effective after December 31, 2008.)

B. For all inert waste landfills, the solid waste management fee shall be \$0.52 per cubic yard of inert waste. For all other disposal sites, transfer processing stations, and waste exporters, the solid waste management fee shall be \$1.50 per ton of solid waste. (This subsection B shall become effective on January 1, 2009.)

C. Beginning on July 1, 2010, and thereafter on each succeeding July 1, the amount of each fee in this section shall be adjusted by the increase, if any, in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all urban consumers in the Los Angeles, Anaheim, and Riverside areas, as published by the United States Government Bureau of Labor Statistics, from April of the previous calendar year through March of the current calendar year, and the adjusted fee shall be rounded to the nearest cent.

**SECTION 11.** Section 20.88.060 is hereby amended to read as follows:

**20.88.060 Record retention and access to records.**

A. Each operator shall maintain records, information, and documentation that substantiate the tons or cubic yards of solid waste received, collected, recycled, reused, conveyed, or hauled during each calendar month at each of the operator's disposal sites, ~~transformation facilities,~~ transfer/processing stations, and waste exporter. The records, information, and documentation shall include the procedures the operator used to determine and measure the quantity of such solid waste. The operator shall maintain such records, information, and documentation for a period of three years from the date such solid waste was received, collected, recycled, reused, conveyed, or hauled by the operator.

B. Upon receipt of a minimum of three business days' written notice from the

director, an operator shall provide the director with access for inspection and copying of all records, information, or documentation maintained pursuant to Section 20.88.060A.

**SECTION 12.** Section 20.88.070 is hereby amended to read as follows:

**20.88.070 Enforcement order, administrative penalty, and appeals.**

A. Enforcement Order.

1. The director shall have the authority to issue an enforcement order for any violation of any provision of this chapter. The enforcement order shall provide notice of the violation, the applicable administrative penalties, and the availability of an administrative appeal.

2. Service of any enforcement order shall be upon the person or entity in real or apparent charge or control of the involved disposal site, ~~transformation facility,~~ transfer/processing station, or waste exporter. Service shall be by personal delivery or by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, at the director's election. In the event, after reasonable effort, the director is unable to serve the enforcement order or decision of the hearing officer as specified above, service shall be accomplished by posting a copy of the enforcement order or decision of the hearing officer on the premises of the disposal site, ~~transformation facility,~~ transfer/processing station, or waste exporter. The date of service is deemed to be the date of mailing, personal delivery, or posting, as applicable.

3. The director's issuance of an enforcement order shall be final unless an appeal from the order has been filed as provided in Section 22.88.070.C.

...

**SECTION 13.** Section 20.88.100 is hereby added to read as follows:

**20.88.100 Standards, guidelines and criteria.**

A. The director may establish standards, guidelines and criteria consistent with this chapter for approval of an exemption from the payment of the solid waste management fee under Section 20.88.040.H for the use of soil or other materials for final cover in an inert waste landfill.

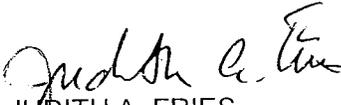
B. The director may establish standards, guidelines and criteria consistent with this chapter for approval of an exemption from the payment of the solid waste management fee under Section 20.88.040.I for the use of materials other than soil for daily, intermediate, and final cover in a solid waste landfill other than an inert waste landfill.

[2056JFCC]

## ANALYSIS

This ordinance amends Title 20 of the Los Angeles County Code to increase the solid waste management fee to \$1.50 per ton of solid waste for all facilities except inert waste disposal landfills, to add annual adjustments to the fee based on the Consumer Price Index, and to add several exemptions to the fee. The ordinance also adds and amends definitions and makes other technical changes.

RAYMOND G. FORTNER, JR.  
County Counsel

By   
JUDITH A. FRIES  
Principal Deputy County Counsel  
Public Works Division

JAF:gjv

11/20/07 (requested)

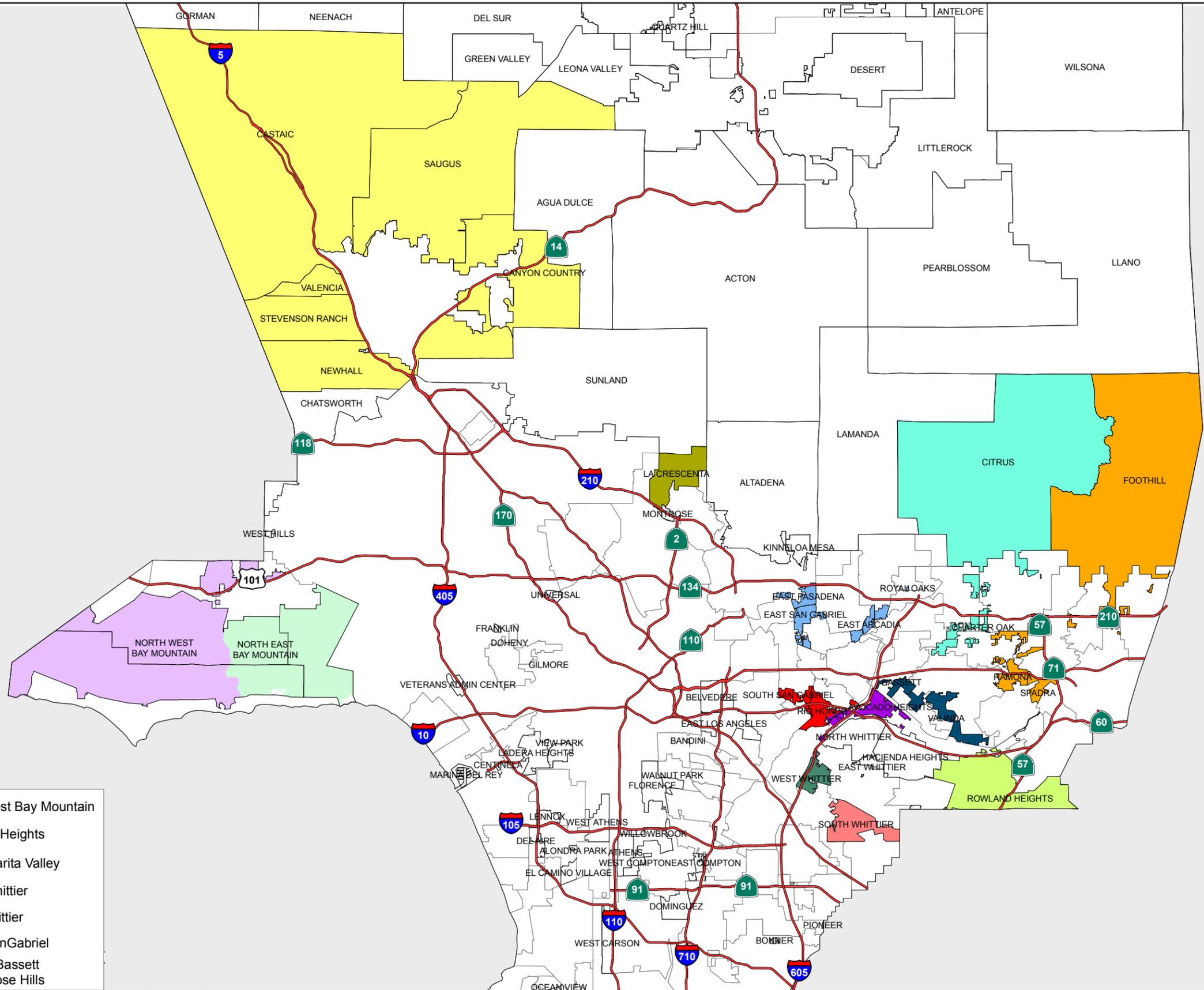
5/8/08 (revised)

# **APPENDIX I**

## **SOLID WASTE FRANCHISE AREA MAP**



# Los Angeles County Solid Waste Collection System Current Franchise Areas



Franchise Area	
	Avocado Heights
	Citrus, Charter Oak, Ramona
	E. Pasadena, E. San Gabriel, E. Arcadia, Royal Oaks
	Foothill, E. Charter oak, E. Ramona, Spadra
	La Crescenta
	North East Bay Mountain
	North West Bay Mountain
	Rowland Heights
	Santa Clarita Valley
	South Whittier
	West Whittier
	South San Gabriel
	Valinda, Bassett S. San Jose Hills

# **APPENDIX J**

## **CHANGES IN THE USE OF NONDISPOSAL FACILITIES**

Board Meeting Date	Jurisdiction Requesting Update	Facility	Proposed Change
November 9-10, 2004	City of Los Angeles	Lake View Terrace Green Recycling Facility, Anchorage Composting Facility, Van Norman Dam Mulching Facility, Community Recycling and Resource Recovery, Inc. Refuse Transfer Station (Green Waste Processing Facility, Food Waste Processing Facility, Wood Waste Processing Facility, Construction Materials Processing Facility) American Waste Industries Limited Volume, Downtown Diversion C&D Recycling Facility, Looney Bins C&D Recycling Facility, Sun Valley Paper Stock MRF and Transfer Station	ID 41 facilities, 14 to recover or plan to recover 5% or more of the waste that is received and will be added to NDFE.
October 13-14,2004	City of Los Angeles	Same as above	Same as Above
September 21-22,2004	City of Vernon	Innovative Waste Control, Inc.	Operation change to NDFE
December 13-14, 2005	City of South Gate	Interior & Removal Specialist, Inc.	Adding as NEW Facility to NDFE
March 15-16, 2005	City of Los Angeles	California Waste Services Facility	Adding as Non-Disposal Facility
February 15-16, 2005	Unincorporated Los Angeles County	Athens Services MRF and Transfer Station	Add as existing Non Disposal Facility to obtain permits
October 17 2006	City of Los Angeles	Bin Rental & Canyon Disposal Inc. Facility	Add as existing facilities to obtain permits
		North Hills Recycling Inc Facility	
	City of Santa Fe Springs	Norwalk Industries Transfer Station	Operating under 1 permit, adding to NDFE to obtain permits for each facility
		Norwalk Industries Green Waste Facility	
Sept. 20, 2007	City of Pomona	First Street Transfer Station	Add as existing NDFE to obtain Permit
16-Oct-08	City of Santa Clarita	Rent-A-Bin	Add as existing NDFE to obtain permit
20-Nov-08	City of Santa Clarita	Agromin Green Material Composting Facility	Adding as new Facilities to NDFE
		Community Recycling MRF	
		Downtown Diversion C&D Recycling	
		East Valley Diversion C&D Recycling	
		Santa Clara Organics Chipping & Grinding Facility	
		Sun Valley Paper MRF	

# **APPENDIX K**

**COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT PAGE 8-4  
REGARDING BLIND CANYON LANDFILL**

## 8.4 TENTATIVELY RESERVED LANDFILL SITES

The following sites are identified as "tentatively reserved" in this document, however, the areas not brought into consistency of the local jurisdictions' General Plan by the first five-year revision of the CoIWMP, or subsequent revisions, are required to be removed from the CSE. The local government having jurisdiction over the area may also remove "tentatively reserved" areas from the CSE by requesting the County to do so at the time of the next revision of the document.

Three sites, including the Sunshine Canyon Landfill expansion portion within the City of Los Angeles, have been identified in the CSE as "tentatively reserved." One of the sites may be potentially suitable as a new Class III landfill.

### Potential Expansion Sites

- Sunshine Canyon  
(City of Los Angeles portion,  
also see Section 8.5)
- Scholl Canyon

### Potential New Sites

- Blind Canyon

A detailed discussion of these sites is provided in Chapter 7 of the CSE. Tables 8-1 and 8-2 also provide an overview of the current status of each site listed above.

Table 8-1

**SUMMARY OF THE CURRENT STATUS OF  
POTENTIAL NEW CLASS III LANDFILLS**

SITE	JURISDICTION	LAND USE PERMIT STATUS	EIR STATUS	COMMENTS
Blind Canyon	Counties of Los Angeles and Ventura	None	See Note 1	See Chapter 7, Section 7.4 and Table 7-2.
Elsmere Canyon	County of Los Angeles	None	See Note 2	See Chapter 7, Section 7.4 and Table 7-3.

**Note:**

Note 1 - A Program EIR was prepared to address environmental impacts for several potential sites including Blind Canyon (see Chapter 7, Section 7.4). However, additional environmental documents may be required for this site during the land use permitting process.

Note 2 - The Omnibus Parks and Land Management Act of 1996, which was enacted in November 1996, prohibits the transfer of Angeles National Forest lands (by exchange or otherwise) for the use as a solid waste landfill. Previously, a draft EIR was prepared for a fill area which included Angeles National Forest area.