

LOS ANGELES COUNTY



**COUNTYWIDE
SITING
ELEMENT**

**VOLUME I -
THE ELEMENT**

Los Angeles

County

Department of

Public Works

Environmental

Programs Division

June 1997

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This Countywide Siting Element is the product of the efforts of many individuals dedicated to the well-being of the residents of the 88 cities and the unincorporated communities in Los Angeles County. The County of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works would like to thank them for all their help for which we are most grateful.

We would especially like to thank the members of the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force and its Plan Review Subcommittee for their dedication and effort in developing goals and policies and reviewing and commenting on this Countywide Siting Element and its Environmental Impact Report. Their efforts, direction, and dedication have ensured that these documents address the needs and concerns of the residents and businesses in Los Angeles County.

As the public information meetings were essential to the completion of this Countywide Siting Element and its Environmental Impact Report, we would like to thank all those involved. We particularly thank the Claremont, East San Gabriel, Glendale/Burbank, Long Beach Valley, Los Angeles, Torrance, and Whittier Chapters of the League of Women Voters, which participated in the meetings. Special recognition should go to League representatives Beatrice Antenore, Nancy Arnheim, Judith Berquist, La Rue Brewer, Thea Brodtkin, Ellen Pangarliotas, Margo Reeg, Anna Rundle, Marilee Scaff, Betty Trotter, and Kay White, as well as Lark Tedesco of the Antelope Valley Shop Talk Toastmasters who served as moderators for the meetings. Also, many thanks to Ginger Bremberg of the Task Force who was moderator for the Santa Clarita meetings and the other Task Force members who gave their time to attend and assist us at the meetings.

We would also like to thank the staffs of the Department of Public Works' Planning Division, Environmental and Special Studies Section, for their advice and assistance in preparing the Environmental Impact Report; and Mapping and Property Management Division, Mapping Services Section, for their assistance in preparing maps and displays.

The staff of the Department of Public Works' Environmental Programs Division is acknowledged for their dedication and efforts in the preparation of this document.

Finally, we would like to recognize and commend the citizens of Los Angeles County for all their input and responsiveness during the presentation of the Countywide Siting Element and its Environmental Impact Report. It is through the cooperative efforts of all individuals committed to their communities and the environment that this Countywide Siting Element can be effectively implemented, to achieve its goal of protecting public health and safety by addressing the need for environmentally safe, reliable, and economical solid waste disposal services for all residents and businesses in Los Angeles County.

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SYSTEM FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY" DATED SEPTEMBER 13, 1996
PREPARED BY GERSHMAN, BRICKNER, & BRATTON, INC. FOR THE
CITY OF SANTA CLARITA

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

A	Advisory Entity
AADT	Average Annual Daily Traffic
AB	Assembly Bill
AB 939	Assembly Bill 939, California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989
ADC	Alternative Daily Cover
ADCMS	Alternative Daily Cover Materials
AQMD	Air Quality Management District
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BFI, Inc.	Browning - Ferris Industries, Inc.
BHTGS	Battelle High Throughput Gasification System
BIT	Biosolids Injection Technology
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CAA	Federal Clean Air Act
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CALTRANS	California Department of Transportation
CCC	California Coastal Commission
CCR	California Code of Regulations
C&D	Construction and Demolition Waste
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDHS	California Department of Health Services
CDOF	California Department of Finance
CDTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CEPA	Campo Environmental Protection Agency

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIEC	Cement Industry Environmental Consortium
CIWMA	California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989
CIWMB	California Integrated Waste Management Board
COE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
COG	Council of Governments
CoIWMP	Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan
CoSWMP	County Solid Waste Management Plan
CREF	Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility
CRWQCB	California Regional Water Quality Control Board
CSD	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
CSE	Countywide Siting Element
CSP	Countywide Summary Plan
CUP	Conditional Use Permit
CWA	Federal Clean Water Act
CWMB	California Waste Management Board (Replaced by the CIWMB)
DHS	Los Angeles County Department of Health Services (see LACoDHS)
DPW	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (see LACoDWP)
ECDC	East Carbon Development Corporation
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	Energy Products of Idaho
EPRI	Electric Power Research Institute
FBC	Fluidized Bed Combustion

LIST OF ACRONYMS

FOC	Finding of Conformance
HCL	Hydrochloric Acid
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste
HHWE	Household Hazardous Waste Element
HPS	Hot Pneumatic Separator
L	Lead Entity
LACo	Los Angeles County
LACoDHS	Los Angeles County Department of Health Services
LACoDPW	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
LACSD	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
LAER	Lowest Achievable Emission Rate
LEA	Local Enforcement Agency
LTF	Local Task Force
LUP	Land Use Permit
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MSWLF	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
MTCI	The Manufacturing and Technology Conversion International, Inc.,
MW	Megawatts
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NDFE	Nondisposal Facility Element
NIOSH	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NOP	Notice of Preparation
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System

LIST OF ACRONYMS

NPS	National Park Service
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
PARF	Plasma Application Research Facility
PI	Private Industry
PPM	Parts per Million
PRC	California Public Resources Code
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PURPA	Public Utility Regulatory Act
RCBC	Rotary Cascading Bed Combustion
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
S	Support Entity
SB	Senate Bill
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCE	Southern California Edison
SDOHS	State Department of Health Services
SERRF	Southeast Resource and Recovery Facility
SNCR	Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction
SIC	Standard Industrial Code
SRRE	Source Reduction and Recycling Element
SWANA	The Solid Waste Association of North America
SWF	Solid Waste Facility
SWFP	Solid Waste Facility Permit

LIST OF ACRONYMS

SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
T-BACT	Best Available Control Technology for Toxics
TPD	Tons Per Day
TF	Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force
TPD	Tons per Day
TPS	Termiska Processer of Sweden
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WDRs	Waste Discharge Requirements
WTE	Waste-to-Energy (Transformation)
WTPD	Wet Tons Per Day

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Action Plan - The Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Action Plan, adopted by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in April 1988, the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County in May 1988, and the City of Los Angeles Board of Public Works. It provides policies and strategies for the integrated management of solid waste in the County.

Aerobic Process - A decomposition process occurring in the presence of free oxygen.

Alternative Daily Cover - Suitable materials other than soil (approved by the LEA and concurred by the CIWMB) that is spread and compacted on the entire surface of the active face of the sanitary landfill at least at the end of each operating day in order to control odor, vectors, fire, water infiltration, erosion, litter and to prevent unsightliness. [see Sections 18801(2), 17225.16 and 17683, Title 14 of the CCR]

Anaerobic Process - A decomposition process occurring in the absence of free oxygen.

Asbestos - Fibrous forms of various hydrated minerals, including chrysotile (fibrous serpentine), crocidolite (fibrous reibeckite), amosite (fibrous cummingtonite-grunertite), fibrous tremolite, fibrous actinolite, and fibrous anthophyllite.

Ash - The residue from the transformation of solid waste.

Baling - The process of compressing and binding solid wastes.[see Section 17225.6, Title 14 of the CCR]

Biomass - Defined in Section 25143.5(f)(2) of the Health and Safety Code as "any organic material not derived from fossil fuels, such as agricultural crop residues, bark, lawn, yard and garden clippings, leaves, silvicultural residue, tree and brush pruning, wood and wood chips, and wood waste, including these materials when separated from other waste streams. 'Biomass' or 'biomass waste' does not include material containing sewage sludge, industrial sludge, medical waste, hazardous waste, or radioactive waste."

Biomass Conversion - The controlled combustion, when separated from other solid waste and used for producing electricity or heat, of the following materials: (1) agricultural crop residues, (2) bark, lawn, yard and grass clippings, (3) leaves, agricultural residue, and tree and brush pruning, (4) wood, wood chips, and wood waste. "Biomass Conversion" does not include the controlled combustion of pulp or paper materials, or materials which contain sewage sludge, industrial sludge, medical waste, hazardous waste, or either high-level or low-level radioactive waste.

Capital Costs - Those direct costs incurred in order to acquire real property assets such as land, buildings and building additions; site improvements; machinery; and equipment.

Class III Landfill - Those facilities which must be located where site characteristics provide adequate separation between nonhazardous solid waste and waters of the State. "Class III Landfills" must meet the requirements of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Subtitle D, and the CCR, Title 23, Section 2533, as well as those mandated by Sections 17000 et seq., of Title 14 of the CCR and other regional and local rules and regulations. [see Section 2533, Title 23 of the CCR]

Compost - Defined in Section 40116 of the PRC as "the product resulting from the controlled biological decomposition of organic wastes that are source separated from the municipal solid waste stream, or which are separated at a centralized facility. 'Compost' includes vegetable, yard, and wood wastes which are not hazardous waste."

Composting - Defined in Section 17225.14, Title 14 of the CCR as "a controlled microbial degradation of organic wastes yielding a safe and nuisance free product."

Composting Facility - A permitted solid waste facility at which composting is conducted and which produces a product meeting the above definition of "compost." [see Section 17852(m), Title 14 of the CCR]

County - The County of Los Angeles.

County Solid Waste Management Plan - A planning document which provides for solid waste disposal management on a Countywide basis prepared pursuant to the requirements of the California Solid Waste Management and Resource Recovery Act of 1972, initially adopted by the Board of Supervisors in June 1976, and approved by the California Waste Management Board in December 1977. Solid waste planning activities in Los Angeles County are currently governed by the existing Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Plan (CoSWMP) (March 1984) and Revision A (August 1985) which received approval by the majority of the Cities in Los Angeles County containing a majority of the incorporated population and the County Board of Supervisors, was approved by the former California Waste Management Board in March 1986. As required by AB 939, the CoSWMP will be superseded by the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP) upon its preparation and approval by the Cities in Los Angeles County, the County Board of Supervisors, and the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

Countywide - Pertaining to all of Los Angeles County, including all the cities and the unincorporated areas of the County.

Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP) - A planning document required by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), as amended (Section 40000 et seq. of the PRC). The CoIWMP is prepared by the County and includes all jurisdictions' SRREs, HHWEs, NDFEs, the CSE, and the Summary Plan.

Countywide Siting Element (CSE) - A planning document required by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), as amended (Section 40000 et seq. of the PRC). The CSE is prepared by the County and identifies how the County and the Cities within the County will address the need for 15 years of disposal/transformation capacity to safely handle solid waste generated in the county which cannot be reduced or recycled.

Decomposition Process - The chemical and/or microbiological degradation of solid waste.

Disposal - Defined in Section 40192 of the PRC as "(a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c), 'solid waste disposal' or 'disposal' means the final deposition of solid wastes onto land, into the atmosphere, or into the waters of the state. (b) Except as provided in Part 2 (commencing with Section 40900), for purposes of Part 2 (commencing with Section 40900), 'disposal' means the management of solid waste through landfill disposal or transformation at a permitted solid waste facility. (c) For purposes of Chapters 16 (commencing with Section 42800) and 19 (commencing with Section 42950) of Part 3, Part 4 (commencing with Section 43000), Part 5 (commencing with Section 45000), Part 6 (commencing with Section 45030), and Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 47900) of Part 7, 'solid waste disposal' or 'disposal' means the final deposition of solid wastes onto land."

Disposal Capacity - Defined in Section 18720(18), Title 14 of the CCR as "the capacity, expressed in either weight in tons or its volumetric equivalent in cubic yards, which is either currently available at a permitted solid waste landfill, or will be needed for the disposal of solid waste generated within the jurisdiction over a specified period of time." See also "Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity" and "Permitted Disposal Capacity."

Disposal Facility - Defined in Section 40121 of the PRC as "any facility or location where disposal of solid waste occurs."

Disposal Site - Defined in Section 40122 of the PRC as "the place, location, tract of land, area, or premises in use, intended to be used, or which has been used, for the landfill disposal of solid wastes. 'Disposal site' includes solid waste landfill, as defined in Section 40195.1."

Disposal Site Owner - The person who holds title to the property used as a disposal site.

Earthquake - A sudden movement of the earth's crust, caused by the release of stress accumulated along geologic faults or by volcanic activity.

Energy Recovery - A form of resource recovery in which the organic fraction of waste is converted via combustion, pyrolysis, anaerobic digestion, or other process to some form of usable energy.

Expansion of an Existing Landfill Site - An increase in the physical dimension of a solid waste landfill, or an extension or renewal of a permit whose expiration date may effect the operation of the facility. A physical expansion may be vertical by increasing the permitted elevation to which solid waste may be disposed and/or horizontal by increasing the permitted boundary in which solid waste may be disposed to areas contiguous or adjacent to the area of the existing operation.

Flue - Any duct or passage for air, gases, or the like, such as a stack or chimney.

Garbage - Includes all kitchen and table food waste, and animal or vegetable waste that attends or results from the storage, preparation, cooking or handling of food stuffs. (Garbage in other California codes is inclusive with refuse, trash, rubbish and related solid waste).

Gasification - The partial combustion of solid waste under substoichiometric conditions to generate a combustible gas containing carbon monoxide, hydrogen, and gaseous hydrocarbons.

Geosynthetic Membrane - Defined in Section 17761(26), Title 14 of the CCR as “any man-made material that functions as a impermeable barrier to transmission of fluids.”

Green waste - See “Yard Waste.”

Hazard - Any condition, practice, or procedure which is or may be dangerous, harmful, or perilous to employees, property, neighbors, or the general public.

Hazardous Waste - Defined in Section 40141 of the PRC as “(a) a waste, or combination of wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may do either of the following: (1) Cause , or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness. (2) Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed. (b) Unless expressly provided otherwise, ‘hazardous waste’ includes extremely hazardous waste and acutely hazardous waste.”

Household Hazardous Waste Element - A planning document required by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), as amended (Section 40000 et seq. of the PRC), prepared by each county and city in the State to identify how the local jurisdiction will provide for the management of Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) generated by the residents of the jurisdiction.

Incineration - The controlled process by which solid, liquid or gaseous combustible wastes are burned and changed into gases, and the residue produced contains little or no combustible material.

Inert Solids or Inert Waste - Defined in Section 18720(30), Title 14 of the CCR as “a non-liquid solid waste including, but, not limited to, soil and concrete, that does not contain hazardous waste of soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of water-quality objectives established by a regional water board pursuant to division 7 (commencing with Section 13000) of the California Water Code and does not contain significant quantities of decomposable solid waste.”

Inert Waste Landfill - See “Unclassified Landfill.”

Integrated Waste Management Task Force - Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force.

Intermodal Facility - A facility which has the capability of loading or unloading intermodal containers from trucks to rail cars or vice-versa.

Jurisdiction - An administrative subdivision of the State, either a city incorporated by charter or general law, or a county, having governmental authority or control within its political boundaries.

Landfill - See “Solid Waste Landfill.”

Landfill Gas - Gas generated by the natural aerobic and/or anaerobic decomposition of municipal solid waste in sanitary landfills.

Leachate - Liquid that has come in contact with or percolated through waste materials and has extracted or dissolved substances therefrom.

Local Enforcement Agency - An enforcement agency with California Integrated Waste Management Board certification(s) totally separate from the operating unit(s) of the local governing body. An "Local Enforcement Agency" is a comprehensive solid waste management agency which performs enforcement, inspection, and permitting duties for handling permitted, closed, abandoned, exempt, illegal, and inactive facilities. A "Local Enforcement Agency" is solely responsible for carrying out solid waste management in its jurisdiction as defined in 14 CCR 17225.70 and Division 30 of the PRC. Upon certification(s) the "Local Enforcement Agency" becomes an agent of the State. [see Section 18011(14), Title 14 of the CCR]

Local Governing Body - The legislative body of the city, county, or special district which has authority to provide solid waste handling services.

Major Landfill - A permitted solid waste landfill which receives more than 250,000 tons of solid waste per year (or 800 tons per day, six days per week).

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) - Defined in Section 18720(36), Title 14 of the CCR as "a permitted solid waste facility where solid wastes or recyclable materials are sorted or separated, by hand or by use of machinery, for the purposes of recycling or composting."

Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity - The daily quantity of waste (in tons and/or cubic yards) which a permitted landfill or permitted transformation facility is allowed to receive in accordance with the terms, conditions, and limitations of the facility's current Solid Waste Facility Permit, Land Use/Conditional Use Permit, Waste Discharge Requirements permit, or the Permit to Operate, whichever is less.

Minor Landfill - A permitted solid waste landfill which receives less than 250,000 tons of solid waste per year (or 800 tons per day, six days per week).

Municipal Solid Waste - All solid wastes generated by residential, commercial, and industrial sources, and all solid waste generated at construction and demolition sites, at food-processing facilities, and at treatment works for water and wastewater, which are collected and transported under the authorization of a jurisdiction or are self-hauled. Municipal solid waste does not include agricultural crops residues, animal manures, mining waste and fuel extraction waste, forestry wastes, and ash from industrial boilers, furnaces, and incinerators. [see Section 18720(40), Title 14 of the CCR]

Nondisposal Facility - Any solid waste facility required to obtain a Solid Waste Facility Permit pursuant to Sections 44001-44018 of the PRC, except a solid waste landfill or a transformation facility.

Nondisposal Facility Element - A planning document required by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), as amended (Section 40000 et seq. of the PRC), to be prepared by each county and city in the State to identify all existing, expansions of existing, and proposed new nondisposal facilities which will be needed to implement local jurisdictions' Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRREs).

Operator - The person to whom the approval to operate a solid waste landfill, transformation facility, transfer or processing station, or collection system is granted.

Permitted Capacity - See "Permitted Disposal Capacity."

Permitted Disposal Capacity - The total quantity of solid waste (in cubic yards and/or tons) which a permitted landfill or permitted transformation facility is allowed to receive in accordance with, the terms, conditions, and limitations of the facility's current Solid Waste Facility Permit, Land Use Permit/Conditional Use Permit, Waste Discharge Requirements Permit, and the Permit to Operate, whichever is less. [see Section 18720(49), Title 14 of the CCR]

Permitted Landfill - See "Permitted Solid Waste Landfill."

Permitted Solid Waste Landfill - For the purpose of the CSE and in concert with the requirements of Section 18720(50), Title 14 of the CCR, a solid waste landfill facility for which there exists 1) a current Solid Waste Facility Permit issued by the Local Enforcement Agency and concurred by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, 2) a Land Use Permit/Conditional Use Permit issued by the local jurisdiction's land use authority, and, when applicable, 3) a Waste Discharge Requirements permit issued by the appropriate California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Permitted Solid Waste Facility - Defined in Section 18720(51), Title 14 of the CCR as "a solid waste facility for which there exists a Solid Waste Facilities Permit issued by the local enforcement agency and concurred in by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, or which is permitted under the regulatory scheme of another state."

Permitted Transformation Facility - A transformation facility for which there exists 1) a current Solid Waste Facility Permit issued by the Local Enforcement Agency and concurred by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, 2) a Land Use Permit/Conditional Use Permit issued by the local jurisdiction's land use authority, 3) a Permit to Operate issued by the local Air Quality Management/Air Quality Pollution Control District, and, if applicable, 4) a Waste Discharge Requirements permit issued by the appropriate California Regional Water Quality Control Board. See also "Transformation Facility."

Planning Period - The period beginning in the year 1995 and ending in the year 2010.

Pollution - The condition caused by the presence in or on a body of water, soil, or air of any solid waste or substance derived in such quantity, of such nature and duration, or under such condition that the quality, appearance, or usefulness of the water, soil, land, or air is significantly degraded or adversely altered.

Potential Site - An area where disposal of solid waste may be feasible subject to siting criteria such as geological and hydrological compatibility, land use compatibility, proximity to environmentally sensitive areas, and other factors.

Processing - The reduction, separation, recovery, conversion, or recycling of solid waste.

Processing Station - See "Transfer or Processing Station."

Public Utility Regulation and Policy Act (PURPA), 1981 - A congressional law that, among its statutes, directs public and private utilities to purchase power from waste-to-energy facilities.

Putrescible Solid Waste - Includes wastes that are capable of being decomposed by micro-organisms with sufficient rapidity as to cause nuisances because of odors, gases, or other offensive conditions, and include materials such as food wastes, offal, and dead animals.

Pyrolysis - The chemical decomposition of organic material achieved by heating in the absence or the near absence of oxygen.

Rail-Haul - The rail transportation of solid waste between a solid waste station with rail-loading capability and an out-of-County solid waste landfill and/or transformation facility.

Recycling - Defined in Section 40180 of the PRC as "the process of collecting, sorting, cleansing, treating, and reconstituting materials that would otherwise become solid waste, and returning them to the economic mainstream in the form of raw material for new, reused, or reconstituted products which meet the quality standards necessary to be used in the marketplace. 'Recycling' does not include transformation as defined in Section 40201."

Refuse - See "Solid Waste."

Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF) - The combustible, or organic, fraction of municipal solid waste which has been prepared for use as a fuel by any of several mechanical processing methods.

Regional Water Board - A California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Reserved Site - For the purpose of the CSE, an area identified for a potential new solid waste disposal facility and/or expansion of an existing solid waste disposal facility are considered "reserved" if: a) the local jurisdiction has made a specific determination that the proposed land use for a solid waste disposal site is consistent with its General Plan, or b) use of the area for a solid waste disposal site is listed among potential uses for the area in the local jurisdiction's General Plan.

Rubbish - Includes nonputrescible solid wastes such as ashes, paper, cardboard, tin cans, yard clippings, wood, glass, bedding, crockery, plastics, rubber by-products, or litter.

Salvage - The controlled removal of solid waste materials at a permitted solid waste facility for recycling, reuse, composting, or transformation.

Sanitary Landfill - See "Class III Landfill."

Seasonal - Pertaining to the periods of time during the calendar year which are identifiable by distinct cyclical patterns of local climate, demography, trade, or commerce.

Siting Element - See "Countywide Siting Element."

Solid Waste - Defined in Section 40191 of the PRC as "(a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), '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. (b) 'Solid waste' does not include any of the following wastes: (1) Hazardous waste, as defined in Section 40141. (2) Radioactive waste regulated pursuant to the Radiation Control Law (Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 114960) of Part 9 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code). (3) Medical waste regulated pursuant to the Medical Waste Management Act (Part 14 (commencing with Section 117600) of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code). Untreated medical waste shall not be disposed of in a solid waste landfill, as defined in Section 40195.1. Medical waste that has been treated and deemed to be solid waste shall be regulated pursuant to this division."

Solid Waste Disposal - Defined in Section 40192 of the PRC as "(a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c), 'solid waste disposal' or 'disposal' means the final deposition of solid wastes onto land, into the atmosphere, or into the waters of the state. (b) Except as provided in Part 2 (commencing with Section 40900), for purposes of Part 2 (commencing with Section 40900), 'disposal' means the management of solid waste through landfill disposal or transformation at a permitted solid waste facility. (c) For purposes of Chapters 16 (commencing with Section 42800) and 19 (commencing with Section 42950) of Part 3, Part 4 (commencing with Section 43000), Part 5 (commencing with Section 45000), Part 6 (commencing with Section 45030), and Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 47900) of Part 7, 'solid waste disposal' or 'disposal' means the final deposition of solid wastes onto land."

Solid Waste Disposal Facility - Defined in Section 40194 of the PRC as "a solid waste transfer or processing station, a composting facility, a transformation facility, and a disposal facility."

Solid Waste Facility - Defined in Section 40194 of the PRC as "a solid waste transfer or processing station, a composting facility, a transformation facility, and a solid waste landfill."

Solid Waste Landfill - A disposal facility that accepts solid waste for land disposal, but does not include a facility which receives only wastes generated by the facility owner or operator in the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of ores and minerals, or a cemetery which disposes onsite only the grass clippings, floral wastes, or soil resulting from activities on the grounds of that cemetery. "Solid Waste Landfill" includes Class III landfill and unclassified landfill. [see Section 40195.1 of the PRC]

Solid Waste Station - Includes transfer or processing stations, materials recovery facilities, and composting facilities as permitted by the applicable Local Enforcement Agency and/or the California Integrated Waste Management Board, and does not include disposal (landfill or transformation) facilities. [see Section 18801(13), Title 14 of the CCR]

Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) - A planning document required by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), as amended (Section 40000 et seq. of the PRC), to be prepared by every county and city in the State to identify how each jurisdiction will meet the mandatory waste diversion goals of 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by 2000.

State - The State of California.

State Water Board - The State Water Resources Control Board.

Subtitle D - A section of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, (40 CFR 258) which established minimum standards for a solid waste landfill development, operation, closure, and post-closure maintenance.

Summary Plan - A document required by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), as amended (Section 40000 et seq. of the PRC), to be prepared by each county agency of the State to identify the significant problems facing the county and the cities of the county; to provide an overview of the specific steps that will be taken by local agencies to achieve the purposes of AB939 as amended; to provide a statement of the goals and objectives set forth by the Task Force; to aggregate all the elements of the countywide solid waste management planning process; and to establish an administrative structure for preparing and maintaining the Summary Plan.

Task Force - Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force.

Tentatively Reserved Site - An area designated for a potential solid waste disposal facility for which the local jurisdiction has not made a determination of consistency with its General Plan.

Tipping Fee - The fee charged by solid waste facility operators for the disposal or transfer of solid waste at their facility.

Transfer or Processing Station - Defined in Section 40200 of the PRC as “(a) those facilities utilized to receive solid wastes, 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 for transport, and those facilities utilized for transformation. (b) ‘Transfer or processing station’ or ‘station’ does not include any of the following: (1) A facility, whose principal function is to receive, store, separate, convert, or otherwise process in accordance with state minimum standards, manure. (2) A facility, whose principal function is to receive, store, convert, or otherwise process wastes which have already been separated for reuse and are not intended for disposal. (3) The operations premises of a duly licensed solid waste handling operator who receives, stores, transfers, or otherwise processes wastes as an activity incidental to the conduct of a refuse collection and disposal business in accordance with regulations adopted pursuant to Section 43309 .”

Transformation - Defined in Section 40201 of the PRC as “incineration , pyrolysis, distillation, gasification, or biological conversion other than composting. ‘Transformation’ does not include composting or biomass conversion.”

Transformation Facility - Defined in Section 18720(77), Title 14 of the CCR as “a facility whose principal function is to convert, combust, or otherwise process solid waste by incineration, pyrolysis, destructive distillation, or gasification, or to chemically or biologically process solid wastes, for the purpose of volume reduction, synthetic fuel production, or energy recovery. Transformation facility does not include a composting facility.” See also “Permitted Transformation Facility.”

Unclassified Landfill - A solid waste landfill which is permitted to accept inert waste only. Section 18700 of Title 14 and Section 2524 of Title 23 of the CCR define inert waste as that type of non-liquid solid waste which 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, and does not contain significant quantities of decomposable waste. Inert waste includes materials such as soil, concrete, asphalt, and other construction and demolition debris. “Unclassified Landfills” must be designed and operated in accordance with all laws and regulations mandated by State, regional, and local jurisdictions.

Volume - A three dimensional measurement of the capacity of a region of space or a container. Volume is commonly expressed in terms of cubic yards or cubic meters. Volume is not expressed in terms of mass or weight.

Waste-by-Rail - See “Rail-Haul.”

Waste Diversion - Activities which reduce or eliminate the amount of solid waste from solid waste disposal. [see Section 40124 of the PRC]

Wasteshed - A geographical area from which waste can logically be delivered to a given disposal facility. This term is synonymous with waste service area.

Wastestream - The total flow of solid waste from homes, businesses, institutions, and manufacturing plants that must be recycled, burned, or disposed of in landfill; or any segment thereof, such as the "residential wastestream" or the "recyclable wastestream."

Waste-to-Energy Facility - A transformation facility that engages in the cogeneration of electricity through the incineration or pyrolysis of solid waste. See also “Transformation Facility.”

Yard Waste - Any waste generated from the maintenance or alteration of residential landscapes including, but not limited to, yard clippings, leaves, tree trimmings, prunings, brush, weeds, and related materials which have been separated from other solid waste. Also called “Green Waste.”

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES-1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), as amended, Section 40000 et seq. of the Public Resources Code requires each county to prepare a countywide siting element which identifies how the county and the cities within the county will address the need for 15 years of disposal/transformation capacity to safely handle solid waste generated in the county which cannot be reduced, recycled, or composted. AB 939 recognizes that landfills and transformation facilities are necessary components of any integrated solid waste management system.

As mandated by AB 939, the County of Los Angeles Countywide Siting Element (CSE) establishes goals, policies, and guidelines for proper planning and siting of solid waste transformation and land disposal facilities on a Countywide basis. It offers strategies and establishes siting criteria to be used as an aid to evaluate sites proposed for development of needed solid waste transformation and land disposal facilities.

The CSE provides a description of the areas and strategies that may be used to address the State mandates for adequate transformation or disposal capacity during the 15-year planning period. The CSE serves as a policy manual rather than a specific development program. Definitive information can only be accomplished for specific sites and projects. As they develop, specific sites and projects must each fully comply with all requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as well as compliance with all Federal, State and local rules and regulations including consistency with the local jurisdiction General Plan.

This summary is intended to provide only a brief background and overview of the CSE. The complete report should be consulted for a detailed analysis.

ES-2 COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT APPROVAL

State law (Section 41721 of the California Public Resources Code) requires the CSE be "approved by the County and by a majority of the Cities within the County which contain a majority of the population of the incorporated area of the County." In addition to the local jurisdictions's approvals, the CSE must be reviewed and approved by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB). Table ES-1 provides a summary of the CSE approval process as mandated by State law.

**Table ES-1
COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT APPROVAL PROCESS**

1.	<p>Preparation of the Draft CSE</p> <p>The County shall prepare and submit the draft CSE and the necessary environmental document to the Cities, Task Force, appropriate governmental agencies, and public for a 45-day review period and must conduct public information meetings to insure public input.</p>
2.	<p>Preparation of the Final Draft CSE</p> <p>Based on the comments received on the draft CSE, the County shall prepare the final draft CSE and shall submit the document to the Cities for approval.</p>
3.	<p>Local Adoption of the Final Draft CSE</p> <p>a) Each City in the County, and the County Board of Supervisors, shall conduct a public hearing for the purpose of adopting the final draft CSE. After considering all comments of members of the governing body and the public, each jurisdiction shall, by resolution, either approve or disapprove the final draft CSE within 90 days of receipt of the final draft CSE from the County. Lack of action by a City within this 90-day period would constitute tacit approval by that City.</p> <p>b) If a jurisdiction disapproves final draft CSE, the jurisdiction shall give written notice to the Task Force, the County Board of Supervisors, and the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) of the deficient areas in the final draft CSE within 30 days of disapproval.</p> <p>c) If the final draft CSE is not approved by a majority of the cities within the County which contain a majority of the population of the incorporated area, the County shall revise the deficient areas of the final draft CSE and recirculate it as required by Title 14, CCR, Sections 18779 through 18785.</p>
4.	<p>Submittal to the CIWMB</p> <p>Submittal of the final draft CSE. Upon approval of the final draft CSE, which has also been approved by a majority of the cities representing a majority of the County's incorporated population, the County shall, within 30 days of such approval, submit the following to the CIWMB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) three copies of the locally approved final draft CSE; b) a copy of each jurisdiction's resolution approving or disapproving the final draft CSE; c) a copy of the public notice for each jurisdiction's public hearing on the final draft CSE; d) a copy of the Notice of Determination for the project's California Environmental Quality Act document which has been filed with the State Clearinghouse in the Office of Planning and Research; and e) a tabulation showing that the final draft CSE were approved by a majority of the cities representing a majority of the population in the incorporated portion of the County.

Table ES-1 (continued)
COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT APPROVAL PROCESS

5.	CIWMB Approval of the Final Draft CSE	<p data-bbox="406 199 511 1774">a) The CIWMB shall, within a timeframe of 90-120 days, review the final draft CSE, and at a public hearing determine whether it meets the requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, as amended. After considering public testimony and input from the Task Force, the CIWMB shall either adopt a resolution approving the ColWMP, or issue a Notice of Deficiency to the County. Within 30 days of approval/disapproval, the CIWMB shall send a copy of the resolution of approval or a Notice of Deficiency to the County.</p> <p data-bbox="544 199 625 1774">b) If issued a Notice of Deficiency by the CIWMB, the County, pursuant to the requirements of the PRC, Section 41811 and 41812, and with Sections 18780 through 18784 of Title 14 of the CCR, shall revise the final draft CSE addressing deficiencies identified by the CIWMB, resubmit the document to the cities for local adoption, and resubmit the document to the CIWMB within 120 days.</p>
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ES-3 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT

In accordance with State law, the purpose of the CSE for the County of Los Angeles is to address the management of that portion of solid waste that remains after the 88 cities in Los Angeles County and the County unincorporated communities have completed their recycling, composting, and other waste diversion activities for each year of the 15-year planning period.

The objectives of the CSE are the goals and policies delineated in Chapter 2 of the CSE. The goals are as follows:

1. To protect the health, welfare, and safety of all citizens by addressing the disposal need of the 88 Cities and the County unincorporated communities in Los Angeles County during the 15-year planning period through development of environmentally safe and technically feasible disposal facilities for solid waste which cannot be reduced, recycled, or composted.

This goal incorporates policies to:

- Enhance in-County disposal capacity,
 - Facilitate utilization of out-of-County/remote disposal sites, and
2. To foster the development of transformation and other innovative solid waste disposal technologies as alternatives to land disposal.
 3. To protect the economic well-being of Los Angeles County by ensuring that the cities and the County unincorporated communities are served by an efficient and economical public/private solid waste disposal system.
 4. To provide siting criteria that considers and provides for the environmentally safe and technically feasible development of solid waste disposal facilities.
 5. To reduce the volume (tonnage) of solid waste requiring land disposal or transformation by continuing to implement and expand source reduction, recycling, composting, and public education programs.
 6. To conserve Class III landfill capacity through diversion of inert waste, disposal of inert waste at unclassified landfills, increased waste disposal compaction rate, and the use of green waste and other appropriate materials for landfill daily cover.
 7. To promote and encourage waste diversion activities at disposal facilities.
 8. To promote adequate markets for recycled materials and compost products.

ES-4 DESCRIPTION THE COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT

The CSE is prepared by the staff of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works under the auspices of the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force). The CSE is prepared pursuant to the statutory requirements for the content and format of the Countywide Siting Element found in the California Public Resources Code, Sections 41700-41721.5. These requirements are further clarified in regulations adopted by the CIWMB, and approved by the Office of Administrative Law, for the preparation of a Siting Element (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 7, Article 6.5, Sections 18755 through 18756.7).

The CSE addresses the above issues with the intent of providing a means for proper planning and siting of solid waste transformation and land disposal facilities on a Countywide basis. It offers strategies and establishes Siting Criteria to be used as an aid to evaluate sites proposed for development of needed solid waste transformation and land disposal facilities to effectively serve the public need.

A brief description of the contents of each chapter is provided below in Section ES-5.

1995 Disposal Quantities

In 1995, the residents and businesses of Los Angeles County disposed of approximately 12.0 million tons of solid waste at existing permitted land disposal and transformation facilities located in and out of the County. Of this amount, approximately 10.9 million tons were disposed at in-County Class III landfills, 510,000 tons at transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities, 52,000 tons exported to out-of-County Class III landfills, and 530,000 tons at permitted unclassified landfills (inert waste only). The above 1995 solid waste disposal quantities exclude approximately 775,000 tons of waste imported from Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura, and other counties.

The above disposal quantities for solid waste generated in Los Angeles County translate into an average disposal rate of approximately 38,550 tons per day (six-day week) Countywide; 35,050 tons per day at Class III landfills; 1,630 tons per day at waste-to-energy facilities; 170 tons per day exported to out-of-County Class III landfills; and 1,670 tons per day at permitted unclassified landfills.

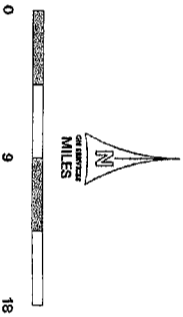
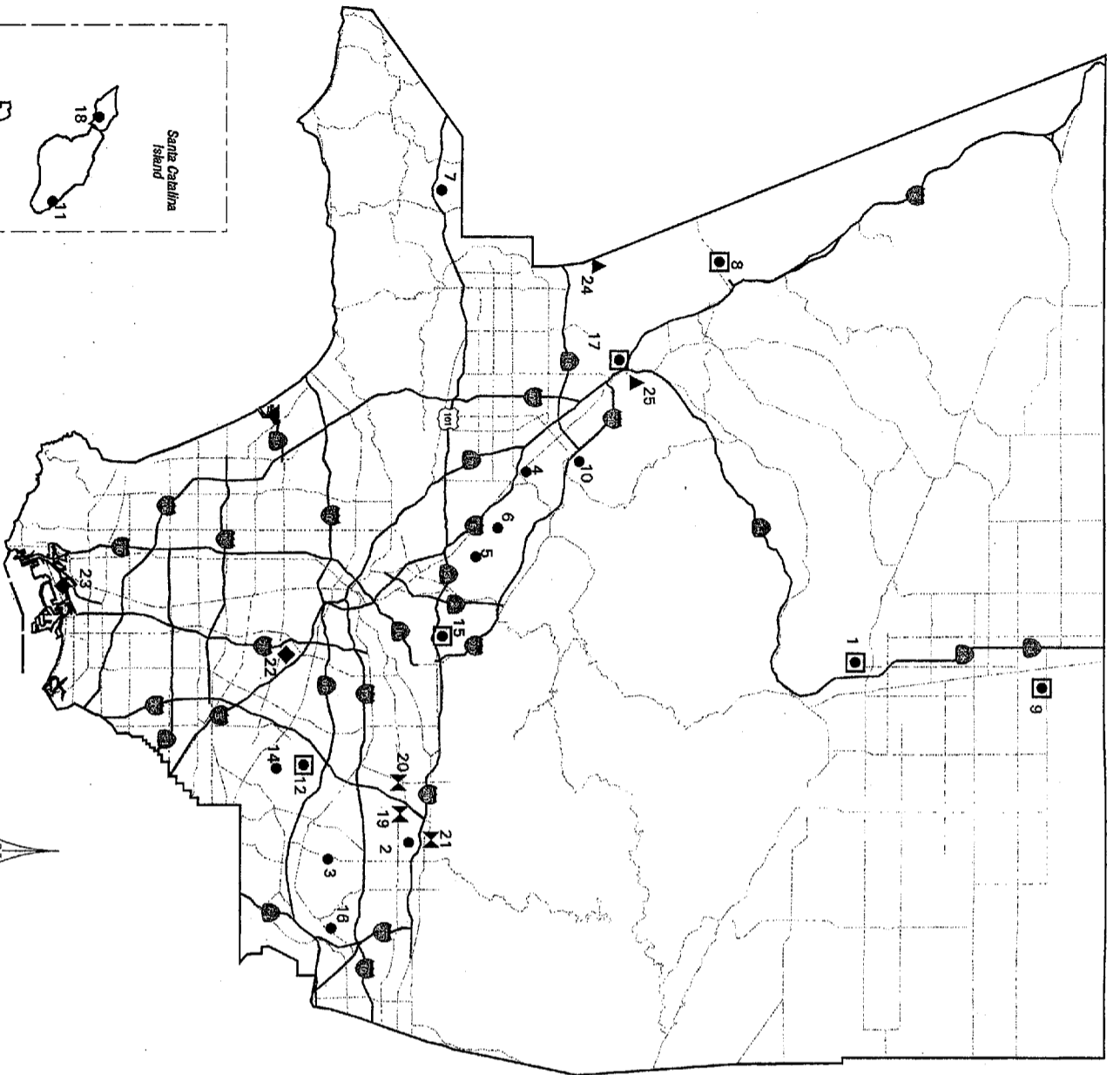
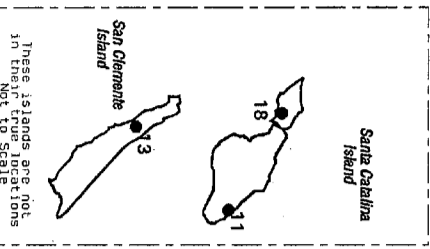
The 1995 total disposal quantity of 12.0 million tons represents a significant reduction over the 1990 disposal amount of approximately 16.1 million tons. While the recession experienced in the region between 1990 and 1995 contributed, in substantial measure, to this drop in disposal quantities, much of this reduction has occurred as a result of aggressive waste diversion programs being implemented by jurisdictions throughout Los Angeles County.

In 1995 there were 17 permitted Class III landfills operating in Los Angeles County (11 major landfills and six minor landfills including Two Harbors Landfill which closed in October 1995 due to the inability to comply with Subtitle D requirements of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended), two permitted unclassified landfills (in addition to Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill which contains areas designated for inert waste disposal only), and two transformation facilities. Figure ES-1 shows the location of each solid waste landfill and transformation facility existing in Los Angeles County in 1995 with updated information to February 1997. It should be noted that the Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill ceased disposal of non-inert solid waste on October 3, 1996; the BKK Landfill closed on September 15, 1996; the Lopez Canyon Landfill closed on July 1, 1996; the Two Harbors Landfill closed on September 30, 1995; the Sunshine Canyon Landfill began operation on August 5, 1996; and the Nu-Way Live Oak Landfill (an unclassified landfill) became permitted on June 3, 1996.

Remaining Permitted Disposal Capacity

As of December 31, 1995, the remaining permitted Class III landfill capacity in Los Angeles County is estimated at 102.3 million tons (187.9 million cubic yards; includes permitted capacity at Sunshine Canyon which was fully permitted but not yet operational). Based on the 1995 average disposal rate of 35,050 tons per day (six-day week), excluding waste being imported to the County, this capacity will be mathematically exhausted in less than ten years. However, in order to make a realistic assessment of the adequacy of the remaining Class III disposal capacity, many factors must be taken into consideration which severely hinder the accessibility of the remaining disposal capacity or that affect solid waste generation. These factors include: expiration of the Land Use Permit; Waste Discharge Requirements Permit; Solid Waste Facilities Permit; air quality permits; restrictions on the acceptance of waste generated outside jurisdictional and/or watershed boundaries; permit restrictions on the amount of waste that can be accepted daily and/or weekly; geographic barriers; and/or limitations on the amount of waste that can be handled by a facility on a daily basis due to lack of manpower and equipment. When these factors are considered, the analysis indicates that a permitted daily disposal capacity shortfall may occur as early as the year 2000.

As of December 31, 1995, the total remaining permitted inert waste capacity in the County is estimated at approximately 53.1 million tons (35.4 million cubic yards). Based on the 1995 average disposal rate of 1,770 tons inert waste per day (six-day week), this capacity will be exhausted in 96 years. This demonstrates that there is currently adequate disposal capacity at unclassified landfills and no inert landfill crisis currently exists. As such, permitted unclassified landfills are not considered in the disposal capacity analysis prepared for the CSE due to the current adequate disposal capacity for inert waste within the County, and the increasing trend towards recycling construction and demolition waste.



Class III Landfills

- 1 Antelope Valley Landfill
- 2 Azusa Land Reclamation (limited to inert waste as of 10/3/96)
- 3 BKK (closed 9/15/96)
- 4 Bradley
- 5 Brand Park
- 6 Burbank
- 7 Calabasas
- 8 Chiquita Canyon
- 9 Lancaster
- 10 Lopez Canyon (closed 7/1/96)
- 11 Pebbly Beach
- 12 Puente Hills
- 13 San Clemente
- 14 Savage Canyon
- 15 Schooll Canyon
- 16 Spadra
- 17 Sunshine Canyon (opened 8/5/96)
- 18 Two Harbors (closed 9/30/95)
- 24 Blind Canyon
- 25 Elsmere Canyon

Unclassified (Inert) Landfills *

- 19 Nu-Way Landfill (permitted on 6/3/96)
- 20 Peck Road Gravel Pit
- 21 Reliance Pit #2

Transformation Facilities

- 22 Commerce Refuse-To-Energy Facility (CREF)
- 23 Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF)

LEGEND

- Existing Class III Landfill
- Potential Expansion of Existing Class III Landfill
- ▲ Potential New Class III Landfill
- ◆ Existing Transformation Facilities
- ▶ Existing Unclassified (Inert) Landfills

* Note: As of 10/3/96, Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill has been operating as an unclassified landfill only.



Location of Existing Disposal Sites, Potential Expansions, and Potential New Sites in Los Angeles County

Figure ES-1

There are currently two waste-to-energy facilities with a combined permitted daily capacity of 1,977 tons (six-day week). It is expected that these two facilities will operate at their current permitted daily capacity during the planning period. Waste-to-energy technology has been identified as an effective alternative to divert the greatest amount of solid waste from landfills and remains a valid solid waste disposal alternative for future consideration in Los Angeles County. It is commercially, technically, and environmentally feasible as demonstrated by the successful operation of these two facilities and by meeting stringent air quality standards. Currently, development of new transformation facilities in Los Angeles County may not be feasible due to the high capital development costs, uncertainty caused by deregulation of the utility industry, the current low prices for power, and negative public perception regarding this technology.

Table ES-2 lists permitted landfills and transformation facilities existing in 1995 and the quantities of solid waste disposed in 1995 originating in Los Angeles County. Table ES-2 also lists the remaining permitted capacity for these facilities as of December 31, 1995.

Waste Generation and Disposal Projections

The waste generation projections in the CSE were obtained by using the CIWMB's Adjustment Methodology. The Adjustment Methodology is considered to provide the most accurate representation of the effects of economic and population growth on solid waste generation. The Adjustment Methodology provides jurisdictions with a valuable tool for more accurately measuring their progress in reducing solid waste disposal, as well as for estimating future disposal quantities.

In applying the Adjustment Methodology, and in accordance with the requirements of State law, the 1995 waste quantities were selected as the base year data. Also, the methodology requires the use of historical/projection data on population, employment, taxable sales and, if applicable, the Consumer Price Index. State projections were used for population and taxable sales, and Southern California Association of Governments' projections for employment were used since no employment projections are available from the State or other sources through the year 2010. The resulting projections of waste generation and disposal, expressed as daily rates (six-day week), are shown in the second and fourth columns of Tables ES-3 through ES-7. The analyses assume achievement of AB 939's waste diversion mandates of 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by 2000 and thereafter.

Adequacy of Existing Remaining Disposal Capacity

Tables ES-3 through ES-7 consider a number of scenarios to identify disposal needs during the 15-year planning period. Each scenario provides an analysis of disposal capacity needed by the 88 cities in Los Angeles County and the County unincorporated communities for each year of the 15-year planning period, and identifies excess or shortfall of in-County disposal capacity for each planning year. The analysis also assumes that all jurisdictions in

Los Angeles County will achieve 50 percent waste reduction by the year 2000 as well as maintain that level of waste reduction through the end of the planning period.

- Table ES-3, Scenario A. This scenario assumes that all Los Angeles County solid waste that must be disposed of will be managed at existing in-County permitted disposal facilities during the 15-year planning period. The analysis also assumes that no new transformation facilities, no new landfills, and no expansions of existing landfills will become operational within Los Angeles County during the planning period.
- Table ES-4, Scenario B. This scenario is similar to Scenario A, except that it considers the potential disposal capacity savings that may be realized at in-County landfills through the use of alternative daily cover materials.
- Table ES-5, Scenario C. This scenario considers existing in-County permitted disposal facilities and utilization of up to 6,000 tons per day of out-of-Los Angeles County landfills. The analysis also assumes that no new transformation facilities, no new landfills, and no expansions of existing landfills will become operational within Los Angeles County during the 15-year planning period.
- Table ES-6, Scenario D. This scenario assumes that all Los Angeles County solid waste that must be disposed of will be managed at existing in-County permitted disposal facilities during the 15-year planning period. Additionally, the scenario assumes that all proposed expansions of existing in-County landfills, as identified in Chapter 7, will be successfully permitted and developed to their full capacity, as proposed. This scenario also assumes that no new landfills will become operational during the 15-year planning period.
- Table ES-7, Scenario E. This scenario is similar to Scenario D, except that it assumes that all proposed new in-County landfills, as identified in Chapter 7, in addition to the expansions of existing landfills, will be successfully permitted and developed to their full capacity, as proposed.

The above analyses assume full implementation of AB 939 waste diversion programs and, as indicated above, the achievement of the 25 and 50 percent waste diversion mandates by 1995 and the year 2000, respectively. The analyses consider full use of the permitted disposal capacity available at the Sunshine Canyon Landfill for the second half of 1996 and thereafter. Based on these analyses, shortfalls in daily permitted disposal capacity may be experienced as early as the year 2000. In each case, the shortfall would increase to nearly 14,000 tons per day (six-day week) or more upon expiration of the Puente Hills Landfill Conditional Use Permit in November 2003.

Table ES-2
REMAINING PERMITTED COMBINED DISPOSAL CAPACITY OF EXISTING SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1995

Facility	Solid Waste Facility Permit Number	Location City or Urban Area	Operation days/week	12/31/95 SWFP Daily Capacity Tons	LUP Daily Capacity Tons	1995 Average Daily Disposal (See Note 1) Source		Quantity of MSW Disposed In 1995 (Million Tons) Source		Estimated remaining permitted capacity (effective December 31, 1995) Million Tons	Estimated remaining capacity Million (cu) Yards	Comments
						In-County	Out-County	In-County	Out-County			
CLASS III LANDFILLS												
Antelope Valley	19-AA-0008	Panorama	7	1,400 (b)	—	553	—	553	0.17	2.13	3.55	The proposed expansion in the unincorporated area is not fully permitted as of 1/1/87.
Azusa Land Reclamation	19-AA-0013	Azusa	6	6,000 (c)	—	1,450	157	1,587	0.45	3.00	4.29	By Court order the landfill ceased disposal of MSW on 10/2/95. Facility currently accepts inert waste only. See footnote (c).
BRK	19-AF-0001	West Comina	6	12,000 (e)	—	8,581	1,206	9,786	2.68	2.95	4.42	Facility closed on 9/15/96 per a settlement dated 1/17/95 between BRK Corporation and the City of West Comina.
Bradley	19-AR-0008	Glendale	6	7,000	—	4,055	9	4,064	1.27	7.54	10.91	LUP expires 9/15/2007.
Brand Park	19-AA-0006	Glendale	5	102	—	28	—	28	0.009	0.59	0.99	Limited to City of Glendale Department of Public Works use only.
Burbank	19-AA-0040	Burbank	5	240	—	132	—	132	0.041	6.36	10.80	Limited to the City's use only and provided waste is collected by the City's crews.
Calabasas	19-AA-0056	Upland	6	3,500	—	1,833	326	2,159	0.57	15.05	30.12	Limited to the Calabasas Watershed only.
Chiquita Canyon	19-AA-0082	Upland	7	5,000	—	1,236	183	1,389	0.38	1.88	2.78	LUP expires 1/15/2007.
Lancaster	19-AA-0050	Lancaster	6	1,000	—	328	284	698	0.10	0.47	0.69	Approximate closure date 4/98.
Lopez Canyon	19-AA-0020	Los Angeles	5	4,000	4,000	2,958	—	2,958	0.83	0.82	0.83	Facility closed 7/1/85 when LUP expired. Landfill operation was limited to City of Los Angeles use only and subject to the collection of waste by the City Bureau of Sanitation.
Pebble Beach	19-AA-0061	Upland	6	33	—	8	—	8	0.003	0.042	0.07	The facility annual average capacity is 49 pd.
Puerta Hills	19-AA-0053	Upland	6	13,200	13,200	10,150	7	10,157	3.17	29.33	62.40	LUP limits waste disposal to 22,000 tons per week. Does not accept waste from the City of Los Angeles and Orange County.
San Clemente	19-AA-0063	Upland	2	1.5	—	—	—	—	0.0006	0.048	0.38	Landfill owned and operated by the U. S. Navy.
School Canyon	19-AA-0012	Glendale	6	3,400	—	1,447	0.39	1,448	0.45	10.91	22.73	Limited to the School Canyon Watershed only.
Spartan	19-AA-0015	Upland	6	3,700	—	2,084	188	2,222	0.64	2.12	5.00	LUP limits the waste disposal rate to 16,000 tons per week. This facility does not accept waste from the City of Los Angeles and Orange County.
Sunshine Canyon	19-AA-0083	Upland	6	6,600	6,600	—	—	—	—	16.90	23.72	Facility began accepting waste for disposal on 8/5/86.
Two Harbors	19-AA-0082	Upland	5	—	—	0.35	—	0.35	0.0001	—	—	Facility closed 9/30/95.
Whittier (Savage Canyon)	19-AH-0001	Whittier	6	350	—	232	—	232	0.0724	2.85	4.44	Limited to the City of Whittier use only.
TOTAL				67,527		35,048	2,281	37,329	10.83	11.65	187.82	
UNCLASSIFIED LANDFILLS (INERT SOLID WASTE ONLY)												
Azusa Land Reclamation	19-AA-0013	Azusa	6	6,500 (d)	—	—	—	—	—	26.50	17.67	Undersized portion of the Landfill only.
Northey Lane	19-AA-0049	Inverdale	6	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This facility became permitted on 6/29/95.
Peck Road	19-AR-0635	Microtona	6	1,210	—	368	2	360	0.11	10.67	6.71	
Rebman Pk #2	19-AR-0854	Inverdale	5	6,000	—	1,342	68	1,410	0.42	16.56	11.04	
TOTAL				19,710		1,699	70	1,770	0.63	53.13	35.42	
TRANSFORMATION FACILITIES												
Commerce Refuse To Energy Facility	19-AA-0506	Commerce	7	1,000	—	261	68	329	0.08	0.02	0.10	Assumed to remain operational during the 15-year planning period.
Southeast Resource Recovery Facility	19-AK-0083	Long Beach	7	2,200	—	1,374	133	1,506	0.43	0.47	1.510 (g)	Assumed to remain operational during the 15-year planning period.
TOTAL				3,200		1,635	200	1,835	0.51	0.57	1.977 (h)	

NOTES:

1. Disposal quantities are based on actual tonnages reported by owners/operators of permitted solid waste disposal facilities to the DPW as a part of 1995 DQRB. The 1995 disposal tonnages listed above are based on tonnages figures for the period of January 1 through December 31, 1995.
2. Estimated Remaining Permitted Capacity based on landfill owner/operator responses to a written survey conducted by the DPW in January 1995 as well as a review of site specific permit criteria established by local land use agencies, LEAs, CRWQCBs, and the SCADM.

FOOTNOTES:

- (a) Conversion factor based on in-place solid waste density of 7 provided by landfill operators, otherwise a conversion factor of 1,200 lb/cu yd was used.
- (b) Antelope Valley Landfill's daily capacity of 1,400 tons is based on the SWFP issued on 12/25/85.
- (c) By Court order, on 10/2/95, the CRWQCB-Los Angeles region ordered the Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill to immediately cease accepting MSW. The facility ceased accepting MSW on 10/3/95 but continues to accept inert waste.
- (d) 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. (See footnote (c)).
- (e) Daily capacity established in 6/30 Notice and Order, as amended by the City of West Comina.
- (f) Based on SWFP limit of 2,800 tons per week, expressed as a daily average, six days/week.
- (g) Based on SWFP limit of 471,000 tons per year, expressed as a daily average, six days/week.
- (h) Expressed as a daily average, six days/week.

Abbreviations:

- CRWQCB California Regional Water Quality Control Board
- DQRB Disposal Quantity Reporting Data
- DPW Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
- LEA Local Enforcement Agency
- LUP Land Use Permit
- MSW Municipal Solid Waste
- SCADM South Coast Air Quality Management District
- SWFP Solid Waste Facility Permit
- tpd-6 Tons per day, 6 days/week

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, February 1997.

Identification of Existing and Potential Solid Waste Transformation and Disposal Facilities

Based on previous studies, the CSE has identified areas/sites within the Cities and the County unincorporated areas where the document's Siting Criteria may be applicable for development of new Class III landfill facilities or expansion of the existing facilities.

The CSE will require that prior to development of any of these facilities or any other land disposal/transformation facility, the facility proponent must show the project to be consistent with the CSE, as well as undergo a vigorous site-specific assessment and permitting process at the Federal, State, and local levels, including addressing all environmental concerns as mandated by CEQA. The determination of consistency with the CSE and its Siting Criteria for a particular project is obtained from the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force through the Finding of Conformance process.

Table ES-8 provides a summary of potential new landfills and potential expansions of existing facilities as of February 1997. Figure ES-1 shows the location of existing disposal sites, potential expansions, and potential new landfill sites in Los Angeles County.

Consistency with City and County General Plans

AB 939, as amended, requires the CSE to identify areas for the location of potential new solid waste disposal facilities and potential expansion of existing solid waste disposal facilities if it is determined that existing solid waste disposal capacity within the County will be exhausted within the 15-year planning period. The sites identified in the CSE may or may not be consistent with the General Plans of their respective local jurisdiction.

The authority to determine the consistency with the General Plan lies with the government of the local jurisdiction in which the project is located. As such, the siting and protection of the areas identified for future use as solid waste disposal facilities are subject to the land use regulations (i.e., General Plan, Zoning, and land use permits) of the local jurisdictions on which the CSE must rely to be implemented. Therefore, in the CSE, areas identified are considered "**reserved**" if:

- a) **the local jurisdiction has made a specific determination that the proposed land use for the solid waste disposal site is consistent with its General Plan, or**
- b) **the use of the area as a solid waste disposal site is listed among the potential uses for the area in the local jurisdiction's General Plan. Otherwise, the identified areas are considered "**tentatively reserved**" and not consistent with the local jurisdiction's General Plan.**

The following sites are considered to be consistent with the County of Los Angeles General Plan and, therefore, for the purpose of the CSE, they are "reserved": Antelope Valley Landfill Expansion, Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion, Elsmere Canyon Landfill, Lancaster Landfill Expansion, Puente Hills Landfill Expansion, and Sunshine Canyon Landfill Expansion (County unincorporated area).

The following sites are identified as "tentatively reserved" in the CSE: Blind Canyon, Scholl Canyon, and the Sunshine Canyon Landfill Expansion (City of Los Angeles portion). However, the areas not brought into consistency with the local jurisdictions' General Plan by the first five-year revision of the County Integrated Waste Management Plan, 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 CSE.

Finding of Conformance

The CSE addresses the procedure for obtaining a Finding of Conformance (FOC) with the Los Angeles County CSE from the Task Force. The Task Force was formed by the Cities and the County in July 1990 pursuant to the requirements of AB 939 (Section 40950 of the California Public Resources Code). The Task Force membership consists of seventeen voting members, each of whom is knowledgeable in one or more aspects of solid waste management or in such related fields as environmental quality, resource or energy conservation, and land use. The FOC process will provide a) a mechanism for the inclusion of new solid waste landfills or transformation facilities, or expansions of existing solid waste disposal facilities into the CSE, and b) a process by which consistency with the CSE and compliance with its siting criteria are determined.

Current State law (Section 50001 of the California Public Resources Code) requires that after a Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan has been approved by the CIWMB, no person shall establish a new or expand an existing solid waste disposal facility in the County unless the proposed facility has been identified in an approved CSE, or amendment thereof. To accomplish this mandate in Los Angeles County, any FOC granted by the Task Force to a solid waste disposal facility will serve as an approved amendment to the CSE.

Based on the foregoing, the FOC process provides the Task Force with the capability to ensure that the Siting Criteria contained in the CSE are applied, and that a land disposal or the transformation facility is in conformance with the CSE and its siting criteria. Additionally, the FOC process will provide a forum in which the public, local jurisdictions, public organizations, businesses, and industry may voice their opinions regarding each individual project.

Out-of-County Disposal

The CSE identifies how Los Angeles County can address the Countywide solid waste disposal needs for the 15-year planning period through utilization of existing in-County solid waste disposal facilities, and development of new and/or expansion of existing facilities. However, to ensure that solid waste disposal, an essential public service, remains uninterrupted during the 15-year planning period and in the long term, the CSE identifies and describes out-of-County disposal facilities, including those with waste-by-rail capability, that may be available for disposal of waste generated in Los Angeles County. As a part of this analysis, a description of the needed in-County solid waste stations with waste-by-rail capability is also provided.

The CSE also describes the limitations of the out-of-County disposal option as a means ensure reliable and economical disposal capacity to the residents and businesses of Los Angeles County. Based on limitations identified, out-of-County solid waste disposal is viewed as a means of supplementing in-County disposal capacity in the event that anticipated in-County capacity is not attained and/or as a means to extend the life of in-County landfills.

Table ES-9 provides a summary of existing and proposed out-of-County disposal facilities which may be available for use by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County.

Implementation

As required by State law, the CSE establishes timelines and identifies public and/or private entities which have control in implementation of the goals and policies listed.

ES-5 SUMMARY OF THE CSE

The following provides a brief overview of each chapter.

- **CHAPTER 1 - Introduction**

This chapter provides an overview of the State requirements and background information on the Los Angeles County solid waste management system. Also included is a summary of the activities that have been instituted by the County Board of Supervisors (Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Action Plan) since 1986 in addressing the solid waste needs of this County.

- **CHAPTER 2 - Goals and Policies**

This chapter lists goals and policies developed by the Task Force (as required by State law). This chapter also identifies the agencies responsible for implementing the

Countywide Siting Element, the implementation of tasks identified, and funding source for the administration of the document.

- **CHAPTER 3 - Existing Solid Waste Disposal Facilities**

This chapter identifies all existing permitted landfills and transformation facilities in Los Angeles County. The chapter also includes a series of tables and maps providing all essential information on each facility.

- **CHAPTER 4 - Current Disposal Rate and Assessment of Disposal Capacity Needs**

This chapter quantifies the current disposal rate, as well as projection of disposal needs during each year of the 15-year planning period. A number of scenarios have been analyzed in identifying when the County will experience a shortfall in permitted daily disposal capacity based on status quo, as well as other alternatives identified in the document.

- **CHAPTER 5 - Alternative Disposal Technologies**

This chapter describes existing and potential alternative solid waste disposal technologies. The chapter also describes a number of potential landfill capacity saving measures and the potential savings that may be realized through their implementation.

- **CHAPTER 6 - Facility Siting Criteria**

This chapter provides an overview of regulatory requirements for siting of solid waste disposal facilities. As required by State law, and in accordance with the California Integrated Waste Management Board's regulations, this chapter also includes the siting criteria for development of new landfills and transformation facilities, and expansion of existing facilities.

- **CHAPTER 7 - Proposed In-County Facility Location and Description**

This chapter identifies and provides information on areas in the County and/or cities which may be potentially suitable for development of landfill facilities. This chapter also identifies all existing facilities that could be expanded during the required planning period. The potential new sites identified are:

- Blind Canyon
- Elsmere Canyon

Facilities identified for expansion are:

- Antelope Valley Landfill
- Chiquita Canyon Landfill
- Lancaster Landfill
- Puente Hills Landfill
- Scholl Canyon Landfill
- Sunshine Canyon Landfill (City of Los Angeles and the unincorporated area)

- **CHAPTER 8 - General Plan Consistency**

This chapter provides information on the consistency, with the appropriate jurisdiction's General Plan, of each potential new landfill site and potential expansion of an existing site which was listed in Chapter 7.

- **CHAPTER 9 - Out-of-County Disposal Facilities**

This chapter identifies existing and proposed landfills in adjacent counties which may be available for use by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County.

- **CHAPTER 10 - Finding of Conformance**

This chapter describes how new facilities or expansion of existing facilities can obtain a Finding of Conformance with the Countywide Siting Element. This process will insure full compliance with the siting criteria, as well as other requirements which the Task Force may have.

**TABLE ES-3
SCENARIO A
DISPOSAL CAPACITY SHORTFALL ANALYSIS
ASSUMING NO NEW OR EXPANDED LANDFILLS DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
Based on January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995 six-day average tonnages and
assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented
Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element**

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total Disposal Need	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Landfill Disposal Need	Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Excess)
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
1995	49,133	25.00%	36,849			
1996	50,406	30.00%	35,285	1,977	33,308	(22,234)
1997	51,290	35.00%	33,339	1,977	31,362	(2,720)
1998	52,123	40.00%	31,274	1,977	29,297	(2,269)
1999	52,582	45.00%	28,920	1,977	26,943	(1,972)
2000	53,661	50.00%	26,830	1,977	24,853	2,042
2001	54,815	50.00%	27,407	1,977	25,430	3,946
2002	55,792	50.00%	27,896	1,977	25,919	4,372
2003	56,839	50.00%	28,420	1,977	26,443	4,830
2004	57,824	50.00%	28,912	1,977	26,935	17,260
2005	58,750	50.00%	29,375	1,977	27,398	17,679
2006	59,692	50.00%	29,846	1,977	27,869	24,090
2007	60,628	50.00%	30,314	1,977	28,337	24,499
2008	61,557	50.00%	30,778	1,977	28,801	24,905
2009	62,478	50.00%	31,239	1,977	29,262	25,307
2010	63,390	50.00%	31,695	1,977	29,718	25,705

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.- The waste Generation Rate was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population and economic projections available from the State Department of Finance and the Southern California Association of Governments.
- 2.- Diversion Rate 25% in 1995, increase to 50% by 2000 and thereafter.

NOTES:

- 1.- The 1995 Disposal Tonnage Rates are based on permitted daily capacity and on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/95 to 12/31/95.
- 2.- "tpd-6": tons per day, 6 day per week average.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, February 1997.

**TABLE ES-4
SCENARIO B
DISPOSAL CAPACITY SHORTFALL ANALYSIS
ASSUMING NO NEW OR EXPANDED IN-COUNTY LANDFILLS AND
ALTERNATIVE DAILY COVER CAPACITY SAVINGS DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
Based on January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995 six-day average tonnages and
assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented
Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element**

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total Disposal Need	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Landfill Disposal Need	Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Excess)
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
1995	49,133	25.00%	36,849			
1996	50,406	30.00%	35,285	1,977	33,308	(22,234)
1997	51,290	35.00%	33,339	1,977	31,362	(2,720)
1998	52,123	40.00%	31,274	1,977	29,297	(2,269)
1999	52,582	45.00%	28,920	1,977	26,943	(1,972)
2000	53,661	50.00%	26,830	1,977	24,853	2,042
2001	54,815	50.00%	27,407	1,977	25,430	3,946
2002	55,792	50.00%	27,896	1,977	25,919	4,372
2003	56,839	50.00%	28,420	1,977	26,443	4,830
2004	57,824	50.00%	28,912	1,977	26,935	17,260
2005	58,750	50.00%	29,375	1,977	27,398	17,664
2006	59,692	50.00%	29,846	1,977	27,869	24,090
2007	60,628	50.00%	30,314	1,977	28,337	24,499
2008	61,557	50.00%	30,778	1,977	28,801	24,905
2009	62,478	50.00%	31,239	1,977	29,262	25,307
2010	63,390	50.00%	31,695	1,977	29,718	25,705

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.- The waste Generation Rate was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population and economic projections available from the State Department of Finance and the Southern California Association of Governments.
- 2.- Diversion Rate 25% in 1995, increase to 50% by 2000 and thereafter.
- 3.- The remaining permitted disposal capacity at some of the Landfills was increased by 10% beginning 1/1/98, on the assumption that these facilities will fully utilize ADC materials.

NOTES:

- 1.- The 1995 Disposal Tonnage Rates are based on permitted daily capacity and on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/95 to 12/31/95.
- 2.- "tpd-6": tons per day, 6 day per week average.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, February 1997.

**TABLE ES-5
SCENARIO C
DISPOSAL CAPACITY SHORTFALL ANALYSIS
ASSUMING NO NEW OR EXPANDED IN-COUNTY LANDFILLS AND UTILIZATION OF
OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL FACILITIES DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
Based on January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995 six-day average tonnages and
assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented
Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element**

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total L. A. Co. Disposal Need	Imported Waste	Waste Exports to Out-of County Landfills	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Landfill Disposal Need	Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Excess)
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
1995	49,133	25.00%	36,849	2,481	167	1,835	37,328	
1996	50,406	30.00%	35,285	2,400	2,000	1,977	33,708	(21,834)
1997	51,290	35.00%	33,339	1,500	3,500	1,977	29,362	(4,720)
1998	52,123	40.00%	31,274	1,000	3,500	1,977	26,797	(4,769)
1999	52,582	45.00%	28,920	500	3,500	1,977	23,943	(4,972)
2000	53,661	50.00%	26,830	0	3,500	1,977	21,353	(1,458)
2001	54,815	50.00%	27,407	0	3,500	1,977	21,930	446
2002	55,792	50.00%	27,896	0	3,500	1,977	22,419	872
2003	56,839	50.00%	28,420	0	3,500	1,977	22,943	1,330
2004	57,824	50.00%	28,912	0	6,000	1,977	20,935	11,260
2005	58,750	50.00%	29,375	0	6,000	1,977	21,398	11,679
2006	59,692	50.00%	29,846	0	6,000	1,977	21,869	18,090
2007	60,628	50.00%	30,314	0	6,000	1,977	22,337	18,499
2008	61,557	50.00%	30,778	0	6,000	1,977	22,801	18,905
2009	62,478	50.00%	31,239	0	6,000	1,977	23,262	19,307
2010	63,390	50.00%	31,695	0	6,000	1,977	23,718	19,705

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.- The waste Generation Rate was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population and economic projections available from the State Department of Finance and the Southern California Association of Governments.
- 2.- Diversion Rate 25% in 1995, increase to 50% by 2000 and thereafter.
- 3.- Import and Export quantities for 1996 and beyond are assumed.

NOTES:

- 1.- The 1995 Disposal Tonnage Rates are based on permitted daily capacity and on the average daily tonnages for the period of January 1, 1995 to December 31, 1995.
- 2.- "tpd-6": tons per day, 6 day per week average.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, February 1997.

**TABLE ES-6
SCENARIO D
DISPOSAL CAPACITY SHORTFALL ANALYSIS
UTILIZING EXISTING LANDFILLS, AND ASSUMING DEVELOPMENT OF
ALL PROPOSED EXPANSIONS DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
Based on January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995 six-day average tonnages and
assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented
Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element**

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total Disposal Need	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Landfill Disposal Need	Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Excess)
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
1995	49,133	25.00%	36,849			
1996	50,406	30.00%	35,285	1,977	33,308	(22,234)
1997	51,290	35.00%	33,339	1,977	31,362	(9,420)
1998	52,123	40.00%	31,274	1,977	29,297	(8,969)
1999	52,582	45.00%	28,920	1,977	26,943	(13,672)
2000	53,661	50.00%	26,830	1,977	24,853	(10,058)
2001	54,815	50.00%	27,407	1,977	25,430	(9,554)
2002	55,792	50.00%	27,896	1,977	25,919	(9,128)
2003	56,839	50.00%	28,420	1,977	26,443	(8,670)
2004	57,824	50.00%	28,912	1,977	26,935	(8,240)
2005	58,750	50.00%	29,375	1,977	27,398	(7,821)
2006	59,692	50.00%	29,846	1,977	27,869	(7,410)
2007	60,628	50.00%	30,314	1,977	28,337	(7,001)
2008	61,557	50.00%	30,778	1,977	28,801	(6,595)
2009	62,478	50.00%	31,239	1,977	29,262	(6,193)
2010	63,390	50.00%	31,695	1,977	29,718	(795)

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.- The waste Generation Rate was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population and economic projections available from the State Department of Finance and the Southern California Association of Governments.
- 2.- Diversion Rate 25% in 1995, increase to 50% by 2000 and thereafter.

NOTES:

- 1.- The 1995 Disposal Tonnage Rates are based on permitted daily capacity and on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/95 to 12/31/95.
- 2.- "tpd-6": tons per day, 6 day per week average.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, February 1997.

**TABLE ES-7, SUMMARY
SCENARIO E
DISPOSAL CAPACITY SHORTFALL ANALYSIS
UTILIZING EXISTING LANDFILLS, AND ASSUMING DEVELOPMENT OF ALL PROPOSED
EXPANSIONS AND PROPOSED NEW SITES DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
Based on January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995 six-day average tonnages and
assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented
Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element**

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total Disposal Need	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Landfill Disposal Need	Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Excess)
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
1995	49,133	25.00%	36,849			
1996	50,406	30.00%	35,285	1,977	33,308	(22,234)
1997	51,290	35.00%	33,339	1,977	31,362	(9,420)
1998	52,123	40.00%	31,274	1,977	29,297	(8,969)
1999	52,582	45.00%	28,920	1,977	26,943	(13,672)
2000	53,661	50.00%	26,830	1,977	24,853	(26,558)
2001	54,815	50.00%	27,407	1,977	25,430	(26,054)
2002	55,792	50.00%	27,896	1,977	25,919	(25,628)
2003	56,839	50.00%	28,420	1,977	26,443	(25,170)
2004	57,824	50.00%	28,912	1,977	26,935	(24,740)
2005	58,750	50.00%	29,375	1,977	27,398	(40,821)
2006	59,692	50.00%	29,846	1,977	27,869	(40,410)
2007	60,628	50.00%	30,314	1,977	28,337	(40,001)
2008	61,557	50.00%	30,778	1,977	28,801	(39,595)
2009	62,478	50.00%	31,239	1,977	29,262	(39,193)
2010	63,390	50.00%	31,695	1,977	29,718	(33,795)

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.- The waste Generation Rate was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population and economic projections available from the State Department of Finance and the Southern California Association of Governments.
- 2.- Diversion Rate 25% in 1995, increase to 50% by 2000 and thereafter.

NOTES:

- 1.- The 1995 Disposal Tonnage Rates are based on permitted daily capacity and on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/95 to 12/31/95.
- 2.- "tpd-6": tons per day, 6 day per week average.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, February 1997.

Table ES-8

**SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL NEW LANDFILLS
AND POTENTIAL EXPANSIONS OF EXISTING FACILITIES**

SITE/ LOCATION	OPERATOR	PROPOSED/ POTENTIAL DAILY DISPOSAL RATE	ESTIMATED DISPOSAL CAPACITY
POTENTIAL NEW CLASS III LANDFILLS			
Blind Canyon Ventura & Los Angeles Counties Unincorporated Areas	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	16,500 tpd-6	130 million tons
Elsmere Canyon County Unincorporated Area	BFI	16,500 tpd-6	80 million tons
POTENTIAL EXPANSIONS OF EXISTING CLASS III LANDFILLS			
Antelope Valley County Unincorporated Area	Arklin Brothers Enterprises, Inc.	1,800 tpd-7	6.4 million tons
Chiquita Canyon County Unincorporated Area	Laidlaw Waste Systems, Inc.	5,000 tpd-7	18.3 million tons
Lancaster County Unincorporated Area	Waste Management of Lancaster, Inc.	1,700 tpd-6	10.5 million tons
Puente Hills County Unincorporated Area	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	12,000 tpd-6	37 million tons
Scholl Canyon City of Glendale	City of Glendale/County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	3,400 tpd-6	6 million tons
Sunshine Canyon County Unincorporated Area & City of Los Angeles	BFI of California, Inc.	11,000 tpd-6	75 million tons

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Environmental Programs Division, January 1997

**Table ES-9
Summary of Existing and Proposed Out-of-County Landfills**

Site/Location	Owner/Operator	Rail Access	Daily Diposal Rate	Estimated Disposal Capacity
Existing Out-of-County Landfills				
Bowerman¹ Orange Co., CA	Orange Co. Integrated Waste Mgmt. Dept.	No	6,675 tpd current 8,000 tpd max.	73 million tons
Butterfield Arizona	WMX	Yes	unlimited	44 million tons
Columbia Ridge Oregon	WMX	Yes	unlimited	60 million tons
Copper Mountain Arizona	Sanifill (USA Waste)	No	unlimited	20.7 million tons
East Carbon Utah	ECDC (Laidlaw)	Yes	unlimited	260 million tons
El Sobrante² Riverside Co., CA	Western Waste Ind. (USA Waste)	No	4,000 tpd	8 million tons (108 million tons proposed)
Franconia⁴ Arizona	WMX	Yes	unlimited	10 million tons
La Paz Arizona	La Paz County & BFI	Yes	unlimited	20 million tons (80 million tons proposed)
Lockwood Nevada	Refuse, Inc.	No	3,500 tpd start-up unlimited max.	200 million tons
Olinda/Olinda Alpha¹ Orange Co., CA	Orange Co. Integrated Waste Mgmt. Dept.	No	6,675 tpd current 8,000 tpd max.	41.2 million tons
Prima Deshecha³ Orange Co., CA	Orange Co. Integrated Waste Mgmt. Dept.	No	4,000 tpd	46.3 million tons
Roosevelt Washington	Rabanco	Yes	unlimited	120 million tons
Simi Valley Ventura Co., CA	WMX	No	3,000 tpd	8.1 million tons
Toland Road³ Ventura Co., CA	Ventura Regional Sanitation Dikstrict	No	1,500 tpd	15 million tons

Notes:

¹Orange County has signed contracts with private waste haulers for the disposal of approximately 5,000 tpd of solid waste maximum from other counties in Orange County facilities.

²Of the 108 million ton proposed expansion, 40 percent of the daily and total waste capacity would be reserved for Riverside County, and the remaining 60 percent could be used to dispose of waste from areas outside Riverside County.

³Out-of-county waste is currently not accepted at this facility.

⁴Landfill is fully permitted but not yet built.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Environmental Programs Division, January 1997

Table ES-9 (cont'd)
Summary of Existing and Proposed Out-of-County Landfills

Site/Location	Owner/Operator	Rail Access	Proposed Daily Diposal Rate	Estimated Disposal Capacity
Proposed Out-of-County Landfills				
Bolo Station San Bernardino Co., CA	RailCycle (WMX and Burlington Northern & Santa Fe Railway Co.)	Yes	21,000 tpd (3,000 tpd start-up)	430 million tons
Campo San Diego Co., CA	Campo Band of Mission Indians and Muht-Hei, Inc.; operator not known	Yes	3,000 tpd	28 million tons
Eagle Mountain Riverside Co., CA	Mine Reclamation Corp.	Yes	20,000 tpd	700 million tons
Mesquite Regional Imperial Co., CA	Western Waste Inds. (USA Waste), So. Pacific, Gold Fields Mining, Inc., & Arid Operations	Yes	20,000 tpd (4,000 tpd start-up)	624 million tons

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Environmental Programs Division, January 1997

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

Los Angeles County has the most extensive and 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, as well as the dynamic nature of its solid waste management system.

Los Angeles County covers an area of approximately 4,100 square miles and consists of 88 Cities and various unincorporated County communities. Home to more than 9.3 million people, Los Angeles County is the most populous county in the nation, larger in population than 42 states and 162 countries. One out of every three California residents live in Los Angeles County. The County's population is projected to increase by more than 1.5 million between 1990 and the year 2005. This projected increase in population is greater than the 1990 populations of 55 of the 58 counties in California and exceeds the combined 1990 populations of Alameda, Humboldt, and Imperial Counties. This vigorous growth, if coupled with comparable increases in economic activity, will have a major impact on the solid waste management infrastructure in the County, and will require a major concerted effort by all jurisdictions in the County to provide for the waste disposal needs of their residents.

Los Angeles County is also the nation's largest manufacturing center. The Port of Los Angeles has one of the world's largest artificial harbors, is one of the nation's chief fishing ports, and houses one of the world's largest fish-canning centers. Most of the trade between the United States and Japan flows through here. If it were a separate country, Los Angeles County would be the 15th largest in the world in terms of gross national product.

Los Angeles County was once the number one farm county in the nation. But over the last 45 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 and is currently the fastest growing source for new jobs.

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 economic well-being of the County residents while continuing to provide an environmentally safe, efficient, and economic solid waste disposal system.

1.1 DEFINITION OF SOLID WASTE

The California Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 40191, defines "solid waste" as "(a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), '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. (b) 'Solid waste' does not include any of the following wastes: (1) Hazardous waste, as defined in Section 40141. (2) Radioactive waste regulated pursuant to the Radiation Control Law (Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 114960) of Part 9 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code). (3) Medical waste regulated pursuant to the Medical Waste Management Act (Part 14 (commencing with Section 117600) of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code). Untreated medical waste shall not be disposed of in a solid waste landfill, as defined in Section 40195.1. Medical waste that has been treated and deemed to be solid waste shall be regulated pursuant to this division."

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), as amended, Section 40000 et seq. of the PRC requires each county to prepare a countywide siting element which identifies how the county and the cities within the county will address the need for 15 years of disposal (landfill and/or transformation) capacity to safely handle solid waste generated in the county which remains after recycling, composting, and other waste diversion activities. AB 939 has recognized that landfills and transformation facilities are necessary components of any integrated solid waste management system, and an essential component of the waste management hierarchy. AB 939 establishes a hierarchy of waste management practices in the following order and priority: (1) source reduction, (2) recycling and composting, and (3) environmentally safe transformation/land disposal.

The Los Angeles Countywide Siting Element addresses disposal (landfill and transformation component), the third element of the cities in Los Angeles County and the County unincorporated communities waste management planning and practices. The first two elements of the waste management planning and practices, namely, source reduction, recycling, and composting are addressed in the Source Reduction and Recycling Elements, which, as mandated by State law, have been prepared separately by each city in Los Angeles County and the County unincorporated communities, and are summarized in the Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan. The purpose of the Countywide Siting Element for the County of Los Angeles (CSE) is to provide a planning mechanism to address the solid waste disposal capacity needed by the 88 Cities in Los Angeles County and the County unincorporated communities for each year of the 15-year planning period, through a combination of existing facilities, expansion of the existing facilities, planned facilities, and other strategies.

The CSE is not intended to be a definitive plan for the development of disposal facilities but is intended to be a tool and planning mechanism for cities of the County and the waste management industry to use to plan for and develop adequate disposal capacity within the County. The CSE identifies sites which may be potentially suitable for development by interested parties for use as disposal facilities. When an interested party selects a site for development as a waste disposal facility, the project must undergo a stringent examination of its technical and environmental feasibility and obtain all applicable permits from the appropriate government agencies. The CSE is not a proposal for the development of such disposal projects, but a planning tool to address the disposal needs of the businesses and residents of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County and the County unincorporated communities.

1.2.1 Specific Requirements

The basic statutory requirements for the content and format of the CSE are found in the PRC, Sections 41700 through 41721.5. The CSE has been prepared in compliance with the above laws and in accordance with regulations outlined in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Sections 18755 through 18756.7, which were developed by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) and approved by the Office of Administrative Law in July 1994 for the preparation of the CSE. Regulations governing the procedures for preparing and revising the CSE are contained in the CCR, Sections 18776 through 18788.

1.2.2 Background on Countywide Siting Element Development and Approval Process

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, under the auspices of the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force, is responsible for preparation of the CSE and its Environmental Impact Report (EIR), see Section 1.6. The preparation of the Preliminary Draft of the CSE and its Draft EIR was completed in early 1996. Subsequently, the documents were released to cities, governmental agencies, neighboring counties, environmental organizations, and private industries for a 45-day comment period on March 11, 1996. In order to assure availability of the documents to citizens, copies of the Preliminary Draft CSE and its Draft EIR were also delivered to over 230 County and city libraries throughout Los Angeles County, as well as the Department of Public Works Headquarters and its field offices. Additionally, the Department conducted a series of 13 community information meetings throughout Los Angeles County during the period of April 1 to April 22, 1996. Notices of the availability of the documents and the times and locations of the public information meetings were published in the Los Angeles Times and numerous local newspapers in an effort to maximize participation. These outreach efforts are documented in Volume III, Appendices 1-E through 1-K, of the CSE and its Final EIR.

Due to the positive response by both the cities and the public, and to ensure maximum participation by all concerned, the comment period was subsequently extended twice for a total of over 200 days, ending on October 17, 1996. Additionally, the Department worked with groups, such as the Natural Resources Defense Council and Landfill Alternatives Save Environmental Resources, to gain a greater insight into areas of the CSE that may be revised for greater clarity and to expand the document's information. All comments received, both at the public meetings and/or contained in letters received during the comment period, are presented with appropriate responses in Volume I, Appendices 1-A through 1-D. The Final Drafts of the CSE and its EIR incorporate the changes developed in response to the comments received.

Section 41721 of the PRC requires the CSE be "approved by the county and by a majority of the cities within the county which contain a majority of the population of the incorporated area of the county." In addition to the local jurisdictions' approvals, the CSE must be reviewed and approved by the CIWMB. Table 1-1 provides a summary of the CSE approval process as mandated by State law.

1.3 EXISTING DISPOSAL CAPACITY

1.3.1 Background

In 1995, approximately 40,900 tons of solid waste was disposed of daily at landfills and transformation facilities in Los Angeles County. The 1995 disposal data is based on disposal data from January 1, 1995, through December 31, 1995. The distribution among the various types of disposal facilities is discussed in the following subsections.

Although the Cities and the County are in the process of implementing aggressive waste diversion programs aimed towards meeting or exceeding the AB 939 diversion mandates, population increases and economic growth will require increased cooperation by the Cities and the County towards providing for the disposal capacity needs for the residents. The Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Action Plan (discussed in Section 1.4.2), adopted by Los Angeles County, the City of Los Angeles Board of Public Works, and the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (which represents 76 Cities), initiated a major planning effort towards a long-term solution to protecting the health, safety, and economic well-being of County residents by addressing recycling, composting, and the environmentally safe disposal need of Los Angeles County.

For the purpose of the CSE, "permitted capacity" means that disposal capacity of any solid waste disposal facility which has all the necessary permits (i.e., land use, waste discharge requirements, solid waste facility requirements, etc.).

1.3.2 Current In-County Landfill Disposal Rate

The collection of solid waste Countywide is performed by over 250 private waste haulers and several city governments. After collection, the waste is either hauled directly to the landfills, or indirectly through any one of the numerous transfer stations, resource recovery facilities, or transformation facilities located throughout the County. Los Angeles County relies on a unique mixture of publicly- and privately-owned and operated facilities to maintain a competitive environment for waste collection and disposal.

**Table 1-1
COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT APPROVAL PROCESS**

<p>1. Preparation of the Draft CSE</p> <p>The County shall prepare and submit the draft CSE and the necessary environmental document to the Cities, Task Force, appropriate governmental agencies, and public for a 45-day review period and must conduct public information meetings to insure public input.</p>
<p>2. Preparation of the Final Draft CSE</p> <p>Based on the comments received on the draft CSE, the County shall prepare the final draft CSE and shall submit the document to the Cities for approval.</p>
<p>3. Local Adoption of the Final Draft CSE</p> <p>a) Each City in the County, and the County Board of Supervisors, shall conduct a public hearing for the purpose of adopting the final draft CSE. After considering all comments of members of the governing body and the public, each jurisdiction shall, by resolution, either approve or disapprove the final draft CSE within 90 days of receipt of the final draft CSE from the County. Lack of action by a City within this 90-day period would constitute tacit approval by that City.</p> <p>b) If a jurisdiction disapproves final draft CSE, the jurisdiction shall give written notice to the Task Force, the County Board of Supervisors, and the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) of the deficient areas in the final draft CSE within 30 days of disapproval.</p> <p>c) If the final draft CSE is not approved by a majority of the cities within the County which contain a majority of the population of the incorporated area, the County shall revise the deficient areas of the final draft CSE and recirculate it as required by Title 14, CCR, Sections 18779 through 18785.</p>
<p>4. Submittal to the CIWMB</p> <p>Submittal of the final draft CSE. Upon approval of the final draft CSE, which has also been approved by a majority of the cities representing a majority of the County's incorporated population, the County shall, within 30 days of such approval, submit the following to the CIWMB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) three copies of the locally approved final draft CSE; b) a copy of each jurisdiction's resolution approving or disapproving the final draft CSE; c) a copy of the public notice for each jurisdiction's public hearing on the final draft CSE; d) a copy of the Notice of Determination for the project's California Environmental Quality Act document which has been filed with the State Clearinghouse in the Office of Planning and Research; and e) a tabulation showing that the final draft CSE was approved by a majority of the cities representing a majority of the population in the incorporated portion of the County.

Table 1-1 (continued)
COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT APPROVAL PROCESS

5.	<p>CIWMB Approval of the Final Draft CSE</p> <p>a) The CIWMB shall, within a timeframe of 90-120 days, review the final draft CSE, and at a public hearing determine whether it meets the requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, as amended. After considering public testimony and input from the Task Force, the CIWMB shall either adopt a resolution approving the ColWMP, or issue a Notice of Deficiency to the County. Within 30 days of approval/disapproval, the CIWMB shall send a copy of the resolution of approval or a Notice of Deficiency to the County.</p> <p>b) If issued a Notice of Deficiency by the CIWMB, the County, pursuant to the requirements of the PRC, Section 41811 and 41812, and with Sections 18780 through 18784 of Title 14 of the CCR, shall revise the final draft CSE addressing deficiencies identified by the CIWMB, resubmit the document to the cities for local adoption, and resubmit the document to the CIWMB within 120 days.</p>
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1.3.2.1 Class III Landfills

Los Angeles County currently is host to two classifications of land disposal facilities. The first landfill classification, Class III, is allowed to accept any type of solid waste for disposal. Class III landfills are required to comply with strict environmental and technical standards mandated by local, State, and Federal agencies. While this high level of regulation insures safe disposal of solid waste and protection of the public health, it also increases the amount of time required for the siting and permitting of Class III facilities. Today, the siting and permitting of a Class III landfill can take anywhere from seven to ten years.

In 1995, there were twelve permitted **major** Class III landfills and six permitted **minor** Class III landfills located within Los Angeles County. **Major** landfills are defined as those permitted to receive more than 250,000 tons of solid waste per year (approximately 800 tons per day, six days per week).

The major Class III landfills operating in 1995 were:

- Antelope Valley
- Azusa Land Reclamation (excluding unclassified portion)
- BKK
- Bradley
- Calabasas
- Chiquita Canyon
- Lancaster
- Lopez Canyon
- Puente Hills
- Scholl Canyon
- Spadra
- Sunshine Canyon (not operational in 1995 - permitted but not fully developed)

Based on 1995 disposal data, approximately 36,930 tons of solid waste per day (6-day week) were disposed in major Class III landfills. This amount includes waste (approximately an average of 2,280 tons per day, 6-day week) imported from other counties such as Orange, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura Counties. A detailed discussion is provided in Chapter 4 - "Current Disposal Rate and Assessment of Disposal Capacity Needs."

The minor Class III landfills operating in 1995 were:

- Brand Park (City of Glendale Department of Public Works use only)
- Burbank
- Pebbly Beach, Avalon, Santa Catalina Island
- San Clemente, U.S. Navy Facility, San Clemente Island
- Savage Canyon

- Two Harbors, Santa Catalina Island

In 1995, minor Class III landfills received approximately 400 tons per day (6-day week).

The highly dynamic nature of the solid waste management system in Los Angeles County is exemplified by the many changes that occurred since 1995. The Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill ceased disposal of non-inert solid waste on October 3, 1996 due to the rescission of its Waste Discharge Requirements permit; the BKK Landfill closed on September 15, 1996 per agreement with the City of West Covina; the Lopez Canyon Landfill closed in July 1996 due to expiration of its Land Use Permit; the Two Harbors Landfill closed in September 1995 as a result of EPA regulations prohibiting the open burning of solid waste; and Sunshine Canyon Landfill began accepting waste for disposal on August 5, 1996.

The major Class III landfills operating as of January 1997 include:

- Antelope Valley
- Bradley
- Calabasas
- Chiquita Canyon
- Lancaster
- Puente Hills
- Scholl Canyon
- Spadra
- Sunshine Canyon

The minor Class III landfills operating as of January 1997 include:

- Brand Park (City of Glendale Department of Public Works use only)
- Burbank
- Pebbly Beach, Avalon, Santa Catalina Island
- San Clemente, U.S. Navy Facility, San Clemente Island
- Savage Canyon

1.3.2.2 Unclassified Landfills

The other land disposal facility classification is unclassified disposal facilities, sometimes referred to as inert landfills, which are permitted to accept only inert waste. Inert waste, as defined by Section 2524 of Title 23 of the CCR, "does not contain hazardous waste or soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of applicable water quality objectives, and does not contain significant quantities of decomposable waste." Inert waste includes materials such as soil, concrete, asphalt, and other construction and demolition debris. Generally, haulers dispose of inert material in unclassified landfills due to the lower tipping fees charged at these facilities.

There were two permitted unclassified landfills in the County in 1995:

- Peck Road Gravel Pit
- Reliance Pit #2

Additionally, the Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill, which was a permitted Class III Landfill in 1995, included areas designated for inert waste disposal only. During 1995, approximately 1,770 tons of inert waste per day (6-day week) were disposed in unclassified landfills and the inert waste-only portion of Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill. This amount includes approximately 70 tons of waste per day imported from other counties.

In June 1996, Nu-Way Live Oak Landfill became permitted as an unclassified landfill.

The unclassified landfills operating as of January 1997 include:

- Azusa Landfill
- Nu-Way Live Oak Landfill
- Peck Road Gravel Pit
- Reliance Pit #2

Fact sheets are provided for permitted Class III and unclassified landfills in Chapter 3- "Existing Solid Waste Disposal Facilities" and Chapter 7 - "Proposed In-County Facility Location and Description."

1.3.3 Existing Landfill Disposal Capacity

1.3.3.1 Class III Landfills

As of December 31, 1995, the remaining permitted Class III landfill capacity in the County is estimated at 102.3 million tons (187.9 million cubic yards). Based on the 1995 average disposal rate of 35,050 tons per day (six-day week), excluding waste imported to the County, that capacity would have been mathematically exhausted in less than ten years assuming the status quo. However, as previously discussed, three major Class III landfills closed in 1996 which may accelerate the rate at which the remaining permitted capacity is exhausted. Additionally, as further discussed in Chapter 3 and Chapter 4, numerous factors severely hinder the accessibility of this available disposal capacity. These factors include: expiration of the land use permits and/or other regulating permits; restrictions on the acceptance of waste generated outside jurisdictional and/or watershed boundaries; permit restrictions on the amount of waste that can be accepted daily; and/or limitations on the amount of waste that can be handled by a facility on a daily basis due to the lack of manpower and equipment. When these factors are considered, the analysis indicates that a permitted daily disposal capacity shortfall may occur as early as the year 2000.

One of the critical limiting factors is the jurisdictional restrictions on waste disposal. Burbank and Savage Canyon Landfills can only receive solid waste generated within the Cities of Burbank and Whittier, respectively. Puente Hills and Spadra Landfills are prohibited from receiving any waste originating from the City of Los Angeles. Calabasas and Scholl Canyon Landfills only accept solid waste generated within their defined wastesheds. Brand Park Landfill is for use by the City of Glendale Department of Public Works only and San Clemente Landfill is for use by the U.S. Navy only.

Between 1997 and 2000, an additional five major landfills may be closed due to capacity limitations or the expiration of land use and/or other operational permits. Under these circumstances, if no expansions of existing facilities occur or no new disposal facilities are developed, the County may experience shortfalls in Class III daily disposal capacity as early as 2000. A complete description of the County's Disposal Capacity Shortfall Analysis is detailed in Chapter 4 - "Current Disposal Rate and Assessment of Disposal Capacity Needs."

1.3.3.2 Unclassified Landfills

The total remaining permitted inert waste capacity in the County is approximately 53.1 million tons (35.4 million cubic yards). At the current average disposal rate of 1,770 tons per day, six days per week, this capacity will be exhausted in about 96 years. This demonstrates that there is currently sufficient daily capacity at unclassified landfills and no inert landfill shortfall currently exists.

Permitted unclassified landfills are not considered in the disposal capacity analysis prepared for this document due to the currently adequate disposal capacity (15-year planning period) for inert materials within the County and the increasing trend towards recycling construction and demolition waste.

1.3.4 Current In-County Transformation Disposal Rate and Capacity

Title 14, Section 18720, of the CCR defines a transformation facility as "a facility whose principal function is to convert, combust, or otherwise process solid waste by incineration, pyrolysis, destructive distillation, or gasification, or to chemically or biologically process solid wastes, for the purpose of volume reduction, synthetic fuel production, or energy recovery. Transformation facility does not include a composting facility."

Waste-to-energy technology has been identified as the most effective alternative to divert the greatest amount of solid waste from landfills. Two waste-to-energy facilities are located within the County and both are co-owned by the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County and their respective host city.

As discussed in Chapter 4, the two facilities can manage approximately 1,977 tons of solid waste per day (6-day week). The residual ash generated from the transformation process is diverted for use in the production of portland cement concrete and other uses.

Opened in 1988, the Southeast Resource and Recovery Facility (SERRF) in the City of Long Beach is owned by a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) formed by the City of Long Beach and the County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County. The City leases the facility from the JPA and has hired a contractor to operate the facility. In 1995, the SERRF managed approximately 1,510 tons of waste per day (6-day week) including about 130 tons per day of waste imported from outside Los Angeles County.

The Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility (CREF) in the City of Commerce began operation in 1987 and is owned by the Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Authority, a Joint Powers Authority formed by the City of Commerce and the County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County. The facility is operated by the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County pursuant to an agreement between the Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Authority and the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. In 1995, the facility incinerated approximately 330 tons of waste per day (6-day week) which includes about 70 tons per day imported from other counties.

Waste-to-energy technology has been identified as an effective alternative to divert the greatest amount of solid waste from landfills and remains a valid solid waste disposal alternative for future consideration in Los Angeles County. It is commercially, technically, and environmentally feasible as demonstrated by the successful operation of the above-mentioned facilities and by meeting stringent air quality standards. However, the development of additional transformation facilities in Los Angeles County during the 15-year planning period is unlikely due to the high capital costs involved in developing these facilities, uncertainty caused by deregulation of the energy industry, the current low prices for power, the unavailability of power contracts, and public opposition to perceived air quality impacts.

Transformation facilities are discussed further in Chapter 3, Chapter 5, and Chapter 7.

1.3.5 Import/Export of Waste, January 1, 1996

In recent years, the importation and exportation of solid waste has become a very important issue in the management of solid waste. Los Angeles County is closely neighbored by eight counties: Imperial, Kern, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Diego. The close proximity of Los Angeles County to other counties and the relatively few existing waste flow controls adds another factor that must be considered in the County's waste management and disposal strategies.

In 1995, Los Angeles County exported approximately 170 tons of solid waste per day (6-day week) to Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura Counties for disposal. Approximately 2,550 tons of imported solid waste per day (6-day week) were received by Los Angeles County landfills and transformation facilities during the 1995 calendar year. Solid waste originated from ten different counties outside of Los Angeles County: waste came from as far north as Shasta County and as far south as Tijuana, Mexico. Of waste imported to Los Angeles County, approximately 905 tons per day originated in San Diego County, 475 tons per day were received from Ventura County, 755 tons per day came from Orange County, 370 tons per day were imported from San Bernardino County, and smaller amounts from other counties.

As previously indicated, BKK Landfill closed on September 15, 1996, Azusa Landfill ceased accepting non-inert solid waste on October 3, 1996 and Lopez Canyon Landfill closed in July 1996. Those three landfills were handling nearly 22,000 tons per day (six days per week). After their closure, the waste was shifted to other in-County facilities and some to out-of-County facilities during the last quarter of 1996. However, the final disposal data was not available at the time of preparation of the final draft CSE. While the impact of these closures was somewhat off-set by the reopening of Sunshine Canyon Landfill, these events resulted in a net loss of nearly 16,000 tpd (about one fourth) of Los Angeles County's daily permitted capacity.

The out-of-County exportation of waste (rail haul, etc.) has been recognized by the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Action Plan (see Subsection 1.4.2) as an essential element in the long-term solid waste disposal strategies for Los Angeles County. Rail haul is discussed in further detail in Chapter 9 - "Out-of-County Disposal."

1.4 EXISTING PLANNING ACTIVITIES

The management of solid waste in the County has always been a complex undertaking involving public and private refuse collection services, public and private operation of solid waste facilities, multi-agency regulation, and regional versus local considerations. Solid waste management has become an increasingly difficult task in recent years with the implementation of progressively more stringent regulations for landfill/transformation facility development and operations, public resistance to the siting of all types of solid waste facilities including refuse-to-energy facilities, increasingly longer hauling distances to disposal sites, escalating solid waste handling and disposal costs, and dwindling landfill capacity. The Cities and the County have worked together to develop several planning strategies over the last several years to safely and effectively dispose of the waste generated by the County's residents and businesses. These planning/implementing activities are discussed below.

1.4.1 County Solid Waste Management Plan

Solid waste planning activities in Los Angeles County are currently governed by the existing Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Plan (CoSWMP) (March 1984) and Revision A (August 1985). Among the many strategies identified in the existing CoSWMP for the management of solid waste is to develop a number of in-County waste-to-energy facilities to handle 40 percent of the solid waste generated in Los Angeles County. This document which received approval by the majority of the Cities in Los Angeles County containing a majority of the incorporated population and the County Board of Supervisors, was approved by the former California Waste Management Board in March 1986. The CoSWMP was prepared pursuant to the requirements of the California Solid Waste Management and Resource Recovery Act of 1972 and was initially adopted by the Board of Supervisors in June 1976 and approved by the California Waste Management Board in December 1977.

As required by the California Solid Waste Management and Resource Recovery Act of 1972, the CoSWMP is a planning document which provides for solid waste disposal management on a Countywide basis. As required by AB 939, the CoSWMP will be superseded by the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP) upon its preparation and approval by the Cities in Los Angeles County, the County Board of Supervisors, and the California Integrated Waste Management Board. The CoIWMP is an integrated solid waste management planning document incorporating the CSE and Summary Plan, and the Cities' and the County's Source Reduction and Recycling Elements, Household Hazardous Waste Elements, and Nondisposal Facility Elements.

1.4.2 Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Action Plan

In the mid-1980s, Los Angeles County experienced unprecedented population growth and subsequent increases in waste generation and was facing a situation of rapidly decreasing landfill capacity. The dilemma was created due to a lack of development of waste-to-energy facilities caused by the public opposition. As a result, in order to protect the public health and avert a waste disposal crisis, on October 28, 1986, the County Board of Supervisors initiated a comprehensive solid waste management study and implementation program. This and subsequent Board actions resulted in the development of various planning strategies addressing the solid waste management options, economic considerations, and the identification of the best sites for future landfill capacity. These strategies were incorporated in the following planning documents: the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Siting Project (March 1987); the Report on the Solid Waste Management Status and Disposal Options in Los Angeles County (February 1988); and the Preliminary Alternate Site Study (January 1988). These planning strategies were the building blocks which led to the development and adoption of the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Action Plan (Action Plan) by the Board of Supervisors in April 1988. The Action Plan was subsequently adopted by the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County Board of Directors, representing 76 Cities in Los Angeles County, in May 1988 and the City of Los Angeles Board of Public Works.

1.4.2.1 Solid Waste Management Siting Project

The Solid Waste Management Siting Project (Siting Project) was the first step in the development of the comprehensive solid waste management study and implementation program conducted in response to the Board of Supervisors' order of October 28, 1986. The Siting Project was developed and completed in March 1987 by the County Department of Public Works in cooperation with the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. The purpose of the Siting Project was to assist local jurisdictions to carry out their responsibilities with regard to land use planning by providing guidelines for the siting of transfer stations, waste-to-energy facilities, and landfills. The Siting Project also includes a discussion of programs for public involvement at the earliest stages of the planning process to ensure their active awareness of the need as well as participation in the safe management of solid waste.

The criteria contained in the Siting Project has been updated and incorporated in the CSE. The criteria serves as a basis for the selection of potential sites which may be found suitable for development of land disposal and transformation facilities.

1.4.2.2 Report on Solid Waste Management Status and Disposal Options in Los Angeles County

The Report on Solid Waste Management Status and Disposal Options in Los Angeles County was the result of an unprecedented cooperative effort of the staffs of the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works - Bureau of Sanitation, and the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. The report was completed in February 1988 with the purpose of providing the various governing bodies of the City of Los Angeles, the County, and the Sanitation Districts with feasible strategies for the management of the County's solid waste in the future. The report contained the most current information available at that time on the existing solid waste management system in the metropolitan area of Los Angeles County and included projections of future solid waste quantities for use in waste management planning.

1.4.2.3 Preliminary Alternate Site Study

In response to a directive by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors to identify the best sites for potential development as land disposal facilities in the County, the staffs of the County Department of Public Works and the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County conducted a preliminary study of potential landfill sites. The January 1988 study used a complex set of criteria which considered several technical, environmental and social factors to analyze 101 potential landfill sites within the metropolitan area of Los Angeles County. From the 101 initial sites, six were eventually selected as the most potentially suitable for new landfills. The sites included Blind Canyon near the Los Angeles-Ventura County Line, Browns Canyon near Chatsworth, Elsmere Canyon near Santa Clarita, Mission/Rustic-Sullivan Canyons in the Santa Monica Mountains, Towsley Canyon near Newhall, and Toyon II in Griffith Park.

1.4.2.4 Action Plan

Based on the results of the above studies, the Board of Supervisors in April 1988 adopted the Solid Waste Management Action Plan. The Action Plan was subsequently adopted by the City of Los Angeles Board of Public Works and the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County Board of Directors which represents 76 cities.

The Action Plan is an integrated regional approach to managing solid waste by incorporating: household hazardous waste programs; source reduction, recycling, and composting programs; public education/awareness programs; and specifically directing the County Department of Public Works to implement those programs that are applicable on a Countywide basis. The Action Plan provides a long-range solution for management of solid waste through the following goals:

- Continue to pursue a balance between public and private waste management operations in the County to provide County residents an efficient and economical method of waste disposal.

- Support the Countywide implementation of residential and commercial recycling and green waste composting and household hazardous waste programs.
- Request the City of Los Angeles to support expansion of Lopez Canyon Landfill and the development of Toyon II Landfill to the extent that is found to be environmentally and technically feasible.
- Develop 50 years of permitted solid waste disposal capacity to be held in public ownership, with appropriate land use protections, for use through public, private, or public/private joint venture operations. Direct the County Director of Public Works, County Chief Administrative Officer, and Chief Engineer and General Manager of the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County to conduct studies to determine the feasibility of public ownership and permitting of landfill sites identified in the Preliminary Alternate Site Study; initiate discussions with property owners regarding the availability of property; secure purchase options as appropriate; and recommend further Board action for public acquisition and permitting of landfills at these sites.
- Perform detailed environmental studies on the six potential landfill sites as identified in the Preliminary Alternate Site Study.
- Support expansions of existing Azusa Land Reclamation, Chiquita Canyon, Puente Hills, Scholl Canyon, and Sunshine Canyon Landfills to the maximum extent technically and environmentally feasible.
- Continue support for public education and awareness programs regarding solid waste issues particularly in the areas of source reduction, recycling, household hazardous waste, and composting.

Since adoption of the Action Plan by the County Board of Supervisors, the County Department of Public Works had developed and implemented the following programs:

- Countywide Household Hazardous Waste Management Program which provides a mechanism for residents throughout Los Angeles County to dispose of their household hazardous waste in a safe and environmentally sound manner.

- County Residential Curbside Recycling Program which has been implemented on a community basis in the County unincorporated area.
- Countywide Public Education/Awareness Program to inform citizens on solid waste management issues throughout Los Angeles County.
- Countywide Backyard Composting Program where Los Angeles County residents are provided and trained on various backyard composting techniques.

As set forth in the Action Plan, the County Department of Public Works and the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County conducted technical studies on the feasibility of landfill facility sites identified by the Preliminary Alternate Site Study (with exception of Elsmere Canyon Site which studies are currently being conducted by the private sector). The results of these studies revealed that Browns Canyon and Toyon II sites are geologically unsuitable as potential landfill sites. However, Blind, Mission/Rustic-Sullivan, and Towsley Canyons remained viable candidates for future consideration as landfill sites. As a result, a draft program Environmental Impact Report was prepared by the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County and distributed for public comments. Based on the results of comments received at public information meetings and from interested groups, a final program Environmental Impact Report was prepared. However, the document was not certified pending resolution of access to these sites.

In reference to the proposed Elsmere Canyon site, in December 1988, Elsmere Corporation, the former project proponent, submitted an application to the County Department of Regional Planning for a Conditional Use Permit for the development of a Class III landfill and materials recovery facility at this site. The originally proposed project property encompassed an area of approximately 2,700 acres of which 1,643 acres are located within the Los Angeles National Forest.

As directed by the County Department of Regional Planning and the U.S. Forest Service, a draft Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) was prepared for the project.

The draft EIR/EIS (State Clearinghouse No. 89032935) was released for public review in January 1995. The public review period for the project's EIR/EIS ended August 4, 1995, and subsequently the final EIR/EIS was prepared. However, the document was not released due to enactment of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333, Section 812). This Act prohibits the transfer of any Angeles National Forest lands for use as a solid waste landfill.

As a result, Browning-Ferris Industries (BFI), the current project proponent, is no longer considering the use of the areas within the Angeles National Forest. The scaled-down project would provide for a solid waste disposal capacity of 80 million tons, all within the privately held portion of the Elsmere Canyon site.

In reference to the proposed Mission/Rustic-Sullivan Canyons site, existing Federal law (Public Law 98-506) prohibits the siting of new landfills within the boundary of any unit of the National Park System. Since the Mission/Rustic-Sullivan Canyons are located within the area designated as the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, which is a unit of the National Park System (Public Law 95-625), the use of these canyons for a landfill site is in conflict with Public Law 98-506. Therefore, these canyons have been removed from further consideration.

In regard to the Towsley Canyon, this site has also been removed from further consideration as directed by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

1.4.3 Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan

Besides mandating the waste diversion goals of 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by 2000, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939, as amended) established an integrated system of solid waste management in the State, with a hierarchy of waste management practices in the following order and priority: (1) source reduction, (2) recycling and composting, and (3) environmentally safe transformation/land disposal.

AB 939, as amended, requires each County to prepare a Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP) consistent with the above hierarchy. As mandated by AB 939, the Los Angeles County CoIWMP will consist of the following:

- a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) prepared by each City within the County and the County unincorporated area, which describes how a jurisdiction will meet the waste diversion mandates of 25 percent and 50 percent by the years 1995 and 2000, respectively, through source reduction, recycling, composting, special waste management, and education and public information programs;
- a Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE) prepared by each City within the County and the County unincorporated area, which describes the programs and strategies a jurisdiction will implement to reduce the amount of household hazardous waste in the waste stream;
- a Non-Disposal Facility Element (NDFE) prepared by each City within the County and the County unincorporated area, which describes the facilities a jurisdiction proposes to use to divert materials from the waste stream;

- a Summary Plan which provides a summary of all the 88 cities and County SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs, as well as, a summary of the existing, planned, and contingency source reduction, recycling, and composting programs identified by the jurisdictions in Los Angeles County which are being and will be implemented to achieve the State-mandated waste diversion goals; and,
- a Countywide Siting Element which addresses the 15-year disposal (landfill and/or transformation) capacity need of the 88 cities and unincorporated communities to safely handle residual solid waste which remains after recycling, composting and other waste diversion activities.

Upon its approval by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, the CoIWMP will supersede the CoSWMP and will govern the solid waste planning activities in Los Angeles County.

1.5 LOS ANGELES COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE/ INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE

The Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee (CoSWMC) has been a guiding force in Countywide solid waste management by providing direction and policy for Los Angeles County. The CoSWMC has been the administrative body for the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Plan (CoSWMP). The CoSWMC's specific responsibilities, membership, terms of office, and schedule of meetings are described in Chapter 3.67, Title 3 of the Los Angeles County Code.

The CoSWMC consists of seventeen voting members, each of whom is knowledgeable in one or more aspects of solid waste management or in such related fields as environmental quality, resource or energy conservation, and land use. The membership of the CoSWMC consists of: the Director of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works; the Director of Los Angeles County Department of Health Services; the Chief Engineer/General Manager of the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County; the Executive Officer of the South Coast Air Quality Management District; the Director of the Bureau of Sanitation of the City of Los Angeles; the Director of Public Works of the City of Long Beach; three members appointed by the Los Angeles County Division of the League of California Cities; three members appointed by the City of Los Angeles; one member appointed by the Greater Los Angeles Solid Waste Management Association; one member appointed by the local chapter of the Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries; and one member each from the general public, an environmental organization, and a business appointed by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

The responsibilities of the CoSWMC include, but are not limited to, review proposed facilities and services for conformance with the CoSWMP and monitor, analyze, review, and propose legislation as needed.

The role of the CoSWMC was expanded as a result of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) enactment which mandated that each county convene a task force to assist in coordinating the development of City and County Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRREs), Household Hazardous Waste Elements (HHWEs), and Nondisposal Facility Elements (NDFEs), and to assist and advise the county agency responsible for preparation of the CSE and the CoIWMP. On February 27, 1990, the Board of Supervisors considered and sought approval of the Cities in Los Angeles County for the designation of the CoSWMC as the County Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) as required by Section 40950 of the California Public Resources Code (PRC).

On July 15, 1990, after obtaining the required approval from the majority of the cities in Los Angeles County containing a majority of the County incorporated population, the Board of Supervisors approved and adopted Ordinance No. 90-0096, amending Chapter 3.67, Title 3 of the Los Angeles County Code, designating the CoSWMC as the Task Force. The Director of the County Department of Public Works is designated as the Task Force Chairman.

The Task Force is responsible for the coordination of waste management issues on a Countywide basis. This includes determination of the need for solid waste disposal, transfer and processing facilities, and facilitating the development of multi-jurisdictional marketing arrangements for diverted materials.

In addition, the Task Force guides Los Angeles County and 88 Cities in the County in the development of their respective SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs. The Task Force also advises the County's staff on development and administration of the CSE and CoIWMP along with its associated Summary Plan.

Table 1-2 lists the specific responsibilities of the Task Force as mandated by AB 939, as amended, and the Title 3, Chapter 3.67, of the Los Angeles County Code.

1.6 THE ROLE OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works is the lead County agency advising the Board of Supervisors on waste management issues. As such, the Department is responsible for the preparation and implementation of the County unincorporated area Source Reduction and Recycling Element, Household Hazardous Waste Element, and Nondisposal Facility Element as well as the Countywide Household Hazardous Waste Management Program, the Countywide Public Education/Awareness Program, the Countywide Backyard Composting Program, and other programs set forth by the Action Plan. The Department is also the responsible agency for the preparation and administration

of the Countywide Siting Element, and the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan with its associated Summary Plan.

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works also acts as the staff to the Task Force. The duties of the Department of Public Works in this capacity include: the oversight of the CoSWMP; coordination of the Cities' and the County's efforts in planning, developing, and implementing programs mandated by AB 939; and assisting in the development of market strategies which would reduce dependence on land disposal and transformation facilities.

**TABLE 1-2
TASK FORCE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

A. General Role/Responsibilities
<p>1. Assist in coordinating the development of cities/County SRRs, HIWEs, and NDFEs.</p>
<p>2. Assist and advise the agency responsible for preparation of the CSE and the CoIWMP and its Summary Plan.</p>
<p>3. Five-year review of the CoIWMP by Task Force</p> <p>Prior to the fifth anniversary of the CIWMB's approval of the CoIWMP or its more recent revision, the Task Force shall review the CoIWMP in accordance with provisions of the PRC, Sections 40051, 40052, and 41822, to ensure that it remains consistent with hierarchy of waste management practices defined in the PRC, Section 40051.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) On or before the fifth anniversary of the CIWMB's approval of the CoIWMP, the Task Force shall submit written comments on areas of the CoIWMP which require revision, if any, to the County and the CIWMB. b) Within 45 days of receiving the Task Force's comments, the County shall determine if a revision is necessary and notify the Task Force and the CIWMB in writing of its findings. c) The CIWMB shall review the County's findings and determine if additional areas of the CoIWMP require revision, or if no revision is necessary. d) Within 60 days of receipt of the County's findings, the CIWMB shall, at a public hearing, approve or disapprove the County's findings regarding revision of the CoIWMP. e) Within 30 days of its action at the public hearing, the CIWMB shall send a copy of its resolution, approving or disapproving the County's findings, to the Task Force and the County. If the CIWMB has identified additional areas of the CoIWMP that require revision, the CIWMB shall identify those areas in its resolution.

**TABLE 1-2 (continued)
TASK FORCE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

B. SRRE, HHWE, and NDFE Responsibilities
<p>1. Advise jurisdictions responsible for SRRE preparation, as needed, and review goals, policies, and procedures for jurisdictions which, upon implementation, will aid in meeting the solid waste management needs of the County, as well as the mandated source reduction and recycling requirements of the PRC, Section 41780.</p>
<p>2. Assist and advise in the review of the SRRE, HHWE, and NDFE and assist jurisdictions in the implementation of the SRRE, HHWE, and NDFE.</p>
<p>3. Provide technical guidance and information regarding source reduction, waste diversion, and recycling to local jurisdictions during preparation of the SRRE, HHWE, and NDFE. Such information may be presented to the general public at public hearings and upon request by members of local governments and community organizations.</p>
<p>4. To ensure a coordinated and cost-effective regional recycling system, the Task Force shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identify solid waste management issues of Countywide or regional concern. b) Determine the need for solid waste collection systems, processing facilities, and marketing strategies that can serve more than one local jurisdiction within the region. c) Facilitate the development of multi-jurisdictional arrangements for the marketing of recyclable materials. d) To the extent possible, facilitate resolution of conflicts and inconsistencies between or among jurisdictions SRRE, HHWE, and NDFE.
<p>5. Review preliminary drafts of SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Take into consideration the issues of Countywide or regional concerns as required by the PRC, Section 40950(c). b) Send copies of the Task Force's written comments on the preliminary drafts of the SRRE, HHWE, and NDFE simultaneously to the CIWMB and to the jurisdiction that prepared the preliminary draft SRRE, HHWE, and NDFE within 45 days of receipt of the preliminary draft (90 days for NDFE). c) Other reviewing agencies, as applicable, (the County, adjacent cities, any association of regional governments, and the CIWMB) shall review and send their written comments to the jurisdiction that prepared the preliminary draft SRRE, HHWE, and NDFE. A copy of the CIWMB's written comments shall be sent simultaneously to the Task Force.
<p>6. Review the final draft of the SRREs and HHWEs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Task Force shall provide written comments on the final draft to the CIWMB and the jurisdiction responsible for preparation of the final draft within 30 days of receipt of the final draft. b) If deficiencies are indicated in the Task Force's comments, the Task Force shall meet with the jurisdiction to resolve them. c) If no resolution between the Task Force and the jurisdiction can be achieved, the Task Force shall send a letter to the jurisdiction and the CIWMB indicating the remaining deficiencies of the SRRE and HHWE.

**TABLE 1-2 (continued)
TASK FORCE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

<p align="center">C. CSE and CoIWMP and its Summary Plan Responsibilities</p>
<p>1. The Task Force, within 30 days of its establishment, and, as required by the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Section 18777, shall determine and verify the remaining permitted combined disposal capacity of existing solid waste facilities in the County.</p>
<p>2. Assist and advise the agency responsible for preparation of the CSE, the CoIWMP and its Summary Plan, as needed, and develop goals, policies, and procedures which are consistent with guidelines and regulations adopted by the CIWMB, to guide the development of the CSE of the CoIWMP.</p>
<p>3. To ensure that the County of Los Angeles adequately plans for meeting future solid waste handling and disposal needs, coordinate the preparation and review of the CSE, the CoIWMP and its Summary Plan prior to their circulation to reviewing agencies and to the CIWMB.</p>
<p>4. Review the preliminary draft of the CSE, the CoIWMP and its Summary Plan. Send written comments simultaneously to the CIWMB and to the agency responsible for preparation of the CSE, the CoIWMP and its Summary Plan within 45 days of receipt of the preliminary draft.</p>
<p>5. Review the final draft of the CSE, the CoIWMP and its Summary Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Send written comments simultaneously to the agency responsible for preparation of the CSE, and the CoIWMP and its Summary Plan and the CIWMB within 45 days of receipt of the final draft. b) Where deficient areas have been identified in the Task Force's written comments, the responsible agency shall submit a revised final draft. c) The Task Force shall review the revised final draft. If deficiencies still remain, the Task Force shall meet with the agency to resolve them. d) If no resolution can be achieved, the Task Force shall send a letter to the agency and the CIWMB indicating the remaining deficiencies of the CSE, and the CoIWMP and its Summary Plan within 30 days of receipt of the revised final draft of the CSE, and the CoIWMP and its Summary Plan. e) If the CSE or the CoIWMP and its Summary Plan are deemed adequate, the Task Force shall notify the County and the CIWMB, in writing, within 30 days of its determination.
<p align="center">D. Consistency with the Countywide Solid Waste Management Plan and CoIWMP</p>
<p>To insure consistency with the CoSWMP or CoIWMP, all proponents of new solid waste facilities (solid waste stations and disposal facilities) or expansion of existing solid waste facilities must obtain a Finding of Conformance from the Task Force for consistency with the CoSWMP and the CoIWMP, as applicable.</p>

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CHAPTER 2 GOALS AND POLICIES

2.1 PURPOSE AND REQUIREMENTS

This chapter presents goals and policies which have been developed to provide a framework to address the 15 years (1995-2010) of disposal/transformation capacity need of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County and the County unincorporated communities. The goals and policies are consistent with the requirements of Sections 40050 et seq. of the California Public Resources Code (PRC). The specific requirements for the content of this chapter are drawn from the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 9, Article 6.5, Section 18755.1 and Section 18756.7.

This chapter also describes the agencies/organizations responsible for implementing these goals and policies together with an implementation schedule. Additionally, the chapter identifies the responsible agencies for the administration of the CSE and the required funding source.

2.2 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Section 18755.1 of the CCR requires the following:

- a) The local task force shall develop goals, policies, and procedures to provide guidance to the county in preparation of the countywide siting element. Based upon this guidance, the countywide siting element shall include a statement on the goals and policies established by the county.
- b) The goals shall be consistent with the mandates of Section 40051 of the PRC. The goals shall describe the method for the environmentally safe disposal of solid waste generated within the boundaries of the county that remains after waste diversion activities.
- c) The policies shall specify any programs, regulatory ordinances, actions, or strategies that may be established to meet the goals described in subdivision (b) of this section and to assist in the siting of solid waste disposal facilities. An implementation schedule shall be included that identifies tasks necessary to achieve each selected goal.

Also, Section 18756.7 of Title 14 of the CCR requires that the Siting Element include identification of local government, local task forces, regional agencies, organizations, and other, responsible for implementing the solid waste disposal facility siting program. Additionally, the Element shall include implementation schedules addressing each task

identified for a minimum of fifteen years, and identification of revenue sources to support administration and maintenance of the Siting Element.

2.3 GOALS AND POLICIES FOR THE COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT

Pursuant to Section 18755.1, Title 14 of the CCR, Goals are the desired results that planning endeavors are directed towards. The goals of the CSE presented here are designed to protect public health and safety by addressing the need for adequate environmentally sound solid waste disposal capacity; to conserve natural resources and to protect the environment by emphasizing source reduction, recycling, and composting.

Pursuant to Section 18755.1, Title 14 of the CCR, Policies are the strategies which will be implemented to achieve the goals. The policies presented here are based upon environmentally sound, and technically and economically feasible concepts.

2.4 GOALS AND POLICIES

The following goals and policies are either being or may have to be implemented by the cities in Los Angeles County and the County to meet the mandates of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, as amended. These goals are consistent with those listed in the Action Plan discussed in Chapter 1, Section 1.4.2 of this document which, subject to the following, are hereby made a part of the Goals and policies of the CSE.

2.4.1 Goal

To protect the health, welfare, and safety of all citizens by addressing the disposal need of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County and the County unincorporated communities during the 15-year planning period through development of environmentally safe and technically feasible disposal facilities for solid waste which cannot be reduced, recycled, or composted.

Policies To Enhance In-County Landfill Disposal Capacity

- The County will, when appropriate, assist the project proponent to expedite the permitting and development of a scaled down Elsmere Canyon Landfill (which excludes Angeles National Forest land) provided the project is found to be environmentally sound and technically feasible.
- The County and the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSD) will coordinate efforts for the land acquisition, permitting and development of Blind Canyon Landfill provided this site is found to be environmentally sound and technically feasible.

- The County will assist the project proponent to expedite, where appropriate, the expansion of the following landfills, provided these sites are found to be environmentally sound and technically feasible:
 - Antelope Valley and Lancaster Landfills in the County unincorporated area of the Antelope Valley
 - Chiquita Canyon Landfill in the County unincorporated area of the Santa Clarita Valley
 - Puente Hills Landfill in the County unincorporated area of the San Gabriel Valley
 - The expansion of the Sunshine Canyon Landfill located in the northern San Fernando Valley within the City of Los Angeles and the County unincorporated area.

- The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force will encourage and assist other jurisdictions in developing, to the maximum extent feasible, disposal capacity available for expansion within their boundaries, provided it is technically feasible and environmentally safe. The jurisdiction where a specific facility is located will make the final determination as to the use of this capacity.

Specifically, the jurisdictions in Los Angeles County will encourage the following:

- The full development of potentially available capacity at the Scholl Canyon Landfill in the City of Glendale.
 - The full development of potentially available capacity at the Savage Canyon Landfill in the City of Whittier.
 - The full development of potentially available capacity at the Burbank City Landfill in the City of Burbank.
- The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force will, when appropriate, expedite, streamline, and coordinate all permitting necessary for the development of new and/or expanded in-County land disposal facility projects, provided they are found to be environmentally and technically feasible.
 - The cities in Los Angeles County and the County will promote land use policies to discourage incompatible land uses between the existing, expansion of existing, and new solid waste management facilities identified in the CSE and adjacent areas.

Policies To Facilitate Utilization of Out-of-County/Remote Disposal Facilities

- The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force will support and promote policies which would facilitate the use of out-of-County/remote disposal facilities.
- The jurisdictions in Los Angeles County and the Task Force will actively seek and identify out-of-County disposal opportunities in order to supplement and extend the life of in-County disposal capacity.
- The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force will support and coordinate the development of those out-of-County/remote disposal facility projects that prove to be environmentally sound, and technologically feasible.
- The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force will support and coordinate the development of infrastructure necessary for solid waste transfer and rail loading to out-of-County/remote disposal facilities.
- The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force will promote and/or sponsor legislation to streamline the permit process in order to facilitate the development of waste-by-rail disposal systems.
- The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force will, when appropriate, expedite, streamline, and coordinate all permitting necessary for the development of proposed solid waste stations with rail-loading capability which are necessary to provide access to remote and/or Out-of-County disposal sites.

2.4.2 Goal

To foster the development of transformation and other innovative solid waste disposal technologies as alternatives to land disposal.

Policies:

- The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the CSD, and the Task Force will support and coordinate the development of transformation, and other innovative waste disposal technologies which would reduce dependence on landfills while providing for the solid waste disposal need of Los Angeles County residents at a reasonable cost.
- The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the CSD, and the Task Force will support and promote legislation and regulations which would promote development of waste-to-energy facilities by providing economic incentives.

- The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the CSD, and the Task Force will introduce, support, and promote legislation and regulations which would promote development of transformation facilities by removing transformation from the definition of disposal and providing full diversion credit towards the state's waste reduction mandates.
- The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force will encourage private sector development of innovative waste disposal technologies by assisting the private sector in locating appropriate site(s) and providing information on available government funds.
- The Task Force will maintain and provide information on alternative waste disposal technologies to any requesting entity.
- The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force will, when appropriate, expedite, streamline, and coordinate permitting necessary for the development of facilities which utilize alternative disposal technologies, provided they are found to be environmentally and technically feasible.

2.4.3 Goal

To protect the economic well-being of Los Angeles County by ensuring that the cities and the County unincorporated communities are served by an efficient and economical public/private solid waste disposal system.

Policies:

- The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force, as well as the CSD will share resources and promote and encourage interjurisdictional cooperation on solid waste issues so that Los Angeles County is served by an efficient and economical solid waste management system.
- The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the CSD, and the Task Force will cooperate and share resources to increase Los Angeles County's influence at State and Federal levels by developing and adopting common positions on solid waste issues of Federal and State legislation and regulation.
- The cities in Los Angeles County and the County will encourage both public and private sector participation in finding solutions to meet Countywide solid waste disposal challenges.
- The cities in Los Angeles County and the County will work towards maintaining the existing public/private solid waste disposal system in order to provide reasonable disposal costs through competitive market forces.

2.4.4 Goal

To provide siting criteria that considers and provides for the environmentally safe and technically feasible development of solid waste disposal facilities.

Policies:

- The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force will support and promote legislation and regulation which would provide uniform minimum standards for State agencies for establishment of environmental and regulatory requirements for all disposal and transformation facilities.
- The cities in Los Angeles County and the County will coordinate solid waste management efforts through the Task Force so that information may be shared on a Countywide basis.
- It will be the cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force's policy to ensure appropriate public participation in land use permitting decisions pertaining to the development of disposal facilities.
- The Task Force will ensure that all new or expansions of existing solid waste disposal facilities conform to the siting criteria developed and contained in the CSE, through the process of Finding of Conformance with the CSE which will be required for expansion of an existing disposal facility or development of new disposal facilities. The Task Force will also require a revised Finding of Conformance with the CSE whenever an existing disposal facility requires a revised/modified Solid Waste Facility Permit.
- The cities in Los Angeles County and the County, through their respective Local Enforcement Agencies, will work toward achieving uniform compliance with all Federal, State, and local environmental regulations at all existing solid waste land disposal and transformation facilities.
- The Task Force will assist local jurisdictions and the private sector by providing technical assistance in land use planning, when appropriate, and by providing the criteria presented in this document for the siting of transformation and land disposal facilities.

2.4.5 Goal

To reduce the volume (tonnage) of solid waste requiring disposal/ transformation by continuing to implement and expand source reduction, recycling, composting, and public education programs.

Policies:

- The cities in Los Angeles County and the County will continue to implement and maintain commercial and residential recycling, composting, public outreach, and other equivalent programs in their jurisdictions
- The County will implement, maintain, and where appropriate, expand the Countywide Yard Waste Management Program in coordination with the cities in Los Angeles County.
- The County, in conjunction with the CSD, and all participating cities, will maintain the Countywide Household Hazardous Waste Collection and Public Education Program.
- The County in coordination with the cities of Los Angeles County and the private sector will continue with implementation of the Countywide Public Education Program addressing all aspects of an integrated solid waste management system.

2.4.6 Goal

To conserve Class III landfill capacity through diversion of inert waste, disposal of inert waste at unclassified landfills, increased waste disposal compaction rates, and use of green waste and other appropriate materials for landfill daily cover.

Policies:

- The cities in Los Angeles County, and the County, as a part of the building/construction permit process will encourage and/or require, when appropriate, diversion of inert waste from being disposed at Class III landfills to the maximum extent environmentally and economically feasible.
- The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the Task Force, and Local Enforcement Agencies, as part of their permit/Finding of Conformance process will require, when appropriate, Class III land disposal facility operators to implement measures to minimize disposal of inert waste at their facility.
- The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the Task Force, and Local Enforcement Agencies, as part of their permit/Finding of Conformance process, will require, when appropriate, Class III landfill operators to maximize the density of disposed materials.

- The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force, and Local Enforcement Agencies, as part of their permit/Finding of Conformance process, will require, when appropriate, Class III landfill operators to use the balefilling process if it results in landfill space savings and when economically feasible.
- The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force, as part of their permit/Finding of Conformance process, will encourage Class III landfill operators to use green waste or other alternative daily cover materials, including but not limited to tarps and foams, for use as landfill daily cover subject to approval of the appropriate Local Enforcement Agency and the State.

2.4.7 Goal

To promote and encourage waste diversion activities at disposal facilities.

Policies:

- The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the Task Force, and Local Enforcement Agencies, as part of their permit/Finding of Conformance process, will encourage all disposal facility operators within their jurisdictions to institute waste salvage/diversion operations in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations. The waste salvage/diversion operations shall recover those waste materials which can be feasibly and economically reused, recycled or composted.
- The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the Task Force, and Local Enforcement Agencies as part of their permit/Finding of Conformance process will require all disposal facility operators to acquire and provide to the County all data necessary for cities in Los Angeles County and the County to comply with the mandates of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939), as amended.

2.4.8 Goal

To promote adequate markets for recycled materials and compost products.

Policies:

- The cities in Los Angeles County and the County will coordinate efforts and work with the State in establishing new and/or expansion of the existing Recycling Market Development Zones, in order to provide economic and other incentives which will encourage the development of markets for the diverted materials and/or the siting of solid waste management facilities within Los Angeles County.

- The cities in Los Angeles County and the County will encourage, where appropriate, businesses using alternative disposal/diversion technology to participate in the Recycling Market Development Zone Program or other programs that may become available.

2.5 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Pursuant to Sections 18755.1 and 18756.7, Title 14 of the CCR, the implementation schedule for tasks identified in the CSE is provided in Table 2-1, Implementation Responsibility and Schedule. The schedules indicated in Table 2-1 are broad estimates and are subject to a variety of factors.

The following section presents an outline of the implementation schedule for the tasks associated with the CSE. For ease of reference, the implementation schedule of the goals and policies for the CSE are listed in the same order in which they appear in Section 2.4 of this Chapter.

The left column of Table 2-1 lists the tasks to be implemented. Moving to the right, the next column indicates the role of each of the major entities responsible for activities listed: Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (TF); County Government (County); Incorporated city or cities in the County (Cities); County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSD); and Private Industry (PI).

In the implementation process, each entity will act in one of the following three capacities:

1. Lead entity (L) - The entity or entities with primary responsibility for successful implementation of the activity.
2. Support entity (S) - The entity or entities providing resources to assist the lead entity or entities implementing an activity.
3. Advisory entity (A) - The entity or entities serving in an advisory or consultative capacity.

The next three columns indicate the time periods in which CSE activities are to be implemented. The first column represents the period 1995-2000; the second column represents the period 2001-2005; and the third column represents the period 2006-2010. An "X" in a particular time period column indicates that work will be conducted for the indicated activity during that five-year time period. It should be noted that implementation of some activities must be maintained on a continuous basis throughout the 15-year planning period.

