

## **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

### **Abandoned Site**

Defined in California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 27, Section 20164 as “a site where there is no responsible party.”

### **Action Plan**

Refers to the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Action Plan, adopted by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors on April 5, 1988, the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County in May 1988, and the City of Los Angeles Board of Public Works. It provided policies and strategies for the integrated management of solid waste in the County, prior to approval of the Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan.

### **Active**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “the period when waste is being accepted for disposal at a disposal site.”

### **Active Face**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “the working surface of a landfill upon which solid wastes are deposited during landfill operation, prior to the placement of cover material.”

### **Adjustment Method**

Refers to a formula for annually estimating jurisdiction solid waste tons generated. Chapter 1292, Statutes of 1992 (Sher, AB 2494) required the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) to develop a standard methodology so that jurisdictions would have a cost-effective way to estimate how much waste they generate. (See Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 41780.1.) CCR, Title 14, Chapter 9, Article 9.1, requires that population, employment, taxable sales, and Consumer Price Index be used in the adjustment method formula.

### **Aerobic Decomposition**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 17852 as "the biological decomposition of organic substances in the presence of oxygen."

### **Air Pollutant**

Refers to material in the ambient air that produces air pollution. Common air pollutants are ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>),

and carbon monoxide (CO). Air pollutant is defined in California Health and Safety Code (HSC), Section 39013 as "any discharge, release, or other propagation into the atmosphere and includes, but is not limited to, smoke, charred paper, dust, soot, grime, carbon, fumes, gases, odors, particulate matter, acids, or any combination thereof." Air pollutant is synonymous with air contaminant.

### **Air Pollution Control District (APCD)**

Refers to a county agency with authority to regulate stationary, indirect, and area sources of air pollution (e.g., power plants, highway construction, and housing developments) within a given county, and governed by a district air pollution control board composed of the elected county supervisors and city representatives (some APCD boards also comprise public representatives as board members).

### **Air Quality Management District (AQMD)**

Refers to a group or portions of counties, or an individual county specified in law with authority to regulate stationary, indirect, and area sources of air pollution within the region and governed by a regional air pollution control board comprised mostly of elected officials from within the region.

### **Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)**

Refers to a plan prepared by an Air Pollution Control District (APCD)/Air Quality Management District (AQMD), for a county or region designated as a nonattainment area, for the purpose of bringing the area into compliance with the requirements of the national and/or California Ambient Air Quality Standards. AQMPs are incorporated into the State Implementation Plan (SIP).

### **Air Resources Board (ARB)**

Refers to the State's lead air quality agency, consisting of a nine-member Governor-appointed board. It is responsible for attainment and maintenance of the State and federal air quality standards, and is fully responsible for motor vehicle pollution control. It oversees county and regional air pollution management programs.

### **Air Space**

Refers to the vertical and horizontal space extending from surface level upward in elevation over a particular area of land.

### **Airspace Utilization Factor (AUF)**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 18801 as "the effective density of waste material in the landfill. The AUF is recorded as the total weight of waste material passing over the landfill scales that is placed in a known volume of landfill airspace in a given period of

time. The waste portion of the AUF should include only waste material for which payment of fees to [CalRecycle] is reported."

### **Alternative Fuels**

Refer to fuels such as methanol, ethanol, hydrogen, natural gas, and liquid propane gas that are cleaner burning and help to meet the Air Resources Board's (ARB) mobile and stationary emission standards.

### **Alternative Daily Cover**

Refers to a suitable material other than soil (approved by the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) and concurred with by CalRecycle) that is spread and compacted on the entire surface of the active face of the solid waste landfill at least at the end of each operating day in order to control odor, vectors, fire, water infiltration, erosion, and to prevent unsightliness. (See CCR, Title 27 Section 20690) Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 20164 as the "cover material other than at least six inches of earthen material, placed on the surface of the active face at the end of each operating day to control vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, and scavenging."

### **Alternative Technology**

Refers to a technology capable of processing residual municipal solid waste (MSW), such as conversion/recovery technology, transformation, or other emerging technologies, in lieu of land disposal.

### **Ambient Air**

Refers to the air occurring at a particular time and place outside of structures. Often used interchangeably with "outdoor" air.

### **Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS)**

Refer to the health and welfare based standards for clean outdoor air that identify the maximum acceptable average concentrations of air pollutants during a specified period of time.

### **Anaerobic Decomposition**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 17852 as the biological decomposition process occurring in the absence of oxygen.

### **Applicant**

Refers to a person or entity who proposes to carry out a project that needs a lease, permit, license, certification, or other entitlement for use or financial assistance from one

or more public agencies when that person or entity applies for government approval or assistance.

### **Approval**

Refers to the decision of a public agency that commits the agency to a definite course of action in regard to a project intended to be carried out by any applicant. The exact date of approval of any project is a matter determined by each public agency according to its rules, regulations, and ordinances. Legislative action in regard to a project often constitutes approval.

### **Asbestos**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 18720 as "fibrous forms of various hydrated minerals, including chrysotile (fibrous serpentine), crocidolite (fibrous riebeckite), amosite (fibrous cummingtonite-grunerite), fibrous tremolite, fibrous actinolite, and fibrous anthophyllite."

### **Ash**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 17225.5 as "the residue from the combustion of any solid or liquid materials."

### **Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939)**

Refers to the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939). AB 939 repealed the California Solid Waste Management Resource Recovery Act of 1972 and the California Solid Waste Control Act of 1976 in their entirety and comprehensively reorganized the State solid waste management planning process. AB 939 creates a four-part structure. First, it creates the California Integrated Waste Management Board, a six-member board, replacing the nine-member board. Second, it replaces the old scheme of with a new, integrated waste management planning process, including recycling goals for cities and counties. Third, it strengthens the certification and performance standards for local enforcement agencies. Fourth, it reorganizes and consolidates several existing laws, with minor modifications, into the PRC. The recited purposes of AP 939 are to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the State; conserve natural resources; and protect air and water quality. AB 939 is also intended to improve the regulation of existing solid waste landfills, ensure that new solid waste landfills are environmentally sound, improve permitting procedures for solid waste management facilities, and specify the responsibilities of local governments to develop and implement integrated waste management programs.

### **Attainment Area**

Refers to a geographic area which is in compliance with the National and/or California Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS or CAAQS).

### **Attainment Plan**

Refers to a plan that details the emission-reducing control measures and their implementation schedule necessary to attain air quality standards. In particular, the federal Clean Air Act requires attainment plans for non-attainment areas; these plans must meet several requirements, including requirements related to enforceability and adoption deadlines.

### **Authority to Construct**

Refers to a permit required by the local air quality regulatory agency (SCAQMD) prior to the constructions of a major emission source.

### **Available Out-of-County Disposal Capacity**

Refers to the amount of solid waste generated in Los Angeles County that can be accepted by the out-of-County Class III landfills in California potentially available for out-of-County disposal of solid waste from Los Angeles County.

### **Average**

Refers to a term of measurement where the sum of the measurements (included over a specified period) divided by the number of measurements.

### **Average Daily Traffic**

Refers to the number of vehicles passing a given point on a road going in one direction during a 24-hour period.

### **Balefill**

Refers to a landfill that uses compacted bales of solid waste to form discrete lifts as the landfill is filled.

### **Baling**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 17225.6 as “the process of compressing and binding solid wastes.”

### **Ban**

Refers to a term used to describe an act, normally by legislation or regulation, which forbids certain materials from being received and processed by a solid waste management facility.

### **Base-Year Generation**

Refers to the amount of waste generated by a jurisdiction during the calendar year used for a jurisdiction's solid waste generation study. The waste generated by a jurisdiction includes all solid waste disposed or diverted. Base-year generation is the base for CalRecycle's projections and estimates of a jurisdiction's future waste generation and diversion rates for the subsequent years.

### **Baseline**

Refers to a set of existing conditions against which change is to be described and measured.

### **Basin Plan**

Refers to the SWRCB's master policy document that contains descriptions of the legal, technical, and programmatic bases of water quality regulation in the Region. The plan must include: a statement of beneficial water uses that the Water Board will protect; the water quality objectives needed to protect the designated beneficial water uses; and the strategies and time schedules for achieving the water quality objectives

### **Beneficial Use Materials**

Refers to: (1) solid waste that has been source-separated or otherwise processed and put to a beneficial use at a facility, or separated or otherwise diverted from the waste stream and exported from the facility, for purposes of recycling or reuse, and shall include, but not be limited to, green waste, wood waste, asphalt, concrete, or dirt; (2) clean dirt imported to cover and prepare interim and final fill slopes for planting and for berms; or (3) all Alternative Daily Cover materials types.

### **Best Available Control Technology (BACT)**

Refers to a pollution control standard mandated by the CAA; and to the most up-to-date methods, systems, techniques, and production processes available to achieve the greatest feasible emission reductions for given regulated air pollutants and processes. BACT is a requirement of NSR (New Source Review) and PSD (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) permit actions. From a federal perspective, BACT as used for PSD purposes means an emission limitation based on the maximum degree of emissions reductions allowable, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs. (CAA Section 169(3).) From a state law perspective, BACT means an emission limitation that will achieve the lowest achievable emission rates. The lowest achievable emission rates mean the most stringent of either: (1) the most stringent emission limits contained in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the class or category of source (unless it is demonstrated that one limitation is not achievable); or (2) the most stringent emission limit achieved in practice by that class in category of source. BACT is more stringent under state law than it is under federal law.

BACT under state law is equivalent to federal Lower Achievable Emission Rate (LAER), which applies to NSR permit actions.

### **Best Management Practice(s)**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “a practice, or combination of practices, that is the most effective and feasible means of controlling pollution generated by nonpoint sources for the attainment of water quality objectives.”

### **Biomass**

Defined in HSC, Section 25143.5 (g)(2) 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 either high-level or low-level radioactive waste.”

### **Biomass Combustion**

Refers to "Biomass Conversion."

### **Biomass Combustion Process**

Defined in HSC Section 25143.5(g)(1) as "a combustion process that has a primary energy source of biomass or biomass waste, and of which 75 percent of the total energy input is from those sources during any calendar year, and of which 25 percent or less of the other energy sources do not include sewage sludge, industrial sludge, medical waste, hazardous waste, radioactive waste, or [MSW]."

### **Biomass Conversion**

Defined in California Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 40106 as “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 garden clippings; (3) leaves, silvicultural residue, and tree and brush pruning; (4) wood, wood chips, and wood waste; (5) non-recyclable pulp or non-recyclable paper materials.”

### **Biomass Processing**

Refers to 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) lawn, yard and grass clippings; (3) bark, leaves, silvicultural residue, and tree and brush pruning; (4) wood, wood chips, and wood waste; and/or (5) residual pulp or paper materials. Biomass processing does not include the controlled combustion of recyclable



pulp or recyclable paper materials, or materials which contain sewage sludge, industrial sludge, medical waste, hazardous waste, or either high-level or low-level radioactive waste.

### **British Thermal Unit (BTU)**

Refers to the acronym for British thermal unit (BTU), which is a measurement of energy and the amount of energy that can be obtained as heat by combusting approximately 1/1000 cubic foot of natural gas.

### **Bulky Waste (Bulky Items)**

Refers to large items of solid waste, other than white goods, which because of their bulk/size require special collection and management. Examples include tree stumps, furniture, large auto parts, hot water heaters, furnaces, and perhaps remodeling materials from residential sources.

### **California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS)**

Refer to the standards set by the State of California for the maximum levels of air pollutants which can exist in the outdoor air without unacceptable effects on human health or the public welfare. These are more stringent than NAAQS.

### **California Clean Air Act (CCAA)**

Refers to a California law passed in 1988 which provides the basis for air quality planning and regulation independent of federal regulations. A major element of the CCAA is the requirement that local APCDs/AQMDs in violation of state ambient air quality standards must prepare attainment plans which identify air quality problems, causes, trends, and actions to be taken to attain and maintain California's air quality standards by the earliest practicable date.

### **CalRecycle**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as "the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (formerly the California Integrated Waste Management Board [CIWMB]), which is the lead agency for implementing the State municipal solid waste permit program that is deemed to be adequate by United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) under regulations published pursuant to sections 2002 and 4005 of [Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act] (RCRA)." On January 1, 2010, Senate Bill No. 63 created CalRecycle by transferring the duties and responsibilities of CIWMB and Division of Recycling to CalRecycle and combining California's recycling and waste diversion efforts within CalRecycle. CalRecycle is the department within the California Natural Resources Agency that administers programs formerly managed by CIWMB and Division of Recycling.



### **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)**

Refers to California's broadest environmental law enacted by the State legislature in 1970 and amended thereafter. CEQA sets forth a process for public agencies to make informed decisions on discretionary project approval. The process aids decision makers in determining whether any environmental impacts are associated with a proposed project. CEQA requires environmental impacts associated with a proposed project to be identified, disclosed, and avoided or mitigated to the maximum extent feasible. CEQA's six key objectives are to: (1) disclose to decision-makers and the public the significant environmental effects of proposed activities, (2) identify ways to avoid or reduce environmental damage, (3) prevent environmental damage by recommending implementation of feasible alternatives or mitigation measures, (4) disclose to the public reasons for agency approvals of projects with significant environmental effects, (5) foster interagency coordination, and (6) invite public comments throughout the process.

### **California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB)**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as "the California Integrated Waste Management Board [CIWMB], which, as of January 1, 2010, ceased to exist as an agency and became part of (subjoined into) [CalRecycle]. CalRecycle is the lead agency for implementing the State municipal solid waste permit program that is deemed to be adequate by USEPA under regulations published pursuant to sections 2002 and 4005 of RCRA."

See "CalRecycle."

### **Capital Costs**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 18720 as "those direct costs incurred in order to acquire real property assets such as land, building and building additions; site improvements; machinery; and equipment."

### **Carbon Monoxide (CO)**

Refers to a colorless, odorless gas resulting from the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels. Motor vehicles contribute over 80% of the CO emitted in urban areas. CO interferes with the blood's ability to carry oxygen to the body's tissues and results in numerous adverse health effects. CO is a criteria air pollutant.

### **Cell**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as "that portion of compacted solid wastes in a landfill that is enclosed by natural soil or cover material during a designated period."

## **City**

Refers to an incorporated area in Los Angeles County.

## **Class III Landfill**

Refers to a land disposal site. Class III landfills are only permitted to accept nonhazardous solid waste materials where site characteristics and containment structures isolate the solid waste from the waters of the State. The land disposal site must meet the requirements of RCRA, Subtitle D; CCR, Title 14, Sections 17000 et seq.; and other regional and local rules and regulations.

## **Class III Landfill Disposal Demand**

Refers to the difference between the total disposal need (excluding inert waste landfills) and the available disposal capacity of the transformation facilities and alternative technology facilities.

## **Clean Air Act (CAA)**

Refers to a federal law passed in 1970 and amended in 1977 and 1990, which forms the basis for the national air pollution control effort. Basic elements of the act include national ambient air quality standards for major air pollutants, air toxics standards, acid rain control measures, and enforcement provisions.

## **Closed, Abandoned, and Inactive (CAI) Units**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “waste management units that were closed, abandoned, or inactive prior to November 27, 1984.”

## **Closed Site**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “a disposal site that has ceased accepting waste and was closed in accordance with applicable statutes, regulations, and local ordinances in effect at the time.”

## **Closure**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “the process during which a waste management unit (Unit), or portion thereof, that is no longer receiving waste, is undergoing all operations necessary to prepare the Unit (or portion thereof, as appropriate) for post-closure maintenance in accordance with an approved plan for closure, or partial final closure as appropriate.”

### **Collection**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “the act of collecting solid waste at the place of waste generation by an approved collection agent (public or private) and is distinguished from 'removal.'”

### **Combustion**

Refers to a rapid conversion of chemical energy into thermal energy. The reaction is exothermic. Organic matter is oxidized with sufficient air (or oxygen) for reactions to go to completion. The carbon and hydrogen are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water, respectively. (See <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Organics/Glossary/Conversion.htm>.)

### **Commercial Solid Waste**

Refers to solid waste generated by businesses, institutions, general health care wastes from health care facilities and health care providers, and solid waste, from industries that are similar in characteristics to that generated by businesses.

### **Compaction Rate**

Refers to the density in pounds per cubic yard of solid waste (excluding cover materials used) deposited in a landfill after it has been compacted. Throughout the Countywide Siting Element (CSE), the compaction rate listed has been provided by the landfill operator. When a site-specific density is not available, an in-place solid waste density/compaction rate of 1,200 pounds per cubic yard is assumed for Class III landfills, 3,000 pounds per cubic yard for inert waste landfills, and 900 pounds per cubic yard for materials recovery facilities and transfer stations.

### **Composite Liner**

Refers to a liner consisting of two layers of materials (usually clay and a synthetic material), designed to protect groundwaters by acting as a barrier to leachate and gas migration.

### **Compost**

Defined in PRC, Section 40116 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.”

### **Compostable Organic Material**

Means any organic material that when accumulated, aerated, and brought to the optimal moisture level for rapid decomposition of the material, will become active compost as

defined in Title 14, Section 17852 (a)(1).

### **Composting**

Defined in PRC, Section 40116.1 as "the controlled or uncontrolled biological decomposition of organic wastes." Further defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 17225.14 as "a controlled microbial degradation of organic wastes yielding a safe and nuisance free product."

### **Composting Facility**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 18720 as "the permitted solid waste facility at which composting is conducted and which produces a product meeting the above definition of 'compost' in [PRC] section 40116."

### **Construction and Demolition (C & D)**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 17388 as "construction and demolition, as in the term 'C & D waste.'"

### **Construction and Demolition Wastes**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 17388 as "the waste building materials, packaging and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition operations on pavements, houses, commercial buildings and other structures."

### **Construction, Demolition, and Inert (CDI) Debris Processing Facility**

Refers to a site that receives any combination of construction and demolition debris, and Type A inert debris per operating day for the purposes of storage, handling, transfer, or processing. Type A inert debris includes, but is not limited to, concrete (including fiberglass or steel reinforcing bar embedded in the concrete), fully cured asphalt, crushed glass, fiberglass, asphalt or fiberglass roofing shingles, brick, slag, ceramics, plaster, and clay products. The facilities listed in the CSE under the CDI category are only those construction and demolition (C&D) debris recycling facilities in Los Angeles County classified as CDI facilities in the Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) database. For a complete list of the C&D recycling facilities in Los Angeles County, see the Los Angeles County Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling and Reuse Program website: <http://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/CD/index.cfm>.

### **Construction, Demolition, and Inert Waste (CDI)**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 17388 as "any combination of construction and demolition waste and inert debris."

### **Construction, Demolition, and Inert Waste (CDI) Waste Disposal Facility**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 17388 as “a facility at which C&D waste, C&D waste together with inert debris (Type A or B) or inert debris (Type B) only is disposed.”

### **Construction and Demolition Waste and Inert Debris Disposal Regulatory Tiers**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 17388.1 as follows: (a) Full Solid Waste Facility Permit Tier, which refers to CDI Waste Disposal Facilities pursuant to CCR, Title 14, Section 17388.5; (b) Registration Permit Tier, which refers to Inert Debris Type A Disposal Facilities pursuant to CCR, Title 14, Section 17388.4; (c) Enforcement Agency (EA) Notification Tier, which refers to inert debris engineered fill operations pursuant to CCR, Title 14, Section 17388.3; and (d) Excluded Operations tier, which refers to Inert Debris Engineered Fill Activities which conclude within one year and accept landslide debris, sediment accumulated within irrigation or flood control facilities, road building and road repair debris, and facilities considered as clean closed CDI waste disposal facilities pursuant to CCR Title 14, Section 17388.2.

### **Containment**

Defined in CCR, Title 27 Section 20164, as “the use of waste management unit characteristics or installed systems and structures to prevent or restrict the release of waste constituents, including waste constituents mobilized as a component of leachate or of landfill gas.”

### **Conversion/Recovery Technologies**

Refers to a wide array of technologies capable of converting post-recycled or residual solid waste into useful products, green fuels, and renewable energy through non-combustion thermal, chemical, or biological processes. Conversion/recovery technologies may include mechanical processes, but only when combined with a secondary conversion process.

### **County**

Refers to the County of Los Angeles including the Board of Supervisors as the legislative and executive body of county government, and any designated agency responsible for solid waste management. For purposes of CCR, Title 14, Article 6.5, "'county' shall include the Board of Supervisors as the legislative and executive body of county government, and any designated agency responsible for solid waste management."

### **County Solid Waste Management Plan**

Refers to 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. Los Angeles County solid waste planning activities were previously governed by the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Plan (CoSWMP) (March 1984); and Revision A (August 1985) that received approval by (1) the majority of the Cities in Los Angeles County containing a majority of the incorporated population, and (2) the County Board of Supervisors. The CoSWMP was approved by the former California Waste Management Board in March 1986. As required by AB 939, the CoSWMP was superseded by the Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP) after approval by the cities in Los Angeles County, the County Board of Supervisors, and CIWMB in 1999.

### **Countywide**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 18755 (f) as “the incorporated cities within the county and the unincorporated areas of the county.”

### **Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP)**

Refers to 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’ Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRREs), Household Hazardous Waste Elements (HHWEs), Nondisposal Facility Elements (NDFEs), the CSE, and the Summary Plan.

### **Countywide Siting Element (CSE)**

Refers to a planning document required by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), as amended (Section 40000 et seq. of the PRC) which provides a description of the areas to be used for development of adequate transformation or disposal capacity concurrent and consistent with the development and implementation of the county and city source reduction and recycling elements pursuant to Section 41700 of the PRC.

### **Cover Material**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as the "soils/earthen materials or alternative materials used in covering compacted solid wastes in a disposal site. Cover material may serve as daily, intermediate or final cover. 'Alternative Daily Cover' means cover material other than at least six inches of earthen material, placed on the surface of the active face at the end of each operating day to control vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, and scavenging. 'Daily Cover Material' includes that cover material placed on the entire surface of the active face at least at the end of each operating day in order to control vectors, fire, odors, blowing litter and scavenging. 'Final Cover Material' means cover material that represents the permanently exposed final surface of a fill. 'Intermediate Cover Material' means cover material placed on all fill surfaces where

additional cells are not to be constructed for 180 days or more to control vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, scavenging, and drainage. Intermediate cover does not include final cover as defined in this section."

### **Criteria Air Pollutant or Criteria Pollutant**

Refers to one of six common air pollutants determined to be hazardous to human health and regulated under the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The six criteria air pollutants are carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, sulfur dioxide, and particulate matter. They are called "criteria pollutants" because the CCA required USEPA to describe the criteria for setting or revising standards. The term "criteria pollutants" derives from the requirement that USEPA must describe the characteristics and potential health and welfare effects of these pollutants. It is on the basis of these criteria that standards are set or revised.

### **Cumulative Impacts**

Refer to two or more individual impacts on the environment that, when considered together, are considerable or that compound or increase other environmental impacts.

### **Curbside Collection**

Refers to the collection of solid waste, recyclables, or other materials placed in front of the property (curbside) by the generator who then returns the containers to their normal location after they have been emptied. (See 40 CFR 243 et seq.) Curbside collection is generally used in the collection of residential solid wastes and recyclables, or other materials. It is not normally used in commercial, institutional, or industrial solid waste collection.

### **Daily Disposal Capacity Reserve**

Refers to the daily amount of solid waste in excess of available in-County and out-of-County disposal capacity.

### **Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall**

Refers to the daily amount of solid waste in need of disposal in excess of available in-County and out-of-County disposal capacity.

### **Daily Disposal Demand**

Refers to the amount of solid waste generated less the amount diverted by means of reuse, recycling, or composting based on a six-day-per-week operation at permitted solid waste disposal facilities.



### **Daily Permitted Capacity**

Refers to 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 (SWFP), Land/Conditional Use Permit, Waste Discharge Requirements permit, or the Permit to Operate, whichever is less.

### **Day**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as the "calendar day unless otherwise specified."

### **Decision-Making Body**

Refers to any person or group of people within a public agency permitted by law to approve or disapprove the project at issue.

### **Decomposable Waste**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as "waste which, under suitable natural conditions, can be transformed through biological and chemical processes into compounds which do not impair the quality of waters of the state. Nevertheless, incomplete decomposition may result in some water quality degradation (e.g., hardness, taste, odor, etc.)."

### **Decomposition Process**

Refers to the chemical and/or microbiological breakdown or degradation of organic substances in solid waste into constituent parts or elements.

### **Direct Haul**

Refers to the hauling of collected solid waste in the collection vehicle from its point of collection to a solid waste management facility (materials recovery, mulching, composting, waste-to-energy, or landfill facilities).

### **Direct Transfer Facility**

Refers to a transfer facility that receives each operating day an amount of solid waste equal to, or more than, 60 cubic yards or 15 tons (whichever is greater) but less than 150 tons, and the facility meets the standards specified in CCR, Title 14, Section 17402(3).

### **Discretionary Action**

Refers to an action that requires the exercise of judgment or deliberation when a public agency or body decides to approve or disapprove a particular activity.

### **Disposal**

Defined in PRC, Section 40192 as: "(a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c), 'solid waste disposal' 'disposal,' or 'dispose' means the final deposition of solid waste onto land, into the atmosphere, or into the waters of the state. (b) Except as provided in Part 2 (commencing with Section 40900), for the purposes of Part 2 (commencing with Section 40900), 'solid waste disposal,' 'dispose,' or 'disposal' means the management of solid waste through landfill disposal or transformation at a permitted solid waste facility. (c) For the purposes of Chapter 16 (commencing with Section 42800) and 19 (commencing with Section 45000), Part 6 (commencing with Section 45030), and Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 47900) of Part 7, 'solid waste disposal,' 'dispose,' or 'disposal' means the final deposition of solid wastes onto the land. Also defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 18720 (17) as "the management of solid waste through landfilling or transformation at permitted solid waste facility."

### **Disposal Area**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as "that portion of a disposal site which has received or is receiving solid wastes."

### **Disposal Area Acreage**

Refers to the location, tract of land, area, or premises in use, intended to be used, or which has been used, for the disposal of solid wastes, as applicable to land disposal sites.

### **Disposal Capacity**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 18720 (18) 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."

### **Disposal Capacity Need**

See "Disposal Capacity Shortfall."

### **Disposal Capacity Shortfall**

Refers to the daily amount of solid waste in need of disposal in excess of the available in-County and out-of-County disposal capacity.

### **Disposal Facility**

Defined in PRC, Section 40121 as “any facility or location where disposal of solid waste occurs.”

### **Disposal Site**

Defined in PRC, Section 40122 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 landfills, as defined in PRC, Section 40195.1.

### **Disposal Site Owner**

Refers to a person who holds title to a disposal site property.

### **District(s)**

See "Garbage Disposal Districts" (GDDs).

### **Garbage Disposal Districts (GDDs)**

Refer to areas within the unincorporated County of Los Angeles where garbage collection and disposal services are provided to residents and businesses by private waste haulers who contract with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

### **Diversion**

Refers to the act of diverting one or more designated materials from a solid waste stream. Diversion typically occurs at the point of generation. Normally, diversion is used to divert recyclables for separate collection, but it may also be used to prevent certain materials from being managed with the rest of a solid waste stream. Defined in PRC, Section 40124 as "activities which reduce or eliminate the amount of solid waste from solid waste disposal for purposes of [PRC, Division 30], including Article I (commencing Section 41780) of Chapter 6 [of PRC]."

### **Diversion Rate**

Refers to the amount of material being diverted for recycling, compared to the total amount that was previously generated prior to diversion.

### **Dump**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “a disposal site which has waste exposed to the elements, vectors and scavengers.”

### **Dumpster**

Refers to a common term used to describe storage bins (containers) for commercial, institutional, industrial, residential, and multi-residential solid waste.

### **Earthquake**

Refers to a sudden movement of the earth's crust, caused by the release of stress accumulated along geologic faults or by volcanic activity.

### **Earthquake Magnitude**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as "the Richter scale of earthquake magnitude used to express the total energy of an earthquake."

### **Emission Offset (also known as an Emission Trade-off)**

Refers to a rule-making concept whereby approval of a new or modified stationary source of air pollution is conditioned on the reduction of emissions from other existing stationary sources of air pollution. These reductions are required in addition to reductions required by BACT.

### **Emission Standard**

Refers to the maximum amount of a pollutant that is allowed to be discharged from a polluting source such as an automobile or smoke stack.

### **Endothermic**

Refers to a process or reaction that absorbs energy in the form of heat.

### **Energy Recovery**

Refers to a form of resource recovery in which the organic fraction of waste is converted via combustion, pyrolysis, anaerobic digestion, or other process to produce some form of usable energy.

### **Enforcement Agency (EA)**

See "Local Enforcement Agency."

### **Engineered Fill Activity**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 17388 as "fill that has been designed by an engineer to act as a structural element of a constructed work and has been placed under

engineering inspection, usually with density testing. An engineered fill activity shall meet specifications prepared and certified for a specific project by a Civil Engineer, Certified Engineering Geologist, or similar professional licensed by the State of California, and includes requirements for placement, geometry, material, compaction and quality control."

### **Environmental Control System**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as "a system to prevent the release of waste constituents from the containment structures of sites. Environmental control system for the purpose of this definition does not include systems which primary function is to protect water quality."

### **Environmental Justice**

Defined in California Government Code Section 65040.12(e) as "the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies."

### **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

Refers to the United States agency charged with setting policy and guidelines, and carrying out legal mandates for the protection of national interests in environmental resources.

### **Et Seq.**

Refers to an abbreviation for the Latin term "et sequentes," which means "and the following one or ones." The term "et seq." is used in references made to particular pages or sections of cases, articles, regulations, or statutes to indicate that the desired information is continued on the pages or in the sections following a designated page or section.

### **Existing**

Refers to a facility fully permitted, i.e., has Land Use Permit/Conditional Use Permit, Waste Discharge Requirements, SWFP, and Air Quality Permit, if applicable.

### **Existing Footprint**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as "the area of land, at an MSW landfill, that is covered by waste as of the date that landfill became subject to the federal regulations of 40 CFR Part 258, pursuant to section 258.1 of that part, as published in the Federal Register of October 1, 1993 (Volume 58, No. 189, pages 51546 and 51547)."

### **Exothermic**

Refers to a process or reaction that releases energy usually in the form of heat, but also in the form of light (e.g., a spark, flame, or explosion), electricity (e.g., a battery), or sound.

### **Expansion**

Refers to a solid waste facility which has: (1) an increase in the physical dimension of the facility; (2) an increase in the permitted daily disposal rate, throughput, or intake/processing capacity; (3) an extension or renewal of a permit whose expiration date may affect the operation of the facility, whichever is applicable; and/or (4) any permitted activity that results in increase in permitted disposal capacity. For a landfill, 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.

### **Expansion of a Solid Waste Disposal Facility**

See “Expansion.”

### **Expansion**

Refers to a solid waste facility which has: (1) an increase in the physical dimension of the facility; (2) an increase in the permitted daily disposal rate, throughput, or intake/processing capacity; (3) an extension or renewal of a permit whose expiration date may affect the operation of the facility, whichever is applicable; and/or (4) any permitted activity that results in increase in permitted disposal capacity. For a landfill, 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.

### **Export Agreement**

Refers to a negotiated agreement between a jurisdiction or its waste hauler and a solid waste disposal facility owner/operator for a solid waste disposal facility located outside that jurisdiction.

### **Export Need or Out-of-County Disposal Need**

Refers to the difference between the amount of solid waste generated within (and/or imported into) Los Angeles County that needs to be disposed after waste diversion and alternative technology (e.g., conversion/recovery technology) processes have been utilized, and the available disposal capacity of permitted in-County landfills and

transformation facilities.

### **Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)**

Refers to a mandatory form of product stewardship that includes, at a minimum, the requirement that the producer's responsibility for their product extends to the post-consumer management of that product and its packaging. There are two related features of EPR policy: (1) the shifting of management and financial responsibility upstream to the producer and away from municipalities, and (2) to provide incentives to producers to incorporate environmental considerations in the design of their products.

### **Facility**

See "Waste Management Facility."

#### **Waste Management Facility**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as "the entire parcel of property at which waste discharge operations are conducted. Such a facility may include one or more waste management units."

### **Facility Boundary**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as "the boundary surrounding the entire area on which solid waste facility activities occur and are permitted."

### **Fermentation**

Refers to a process by which carbon-containing compounds are broken down in an energy yielding process. Fermentation occurs during times of low oxygen supply; therefore, it is known as a type of anaerobic respiration.

### **Fill**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 17388 as "gravel, rock, soil, sand, uncontaminated concrete, or fully cured asphalt in conjunction with a construction project or grading." Per CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 a fill can consist of "compacted solid waste and cover material."

### **Flow Controls**

Refer to legal provisions that allow state and local governments to designate the places where MSW is taken for processing, treatment, or disposal. Flow controls may take the form of a "wasteshed" restriction, limits on the amount of waste from individual jurisdictions, host fees, and/or outright bans on the importation of solid waste.



## **Flue**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 17225.29 as “any duct or passage for air, gases, or the like, such as a stack or chimney.”

## **Franchise**

Refers, in this context, to an exclusive right granted by a governing political body to a public, or more often, a private service provider, to collect and/or manage solid waste for a local government.

## **Fugitive Dust**

Refers to dust particles which are introduced into the air through certain activities such as soil cultivation, off-road vehicles, or any vehicles operating on open fields or dirt roadways.

## **Garbage**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as "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.)

## **Garbage Disposal Districts (GDDs)**

Refer to areas within the unincorporated County of Los Angeles where garbage collection and disposal services are provided to residents and businesses by private waste haulers who contract with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

## **Gasification**

Defined in PRC, Section 40117 as "a technology that uses a noncombustion thermal process to convert solid waste to a clean burning fuel for the purpose of generating electricity, and that, at minimum, meets all of the following criteria: (a) The technology does not use air or oxygen in the conversion/recovery process, except ambient air to maintain temperature control. (b) The technology produces no discharges of air contaminants or emissions, including greenhouse gases, as defined in subdivision (g) of [HSC, Section 38505]. (c) The technology produces no discharges to surface or groundwaters of the state. (d) The technology produces no hazardous waste. (e) To the maximum extent feasible, the technology removes all recyclable materials and marketable green waste compostable materials from the solid waste stream prior to the conversion/recovery process and the owner or operator of the facility certifies that those materials will be recycled or composted. (f) The facility where the technology is used is in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and ordinances. (g) The facility certifies to the board that any local agency sending solid waste to the facility is in

compliance with this division and has reduced, recycled, or composted solid waste to the maximum extent feasible, and the board makes a finding that the local agency has diverted at least 30 percent of all solid waste through source reduction, recycling, and composting."

### **General Fund**

Refers to local government financial management, those funds raised by jurisdiction-wide taxes, e.g., property and sales taxes.

### **Geosynthetic Membrane**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as "flexible materials in planar form manufactured to meet specific engineering purposes. The term includes, but is not limited to: 'geomembrane,' an essentially impermeable membrane used as a barrier to waste solids and fluids, and synonymous with 'synthetic liner' and 'flexible membrane liner (FML)'; 'geocomposite liner (GCL),' a manufactured material using geotextiles, geogrids, geonets, and/or geomembranes in laminated or composite form; 'geotextile' (including 'geonet'), any permeable textile used with foundation, soil, rock, earth, or any other geotechnical engineering-related material as an integral part of a constructed project, structure, or system."

### **Goals**

Refer to the desired results that planning endeavors are directed toward pursuant to CCR, Title 14, Section 18755.1. The goals of the CSE 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 waste prevention (including source reduction) and product design and producer responsibility, reuse, recycling and composting, conversion/recovery technology, and waste-to-energy.

### **Green Waste**

Refers to organic wastes from lawn, tree, horticultural, and landscaping services including leaves, grass clippings, tree prunings, large cut waste timber and stumps, and other materials which are generated by commercial or nonresidential activities, as well as similar materials generated by homeowners from their lawns and gardens.

### **Ground Water**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164, "for the purpose of the SWRCB-promulgated requirements of this subtitle, [ground water] means water below the land surface that is at or above atmospheric pressure."

## **Hauler**

Refers to a term universally used in North America to describe any organization (publicly or privately owned and operated) that collects solid waste. Most often used, however, to describe a privately owned organization.

## **Hazard**

Refers to the likelihood that a substance will cause an injury or adverse effect under specified conditions.

## **Hazardous Waste**

Defined in PRC, Section 40141 as: "(a) 'Hazardous waste' means a waste, defined as a 'hazardous waste' in accordance with [HSC,] Section 25117, or a 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."

## **Host Fees**

Refer to fees imposed by one jurisdiction on another jurisdiction for the privilege of utilizing their landfills for the disposal of solid waste. The fee is paid by waste haulers on each ton of solid waste disposed.

## **Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)**

Refers to solid waste generated by residential generators that exhibit the characteristics of a hazardous waste as established by United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) hazardous waste regulations. (USEPA 1980.) These wastes are exempt from the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste regulatory requirements, but may be included in state regulations.

## **Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE)**

Refers to 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. On or before July 1, 1992, each city prepared, adapted, and submitted to the County in which the city is located a Household Hazardous Waste Element which identifies a program for the safe collection, recycling, treatment, and

disposal of hazardous wastes, as defined in HSC, Section 25117, which are generated by households in their jurisdiction and which should be separated from the solid waste stream pursuant to PRC, Section 41500.

### **Household Waste**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “any solid waste (including garbage, trash, and sanitary waste in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day use recreation areas).”

### **Hydrocarbon**

Refers to any of a large number of compounds containing various combinations of hydrogen and carbon atoms. Hydrocarbon may be emitted into the air as a result of fossil fuel combustion, fuel volatilization, and solvent use, and is a major contributor to smog.

### **In-Place Solid Waste Density**

See “Compaction Rate.”

### **Compaction Rate**

Refers to the density in pounds per cubic yard of solid waste (excluding cover materials used) deposited in a landfill after it has been compacted. When a site-specific density is not available, an in-place solid waste density/compaction rate of 1,200 pounds per cubic yard is assumed for Class III landfills, 3,000 pounds per cubic yard for inert waste landfills, and 900 pounds per cubic yard for materials recovery facilities and transfer stations.

### **Inactive**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “a temporary status of a waste management unit (Unit), following the initial receipt of waste, in which the Unit is no longer receiving waste.”

### **Inactive Site**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “a site that is temporarily idle for a specific period due to known circumstances and not part of the normal operation pattern contained in the solid waste facility permit.”

### **Incineration**

Refers to 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.

### **Incinerator**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as "any equipment used for the volume reduction or destruction of combustible wastes by burning, from which the exhaust gases pass through a flue."

### **Incinerator Residue**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as "the solid materials remaining after reduction in an incinerator."

### **Industrial Solid Waste**

Refers to solid waste, which is similar in physical, chemical, and biological characteristics to commercial and residential solid waste; is non-hazardous, non-process related; and would normally be generated by offices, warehouses, cafeterias, and shipping activities in industrial operations. Frequently referred to as "light industrial" solid waste.

### **Inert Debris**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 17388 as "solid waste and recyclable materials that are source separated or separated for reuse and do not contain hazardous waste (as defined in CCR, Title 22, section 66261.3 et. seq.) or soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of applicable water quality [standards]. Inert debris may not contain any putrescible wastes. Gravel, rock, soil, sand, and similar materials, whether processed or not, that have never been used in connection with any structure, development, grading, or other similar human purpose, or that are uncontaminated, are not inert debris. Such materials may be commingled with inert debris.

### **Inert Debris (Type A)**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 17388 as debris that "includes, but is not limited to, concrete (including fiberglass or steel reinforcing bar embedded in the concrete), fully cured asphalt, crushed glass, fiberglass, asphalt or fiberglass roofing shingles, brick, slag, ceramics, plaster, clay and clay products. Type A inert debris is waste that does not contain soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of water quality objectives and has not been treated in order to reduce pollutants. [CalRecycle], upon consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board, will determine on a case by case basis whether materials not listed in this subdivision qualify as Type A inert debris. CalRecycle and the State Water Resources Control Board may consider statewide and site-specific factors in making this determination."

### **Inert Debris (Type B)**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 17388 as “solid waste that is specifically determined to be inert by the applicable RWQCB [Regional Water Quality Control Board], such as treated industrial wastes and de-watered bentonite-based drilling mud, but excluding Type A inert debris.”

### **Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operations (IDEFO)**

Refers to a disposal activity exceeding one year in duration in which only the following inert debris may be used: fully cured asphalt, uncontaminated concrete (including steel reinforcing rods embedded in the concrete), crushed glass, brick, ceramics, clay, and clay products, which may be mixed with rock and soil. These materials are spread on land in lifts and compacted under controlled conditions to achieve a uniform and dense mass which is capable of supporting structural loading, as necessary, or supporting other uses such as recreation, agriculture, and open space. (See CCR, Title 14, Section 17388.)

### **Inert Debris Type A Disposal Facility**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 17388 as “a site where only Type A inert debris is disposed to land. Inert debris Type A disposal facilities do not include inert debris engineered fill operations.”

### **Inert Waste**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 18720 (32) as "a non-liquid solid waste including, but not limited to, soil and concrete, that does not contain hazardous waste or soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of applicable water-quality objectives established by a regional water board pursuant to division 7 (commencing with section 13000) of the California Water Code [CWC], and does not contain significant quantities of decomposable solid waste."

### **Inert Waste Landfill**

Refers to landfills that accept inert waste. CCR, Title 14, Section 18720 (32) defines inert waste as "a non-liquid solid waste including, but not limited to, soil and concrete, that does not contain hazardous waste or soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of applicable water-quality objectives established by a regional water quality board pursuant to division 7 (commencing with section 13000) of the [CWC] and does not contain significant quantities of decomposable solid waste."

### **Integrated Solid Waste Management**

Refers to a management system composed of the following actions, steps, methods, processes, and facilities planning, financing, regulation, operation, management, and

one or more of the following actions, services, operations, systems, methods, or facilities: reduction of solid waste generation (source reduction), collection, transfer, materials recycling, composting, conversion/recovery, combustion (incineration or waste-to-energy), and disposal.

### **Integrated Waste Management Task Force**

Refers to the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force.

### **Intermodal**

Refers to the transport of freight by two or more modes of transportation (e.g., rail to truck, ship to rail, etc.).

### **Intermodal Facility**

Refers to a site consisting of tracks, lifting equipment, and a control point for the transfer of solid waste by means that involve rail transport (e.g., rail to truck, ship to rail, etc.), or vice versa.

### **Joint Powers Authority (JPA)**

Defined in CGC, Section 6500 et seq. as “two or more public agencies jointly exercising any power held in common, if authorized by their legislative or other governing bodies.”

### **Joint Technical Document (JTD)**

Refers to a technical document that includes all applicable information required under Article 4 of Subchapter 3 of this chapter (§21710 et seq.), in addition to all information necessary to support the development (or modification, as appropriate) and issuance of any state or local agency permits, other than the conditional use permit, required to operate the Unit (but not limited to the lateral expansion of any Unit) set forth in Section 21585(a), Title 27 of the CCR. The discharger is responsible for identifying all state and local agencies for which the JTD will serve as a joint permitting information document, pursuant to (a). Nevertheless, for a landfill, the list of agencies addressed in the JTD shall include at least the RWQCB, the CalRecycle, the EA, and the AQMD or APCD, pursuant to Section 21585(2), Title 27 of the CCR. After July 18, 1997, for any Unit jointly regulated by the RWQCB and another state agency (or agencies), the report of waste discharge (ROWD) submitted to the RWQCB in support of the development or revision of the WDRs for that Unit shall be in the form of a joint technical document (JTD), pursuant to Section 21585(2), Title 27 of the CCR.

### **Jurisdiction**

Refers to 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.

### **Land Application Unit**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “an area where wastes are applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface (excluding manure spreading operations) for agricultural purposes or for treatment and disposal.”

### **Landfill**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “a waste management unit at which waste is discharged in or on land for disposal. It does not include surface impoundment, waste pile, land treatment unit, injection well, or soil amendments.”

### **Landfill Gas**

Refers to gas generated by the natural aerobic and/or anaerobic decomposition of municipal solid waste in sanitary landfills.

### **Landfill Gas Condensate**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “liquids which are removed from a gas control system at a landfill and which are produced by the condensation of landfill gas being conveyed by that system. The term ceases to apply to such liquid upon its being treated to the extent that it no longer contains any constituent of concern whose concentration exceeds the water quality objectives of ground water in the uppermost aquifer underlying the waste management unit.”

### **Landfill Survey**

Refers to a comprehensive examination of the disposal site under the direction of a registered civil engineer or licensed land surveyor for the purposes of determining the topography of the base, existing and finished ground surfaces, and the volumes bound by those surfaces.

### **Land Use Designation**

Refers to the process of describing and designating the distribution of land uses by type, location, intensity, and extent of use. Designations show land planned for development as residential, commercial, industrial, open space, public facilities, and other categories of public and private land use.

### **Large Volume Construction, Demolition, and Inert (CDI) Debris Processing Facility**

Refers to a site that receives 175 tons or more of any combination of C & D debris and Type A inert debris per operating day for the purposes of storage, handling, transfer, or processing. Type A inert debris includes, but is not limited to, concrete (including fiberglass or steel reinforcing bar embedded in the concrete), fully cured asphalt, crushed glass, fiberglass, asphalt or fiberglass roofing shingles, brick, slag, ceramics, plaster, clay, and clay products. Type A inert debris is waste that does not contain soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of water quality objectives and has not been treated in order to reduce pollutants.

### **Lateral Expansion**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “a horizontal expansion beyond the disposal area boundary.”

### **Lateral Expansion (beyond Existing Footprint)**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as [applying] only to an existing MSW landfill that is subject to the federal regulations under 40 CFR 258, and means any portion of the landfill which—in map view—is contiguous with the landfill's Existing Footprint (as defined in this section) and which receives waste after the landfill's Federal Deadline (as defined in this section).

### **Lateral Expansion (of RWQCB-Permitted Area)**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as "for any new or existing waste management unit (Unit), means any increase—in map view—of the Unit's RWQCB-Permitted Area (as defined in this section)."

### **Leachate**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “any liquid formed by the drainage of liquids from waste or by the percolation or flow of liquid through waste. It includes any constituents extracted from the waste and dissolved or suspended in the fluid. The term ceases to apply to such liquid upon its being mingled with ground water outside the Unit's liner system. The term also ceases to apply to such liquid upon its being treated to the extent that it no longer contains any constituent of concern whose concentration exceeds the water quality objectives of ground water in the uppermost aquifer underlying the waste management unit.”

### **Limited Volume Transfer Operation**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 17402 (a)(9) "an operation that receives less than 60 cubic yards, or 15 tons of solid waste per operating day for the purpose of storing the

waste prior to transferring the waste to another solid waste operation or facility and which does not conduct processing activities, but may conduct limited salvaging activities and volume reduction by the operator. (A) In determining the tonnage of solid waste received by the operation, the following materials shall not be included: materials received by a recycling center located within the operation, and by beverage container recycling programs in accordance with [PRC] sections 14511.7, 14518, or 14520, if the recycling activities are separated from the solid waste handling activities by a defined physical barrier or where the activities are otherwise separated in a manner approved by the EA. (B) If the operation does not weigh the solid waste received, then the tonnage shall be determined by using a volumetric conversion factor where one cubic yard is equal to 500 pounds. The EA shall approve an alternate conversion factor if the operator demonstrates that it is more accurate than the required conversion factor."

### **Liner**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as "a continuous layer of natural or artificial material, or a continuous membrane of flexible artificial material, or a continuous composite layer consisting of a membrane of flexible artificial material directly overlying a layer of engineered natural material, which is installed beneath or on the sides of a waste management unit (Unit), and which acts as a barrier to both vertical or lateral fluid movement."

### **Liner System**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as "the entire sequence of individual liners, composite liners, and leachate collection system(s) which prevent or minimize releases from the waste management unit."

### **Local Air District**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as "the local Air Quality Management District (AQMD) or the local Air Pollution Control District (APCD)."

### **Local Enforcement Agency (LEA)**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 18011(16) as "an enforcement agency with [CalRecycle] certification(s) totally separate from the operating unit(s) of the local governing body. An LEA is a comprehensive solid waste enforcement agency which performs permitting, inspection, and enforcement duties for solid waste handling, and permitted, closed, abandoned, exempt, illegal, and inactive facilities. An LEA is solely responsible for carrying out solid waste enforcement in its jurisdiction as defined in [CCR, Title 14, Division 7; CCR, Title 27, Division 2, Subdivision 1 ([Section] 20005 et seq.); and PRC, Division 30]. Upon certification(s) the LEA shall have full power to execute the Act and the regulations adopted hereto."

### **Local Governing Body**

Defined in PRC, Section 40150 as “the legislative body of the city, county, or special district which has authority to provide solid waste handling services”; and per CCR, Title 27, Section 20164, “any other special political subdivision, but it is not the State.”

### **Low Emission Vehicle (LEV)**

Refers to a vehicle which is certified to meet the ARB 1994 emission standards for low emission vehicles.

### **Major Class III Landfill**

Refers to a Class III landfill which is permitted to receive 250,000 tons or more of solid waste per year.

### **Major Landfill**

Refers to 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)**

Refers to a 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, composting, or use as feedstock for alternative technology facilities.

### **Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity**

Refers to the daily quantity of solid 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 ((SWFP) full or registration tier permit only), Land Use/Conditional Use Permit (LUP/CUP), Waste Discharge Requirements, and Permit to Operate, whichever is more restrictive.

### **Mega Fills**

Refer to a term used to describe large (more than 2,000 tons per day (tpd)) regional landfills established normally by private owners to provide landfill capacity from very large geographical areas. The vast majority of the solid waste received is transported by transfer systems.

### **Mega Landfills**

Refer to a landfill having a planned waste footprint of over 1,500 acres, well over 6,000

tpd capacity, and a useful life estimated at 50 to 100 years.

### **Ministerial Action**

Refers to an action where a public agency or body merely has to determine whether there has been conformity with applicable statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

### **Minor Change**

Refers to a change that is: (a) subject to the authority of the EA acting pursuant to the Integrated Waste Management Act or regulations promulgated under such Act; and (b) consistent with State minimum standards pursuant to Chapter 3 of Division 7 or applicable minimum standards in Title 14 (commencing with section 17200), and including financial assurance and operating liability criteria pursuant to Chapter 6 of this subdivision if applicable; and (c) consistent with the terms and conditions in the current SWFP; and (d) not in conflict with the design and operation of the facility as provided in the current RFI pursuant to CCR, Title 14, Sections 17346.5, 17863, 17863.4, 18223.5, or 18227.

### **Minor Class III Landfill**

Refers to a Class III landfill which is permitted to receive less than 250,000 tons of solid waste per year.

### **Minor Landfill**

Refers to 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).

### **Mobile Sources**

Refer to the sources of air pollution such as automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, off-road vehicles, boats, and airplanes.

### **Modified Solid Waste Facility Permit**

Defined in CCR Title 27, Section 21665 (d) as a permit that is determined based on a proposed change. The permit qualifies as a modified solid waste facilities permit if the proposed change does not meet all the criteria specified under CCR Title 27, Section 21665(c), and meets either of the following criteria: (1) the EA determines that the proposed change is a nonmaterial change as specified in §21563(d)(5), or (2) the EA determines that the proposed change is such that the solid waste facilities permit does not need to include further restrictions, prohibitions, mitigations, terms, conditions or other measures to adequately protect public health, public safety, ensure compliance with State minimum standards or to protect the environment.

### **Municipal Solid Waste**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 18720(40) as "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."

### **Municipal Solid Waste Landfill or Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Unit**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as "any landfill that is subject to the federal regulations of 40 CFR 258, including any portion of a disposal site that is subject to those regulations. The term includes any landfill, other than a Class I landfill, that received municipal solid waste at any time and that has received any solid waste since October 9, 1991; therefore, the term does not include any landfill that stopped receiving waste prior to that date."

### **Municipal Solid Waste Resource Recovery**

Refers to the recovery and utilization of resources (energy or materials) from municipal solid waste.

### **National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)**

Refer to the standards set by the USEPA for the maximum levels of air pollutants which can exist in the outdoor air without unacceptable effects on human health or the public welfare.

### **New Source Review (NSR)**

Refers to a program used in development of permits for new or modified industrial facilities which are in a nonattainment area, and which emit nonattainment criteria air pollutants. The two major requirements of NSR are Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and Emission Offset.

### **Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)**

Refers to a general term pertaining to compounds of nitric acid (NO), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), and other oxides of nitrogen. Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) are typically created during combustion processes, and are major contributors to smog formation and acid deposition. NO<sub>2</sub> is a criteria air pollutant, and may contribute to numerous adverse health effects; it absorbs blue light, resulting in a brownish-red cast to the atmosphere and reduced visibility.

### **Non-Attainment Area**

Refers to a geographic area identified by the USEPA and/or California Air Resources Board (ARB) as not meeting either National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) or California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) standards for a given pollutant.

### **Nondisposal Facility**

Defined in PRC, Section 40151 as “any solid waste facility required to obtain a permit pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with 44001) of Chapter 3 of Part 4, except a disposal facility or a transformation facility.”

### **Nondisposal Facility Element**

Defined in PRC, Section 41732 as a planning document to be prepared by each county and city and regional agency which shall “include a description of any new solid waste facilities and the expansion of existing solid waste facilities that will be needed to implement the jurisdiction’s Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE). It may also include the identification of specific locations or general areas for new solid waste facilities that will be needed to implement the jurisdiction’s Source Reduction and Recycling Element.

### **Nonhazardous Solid Waste**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Sections 20164 and 20220(a) as “all putrescible and nonputrescible solid, semi-solid, 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, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semi-solid wastes and other discarded waste (whether of solid or semi-solid consistency); provided that such wastes do not contain wastes which must be managed as hazardous wastes, or wastes which contain soluble pollutants in concentrations which exceed applicable water quality objectives, or could cause degradation of waters of the state (i.e., designated waste).”

### **Non-Permitted Inert Waste Landfill**

Refers to those inert waste landfills that are still undergoing reclassification under the Construction and Demolition Debris Phase II Regulation. These inert waste landfills also do not have a SWFP, and are therefore excluded from the disposal capacity analysis as a result of changes in State law. There are three inert waste landfills in Los Angeles County currently undergoing reclassification, namely, Atkinson Brick Company, Montebello Land and Water Company, and Strathern Landfill.

### **On-Site**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “located within the permitted boundary.”



### **Operating**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “currently active or the period of site activity from the first receipt of waste until the final receipt of waste consistent with the normal pattern of operation in the solid waste facility permit.”

### **Operator**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “the landowner or other person who through a lease, franchise agreement or other arrangement with the landowner becomes legally responsible to the State for including, but not limited to, the following requirements for a solid waste facility or disposal site: (a) obtaining a solid waste facility permit; (b) complying with all applicable federal, state and local requirements; (c) the physical operation of the facility or site; and (d) closing and maintaining the site during the postclosure maintenance period.”

### **Organic**

Refers to material containing carbon and hydrogen. Organic material in [municipal solid waste] includes the biomass components of the waste stream as well as hydrocarbons usually derived from fossil sources (e.g., most plastics, polymers, the majority of waste tire components, and petroleum residues).

### **Organic Chemical or Compound**

Refers a substance produced by animals or plants that contains mainly carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

### **Organic Matter**

Refers to a material that comes from organisms that were once alive, or derived from or produced through the biological activity of a living thing.

### **Oxidation**

Refers to the chemical process of adding oxygen to break down pollutants or organic waste, e.g., destruction of chemicals compounds in sewage by bacterial and chemical means.

### **Ozone**

Refers to a strong smelling, pale blue, reactive toxic chemical gas consisting of three oxygen atoms. It is a product of the photochemical process involving the sun's energy. Ozone exists in the upper atmosphere ozone layer as well as at the earth's surface. At the earth's surface, pollutants emitted from society's activities react in the presence of sunlight to form ozone. Principal pollutants involved in these reactions are nitrogen

oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs); carbon monoxide (CO) also participates in the reactions to help form ozone. All of these compounds (NO<sub>x</sub>, VOCs, and CO) are termed ozone precursors. Ozone at the earth's surface causes numerous adverse health effects and is a criteria air pollutant. Ozone is a major component of smog.

### **Ozone Precursors**

Refer to chemical compounds such as carbon monoxide, methane, nonmethane hydrocarbons, and nitrogen oxides, which in the presence of solar radiation react with other chemical compounds to form ozone, a major component of smog.

### **Partial Final Closure**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “the closure of discrete units of a site consistent with the approved closure and postclosure maintenance plan.”

### **Particulate Matter (PM)**

Refers to solid or liquid particles of soot, dust, smoke, fumes, and aerosols.

### **Particulate Matter Less than 10 Microns (PM<sub>10</sub>)**

Refers to a major air pollutant consisting of tiny solid or liquid particles of soot, dust, smoke, fumes, and aerosols. The size of the particles (10 microns or smaller, about .0004 inches or less) allows them to easily enter the air sacs in the lungs where they may be deposited, resulting in adverse health effects. PM<sub>10</sub> also causes visibility reduction and is a criteria air pollutant.

### **Particulate Matter Less than 2.5 Microns (PM<sub>2.5</sub>)**

Refers to a major air pollutant consisting of tiny solid or liquid particles, generally soot and aerosols. The size of the particles (2.5 microns or smaller, about 0.0001 inches or less) allows them to easily enter the air sacs deep in the lungs where they may cause adverse health effects, as noted in several recent studies. PM<sub>2.5</sub> also causes visibility reduction, but is not considered a criteria air pollutant at this time.

### **Permits**

Refer to the formal authorizations issued by a local government to a profit business venture to provide a service within the legal jurisdiction of that local government. Permits are also called licenses. Permits may be as simple as authorization to do business, to very complex with many conditions governing how the permitted business operates. In most instances, there is a fee for issuing a permit.

## **Permitted Capacity**

See “Permitted Disposal Capacity.”

## **Permitted Disposal Capacity**

Refers to 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 SWFP (full or registration tier permit only), LUP/CUP, Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR), and Permit to Operate issued by the local Air Quality Management/Air Quality Control District, whichever is more restrictive.

## **Permitted Disposal Capacity**

Refers to 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 SWFP (full or registration tier permit only), LUP/CUP, Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR), and Permit to Operate issued by the local Air Quality Management/Air Quality Control District, whichever is more restrictive.

## **Permitted Landfill**

See “Permitted Solid Waste Landfill.”

## **Permitted Solid Waste Disposal Capacity**

Refers to the term “Permitted Disposal Capacity” or “Permitted Capacity” or the “Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity” as defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 18720.

## **Permitted Solid Waste Landfill or Permitted Landfill**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 18720 (50) as "a solid waste landfill for which there exists a current [SWFP] issued by the [LEA] and concurred in by [CalRecycle], or which is permitted under the regulatory scheme of another state."

For the purpose of the CSE and in concert with the requirements of CCR, Title 14, Section 18720, refers to a solid waste landfill facility for which there exists: (1) a current SWFP issued by the LEA and concurred in by CalRecycle, (2) a LUP/CUP issued by the local jurisdiction's land use authority, (3) Waste Discharge Requirements issued by the appropriate California Regional Water Quality Control Board, and if applicable (4) a Permit to Operate issued by local Air Quality Management/Air Pollution Control Districts.

### **Permitted Solid Waste Facility**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 18720(51) as "a solid waste facility for which there exists a [SWFP] issued by the [LEA] and concurred in by [CalRecycle], or which is permitted under the regulatory scheme of another state."

### **Permitted Transformation Facility**

Refers to a transformation facility which is fully permitted, which there exists: (1) a current SWFP issued by the LEA and concurred with by CalRecycle, (2) a LUP/CUP issued by the local jurisdiction's land use authority, (3) a Permit to Operate issued by the local Air Quality Management/Air Pollution Control District, and, if applicable, (4) Waste Discharge Requirements issued by the appropriate California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

### **Planning Period**

Refers to the 15-year planning period defined to begin with the year in which the CSE is prepared or revised. For the purpose of the CSE, "Planning Period" refers to the period beginning in the year 2010 and ending in the year 2025.

### **Policies**

Refer to the strategies which will be implemented to achieve the goals pursuant to CCR, Title 14, Section 18755.1. The policies presented in the CSE are based upon environmentally sound, and technically and economically feasible concepts.

### **Pollution**

Defined in PRC, Section 40171 as "the condition caused by the presence in or on a body of water, soil, or air of any solid waste or substance derived therefrom 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."

### **Point of Collection**

Refers to a geographical point on a generator's property where storage containers are placed for collection service.

### **Postclosure Maintenance**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as "all activities undertaken at a closed waste management unit to maintain the integrity of containment features and to monitor compliance with applicable performance standards."

### **Postclosure Maintenance Period**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “the period after closure of a waste management unit (Unit) during which the waste in the Unit could have an adverse effect on the quality of the waters of the state.”

### **Postclosure Maintenance Plan**

Refers to a description of the specific inspection, monitoring, and maintenance tasks and the schedule for the operator to implement during the post closure period.

### **Post-Recycled**

Refers to material remaining after recycling that would have otherwise gone to disposal.

### **Potential Site**

Refers to 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.

### **Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)**

Refers to a program used in development of permits for new or modified industrial facilities in an area that is already in attainment. PSD's intent is to prevent an attainment area from becoming a non-attainment area. This program, like NSR, can require BACT and, if an AAQS is projected to be exceeded, Emission Offsets.

### **Processing**

Refers to the reduction, separation, recovery, conversion/recovery, or recycling of solid waste.

### **Processing Station**

See “Transfer Station.”

### **Transfer Station**

Refers to a facility that receives unprocessed waste, temporarily stores it, and ships it off-site to another facility.

### **Product Stewardship**

Refers to the act of minimizing the health, safety, environmental, economic, and social risks throughout all lifecycle stages of a product and its packaging. The producer of the

product has the greatest ability to minimize adverse impacts, but other stakeholders, such as suppliers, retailers, and consumers, also play a role. Stewardship can be either voluntary or required by law.

### **Property Site Acreage**

Refers to the location or site of the real property on which a facility or disposal site, any part thereof, or any support structure exists or is proposed to exist, including any portion of such real property that is not occupied by the facility or any support structure but that is contained within the legal description of the land on which the facility is located as that description is set forth in the most recently recorded deed.

### **Public Information Meeting**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 21563 (d) (4) as “a meeting where the public is invited to hear and comment on the preliminary determination of the action to be taken by the EA on an accepted application package. The meeting is strictly informational and no official decision is made at the meeting regarding the formal determination on the solid waste facilities permit application. EA-conducted Informational Meetings fulfill the requirements set forth in [PRC Section]44004 related to holding a ‘public hearing’, unless the EA substitutes another meeting/hearing that meets the provisions in [Section]21660.4. The definition used herein, does not apply to public hearings, or hearings before hearing panels or hearing officers set forth in [PRC Section] 44300, Chapter 4, Articles 1 and 2, having to do with denial of solid waste facilities permits and related recourses.”

### **Public Utility Regulation and Policy Act (PURPA), 1981**

Refers to a congressional law that, among its statutes, directs public and private utilities to purchase power from waste-to-energy facilities.

### **Public Works**

Refers to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

### **Putrescible Solid Waste**

See "Putrescible Waste."

### **Putrescible Waste**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 17381 as "solid wastes that are capable of being decomposed by micro-organisms with sufficient rapidity as to cause nuisances because of odors, vectors, gases or other offensive conditions, and include materials such as, but not limited to, food wastes, offal and dead animals. The EA shall determine on a case-by-case basis whether or not a site is handling putrescible wastes."

## **Pyrolysis**

Refers to a chemical decomposition process achieved by heating in the absence or near absence of oxygen.

## **Rail-Haul**

Refers to the rail transportation of solid waste between a solid waste station with rail-loading capability and an out-of-County solid waste landfill, transformation facility, conversion/recovery technology facility, biomass processing facility, etc.

## **Rail Loading Facilities**

Refer to unimodal facilities at which goods are loaded directly onto a railcar for rail transport.

## **Rail Yards**

Refer to locations with a complex series of railroad tracks for storing, switching, sorting, or loading/unloading railroad cars and/or locomotives. Rail yards have many parallel tracks to keep rolling stock stored off the main line as to not obstruct the flow of traffic. Rail yards are normally built with storage capacity for railroad cars while they are not being loaded or unloaded, or are waiting to be assembled into trains.

## **Railroad Yards**

Refer to all rail yards, intermodal, and rail loading facilities.

## **Recycling**

Defined in PRC, Section 40180 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 by [PRC,] Section 40201.”

## **Refuse**

See “Solid Waste.”

## **Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF)**

Refers to 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.



### **Registered Civil Engineer**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “a civil engineer registered by the State of California, pursuant to section 6762 of the Business and Professions Code.”

### **Regional Water Board**

Refers to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

### **Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as having "the same meaning as the latter term as described under Division 7 of the [CWC]." Defined in CWC, Division 7, as "any California regional water quality control board for a region."

### **Remaining Permitted Capacity**

Refers to the most current estimated remaining volumetric capacity (landfills only) as reported to the Financial Assurances Branch annually by owner/operator of the facility, or the most current remaining capacity information from a new or revised permit or closure plan or permit application information (CIWMB form E-77 (Rev. 8-04)).

### **Removal**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “the act of taking solid wastes from the place of waste generation either by an approved collection agent or by a person in control of the premises.”

### **Renewables Portfolio Standard**

Defined in California Public Utilities Code Section 399.12(f) as "the specified percentage of electricity generated by eligible renewable energy resources that a retail seller is required to procure pursuant to this article or the obligation of a local publicly owned electric utility to meet its renewables portfolio standard implemented pursuant to Section 387."

### **Report of Disposal Site Information (RDSI)**

Refers to disposal facilities' operation and design plan that describes the facility and how it will comply with State minimum standards as described in CCR, Title 27, Section 21600.

### **Report of Facility Information (RFI)**

Refers to “an operation and design plan that describes the facility and how it will comply with State Minimum Standards. RFIs are required to be kept current.” (See Local

Enforcement Agency Permit Toolbox at <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/>.)

### **Reserved Site**

Refers to a site/area identified as potentially suitable for development of new and/or expansion of existing Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities, conversion/recovery technology facilities, and biomass processing facilities if: (a) the local jurisdiction has made a specific determination that the proposed land use for solid waste disposal site is consistent with its General Plan, or (b) use of the area as a solid waste disposal site is listed among potential uses for the area in the local jurisdiction's General Plan. Otherwise, the identified sites and/or areas are considered "tentatively reserved" and not consistent with the local jurisdiction's General Plan.

### **Residential Solid Waste**

Refers to material remaining after source reduction, recycling, and processing for beneficial products (reusing).

### **Residual Solid Waste**

Refers to material remaining after source reduction, recycling, and processing for beneficial products (reusing).

### **Route**

Refers to a round of stops to collect solid waste or a path regularly visited by a collection vehicle.

### **Roll-Off Container**

Refers to a container used for the storage, collection, and transport of commercial, institutional, or industrial solid waste. The container is pulled onto the tilt-frame of the collection vehicle with a cable by winch, reeving cylinders, or by hooks and taken to a solid waste management facility for emptying. Normally, an empty roll-off container is delivered to a customer at the time of collection, rolled off, and left for future use. Frequently referred to as a "box."

### **Roll-Off Service**

Refers to a system for storing and collecting solid waste. The container used for storage is transported to the point of collection by a special collection vehicle. The roll-off container is then "rolled off" the collection vehicle and left for filling. When it is ready to be serviced an empty container is delivered to the point of collection, rolled off, and the

full container is loaded onto the collection vehicle and taken to a solid waste or recyclables management facility.

### **Rubbish**

Referred to in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as non-putrescible solid wastes such as ashes, paper cardboard, tin cans, yard clippings, wood, glass, bedding, crockery, plastics, rubber by-products, or litter.

### **Salvaging**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “the controlled removal of waste material for utilization.”

### **Sanitary Landfill**

See “Class III Landfill.”

### **Scavenging**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “the uncontrolled and/or unauthorized removal of solid waste materials, or recyclable material at a solid waste facility.”

### **Seasonal**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 18720 as “those periods of time during the calendar year which are identifiable by distinct cyclical patterns of local climate, demography, trade, or commerce.”

### **Service Area**

Refers to a geographic area provided with solid waste collection service. Service areas are normally divided into districts to provide collection services.

### **Significant Change**

Refers to: (a) any change in a facility’s land use permit/conditional use permit, and/or Waste Discharge Requirements that requires compliance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended; (b) any revision in the facility’s SWFP; or (c) any increase in daily permitted capacity as defined in Chapter 3 of the CSE. Changes in design and operation such as: (1) an increase in maximum amount of permitted tonnage of all waste received, (2) an increase in the facility’s permitted acreage, (3) an increase in the permitted hours of operation, and (4) for landfills, an increase in permitted disposal footprint and/or permitted (final grade) maximum overall height.

## **Site**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 17388 as "the area where the handling of solid waste, and/or recyclable materials occurs at an operation or facility subject to [CCR, Title 14, Article 5.95]."

## **Site Specific**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as "specific to the local site."

## **Siting Element**

See "Countywide Siting Element."

### **Countywide Siting Element (CSE)**

Refers to a planning document required by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), as amended (Section 40000 et seq. of the PRC) which provides a description of the areas to be used for development of adequate transformation or disposal capacity concurrent and consistent with the development and implementation of the county and city source reduction and recycling elements pursuant to Section 41700 of the PRC.

## **Small Volume Construction, Demolition, and Inert (CDI) Debris Processing Operation**

Refers to a site that receives less than 25 tons of any combination of C&D debris and Type A inert debris per operating day for the purposes of storage, handling, transfer, or processing.

## **Small Volume Transfer Station**

Refers to stations which receive less than 100 cubic yards of waste per operating day . The standards for small volume transfer stations do not apply to those locations where less than 15 cubic yards of combined container volume is provided to serve as community or multi-residence receptacles for residential refuse, nor do they apply to storage receptacles for waste from multi-residential buildings or for commercial solid wastes, a container used to store construction or demolition wastes at the place of generation, or containers used to store salvaged materials .

## **Smog**

Refers to a combination of smoke, ozone, hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, and other chemically reactive compounds which under certain conditions of weather and sunlight, may result in a murky brown haze that causes adverse health effects. Motor vehicles

are the primary source of smog in California.

### **Solid Waste**

Defined in PRC, Section 40191 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 [HSC]). (3) Medical waste regulated pursuant to the Medical Waste Management Act (Part 14 (commencing with Section 117600) of Division 104 of the [HSC]). 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**

Refers to the final deposition of solid waste onto land, into the atmosphere, or into the waters of the state, as defined in PRC, Section 40192; or the management of solid waste through landfilling or transformation at a permitted solid waste facility, as defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 18720 (17).

### **Solid Waste Disposal Capacity**

Refers to 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 a jurisdiction over a specified period of time.

### **Solid Waste Disposal Facility**

Refers to Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, transformation facilities, alternative technology (e.g., conversion/recovery technology) facilities, biomass processing facilities, and other alternative and emerging technology facilities, pending clarification of the regulatory status of the alternative technology and biomass processing facilities.

### **Solid Waste Facility**

Defined in PRC, Section 40194 as "a solid waste transfer or processing station, a composting facility, a gasification facility, a transformation facility, or a disposal facility. For purposes of Part 5 (commencing with Section 45000), 'solid waste facility'

additionally includes a solid waste operation that may be carried out pursuant to an [EA]."

### **Solid Waste Facility Owner**

Refers to a person who holds title to solid waste facility site property.

### **Solid Waste Facility Permit**

Refers to a "full permit" required pursuant to PRC, Sections 44001 and 44002, state that "no person shall operate a solid waste facility without a solid waste facilities permit", or "any person who proposes to become an operator of a solid waste facility shall file with the enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the facility, or the board if there is no designated and certified enforcement agency, an application for a solid waste facilities permit".

### **Solid Waste Landfill**

Defined in PRC, Section 40195.1 as "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, 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 landfills and inert waste landfills.

### **Solid Waste Landfill Facility**

Refers to a disposal site which employs an engineered method for disposing of solid waste on land in a manner that minimizes environmental hazards as mandated by Federal, State, and local laws and regulations. Solid waste landfill facilities include only Class III landfills and inert waste landfills.

### **Solid Waste Management**

Defined in Section 20164, Title 27 of CCR as "a planned program for effectively controlling the generation, storage, collection, transportation, processing and reuse, conversion/recovery or disposal of solid wastes in a safe, sanitary, aesthetically acceptable, environmentally sound and economical manner. It includes all administrative, financial, environmental, legal and planning functions as well as the operational aspects of solid waste handling, disposal and resource recovery systems necessary to achieve established objectives."

### **Solid Waste Management Facility**

Refers to transfer stations, composting and mulching facilities, materials recovery facilities, transformation and conversion/recovery facilities, combustion facilities, and landfills that receive solid waste and/or recyclables for management.

### **Solid Waste Management Infrastructure**

Refers to the basic framework of a system to manage solid waste, including institutional, financial, regulatory, operational, and organizational processes.

### **Solid Waste Station**

Refers to transfer and processing stations, materials recovery facilities, and/or transfer stations as permitted by the applicable LEA and/or CalRecycle.

### **Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE)**

Refers to 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 every county and city in the State to identify how each jurisdiction met the mandatory waste diversion goals of 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by 2000.

### **State**

Refers to the State of California.

### **State Implementation Plan (SIP)**

Refers to a document prepared by each state describing existing air quality conditions and measures which will be taken to attain and maintain national ambient air quality standards.

### **State Minimum Standards**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as “the following sections of this Subdivision for the purposes of implementing [PRC] Section 44104: 20510 to 20701, 20710 to 20937, 21100 to 21200, 21430 and 21600.”

### **State Water Board**

Refers to the State Water Resources Control Board.

### **Stationary Sources**

Refer to the non-mobile sources, such as power plants, refineries, and manufacturing facilities, which emit air pollutants.

### **Status Quo**

Refers to the Latin term that translates as "state in which," meaning the existing state of



affairs or the existing state or condition.

### **Storage Container**

Refers to a container used to store solid waste. Storage containers are used in residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial applications. In each case, the containers are designed for their particular use. Frequently, generators use other non-specially designed containers to store solid waste.

### **Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)**

Refers to a strong smelling, colorless gas that is formed by the combustion of fossil fuels. Power plants, which may use coal or oil high in sulfur content, can be major sources of SO<sub>2</sub>. SO<sub>2</sub> and other sulfur oxides contribute to the problem of acid deposition. SO<sub>2</sub> is a criteria air pollutant.

### **Summary Plan**

Refers to 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 AB 939 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.

### **Sunshine Canyon Landfill City Landfill**

Refers to the previous (prior to January 1, 2009) activities of the Landfill and ancillary facilities and activities within the jurisdiction of the City, as approved by the City through the City Ordinance, and limited to the area depicted "Initial Development Area" on Exhibit "E-4C" of said City Ordinance, and as generally referred to in said Ordinance as Phase I. (See Conditional Use Permit No. 00-194-(5) for the Sunshine Canyon Landfill.)

### **Sunshine Canyon Landfill City/County Landfill**

Refers to the previous (prior to January 1, 2009) activities of the combined City/County landfill conducted in either or both the City and County jurisdictions, the ultimate development of which is depicted on Exhibit "A-2" of Conditional Use Permit No. 00-194-(5) and on Exhibit "E-4B" of the City Ordinance (the portion of said Exhibit covering the City jurisdiction only), and which is generally referred to in the City Ordinance as Phase II and Phase III. The City/County Project includes the combined City/County landfill, its Ancillary Facilities and activities within the County's jurisdiction as approved by this grant, and the combined City/County landfill, ancillary facilities and activities within the City's jurisdiction as approved by the City Ordinance, including, but

not limited to, waste diversion facilities, offices and other employee facilities, a leachate treatment facility, material storage areas, and Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance activities. (See Conditional Use Permit No. 00-194-(5) for Sunshine Canyon Landfill.)

### **Sunshine Canyon Landfill County Landfill**

Refers to the previous (prior to January 1, 2009) activities of the Landfill within the area depicted on Exhibit "A-1," and other activities as approved by Conditional Use Permit No. 00-194-(5), which are conducted entirely within the County's jurisdiction. The County Project includes the Landfill and its Ancillary Facilities and activities as described in Condition 2, including, but not limited to, waste diversion facilities, offices and other employee facilities, a leachate treatment facility, Environmental Protection and Control Systems, material storage areas, and Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance activities. The County Project includes activities conducted within the County's jurisdiction prior to the commencement of the City-approved Phase II, as well as activities conducted within the County's jurisdiction in the event that the City's approval of Phase II or Phase III expires or terminates. County Project does not include activities conducted within the County's jurisdiction as part of the City/County Project. (See Conditional Use Permit No. 00-194-(5) for Sunshine Canyon Landfill.)

### **Task Force**

Refers to the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force.

### **Tentatively Reserved Site**

Refers to 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**

Refers to the rate charged for each ton of solid waste disposed at landfills.

### **Transfer Station**

Refers to a facility that receives unprocessed waste, temporarily stores it, and ships it off-site to another facility.

### **Transformation**

Defined in PRC, Section 40201 as "incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion/recovery other than composting. 'Transformation' does not include composting, gasification, or biomass conversion/recovery." Because the statutory definition of transformation makes no distinction between incineration and certain conversion/recovery technologies, the CSE does not reference the term transformation.

The CSE instead references the terms combustion and conversion/recovery technologies.

### **Transformation (Waste-to-Energy) Facility**

Refers to 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, as defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 18720 (77).

### **Ultrafine Particles**

Refer to particles with a diameter less than 0.1 micrometer.

### **Unclassified Landfill**

Refers to a term used in the previous CSE (dated June 1997) to define "Inert Waste Landfill."

See "Inert Waste Landfill."

### **Unit**

See "Waste Management Unit."

### **Waste Management Unit**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as "an area of land, or a portion of a waste management facility, at which waste is discharged. The term includes containment features and ancillary features for precipitation and drainage control and for monitoring."

### **Visibility**

Refers to the distance that atmospheric conditions allow a person to see at a given time and location. Visibility reduction from air pollution is often due to the presence of sulfur and nitrogen oxides, as well as particulate matter.

### **Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)**

Refer to the hydrocarbon compounds that are present in the ambient air. VOCs contribute to the formation of smog and/or may be toxic. VOCs often have an odor, and some examples include gasoline, alcohol, and the solvents used in paints.

## **Volume**

Refers to 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."

## **Rail-Haul**

Refers to the rail transportation of solid waste between a solid waste station with rail-loading capability and an out-of-County solid waste landfill, transformation facility, conversion/recovery technology facility, biomass processing facility, etc.

## **Waste Discharge Requirement**

Refers to a requirement established pursuant to Title 27, CCR, Section 20005 et seq., to determine whether a project complies with State water quality standards and will not result in adverse impacts to waters of the State.

## **Waste Management Facility**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as "the entire parcel of property at which waste discharge operations are conducted. Such a facility may include one or more waste management units."

## **Waste Management Unit**

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as "an area of land, or a portion of a waste management facility, at which waste is discharged. The term includes containment features and ancillary features for precipitation and drainage control and for monitoring."

## **Wasteshed**

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

## **Wastestream**

Refers to the total flow of solid waste from homes, businesses, institutions, and manufacturing plants that must be recycled, reused, composted, converted to useful products or disposed of in a landfill; or any segment thereof, such as the "residential wastestream" or the "recyclable wastestream."

### **Waste-to-Energy**

Refers to an incineration process in which the organic fraction of solid waste is combusted and the released heat is utilized to generate hot water, steam, and electric power, leaving the inorganic fraction (ash) as a residue.

### **Waste-to-Energy Facility**

Refers to a transformation facility that engages in the cogeneration of electricity through the incineration of residual solid waste, such as the Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility located in the City of Commerce and the Southeast Resource Recovery Facility located in the City of Long Beach for the purpose of the CSE.

### **Waste-to-Cover Ratio**

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 18801 as a "unit-less expression of the portion of the volumes of waste and cover that comprises a volume of compacted fill material, e.g., 4:1. The cover portion of the waste-to-cover ratio estimate should include only soil or approved daily or intermediate alternative cover that is not considered a waste material, i.e., payment of fees to [CalRecycle] is not required. The waste portion of the waste-to-cover ratio estimate should include only waste material for which payment of fees to [CalRecycle] is reported."

### **Yard Waste**

See "Green Waste."

### **Zoning Designation**

Refers to a designation that typically defines a wide range of uses for land and structures and then delineates which uses are either permitted as a matter of right; prohibited; or permitted by entitlement (conditional use permit or variance) in each of the designated zones within a jurisdiction's boundaries. This is accompanied by a municipality designating and restricting the location and use of buildings, structures, and land for different purposes including, but not limited to, residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional uses.