CHAPTER 6

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CHAPTER 6
FACILITY SITING CRITERIA

6.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Chapter is to assist local jurisdictions in carrying out their responsibilities with regard to land use planning by providing guidelines for the siting of Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and transformation facilities. These criteria are the most stringent standards developed for solid waste facilities in Los Angeles County (County). For the purposes of this Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (CSE), similar standards are proposed for 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 these facilities.

Also included in this Chapter is a description of actions to be taken by local jurisdictions to solicit public participation by affected communities, including, but not limited to, minority and low-income populations, to ensure their active awareness of the need as well as participation in the safe management of solid waste, in accordance with State Senate Bill (SB) 1542 (Escutia) (amending California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 41701) and State Assembly Bill (AB) 1497 (Montanez) (amending PRC Section 44004).

The specific requirements for the content of this Chapter are drawn from California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 9, Article 6.5, Section 18756; PRC Sections 41701 (e) and 44004 (h)(1), as amended; and discussed in Section 6.3 of this Chapter.

6.2 DEFINITIONS

Below are the definitions of key terms used in this Chapter. For a more complete listing of definitions and acronyms, please refer to the Glossary of Terms and List of Acronyms at the beginning of this document.

6.2.1 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).

6.2.2 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.

6.2.3 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).

6.2.4 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.

6.2.5 California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS)

Refers 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.

6.2.6 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.

6.2.7 Emission Offset (also known as 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.

6.2.8 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.

6.2.9 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."

6.2.10 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.

6.2.11 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.

6.2.12 Non-Attainment Area

Refers to a geographic area identified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (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.

6.2.13 Particulate Matter (PM)

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

6.2.14 Particulate Matter Less than 10 Microns (PM_{10})

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_{10} also causes visibility reduction and is a criteria air pollutant.

6.2.15 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.

6.2.16 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.”

6.2.17 Report of Disposal Site Information (RDSI)

Refers to a 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.

6.2.18 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/.)

6.2.19 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.

6.2.20 Stationary Sources

Refer to the non-mobile sources, such as power plants, refineries, and

manufacturing facilities, which emit air pollutants.

6.2.21 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.

6.3 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

CCR, Title 14, Section 18756 requires the following:

a) To establish a new solid waste disposal facility or to expand an existing solid waste disposal facility, the County shall describe the criteria to be used in the siting process for each facility. The criteria shall include, but not be limited to, a description of the major categories of environmental considerations, environmental impacts, socioeconomic considerations, legal considerations, and additional criteria as developed by the County and cities.

b) The CSE shall describe the process instituted Countywide to confirm that the criteria set forth in (a) of this section are included as part of the solid waste disposal facility siting process.

c) The CSE shall be approved by the county and the cities as described in PRC section 41721. The CSE shall include: a resolution from each jurisdiction approving or disapproving of the CSE or any amendment to the element; and a record of any jurisdiction failing to act upon the CSE.

d) No solid waste disposal facility shall be established that does not satisfy the minimum criteria that are listed in the Siting Element pursuant to CCR Section 18756(a).

e) A solid waste disposal facility not described in the Siting Element shall not be established unless an amendment to the Siting Element has been approved identifying and describing the facility and the date of its inclusion in the element pursuant to Section 41721.5 of PRC.

PRC Section 41701(e) requires that each countywide siting element and revision thereto shall include the following:

- For countywide elements (or amendments thereto) submitted on or after January 1, 2003, a description of the actions taken by the city or county to solicit public participation by the affected communities including, but not limited to, minority and low-income populations.

  While SB 1542 (which enacted PRC Section 41701 (e)) does not prescribe the specific actions that must be taken in order to satisfy the above requirement, it did require the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) to provide guidance on the types of actions that could be taken.

PRC Section 44004 (h) (1) requires the following:

- (A) Before making its determination pursuant to subdivision (d) [of PRC Section 44004], the enforcement agency shall submit the proposed determination to CalRecycle for comment and hold at least one public hearing on the proposed determination. The enforcement agency shall give notice of the hearing pursuant to Section 65091 of CGC, except that the notice shall be provided to all owners of real property within a distance other than 300 feet of the real property that is the subject of the hearing, if specified in the regulations adopted by CalRecycle pursuant to subdivision (i). The enforcement agency shall also provide notice of the hearing to CalRecycle when it submits the proposed determination to CalRecycle.

  (B) The enforcement agency shall mail or deliver the notice required pursuant to subparagraph (a) at least 10 days prior to the date of the hearing to any person who has filed a written request for the notice with a person designated by the enforcement agency to receive these requests. The enforcement agency may charge a fee to the requester in an amount that is reasonably related to the costs of providing this service and the enforcement agency may require each request to be annually renewed.

  (C) The enforcement agency shall consider environmental justice issues when preparing and distributing the notice to ensure that the notice is concise and understandable for limited-English-speaking populations.

6.4 SITING AND PERMITTING

6.4.1 Siting

Location of a suitable site is essential to the development of new solid waste disposal facilities. The site selection process involves the applicant, local

land use authority, and Federal, State, and local regulatory/permitting agencies. The applicant's primary interest lies in the site's proximity to wastesheds, land availability, potential for obtaining State and local permits, and community acceptance. The interest of the local land use authority centers on protection of the health of the residents, and the implementation of its planning policies/goals to ensure compatible land uses. The regulatory/permitting agencies are charged with the responsibility to protect human health and natural resources and are concerned with the ability of the technology employed to safely contain or, through transformation processes, destroy the waste it handles.

The siting of any solid waste disposal facility is certain to arouse substantial local concern and opposition. Residents of communities where such facilities are proposed invariably assert that a more thorough search would produce a more suitable location than that being proposed. Such arguments are difficult to counter arbitrarily. Without a set of criteria which identifies the risks associated with such facilities and a rating system which permits an unbiased appraisal and comparison of all candidate sites, objective decisions are hard to make. To assist in this decision making process, criteria have been developed for the siting of solid waste disposal facilities. This siting criteria listed in **Appendix 6A**, provides guidance and primary selection constraints for siting proposed or expansion of the existing solid waste disposal facilities.

This Chapter has been prepared with the intent to assist the applicant, the local community, and the regulatory/permitting agencies in making responsible decisions. The siting criteria presented in **Appendix 6A** will assist those using them to accomplish the following objectives:

- Protect the residents
- Ensure the structural stability and safety of the facility
- Protect surface water
- Protect groundwater
- Protect air quality
- Protect environmentally sensitive areas
- Ensure safe transportation of solid waste
- Protect the social and economic development goals of the community

The siting criteria have been developed to provide planners and decision-makers with a uniform set of guidelines and standards that may be used as a tool to identify both potential sites and significant siting concerns. However, an understanding of the basic engineering and operational characteristics of the various types of solid waste disposal facilities, their typical impacts, and

the range of mitigation measures available is also essential when evaluating sites.

Facility planners and the public at large should, however, be aware of the inherent limitations of the criteria developed as the issues involved can be complex and controversial. While good criteria can focus the pertinent factors, they cannot remove all controversies from the process. Moreover, the final decision can be of a political nature. Early public involvement and environmental mediation are methods to consider for constructively channeling conflicts into compromise.

6.4.2 Permitting

6.4.2.1 Overview

Proponents proposing to construct solid waste disposal facilities in Los Angeles County must apply for and be issued a series of both ministerial and discretionary permits from local and/or state regulatory agencies. The standard permit processing framework is governed to a great degree by the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970 and the Permit Streamlining Act (PSA) of 1977.

CEQA provides a process which requires that governmental decision-makers consider the environmental effects of their decisions and take measures to prevent significant, avoidable damage to the environment. PSA places time limits in the review and decision-making processes of public agencies.

The major permitting entities for solid waste disposal facilities include local governmental agencies having jurisdiction over land use and solid waste disposal facility operation (cities and County), CalRecycle/appropriate Local Enforcement Agency (LEA), the California Regional Water Quality Control Boards ((RWQCB) Los Angeles and Lahontan Regions), the California Department of Fish and Game, the South Coast Air Quality Management District, Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District, and the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force). **Table 6B-1** (in **Appendix 6B**) lists regulatory agencies having jurisdictional control over solid waste disposal facilities in Los Angeles County. **Figure 6B-1** (also in **Appendix 6B**) delineates the jurisdictional boundaries for the Los Angeles and Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Boards.

6.4.2.2 Ministerial Permits

Ministerial permits are permits with set and structured standards. The number of ministerial permits required is dependent on the type of facility and its proposed location.

These permits generally include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Fire
- Building
- Grading
- Plumbing
- Electrical
- Sewer
- Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP)
- Industrial Waste
- Underground Tank Storage of Hazardous Materials (fuels, oil, etc.)
- Road Construction
- Drainage and Flood

The required time for processing the above permits will vary with the type, size, and complexity of the proposed project.

6.4.2.3 Discretionary Permits

Discretionary permits are permits issued by an agency that exercises judgment, deliberation, or decision in issuing the permit, or has conditions or controls placed on the permit.

The State and local processes and permits that are critical in the permitting of solid waste disposal facilities are further discussed in Section 6.6 (Permits). Section 6.6 discusses the regulatory overview, permitting requirements, and the administration process for discretionary permits listed below under the following issuing regulatory agencies:

- Local Jurisdiction's Planning Agency[1]
    - Land Use Permit (LUP)/Conditional Use Permit (CUP)
    - General Plan consistency

[1] The Planning Agency for Los Angeles County is Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning; and the Planning Agency for a city may be the Planning Division or Department of that city.

- Air Quality Management Districts (AQMD)
  - Permit to Construct
  - Permit to Operate

- California Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB)
  - Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs)
  - Stormwater/National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit (NPDES)
  - Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP)

- Local Enforcement Agency/California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
  - Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP)

- Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force)
  - Finding of Conformance (FOC) with the CSE/Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP)

- California Department of Fish and Game
  - Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement, when applicable

- United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

While the procedures for siting a solid waste land disposal/transformation facility are similar to those for siting any major industrial facility, solid waste disposal facilities are highly sensitive to public pressure. Proponents must therefore be prepared for a time-consuming permitting process and must fully comply with the requirements of CEQA. The permitting process has become even more difficult as a result of the decision-making process switching from local government authority to the jurisdiction of the Courts.

A permit application requires extensive technical documentation of the potential impacts and mitigating measures, as well as, detailed analysis pertaining to facility design, operation, maintenance, closure, and post closure. In addition, the application must be supported by detailed site investigations and data analysis that satisfy permitting requirements. Lastly, the applicant must be able to demonstrate satisfactory financial capabilities. Currently, it could take in excess of ten years to site a solid waste disposal facility. **Flowcharts 6-1** through **6-7** of this Chapter and **Flowchart 10-1** of Chapter 10 provide an overview of the solid waste disposal facility permitting process.

6.5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE CONSIDERATIONS IN THE SITING AND PERMITTING PROCESS

6.5.1 Overview

The siting of solid waste disposal facilities can be a highly volatile and emotional process. Public participation is included in the CSE as it is believed that a well-informed public is the key for successful siting of solid waste disposal facilities. The importance of early public involvement must be stressed to ensure adequate opportunities for their concern and involvement, and to welcome public input into the decision-making process to better serve public needs.

Most citizens are familiar with well-publicized solid waste management mistakes of the past and it is these visual pictures that shape their viewpoints. As such, a public involvement and education program can provide the public with information on solid waste management issues, enabling them to understand the importance of providing for the safe management of solid waste and demonstrating that alternative technologies and policies implemented today are safe and effective.

6.5.2 Public Participation

An effective public participation program, beginning at the earliest planning stages and continuing throughout the permitting process, is extremely important. An effective public participation program should allow for the expression of public concerns by all affected communities, including minority and low-income populations, suggestions for alternatives and new strategies, as well as the review and assessment of the proposed measures. Such a program is essential to the acceptance and support of any plan developed.
To achieve this goal, a hierarchy of increasing public involvement levels has been recognized as follows and described below:

- Public Information
- Public Education
- Community Relations
- Community Involvement
- Public Participation

6.5.2.1 Public Information

Public information is the first level in the public participation process. It is usually a one-way directional transfer of information. Information is gathered and made available to the public through channels such as libraries and public service announcements. Information should be presented in English as well as other languages spoken by a significant portion of the affected communities.

6.5.2.2 Public Education

Public education consists of providing the information on specific subjects to the public by means of brochures, seminars, local schools, etc. The objective is to raise public awareness and stimulate thought. This process may or may not involve interaction between the two parties.

All jurisdictions are encouraged to:

- Develop community and culturally competent outreach processes and materials to reach underrepresented populations and utilize effective, non-traditional techniques, to capture issues and perspectives of the communities.

- Utilize informational tools, such as developing public participation hand books, which guide communities through the permit process and provide accessible information about agency responsibility. Special attention should be paid to redesigning web resources to make information more accessible and meaningful to community leaders and members.

6.5.2.3 Community Relations

Community relations involve inviting the public to participate and the starting of a dialogue. At this level, the public usually already has an opinion regarding the relevant issues. Both the agencies and the public engage in discussions to reach a mutual goal that can best serve the entire community.

6.5.2.4 Community Involvement

Community involvement is the targeting of specific communities including, but not limited to, minorities and low income populations to raise their level of awareness regarding specific issues. Both the agencies and the public engage in discussions to reach a mutual goal that can best serve the entire

community.

Promoting the use of traditional/non-traditional methods to garner perceptions of agency-community relations should be encouraged, and the need for community-specific research to ascertain target community needs and issues should be stressed.

6.5.2.5 Public Participation

Public participation is the highest level of public involvement. The public is usually aware of the pros and cons of the subject matter(s). This is the stage where informed opinions are developed and educated decisions are made through negotiations between the project proponent, lead agency, and affected community.

6.5.3 Public Participation Programs

6.5.3.1 Overview

Public participation programs that facilitate understanding, negotiation, cooperation, and resolution can help to overcome mistrust and skepticism, as well as, avoid legal conflict. Once a facility is proposed, there may be only a short time to engage in dialogue before individual viewpoints are established. Dialogue should be based on, among other things, credible information about the environmental integrity of a site, the need for the facility, and its performance characteristics; and the financial stability, competence, and integrity of the proposed facility developer and operator. It is the responsibility of industry and government to provide the public with non-adversarial points of contact to reduce polarization early in the process and provide an opportunity for questions and concerns to be addressed with candor, clarity, and understanding. Responsive management is seen as a central part of comprehensive planning.

6.5.3.2 Process

Public involvement in the early stages is a critical factor in the proponent's understanding of the concerns of the public and the public's acceptance of the proposed site/facility. The public involvement process can be divided into three phases. The first is identification of issues and stakeholders, the second is plan development, and the third is the public participation program. By identifying the issues and participants, appropriate informational techniques can be chosen to effectively encourage public participation in the

siting process. The key components of a public involvement process are summarized below.

6.5.3.2.1 Identification of Issues and Participants

Below are some factors that should be considered when identifying pertinent issues:

- The characteristics of the waste to be managed, including potential source areas;
- The location of the proposed facility and its proximity to population, surface water and groundwater, active faults, and important ecological systems;
- The characteristics of the site, including its topography, geology, hydrogeology, and climate;
- The pathways available for release of solid waste constituents into the air, water, and soil and the potential for human and ecosystem exposure;
- The design and operation of the proposed facility; and
- The safeguards and mitigation measures to be used at the facility.

Although some information on issues may not be available at the early stages of planning, these concerns should be addressed as soon as possible so that they become a part of the evaluation process.

Involving the appropriate people in a public participation program is another key factor in program effectiveness. A balance must be achieved between interested and/or affected parties and a workable group size. Participants should include representatives from the general population including, but not limited to, minority and low income populations, community organizations, and those who may have a general or particular interest in or be affected by the siting decision.

Serious efforts must be made to inform, involve, and respond to the public's concerns. Possible participants to be considered are:

- General public, including minority and low-income populations

- Representatives of State, County, and local government agencies
- Businesses and industries
- Property owners in the vicinity of the site
- Public interest groups
- Environmental and conservation groups
- Ad hoc citizen groups
- Community and civic associations
- Local religious groups
- Media, including editorial boards

6.5.3.2.2 Plan Development

The plan development phase is the planning process to devise a mechanism and step by step process for bringing the public into the decision-making process. Plan development should recognize that the right of the public to participate in the decision-making process is derived from the fact that they will be affected by the consequences.

Creating a mechanism for building confidence and trust and incorporating affected communities into longer-range strategic planning rather than only during controversial moments, can convince residents that they will not be engaged in continual facility-by-facility arguments and can help both communities and agencies move beyond facility-by-facility conflicts. Plan development should also include continued staff training on environmental justice issues, including organizing site tours with the community to learn firsthand about community's concern.

Below is a list of various techniques that can be employed to encourage understanding and the evaluation of a proposed siting project:

Information Techniques:

- Fact Sheets
- Newsletters
- Education of the media
- Use of news media
- Mailers
- Jurisdiction/Agency websites
- Internet

Consultation Techniques:

- Public meetings
- Public workshops
- Advisory committee drawing on major interest groups and representatives of the affected local community

Public notices and informational materials should be published in English and other languages spoken by a significant portion of the targeted communities.

6.5.3.2.3 Public Participation

Public participation programs promote conflict resolution by providing opportunities for individuals and groups with different viewpoints to explore alternative solutions. An important starting point of this process is to:

- Foster positive involvement and dialogue among the interested and affected parties;
- Research, define, and focus on the targeted community issues that can identify the areas of real disagreement; and
- Provide ideas and information that may improve the quality of solutions and facilitate decision-making.

The following have been identified as possible avenues:

Citizens Advisory Committee

The membership of a Citizen Advisory Committee and grass-roots organizations should represent a broad base of community interest including residents, and representatives selected by special and general interest groups (technical and environmental experts). A properly balanced and adequately staffed committee can ensure functional two-way communication and provide an on-going link between citizens and agencies involved in planning and siting.

Ad Hoc Committee

This body is usually a small group of people who have been assigned to research a specific problem in a limited time frame. Its membership, selected by the responsible local agency, should consist of those with the expertise necessary for the specific problem.

Public Meetings and Hearings

Public meetings and hearings can vary from a workshop to a formal, stenographically-recorded hearing. Both afford the opportunity for concerned citizens to formally present their views, often as a part of a project's permanent record or file.

Use of less formal venues and workshops, such as places where conversation and information sharing can replace the positional dynamics of most formal public forums, may help build trust. Non-traditional meeting techniques in lieu of the public stand-offs often characteristic of formal hearing process may be considered in some cases to ensure more conversation and consensus.

6.6 PERMITS

6.6.1 Permitting

A complex set of regulations and standards govern the disposal of solid wastes. These regulations are administered by local, County, State, and Federal agencies. Many of the local and State regulations contain monitoring and reporting requirements for the purpose of assuring compliance with standards. Prior to implementation of a potential solid waste disposal facility, the appropriate permits must be obtained by the owner/operator of the facility. The purpose of this Section is to describe the major permits and associated standards which would be applicable to a solid waste disposal facility and to describe some of the anticipated monitoring requirements. Each of the permitting agencies specifies requirements as conditions of granting permits. An overview of the solid waste disposal facility permitting process is shown on **Flowchart 6-1**.

6.6.2 Land Use Permit

6.6.2.1 Regulatory Overview

In California, city and county governments have broad authority to plan for and regulate land use. Cities and counties are required by state law to adopt a General Plan to govern the physical development of lands in their jurisdictions. Zoning ordinances generally consist of text and maps specifying areas or zones, designated for such basic uses as residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural. For each zone, the text of the zoning ordinance typically includes:

- An explanation of the purposes of the zone
- A list of the principal permitted uses
- A list of typical uses allowed for the designated zone and those uses allowed by a CUP/LUP
- Specific development standards such as lot size, density, building type, and setback

The CUP/LUP provisions allow a local government to review and place conditions on an individual project to ensure that the project site is suitable for the proposed use, and does not adversely affect neighboring land uses. This type of zoning ordinance provision can also be used to require the modification of an existing use permit should the existing (permitted) land use be modified to a limited extent.

A local agency can also issue a “variance" for development standards to a parcel of land, if special characteristics (e.g., lot size, shape, topography, location, or surroundings) deprive said parcel of the privileges that parcels in the same zoning designation have. However, variances cannot be issued to allow uses not permitted under the zoning designation[2] of the parcel in question.

If the zoning ordinance does not permit a proposed project in a specific location, then the applicant must obtain a zone change (or rezoning). A zone change may require the General Plan to be amended so that its land use designation[3] is consistent with the zoning ordinance.

The approvals of General Plan amendments, zone changes, variances, modifications to existing use permits, and CUP/LUPs by the local agency are discretionary decisions subject to the requirements of CEQA and public hearing requirements under state planning laws. CEQA requires the lead agency in the permitting of solid waste disposal facilities, generally the county or city agency responsible for approving the CUP/LUP, to conduct an Initial Study (IS) for the proposed facility. If a potential significant environmental effect is identified, then an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required. If

[2] "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.

[3] "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.

the agency determines that the facility will not have any significant environmental effects or that any effects are able to be effectively mitigated, then a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND), or a Negative Declaration (ND) is required.

In addition to the General Plan, the applicant should review the County Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP). This is of particular importance since the CoIWMP and its associated CSE designate sites for solid waste disposal facilities.

6.6.2.2 Permitting Requirements

The siting of a solid waste disposal facility requires the proponent to obtain a LUP from a city or a county government, depending where the site is located (see **Flowchart 6-2)**. Zoning ordinances generally do not specifically designate lands that can be used for solid waste disposal facilities as a permitted use. However, solid waste disposal facilities have been authorized within specific zoning classifications when a CUP/LUP is obtained.

Each public agency in California is required to compile a list specifying in detail the information to be required of an application for a development project. The proponent of a solid waste disposal facility must complete a development project application with the required information and submit it to the appropriate local agency (e.g., planning department). Generally the following is required:

- Information about the applicant
- Location of property and approximate size
- A description of the project
- A description of the site
- A description of how public services and utilities will be provided
- A discussion of the possible environmental impacts

The agency uses this information to determine conditions to be placed on the LUP and to approve a General Plan amendment, if necessary. In addition, the agency uses this information to determine if a request for a zone variance is appropriate. Further, the agency uses this information in their IS to determine whether an EIR or MND/ND is required as mandated by CEQA.

6.6.2.3 Permitting Administrative Process

After the CUP/LUP application is submitted to the appropriate agency, the agency has 30 days in which to review the application for completeness and inform the applicant of those areas which are incomplete, if any.

Once the agency determines the application is complete, it initiates the environmental review process under CEQA and orders the preparation of the appropriate environmental document. Following preparation of the final environmental document, an LUP decision is made, usually by the local planning commission, board of zoning adjustment, zoning administrator, and/or local legislative body. The final permit decision for the project is either: (1) approved, (2) approved with conditions, or (3) disapproved.

If the project is approved, the CUP/LUP is issued with its stated conditions and, if necessary, associated zone change, variance, and/or General Plan amendment. If the final permit decision is disapproval, or if the conditions of the permit are judged unreasonable by the applicant or any other party, then the applicant/other party has the right to appeal the decision to the local legislative body (City Council or Board of Supervisors). Legislative bodies are usually not bound by the findings of a lower administrative body and may make their own determination on the project. If the outcome of the appeal is not satisfactory to the applicant or any other aggrieved party, then judicial relief can be sought.

The total length of time for the lead and responsible agencies to process the required land use permit(s) for a solid waste facility can be in excess of 12 months, depending on the complexity of the required environmental documentation. This time frame does not take into account challenges to the permit decisions and the judicial review associated with such activities.

6.6.3 California Regional Water Quality Control Board

6.6.3.1 Regulatory Overview

The State of California, through the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, established nine RWQCBs with the responsibility of developing water quality control plans for their respective regions and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to formulate and adopt State policy for water quality control. Los Angeles County lies within the jurisdictional area of two Regional Boards that have developed plans that identify: (1) the beneficial uses of waters in their respective region that are to be protected, (2) water quality

objectives that protect those uses, and (3) an implementation plan to accomplish those objectives. The two Regional Boards with jurisdiction over Los Angeles County areas are the Los Angeles Regional Board and the Lahontan Regional Board and their respective jurisdictions are identified in **Figure 6B-1** (in **Appendix 6B**).

6.6.3.2 Water Quality Control Plans

The California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 require that Water Quality Control Plans (Region Plans) be prepared for each of the nine regions in the state. The purpose of Region Plans is:

- To designate the beneficial use of the Region's water resources, including groundwaters and fresh and marine surface waters.
- To set forth water quality objectives to protect or restore beneficial uses.
- To establish implementation plans to achieve these water quality objectives.
- To set up surveillance programs to monitor the effectiveness of the implementation plans.
- To serve as a basis for establishing eligibility requirements for state and federal grant funding in the construction and improvement of wastewater treatment facilities.

Beneficial uses and water quality objectives have been established for both surface and groundwaters throughout each Region. In order to be consistent with a Basin Plan[4], a proposed solid waste disposal facility must not cause a deterioration of beneficial uses of water or cause water quality objectives to be exceeded.

[4]"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.

6.6.3.3 Subtitle D of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

In October 1993, revisions to Subtitle D of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) became effective. These changes revised the minimum standards for solid waste disposal facilities by adding more in-depth design and location criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (MSWLFs). The revisions, which standardized siting and design criteria throughout the United States, were partly based upon the already-strict requirements mandated by the State of California and, thus, impacted solid waste management activities in California to a lesser degree. The amended Title 40, Part 257, of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) revised the classification system for MSWLFs by defining several different types of solid waste land disposal facilities and structures. Part 258 of CFR mandated location restrictions, design and operating criteria, groundwater monitoring requirements, closure and post-closure requirements, and financial/liability requirements for MSWLFs/Class III landfills.

In response to the above action the RWQCBs, including the Los Angeles and Lahontan Regions, amended their requirements for obtaining a Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) Permit for all municipal solid waste landfills (Class III landfills) in their region in order to be fully consistent with Subtitle D. The principal revisions are reflected in more stringent design criteria for landfill/liners and location restrictions in and near floodplains and wetlands, and in and near areas of geologic instability; and more stringent requirements for groundwater monitoring. The Siting Criteria contained in **Appendix 6A** reflect the revisions and are consistent with Subtitle D of RCRA.

6.6.3.4 Waste Discharge Requirements and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

The RWQCBs issue WDRs for all landfills, based on the requirements for operating landfills set forth in CCR, Title 27, "Discharges of Waste to Land," and the requirements of Subtitle D of RCRA. WDRs establish conditions relating to water quality control that must be adhered to and require a comprehensive monitoring and reporting procedure.

In addition to these responsibilities, the RWQCBs have been delegated certain responsibilities associated with the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended, including the issuance of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits for waste discharges to surface waters (e.g., through a pipe or confined channel).

To meet the water quality objectives of a Regional Board's implementation plan, the Regional Board adopts NPDES permits and WDRs for discharges of waste that may affect groundwater and/or surface water quality and for discharges of waste that occur in a diffused manner (e.g., erosion from soil disturbance). NPDES permits and WDRs set limitations on the type and quantity of surface waters or groundwaters of the State, and may specify engineering and technical requirements to ensure compliance.

Land disposal facilities will require an NPDES permit and/or WDRs if the facility could potentially affect surface or groundwater quality through waste discharges. Facilities that discharge treated wastewater to surface waters require an NPDES permit.

Specific regulations (CCR, Title 27) concerning the water quality aspects of waste discharges to land, identify siting criteria, construction standards, water quality monitoring requirements, and closure and post-closure maintenance procedures for subsurface impoundments, landfills, waste piles, land treatment facilities, confined animal facilities, and mining wastes.

6.6.3.4.1 Permitting Requirements

To apply for a WDR permit for a landfill, a "Report of Waste Discharge - Form 200," along with a JTD must be filed with the appropriate Regional Board (see **Flowchart 6-3)**. CCR, Title 27, lists the required information that must be included in the JTD. A filing fee based upon the project's threat to water quality and complexity is also required. The Regional Board may also require additional information on a case-by-case basis.

WDR permits must be obtained or waived by the Regional Board concurrent with a SWFP issued by the appropriate LEA/CalRecycle.

To apply for a NPDES permit, an "Application for Permit to Discharge - Short Form D" must be filed with the appropriate Regional Board at least 180 days prior to beginning the waste discharge (see **Flowchart 6-4)**. Chapter 15, Article 9 lists the required information that must be included in the application.

6.6.3.4.2 Administrative Process

<u>Waste Discharge Requirements</u>

The SWRCB requires Class III landfills to obtain WDRs. The WDRs establish conditions for the protection of groundwater and surface water, specify the

types of wastes that may be accepted at the facility, and include a comprehensive water quality Monitoring and Reporting Program. The "Report of Waste Discharge" and technical report are submitted to the appropriate Regional Board. The Executive Officer of the Regional Board then determines if the application is complete. If the application is determined to be incomplete, then the Executive Officer is responsible for notifying the applicant of the deficiencies in the application within 30 days.

Once the application is complete, the Executive Officer then determines whether WDRs should be adopted, the discharge should be prohibited, or the requirements should be waived by the Regional Board. The application is evaluated to determine whether the proposed discharge is consistent with the water quality objectives adopted by the Regional Board, the Water Quality Control Plan for the regional basin, and the Areawide Waste Treatment Management ("208") Plan. If the Executive Officer determines that WDRs should be adopted, then tentative requirements, including proposed effluent limitations, special conditions, and a monitoring program, are prepared. The tentative WDRs are distributed to all public agencies and individuals with a known interest in the project or who request the requirements.

Comments on the proposed requirements must be received within 30 days. After consideration is given to all comments, the Regional Board holds a public meeting or a formal hearing on the tentative WDRs and either adopts the WDRs, modifies them before adopting them, or rejects them. Adoption requires a majority vote of the Regional Board.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems Permit

The NPDES permit application is submitted to the appropriate Regional Board. The Executive Officer of the Regional Board determines within 30 days if the application is complete and notifies the applicant if additional information is required.

Once the application is determined to be complete by the Executive Officer, it is forwarded within 15 days to the Region IX office of the USEPA (i.e., Regional Administrator). The Regional Administrator has 20 days to review the NPDES permit application for completeness and to request any additional information from the applicant. If it is necessary to request additional information from the applicant, then the Regional Administrator has an additional 20 days after the request to complete the review of the application and forward any comments to the Executive Officer.

The permit application is evaluated to determine whether the proposed discharge is consistent with the water quality objectives adopted by the Regional Board, the Water Quality Control Plan for the regional basin, the Areawide Waste Treatment Management Plan, and Federal effluent limitations.

If the Executive Officer determines that an NPDES permit should be issued for the waste discharge, then tentative waste discharge requirements are prepared including:

- Effluent limitations
- A schedule for complying with the discharge requirements
- Special conditions
- A discharge monitoring program

The tentative requirements are forwarded to the Regional Administrator for review. The Regional Administrator then has 30 days (and may request an additional 30 days) to review the tentative requirements and submit any objections or comments to the Executive Officer.

While the Regional Administrator is reviewing the tentative requirements, a "Notice of Public Hearing" is prepared by the Executive Officer and a copy is sent to the applicant to circulate. Circulation instructions may require the applicant to do any of the following:

- Post the notice in the post office and in other public places within the municipality closest to the area of discharge
- Post the notice at the entrance of the discharger's premises and in other nearby places
- Publish the notice in local newspapers or in a daily newspaper with general circulation and post notices via the internet
- Post the notice on the jurisdiction’s/agency’s websites

The applicant is required to submit proof to the Executive Officer of having complied with the instructions for circulating the notice within 15 days after it is posted or published.

The public notice is also mailed to agencies and individuals with known interest in the project or who request the notice. Reviewers of the tentative requirements will have 30 days to forward comments to the Executive Officer. Consideration is given to all comments and the tentative waste discharge requirements may be modified in response to the comments.

A public hearing must be held by the Regional Board. The tentative requirements may be adopted or modified and adopted by a majority vote of the Regional Board at the hearing. The Regional Administrator has 10 days to review the adopted requirements; if objections are raised, then the NPDES permit does not become effective until the Executive Officer modifies the permit to satisfy the objections.

If the Executive Officer determines that a NPDES permit should not be issued after evaluating the application, then the Executive Officer must submit a report to the Regional Board stating the reasons for the Executive Officer's action. The Executive Officer's report then follows the same administrative process outlined above.

The Regional Board and/or USEPA may concur with the Executive Officer's recommendation or require the Executive Officer to prepare a NPDES permit.

6.6.3.4.3 Appeals Process

Pursuant to Section 13320 of the California Water Code, any aggrieved party may seek review of the Regional Board's WDRs or NPDES permit by filing a petition with the SWRCB within 30 days of the Regional Board's decision.

The petition must include:

1. Name and address of the petitioner.

2. The specific action or inaction of the Regional Board which the SWRCB is requested to review and a copy of any order of resolution of the Regional Board which is referred to in the petition.

3. The date on which the Regional Board acted or refused to act or on which the Regional Board was requested to act.

4. A full and complete statement of the reasons the action or failure to act was inappropriate or improper.

5. The manner in which the petitioner is aggrieved.

6. The specific action by the SWRCB or Regional Board which petitioner requests.

7. A statement of points and authorities in support of legal issues raised in the petition.

8. A list of persons, if any, other than the petitioner and discharger, if not the petitioner, known by the Regional Board to have an interest in the subject matter of the petition. Such list shall be obtained from the Regional Board.

9. A statement that the petition has been sent to the appropriate Regional Board and to the discharger, if not the petitioner.

10. A copy of a request to the Regional Board for preparation of the Regional Board record, including a copy of the tape recording of the Regional Board action or a transcript, if available.

If a public hearing is requested, then the petition must state that additional evidence is available that was not presented to the Regional Board or that evidence was improperly excluded by the Regional Board. The nature of the evidence and the facts to support it must be included in the petition.

6.6.4 Air Quality Management District

6.6.4.1 Regulatory Overview

The State of California is divided into fifteen air basins and 35 local air districts which are served by either county air pollution control districts or multi-county air quality management districts. Los Angeles County lies within two local air districts, namely, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) and the Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District (AVAQMD).

The SCAQMD was created by the California Legislature in 1977 by merging the Air Pollution Control Districts of the four counties sharing the South Coast Air Basin. The South Coast Air Basin includes portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties and all of Orange County. On July 1, 1997, the desert portion of Los Angeles County was established as its own air district, the Antelope Valley Air Pollution Control District (AVAPCD), pursuant to former Section 40106 of the California Health and Safety Code (H&SC). On January 1, 2002, the AVAPCD was replaced by the AVAQMD, pursuant to Section 41300 et seq. of H&SC. The Antelope Valley air districts fall within the Mojave Desert Air Basin and are bordered by Kern County to the north, the Angeles National Forest and San Gabriel Mountains to the south, San

Bernardino County to the east, and the Angeles National Forest to the west.

The SCAQMD is the agency responsible for attaining state and federal clean air standards in the South Coast Air Basin. As a successor district to SCAQMD, the AVAQMD assumes authorities and duties of the SCAQMD for the Antelope Valley pursuant to Section 41302 of HSC. Both SCAQMD and AVAQMD are responsible for air quality permits for stationary sources within their respective districts.

6.6.4.2 Air Quality Management Plan

State and federal clean air regulations require air quality permits for all stationary sources to ensure that emission controls meet the needs for the region to make steady progress toward achieving and maintaining federal and state ambient air quality standards. Both SCAQMD and AVAQMD have rules and regulations developed to implement their respective air quality management plans. Since the SCAQMD is non-attainment (not meeting the ambient air quality standards) for ozone and fine particulates, it is required to impose stringent requirements for facilities that emit VOCs, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and particulates. In addition, SCAQMD is implementing a clean communities plan (formerly known as the Air Toxics Control Plan) in order to protect public health. SCAQMD and AVAQMD are also the designated agencies for implementing and enforcing emission standards and/or control measures that are directly adopted by federal USEPA and state ARB for stationary sources.

Prior to construction and startup of a new or modified air pollution source or control equipment, SCAQMD and AVAQMD require a project proponent for a solid waste disposal facility or a transformation facility to acquire a Permit to Construct and a Permit to Operate (see **Flowchart 6-5)**. As part of the permit application process, the project proponent must demonstrate that the project meets all applicable federal, state, and regional/local air quality rules and regulations. AQMDs typically break down a facility into smaller “permit units” to facilitate their evaluations and emissions tracking, and require a permit for each of these permit units. For example, a solid waste disposal facility may include the permit units of landfill gas collection systems, landfill gas flaring facilities, and other types of stationary facilities with potential emissions or used to control emissions. In addition, certain solid waste management facilities, such as landfills and material recovery facilities, may need to submit a compliance plan or odor management plan for approval by the AQMDs. Operation of facilities subject to these plans shall not begin until the submitted plans are approved by the AQMDs. Any facilities that meet the “major

source" definition or are subject to a federal requirement or emission standard are required to obtain the above-mentioned AQMD permits or approved plans in the form of a (Clean Air Act) Title V facility permit from AQMD. Title V permits are federally enforceable and would incorporate all local permits and all applicable federal, state, and local requirements in one document. Title V permits must be renewed every five years; however, Title V permits for transformation facilities must be renewed every 12 years. When the permitted equipment is modified or there are changed operation conditions, the facility owner must also obtain a revised Title V permit. All new (initial), renewal, and significant revisions to Title V permits are subject to a 30-day public and a 45-day USEPA review period, after the AQMDs complete their evaluations. Other minor revisions are only subject to USEPA's 45-day review.

6.6.5 Finding of Conformance

All solid waste disposal facilities must have a Finding of Conformance (FOC) with the CSE, as described in Chapter 10 of the CSE (exemptions are listed in Section 10.4 of Chapter 10 of the CSE) (see **Chapter 10**, **Flowchart 10-1)**. The FOC Process was developed to ensure that solid waste disposal facilities are consistent with PRC Section 41721.5. An FOC provides that uniform compliance for public health and safety, and environmental protection is maintained between all jurisdictions, while ensuring consistency with the siting criteria established in this document. A FOC is necessary for incorporation of new solid waste disposal facilities or expansion of an existing facility into the CSE/CoIWMP. In addition, those solid waste disposal facilities which experience a significant change in operation, as defined in Chapter 10, are also required to obtain an FOC with the CSE/CoIWMP. Chapter 10 discusses the FOC process in greater detail.

For solid waste disposal facilities located in County incorporated cities, the FOC Proposal Requirement includes for the applicant to obtain an FOC with the CSE, from the Task Force, prior to issuance of the Solid Waste Facility Permit by the appropriate Local Enforcement Agency.

6.6.6 Solid Waste Facility Permit

6.6.6.1 Regulatory Overview

All Class III landfills must obtain a SWFP issued by the LEA and concurred in by CalRecycle. To improve waste management practices in California, the Z'berg-Kapiloff Solid Waste Control Act of 1976 (replaced by the California

Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939)) was enacted to require a permit and a permit enforcement program for solid waste disposal facilities. The Act established local enforcement authority to enforce the provisions and regulations within the Act and the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal. It should be noted that AB 939 has incorporated and further expanded all requirements of the Z'berg-Kapiloff Solid Waste Control Act of 1976.

LEAs were designated by local governments and approved by the then-California Integrated Waste Management Board to carry out these enforcement activities. The County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health is the designated LEA for the unincorporated areas of the County and all cities in the County with the exception of the Cities of Long Beach, Los Angeles, Vernon, and West Covina, which have elected to be the sole enforcement authority for their jurisdictions.

To obtain a SWFP the applicant must file a permit application with the LEA, or CalRecycle, if there is no designated and certified LEA, a minimum of 150 days in advance of the date that the facility is to commence operation (see **Flowchart 6-6)**. Along with the application, the applicant must provide appropriate technical reports detailing site specific information for the proposed facility. This information is analyzed to determine compliance with the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal, and to determine conditions to be placed on the permit to conform with these standards. The applicant must obtain all other pertinent permits and include their respective status in the application for consideration. The LEA or CalRecycle then review the application, and issue or deny the permit. The applicant has the opportunity to appeal the decision before a hearing panel if the LEA or CalRecycle deny the permit.

6.6.6.2 Permitting Requirements

CCR, Title 27, Section 21570(a) requires the following:

Any operator of a disposal site who is required to have a full SWFP and waste discharge requirements pursuant to PRC, Division 31 and Section 20080(f), shall submit an application package for a SWFP in duplicate to the EA pursuant to paragraph (f) this Section. The applicant shall also simultaneously submit one copy of the application form and the JTD to the RWQCB, and if the applicant is incorporating the preliminary plan then one copy of the form and the JTD to CalRecycle. The applicant shall ensure demonstration of financial assurance to CalRecycle pursuant to Chapter 6 of

this Subdivision.

Additionally, CCR, Title 27, Section 21570(f) requires that a complete and correct SWFP application package for a disposal site shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following items:

(1) Completed Joint Application Form CIWMB E-1-77 (Version 6-96) (Appendix A);

(2) Completed Report of Disposal Site Information (RDSI) or RSDI in the format of a JTD;

(3) CEQA compliance information, as indicated in CCR, Title 27, Section 21570(f)(3) (see **Flowchart 6-7)**;

(4) Any CEQA Mitigation Monitoring Implementation Schedule;

(5) Conformance finding information, including one of the following:

(A) Until a countywide integrated waste management plan has been approved by CalRecycle, the applicant shall include statements that: the facility is identified and described in the or conforms with the CoSWMP, or otherwise is consistent with the city or county General Plan and compatible with surrounding land use, in accordance with PRC Section 50000.5, or

(B) After the countywide integrated waste management plan has been approved by CalRecycle, the applicant shall include a statement that: the facility is identified in either the CSE, NDFE, or in the SRRE of the jurisdiction in which it is located; or that facility is not required to be identified in any of these elements pursuant to PRC Section 50001; and

(6) Current documentation of acceptable funding levels for Financial Assurance Mechanism;

(7) Current documentation of compliance with operating liability requirements;

(8) LUPs and/or CUPs; and

(9) List of all public hearings and other meetings open to the public that have been held or copies of notices distributed that are applicable to the proposed solid waste facilities permit action.

Furthermore, CCR, Title 27, Section 21590, states that any operator of a disposal site which is required to submit a RDSI closure/postclosure maintenance plan, and/or a report of waste discharge or any other report that addresses similar regulatory concerns, may address those requirements under one JTD. The JTD will be used in place of the RDSI only if it meets all the requirements set forth in CCR, Title 27, Section 21600, and lists where each requirement has been satisfied in the document in the form of a JTD index pursuant to paragraph (c) of CCR, Title 27, Section 21590.

6.6.6.3 Administrative Process

The LEAs are required to submit a Local Enforcement Agency Program Plan to CalRecycle for approval. The LEA program plans for the County and the cities are very similar.

The SWFP process begins with the filing of a SWFP application from a prospective facility proponent with the LEA. The LEA reviews and analyzes the information provided, along with other required information, including: CEQA documentation, land use permit; waste discharge requirements; air quality permit; various plans; an FOC with the County of Los Angeles CSE; and any other additional information as needed in order to complete its review. The LEA also reviews the permit application for compliance with the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal. The facility cannot start operation until a SWFP has been issued.

The LEA also reviews the permit application for compliance with the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

Pursuant to CCR, Title 27, Section 21650, if the LEA finds that the SWFP application package meets the requirements of CCR, Title 27, Section 21570, the application package shall be accepted as complete and correct. Within five days of filing, the LEA shall notify CalRecycle, and the RWQCB if applicable, of its determination. The LEA shall either accept or reject the application within 30 days of its receipt. If the LEA determines that the application package does not meet the requirements of Section 21570, it shall reject and not file the application; and it shall within five days of determination, notify the applicant, CalRecycle, and the RWQCB if applicable, enumerating

the grounds for rejection, if applicable.

Pursuant to PRC Section 44004, within 60 days of receiving the application as complete and correct, the LEA is required to conduct at least one public informational meeting (PIM) on its determination of the proposed SWFP. The LEA shall give notice of the PIM pursuant to Section 65091 of GC, except that the notice shall be provided to all owners of real property that is the subject of the PIM, if specified in the regulations adopted by CalRecycle pursuant to subdivision (i) of Section 44004 of the PRC.

Also, pursuant to CCR, Title 27, Section 21650, if the permit application is deemed complete the application package will be filed, and within a 55-days after the application package has been filed, the LEA shall mail to CalRecycle the following:

1. A copy of the proposed permit.

2. The accepted application package.

3. A certification from the LEA that the permit application package is complete and correct, including a statement that the RFI meets the requirements of CCR, Title 27, Section 21600; and CCR, Title 14, Sections 18221 or 17863.

4. Documentation, if applicable, of the applicant's compliance with any RWQCB enforcement order or the status of the applicant's WDRs, as described in PRC section 44009.

5. Any written public comments received on a pending application. Subsequent to the transmittal of the proposed permit, the LEA shall, within five days of receipt, provide a copy of any additional written public comments to CalRecycle.

6. A permit review report which has been prepared pursuant to Section 21675 within the last five years.

7. LEA finding that the proposed permit is consistent with and is supported by existing CEQA analysis, or information regarding the progress toward CEQA compliance.

The proposed SWFP will contain the conditions the enforcement agency proposes to include in the SWFP and proposed findings to satisfy the State

standards. A copy of the proposed SWFP is submitted to the applicant, along with a form requesting a hearing, from which the applicant may use to obtain a hearing before the Hearing Panel to challenge any term or condition of the permit. The LEA maintains a current list of all pending applications for public notice and comment.

The LEA also submits a copy of the proposed SWFP package to CalRecycle for concurrence. Within a 60-day period, CalRecycle will consider each proposed SWFP at a public meeting, at which time any person may also testify or offer comments. Written comments may be submitted to CalRecycle and will become part of CalRecycle's record of action. CalRecycle can either concur with or object to the proposed permit. Lack of action by CalRecycle within the 60-day period is considered as tacit concurrence.

Following concurrence by CalRecycle, the LEA will issue a SWFP. The permit will specify the person authorized to operate the facility and the boundaries of the facility. The permit will also include such conditions that are necessary to specify a design and operation that will control any adverse environmental effects of the facility.

If the permit is denied, the applicant can file an appeal with the LEA which then submits the appeal to a Hearing Panel. After a hearing, the decision of the Hearing Panel is the basis for an action by the LEA.

The LEA/CalRecycle conducts a review of a solid waste facility permit every five years or sooner. The owner or operator of a solid waste disposal facility must submit a report, prepared by a Registered Civil Engineer, to the LEA/CalRecycle. The LEA/CalRecycle will review the site design, and implementation and operation plan to determine if any revisions are necessary. The LEA/CalRecycle will submit a revised solid waste facility permit based on the findings of the report.

6.6.7 California Department of Fish and Game

6.6.7.1 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement

The California Department of Fish and Game requires a project proponent to acquire a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement for any project which impacts and/or alters a natural watercourse (USGS blue line watercourse). The Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement specifies measures for the protection and/or restoration of any wetland habitat on the site.

6.6.8 Other Agencies

Finally, depending upon the situation and/or proposed location of a solid waste disposal facility, the following Federal and State agencies may need to be contacted regarding their respective jurisdictional control and required permits:

- United States Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District
- United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX
- United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Pacific West Field Area
- California Coastal Commission

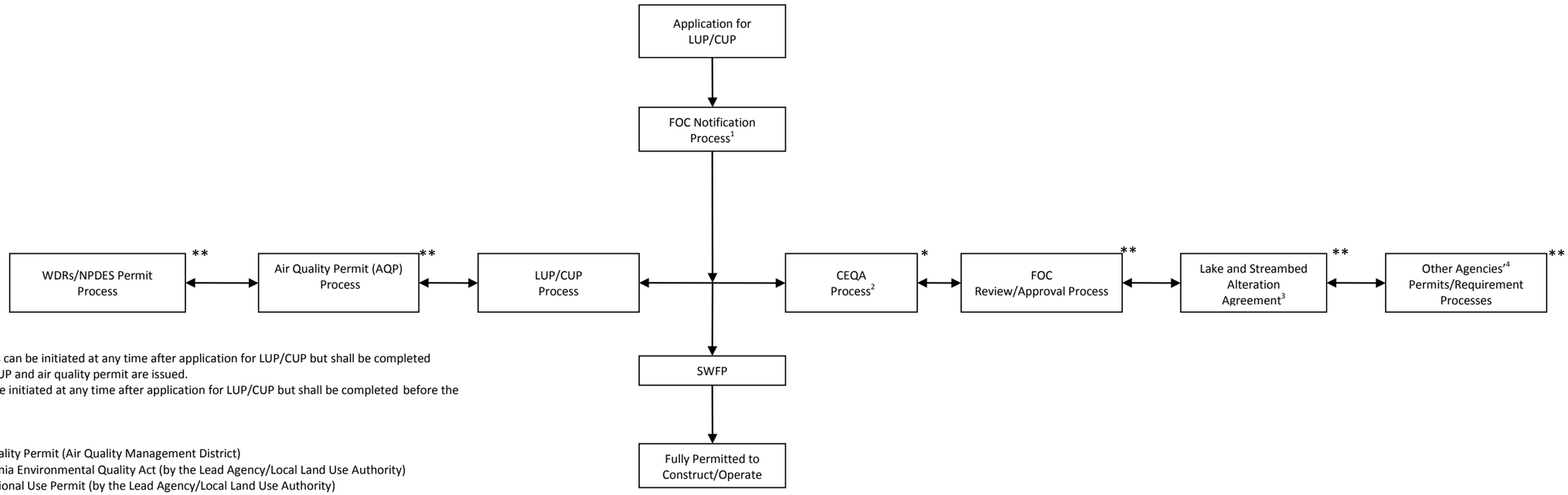
6.7 FLOWCHARTS

This Section includes flowcharts of (1) Solid Waste Disposal Facility Siting Process (**Flowchart 6-1**); (2) Land Use Permit and Conditional Use Permit Process (**Flowchart 6-2**); (3) Waste Discharge Requirements Permit Process (**Flowchart 6-3**); (4) National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit Process (**Flowchart 6-**4); (5) Air Quality Permit Process (**Flowchart 6-5**); (6) Solid Waste Facility Permit (Full permit) Process (**Flowchart 6-6**); and (7) California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Process (**Flowchart 6-7**).

6.8 APPENDICES

This Section includes Solid Waste Disposal Facility Siting Criteria (**Appendix 6-A**) and List of Regulatory Agencies (**Appendix 6-B**). Appendix 6-A includes (1) Siting Criteria and Use of the Siting Criteria; (2) Summary of Siting Criteria and Siting Factors (**Table 6A-1**); and (3) Solid Waste Land Disposal and Transformation Facility Siting Criteria Objectives and Factors (**Table 6A-2**). Appendix 6-B includes (1) List of Regulating and Permitting Agencies (**Table 6B-1**); (2) South Coast Air Quality Management District Map (**Figure 6B-1**); and (3) Regional Water Quality Control Board Jurisdiction Map (**Figure 6B-2**).

Flowchart 6-1
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITY SITING PROCESS



Assumptions:

* The CEQA Process can be initiated at any time after application for LUP/CUP but shall be completed before the LUP/CUP and air quality permit are issued.

** The Process can be initiated at any time after application for LUP/CUP but shall be completed before the SWFP is issued.

Acronyms:

AQP	-	Air Quality Permit (Air Quality Management District)
CEQA	-	California Environmental Quality Act (by the Lead Agency/Local Land Use Authority)
CUP	-	Conditional Use Permit (by the Lead Agency/Local Land Use Authority)
FOC	-	Finding of Conformance (by the Task Force)
LUP	-	Land Use Permit (by the Lead Agency/Local Land Use Authority)
NPDES	-	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (by the RWQCB)
RWQCB	-	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SWFP	-	Solid Waste Facility Permit (by Local Enforcement Agency)
Task Force	-	Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/ Integrated Waste Management Task Force
WDR	-	Waste Discharge Requirement (by the RWQCB)
WDR	-	Waste Discharge Requirements (by the RWQCB)

Footnotes:

[1] In the FOC Notification Process, the Task Force, in coordination with the County, would provide notices and comments to project proponents and lead agencies regarding the FOC Process and the FOC Requirements, early in the project/facility permitting process.

[2] In the CEQA Process, the FOC Proposal Submittal Requirements will be provided and addressed as part of the CEQA comments.

[3] Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement is issued by California Department of Fish and Game.

[4] Other Agencies include: United States Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Services, Pacific Westfield Area and the California Coastal Commission.

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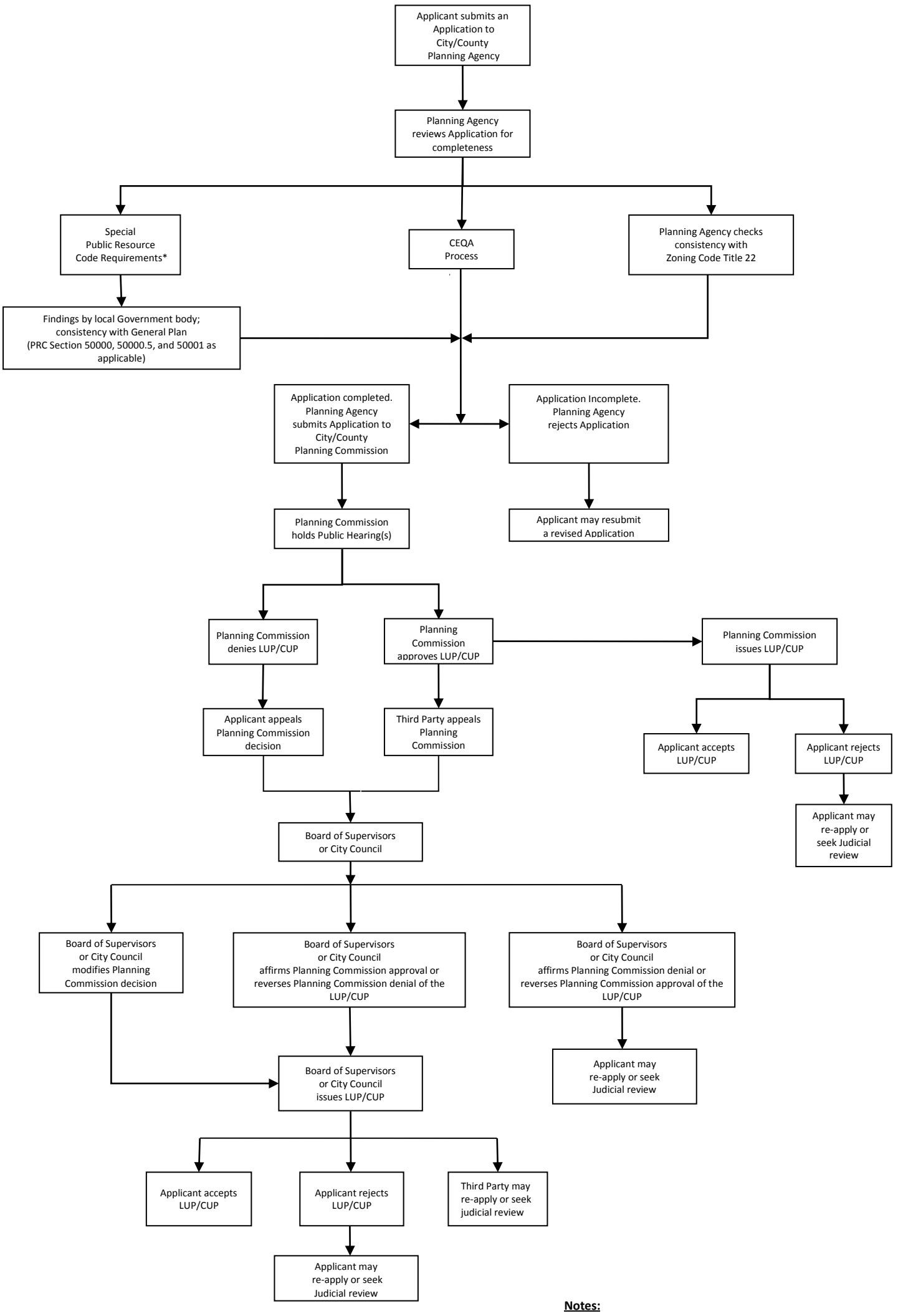
Flowchart 6-2
LAND USE PERMIT (LUP) / CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT (CUP) PROCESS



Notes:

* Special PRC Requirements for Solid Waste Disposal Facility only.

Acronyms:

CEQA - California Environment Quality Act
CUP - Conditional Use Permit
LUP - Land Use Permit
PRC - California Public Resource Code

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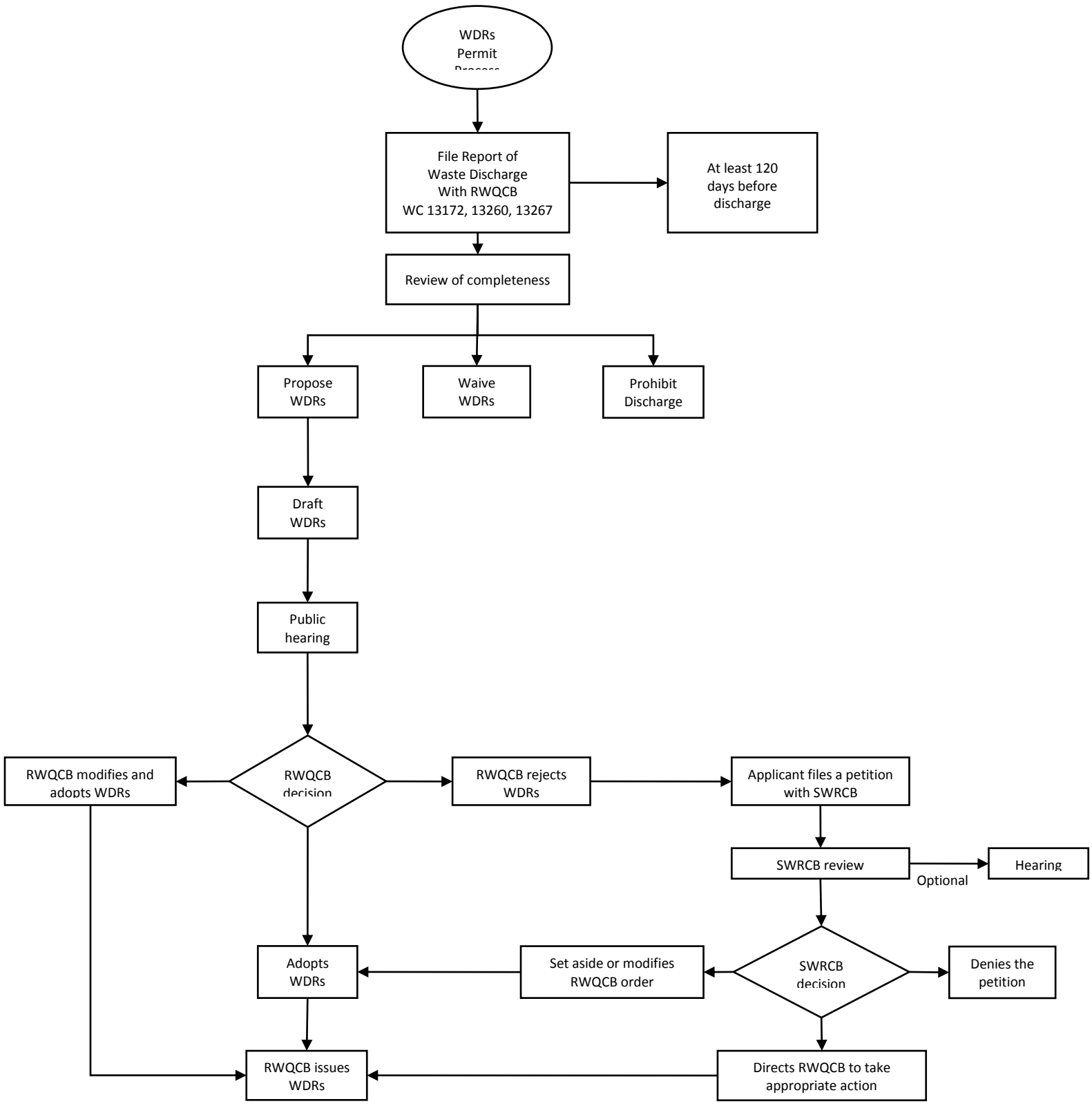
Flowchart 6-3
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRs) PERMIT PROCESS



Acronyms:

WDRs - Waste Discharge Requirements
RWQCB - Regional Water Quality Control Board
SWRCB - State Water Resource Control Board
WC - Water Code (Title 23)

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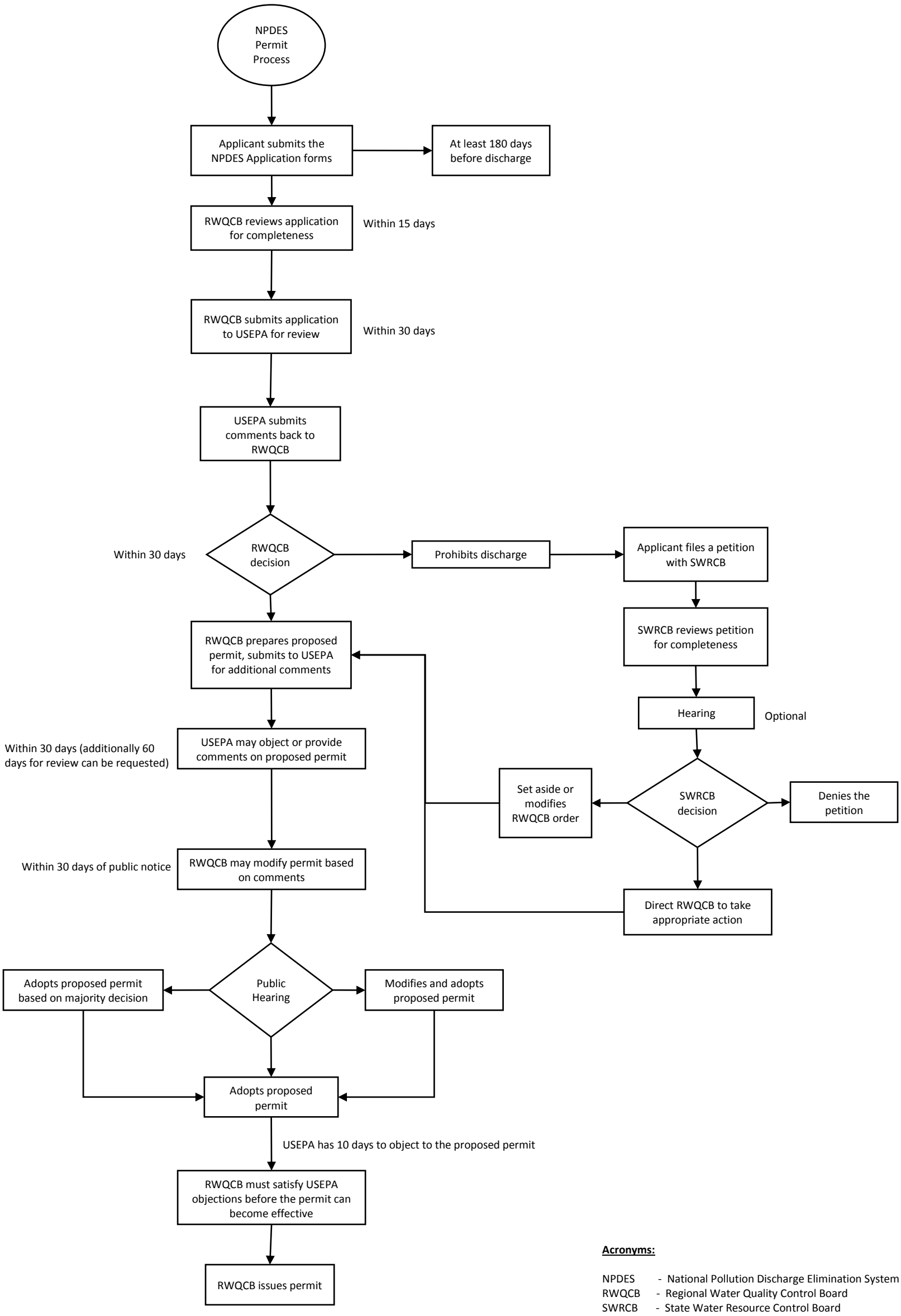
Flowchart 6-4
NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT PROCESS



Acronyms:

NPDES - National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
RWQCB - Regional Water Quality Control Board
SWRCB - State Water Resource Control Board
USEPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency

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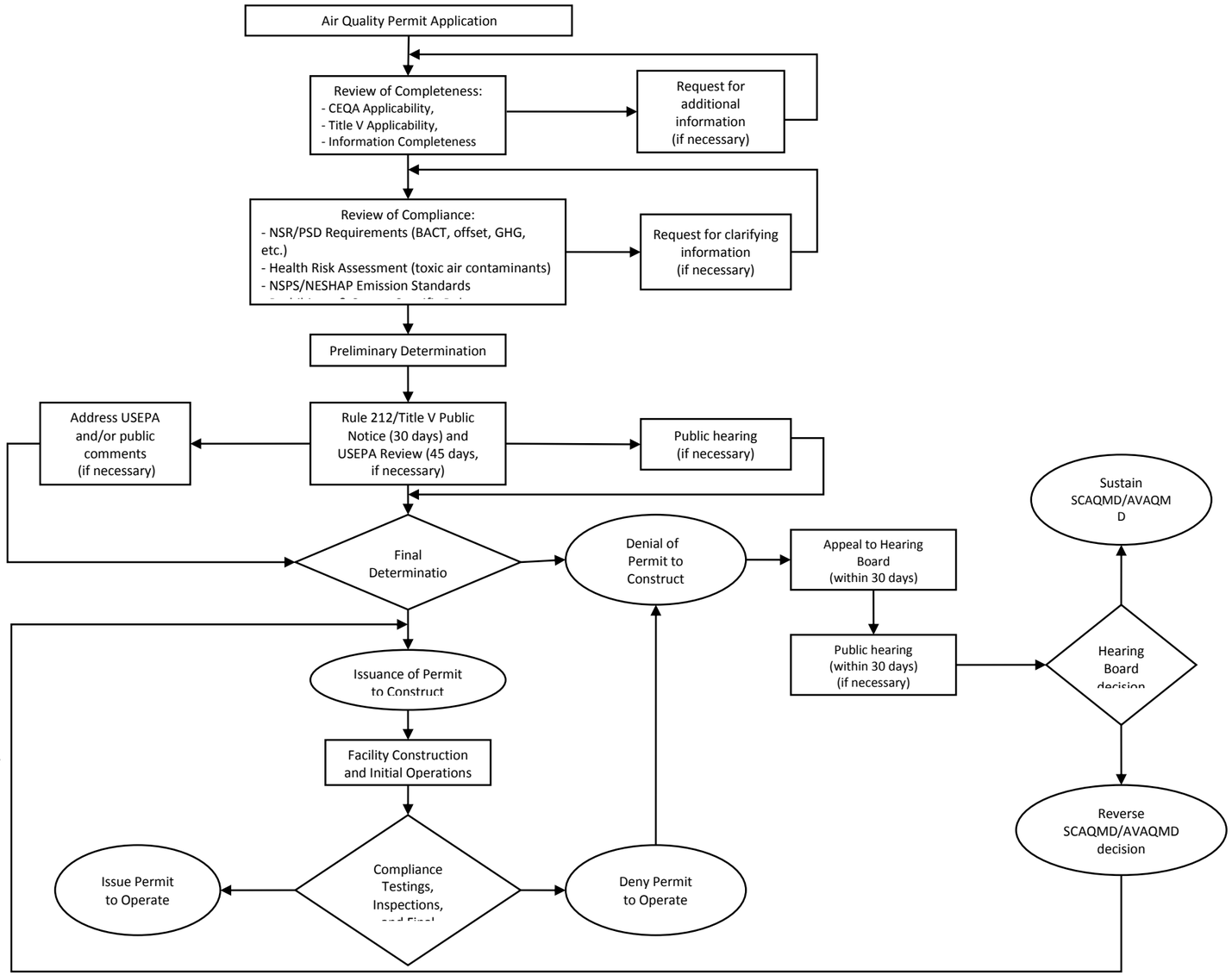
Flowchart 6-5
AIR QUALITY PERMIT PROCESS



Acronyms:

AVAQMD - Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District
AAQIR - Ambient Air Quality Impact Requirements
BACT - Best Available Control Technology
CEQA - California Environmental Quality Act
CFR - Code of Federal Regulations
GHG - Greenhouse Gas
USEPA - United States Environmental Protection Agency
NSR/PSD - New Source Review/Prevention of Significant Deterioration
NSPS/NESHAP - Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources/ National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
SCAQMD - South Coast Air Quality Management District

Notes:

1. Federal standards (e.g., PSD approval to construct 40 CFR 51, 52, 124) are addressed, where applicable, through the USEPA review process.
2. Rule 201, 203, 212, 216, 473, 1150.1, etc., are implicit in the Air Quality Permit to Construct or Operate.
3. Other requirements such as AAQIR are addressed during the

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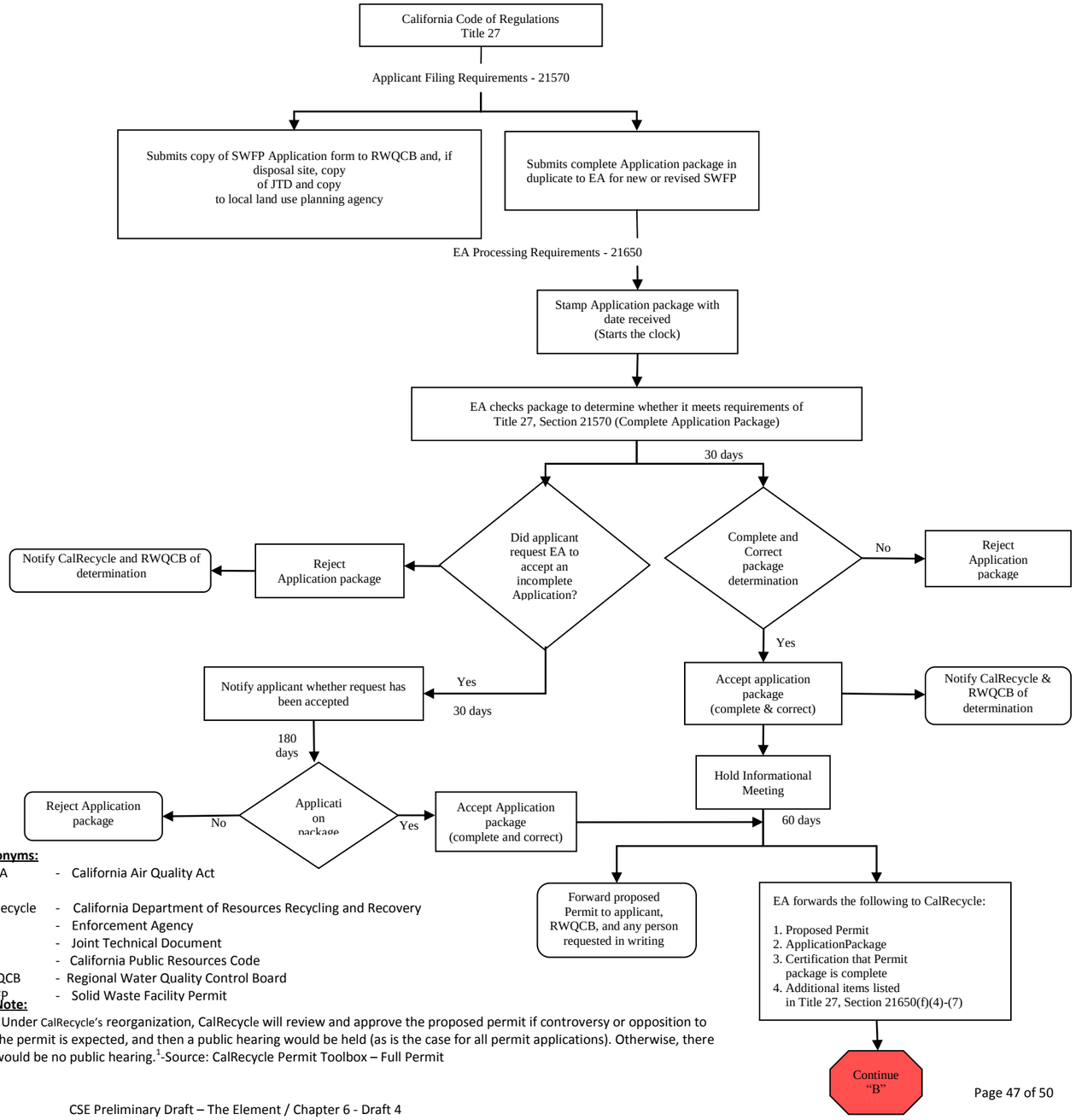
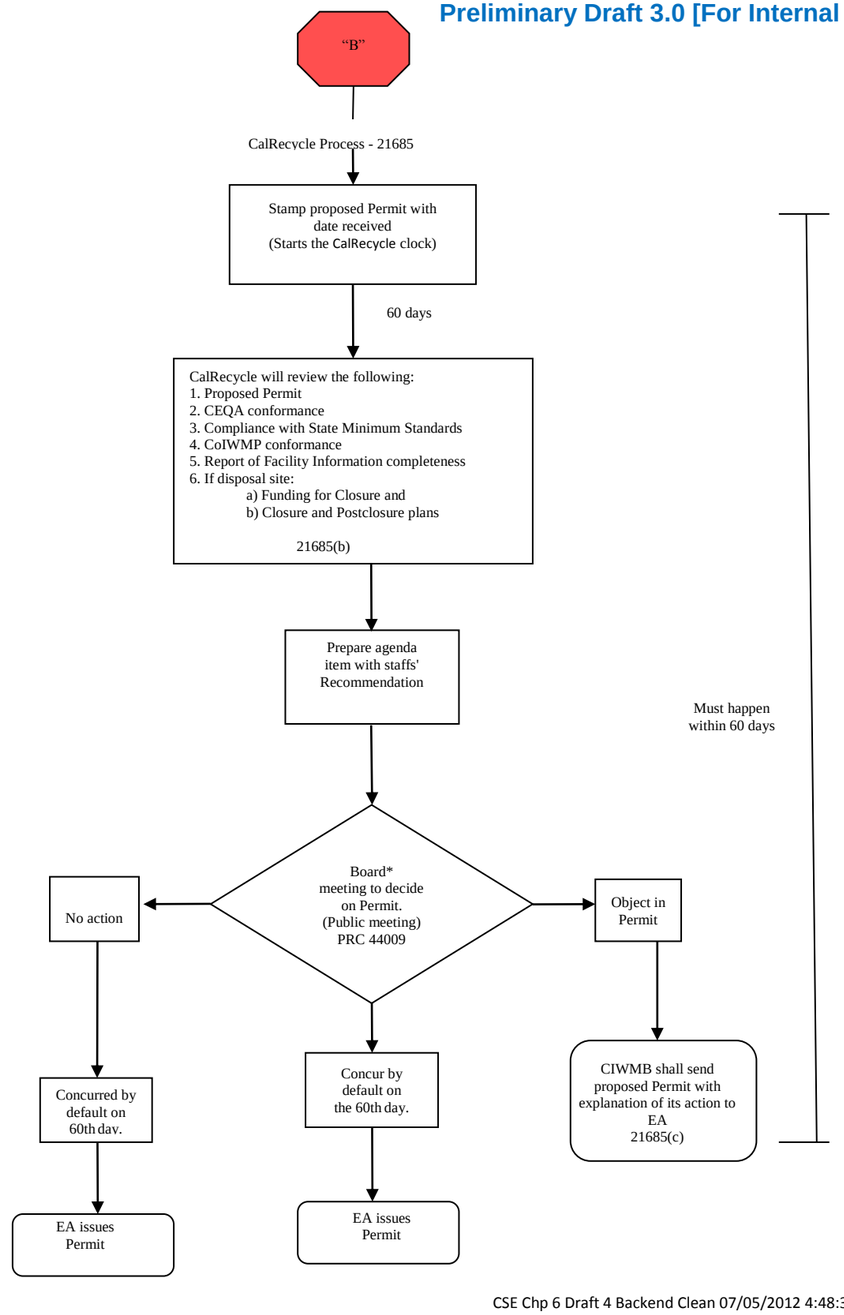
Flowchart 6-6
SOLID WASTE FACILITY PERMIT (FULL PERMIT) PROCESS[1]





Acronyms:

CEQA - California Air Quality Act

CalRecycle - California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
EA - Enforcement Agency
JTD - Joint Technical Document
PRC - California Public Resources Code
RWQCB - Regional Water Quality Control Board
SWFP - Solid Waste Facility Permit

Note:

*Under CalRecycle's reorganization, CalRecycle will review and approve the proposed permit if controversy or opposition to the permit is expected, and then a public hearing would be held (as is the case for all permit applications). Otherwise, there would be no public hearing.[1]-Source: CalRecycle Permit Toolbox – Full Permit

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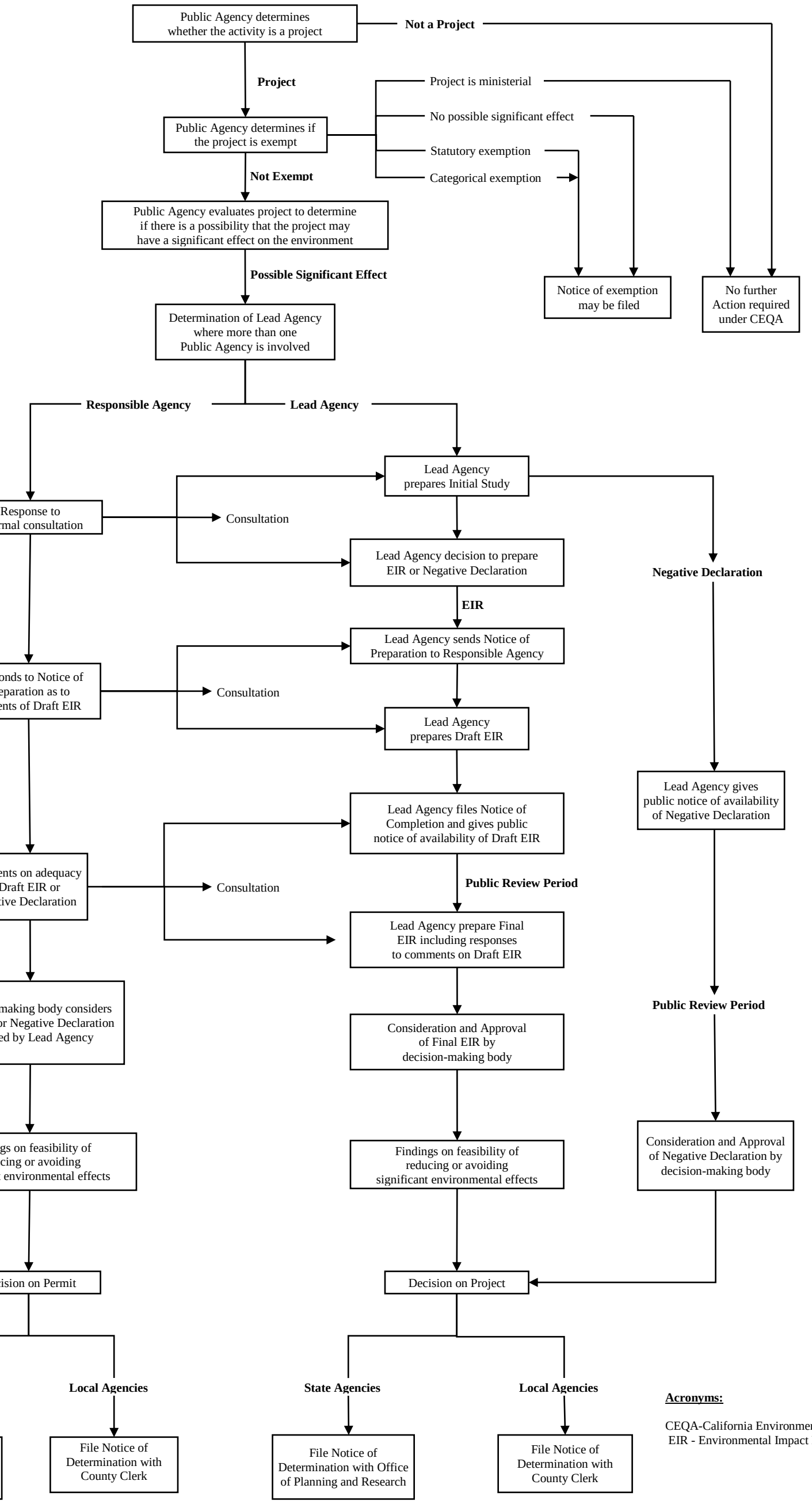
Flowchart 6-7
CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA) PROCESS[1]



Acronyms:

CEQA-California Environmental Quality Act
EIR - Environmental Impact Report

Source:
[1] The Source of the Flowchart is the California Environmental Resources Evaluation System (http://ceres.ca.gov/topic/env_law/ceqa/flowchart/index.html) and, therefore, cannot be modified.

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Appendix 6-A

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITY SITING CRITERIA

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SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITY SITING CRITERIA

I. SITING CRITERIA

The criteria presented herein can be used to evaluate the suitability of locations for solid waste land disposal and transformation facilities.

These criteria are not intended to replace any existing or future requirements/regulations mandated by Federal, State, and/or local agencies. However, these criteria have not been developed to be used for exclusionary purposes. Rather, the criteria have been developed to assist in achieving the following objectives to safeguard the public health and safety when siting a solid waste land disposal/transformation facility:

- Protect the residents
- Ensure the structural stability and safety of the facility
- Protect surface water
- Protect groundwater
- Protect air quality
- Protect environmentally sensitive areas
- Ensure safe transportation of solid waste
- Protect the social and economic development goals of the community

Each objective is defined in terms of a series of factors. These factors are listed in **Table 6A-1**. The description of each factor (**Table 6A-2**) provides a definition of the factor; an explanation of the significance of each factor in terms of potential impacts of the facility and concerns likely to arise from the community; a set of criteria to allow application of each factor to a site; and, where applicable, procedures for mitigating potential adverse impacts. For each criteria, the applicable solid waste land disposal/transformation facility is specified; unless otherwise noted, “land disposal facilities” are defined as both Class III and Unclassified (inert) landfills. It should also be recognized that some of the factors listed may not be applicable to all types of solid waste land disposal/transformation facilities and, therefore, care should be used as to the applicability of individual factors.

The United States Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) defines a sanitary landfill as “a land disposal site employing an engineered method of disposing of solid wastes on land in a manner that minimizes environmental hazards by spreading the solid wastes in thin layers, compacting the solid wastes to the smallest practical volume, and applying a compacting cover material at the end of each operating day.” (40 CFR 240.101 (w).)

The California Public Resources Code (PRC) defines solid wastes 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, dewatered, treated, or chemically fixed sewage sludge which is not hazardous waste, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semi-solid wastes, and other discarded solid and semi-solid wastes. It does not include hazardous waste, low-level radioactive wastes or medical wastes." (PRC Section 40191.)

California classifies landfills further by defining the acceptable material disposed, and the construction and safety standards for each landfill classification. These classifications are found in Title 23, Section 2520 et seq. of the CCR. As defined, Class III landfills can accept any type of non-hazardous solid waste for disposal. Unclassified landfills can accept only non-organic inert materials.

The CCR defines a transformation facility as "a facility whose principal function is to convert, combust, or otherwise process solid waste by incineration, pyrolysis, destructive distillation, or gasification, or chemically or biologically process solid wastes, for the purpose of volume reduction, synthetic fuel production, or energy recovery. A transformation facility does not include a composting facility." (14 CCR 18720(a)(77).)

II. USE OF THE SITING CRITERIA

The siting criteria presented here for the planning and evaluation of proposed sites for solid waste land disposal and transformation facilities have broad applicability in the siting process. For each phase of the siting process (i.e., site selection, site evaluation, site permitting, and facility permitting), the siting criteria can be applied either directly or indirectly during the decision making processes. The use of a standard set of siting criteria can add predictability to the siting process for all participants by providing uniformity in the planning and evaluation of proposed facilities. The siting criteria provide the proponent, the regulator, and the community with a rational set of factors on which to judge the attributes (both positive and negative) of a proposed facility.

In the site selection phase, the siting criteria provide the facility developer with a set of guidelines and constraints for screening potential sites for facilities. If the facility developer knows at the outset that the regulators will evaluate the proposed sites using the same set of criteria, the facility developer is less likely to propose a site deemed unacceptable in terms of the criteria. The developer can determine the best site location with respect to achieving the criteria and eliminate locations that are deficient with respect to one or more crucial siting factors, especially those where mitigation

measures would be limited, costly, or not feasible. The criteria also provide the facility developer with incentives to blend the proposed facility into existing and future land use patterns. In addition, the siting criteria were developed within the realm of current solid waste and environmental regulations applicable to facility siting, By meeting the criteria the proposed facility may likely encounter fewer problems in the permitting phase of the siting process.

In the site evaluation phase, the siting criteria provide the local land use planner and others with review responsibility, and with a uniform set of criteria for evaluating all proposals. In essence, the criteria act as the model against which all facility proposals can be compared. The criteria will identify pertinent issues which must be specifically addressed in the evaluation of the site and in the environmental impact assessment, particularly with regard to the adequacy of proposed mitigation and the need for additional mitigation. The criteria can also be used as a checklist to determine which issues are likely to be of concern and should be focused on in the public debate over the siting of the facility.

In the site permitting phase, the siting criteria provide the decision-maker with a uniform set of factors on which to base judgments. If the proponent, decision-maker, and the public all view the proposed facility in the same context (i.e., through a uniform set of criteria), then the decisions on the facility will be based on the attributes of the facility and not on emotionalism or arbitrary judgment. By building a rational decision-making process into the facility siting process, facility developers and decision-makers can work with each other rather than against each other.

In the facility permitting process, the regulators will evaluate the facility with respect to established performance criteria (i.e., current regulations). As these are incorporated into the siting criteria, the facility developer's use of the siting criteria will allow him to incorporate the performance criteria into his site selection and facility design decisions.

The siting criteria apply to both informal and formal review and evaluation processes. The selection of a site will likely involve an informal use of the criteria (e.g., preliminary decisions based on visual siting or secondary information), whereas the site evaluation and permitting components will require formal review and evaluation processes in the form of technical studies and preparation of environmental impact analyses. But whether the criteria are applied formally or informally, the siting criteria provide a uniform set of constraints, standards, and guidelines for use in evaluating proposed facilities within a rational decision-making process.

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TABLE 6A-1
SUMMARY OF SITING CRITERIA AND SITING FACTORS

SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES	SITING FACTORS FOR EACH SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVE
A. Protect the residents.	- Proximity to populations.
B. Ensure the structural stability and safety of the facility.	- Flood hazard areas. - Areas subject to tsunamis, seiches, and storm surges. - Proximity to active or potentially active faults. - Slope stability. - Subsidence/liquefaction. - Dam failure inundation areas.
C. Protect surface water.	- Aqueducts and reservoirs. - Discharge of treated effluent.
D. Protect groundwater.	- Proximity to supply wells and well fields. - Depth to groundwater. - Groundwater monitoring reliability. - Major aquifer recharge areas. - Permeability of surficial materials. - Existing groundwater quality.
E. Protect air quality.	- Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) areas. - Nonattainment areas. - Landfill surface emission.
F. Protect environmentally sensitive areas.	- Wetlands. - Proximity to habitats of threatened and endangered species. - Agricultural lands. - Natural, recreational, cultural, and aesthetic resources. - Significant ecological areas.
G. Ensure safe and economic transportation of solid wastes.	- Proximity to areas of waste generation. - Distance from major transportation routes. - Structures and properties fronting minor routes. - Highway accident rate. - Capacity versus Average Annual Daily Traffic of access route.
H. Protect social and economic development goals of the community.	- Consistency with the General Plan.

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APPENDIX 6A
TABLE 6A-2
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITY
SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES AND FACTORS

SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES	SITING FACTORS FOR EACH SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION OF THE SITING FACTORS	SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITING FACTOR	CRITERIA FOR THE SITING FACTOR
A. PROTECT THE RESIDENCE.	Proximity to populations.	**"Proximity to populations"** is defined as the distance from the active portion of the facility to one or more dwellings used by one or more persons as a permanent place of residence, or to structures inhabited by persons temporarily for purposes of work other than daily activity.	Solid waste land disposal/transformation facilities should be located such that the health, safety, and quality of life of nearby residents and other persons are not jeopardized from planned or fugitive air emissions, odors, vectors, fires, noise from facility operations, subsurface migration of potentially harmful substances, and other possible impacts. A host community should consider requiring either a buffer distance or natural or engineered barriers, such as berms, buildings, trees, fences, etc., between solid waste land disposal/transformation facilities and residences.	<u>Land Disposal Facilities:</u> Facility must be in conformance with local land use and zoning requirements of a county or city planning agency. Los Angeles County prohibits construction of buildings or structures on or within 1,000 feet of a land disposal facility which contains decomposable materials/waste unless the facility is isolated by an approved natural or manmade protection system. The Cities within Los Angeles County may have similar restrictions. <u>Transformation Facilities:</u> These facilities should be located where the zoning and existing land use are compatible with the proposed use. For example, an abandoned chemical plant site in an industrial district could be considered to be a compatible land use for a transformation facility.
B. ENSURE THE STRUCTURAL STABILITY AND SAFETY OF THE FACILITY.	Flood hazard areas.	**"Flood hazard areas"** are defined as areas which are prone to inundation by floods having a 100-year return period, and debris flows resulting from major storm events. These areas can be determined by checking the Federal Emergency Management Agency flood insurance maps or with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.	Inundation of a solid waste land disposal/transformation facility by flood waters, debris, and/or flash flooding may lead to the physical transport of wastes, possibly impacting water quality and water-dependent species. In addition, flooding interrupts the operation of the facility and could stress leachate handling systems of a land disposal facility.	<u>All Facilities:</u> Disposal facilities must comply with requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended, and local Stormwater/Urban Runoff requirements. <u>Land Disposal Facilities:</u> Federal and State regulations require new, existing, and expansions of existing Class III landfills to be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return period. In addition, the landfill must not reduce the flow of a 100-year flood or reduce the temporary storage capacity of the floodplain.
	Areas subject to tsunamis, seiches, and storm surges.	**"Areas subject to tsunamis, seiches, and storm surges"** are defined as areas bordering oceans, bays, inlets, estuaries, or similar bodies of water which may flood due to tsunamis (commonly known as tidal waves), seiches (vertically oscillating standing waves usually occurring in enclosed bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, and harbors caused by seismic activity, violent winds, or changes in atmospheric pressure), or storm surges.	Inundation of a facility by flood waters may lead to the physical transport of waste, possibly impacting water quality and water-dependent species. In addition, flooding interrupts the operation of the facility and could stress the leachate handling system of a land disposal facility. Areas subject to tsunamis, seiches, and storm surges include the coastal areas of Los Angeles County. Inland lakes and reservoirs could be subject to seiching and storm surges. Coastal development is heavily restricted by Federal and State regulations, including the California Coastal Act of 1976.	<u>All Facilities:</u> Disposal facilities should avoid locating in areas subject to tsunamis, seiches, and storm surges unless designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to preclude failure due to such events.

APPENDIX 6A
TABLE 6A-2
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITY
SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES AND FACTORS

SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES	SITING FACTORS FOR EACH SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION OF THE SITING FACTORS	SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITING FACTOR	CRITERIA FOR THE SITING FACTOR
B. ENSURE THE STRUCTURAL STABILITY AND SAFETY OF THE FACILITY.	Proximity to active or potentially active faults.	**"An active fault"** is defined as a fault along which surface displacement has occurred during Holocene time (about the last 11,000 years) and is associated with one or more of the following: • A recorded earthquake with surface rupture • Fault creep slippage • Displaced survey lines **"A potentially active fault"** is defined as a fault showing evidence of surface displacement during Quaternary time (from the last 11,000 years to about the last 2 to 3 million years) and characterized by the following: • Considerable length, e.g., over 30 miles • Association with an alignment of numerous earthquake epicenters • Continuity with faults having historic displacement • Association with youthful major mountain scarps or ranges • Correlation with strong geophysical anomalies	The stability of a facility, a major concern for permanent facilities, is related to the potential for movement of the earth along fault zones.	<u>All Facilities:</u> All facilities are to be designed and constructed in accordance with the local building code. <u>Class III Land Disposal Facilities:</u> Federal and State regulations prohibit the locating a new Class III landfill or a lateral expansion of an existing Class III landfill on a known Holocene Fault.
	Slope stability.	**"Slope stability"** is defined as the relative degree to which the site will be vulnerable to the forces of gravity, such as erosion, landslide, soil creep, earth flow, or any other mass movement of earth material which might cause a breach or carry wastes away from a facility, or inundate the facility.	The long-term containment of solid wastes at a site requires that the site be located in a geomorphic environment which does not encourage long-term instability by the processes of landslides and mass movement. The State of California prohibits the locating of new Class III landfills within areas of potential rapid geological change, including landslides and mass movement, unless containment structures are designed, constructed, and maintained to preclude failure.	<u>All Facilities:</u> Facilities located within these areas should have engineered design safety features to assure structural stability.
	Subsidence/Liquefaction.	**"Subsidence"** is defined as a sinking of the land surface following the removal of solid mineral matter or fluids (water or oil) from the rock beneath. **"Liquefaction"** refers to surface materials that develop liquid properties upon being physically disturbed.	Subsidence of the land may weaken the structural integrity of a facility. Liquefaction can quickly convert soil materials to fluid masses, resulting in the lateral spreading and subsidence of surface materials, and threatening the structural integrity of the facility.	<u>All Facilities:</u> Avoid locating in areas determined to have a high potential for failure due to subsidence or liquefaction unless containment structures are designed, constructed, and maintained to preclude failure as a result of such change.
	Dam failure inundation areas.	**"Dam failure inundation areas"** are defined as areas immediately adjacent to a river or stream below an embankment or masonry dam which would be inundated by the flow of water from the impoundment created by the dam if the dam were to fail.	Failures of large U.S. dams in the past 47 years illustrate the potential destruction to natural and manmade features in the danger reach. Dam impoundments have the potential to create a flood hazard which would have the same or worse effects as those associated with flood hazard areas. Dam owners in California are required by the State Office of Emergency Services to prepare and submit dam failure inundation maps to local jurisdictions for use on local land use planning activities.	<u>All Facilities:</u> Facilities should be located outside dam failure inundation areas.

APPENDIX 6A
TABLE 6A-2
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITY
SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES AND FACTORS

SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES	SITING FACTORS FOR EACH SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION OF THE SITING FACTORS	SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITING FACTOR	CRITERIA FOR THE SITING FACTOR
C. PROTECT SURFACE WATER.	Aqueducts and reservoirs.	**"Aqueducts"** are defined as conduits for conveying drinking water supplies. **"Reservoirs"** are defined as impoundments for containing drinking water supplies with minimal natural drainage areas.	Run-off or drainage from a facility could possibly enter aqueducts or reservoirs depending upon a number of factors.	<u>All Facilities:</u> Disposal facilities must comply with requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended, and local Stormwater/Urban Runoff requirements. <u>Class III Land Disposal Facilities:</u> Federal and State regulations require new and existing Class III landfills to be fitted with subsurface barriers, as well as precipitation and drainage control facilities.
	Discharge of treated effluent.	**"Discharge of treated effluent"** is defined as the availability of wastewater treatment facilities to accept wastewater (effluent), or the ability to discharge treated effluent, when permitted, directly into a stream, including a dry stream bed, or into the ocean through a State-permitted outfall.	Some facilities will generate a treated effluent requiring discharge to receiving waters. Facilities could discharge to sanitary sewers, with the appropriate regulatory agency requiring adequate pretreatment of wastewaters to a specified level before discharge.	<u>Facilities Generating Wastewaters:</u> Facilities should be located in areas with adequate sewer capacity to accommodate the expected wastewater discharge. If sewers are not available, on-site treatment should be considered. Alternately, wastewaters could also be transported in bulk via highways to facilities capable of treating them. Facilities discharging into streams or into the ocean, directly or via storm drains, will require National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. The NPDES permit sets limitations on the quantity and quality of the waste discharges, and may specify engineering and technical requirements to ensure compliance.
D. PROTECT GROUNDWATER.	Proximity to supply wells and well fields.	**"Proximity to supply wells and well fields"** is defined as the distance to areas used for extraction of groundwater drinking water supplies by high capacity production wells as identified by the presence of several wells that constitute a well field.	Areas that are immediately adjacent to wells and well fields may be extremely susceptible to contamination due to increased gradients and velocities caused by extraction of large volumes of water. An increased risk is associated with locating land disposal facilities in near proximity to existing production wells due to the potential danger of contaminating water.	<u>Land Disposal Facilities:</u> Facilities must meet the State of California's geologic setting criteria for ensuring no impairment of beneficial uses of surface water or of groundwater beneath or adjacent to the landfill.

APPENDIX 6A
TABLE 6A-2
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITY
SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES AND FACTORS

SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES	SITING FACTORS FOR EACH SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION OF THE SITING FACTORS	SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITING FACTOR	CRITERIA FOR THE SITING FACTOR
D. PROTECT GROUNDWATER.	Depth to groundwater.	**"Depth to groundwater"** is defined as the minimum seasonal depth to the highest anticipated elevation of underlying groundwater from the bottom of any proposed waste containing facility.	If the water table rises above the bottom of a facility, it may breach the facility liner or foundation and come into direct contact with the waste, causing groundwater contamination to occur.	Land Disposal Facilities: For Class III landfills, all containment structures must be capable of withstanding hydraulic pressure gradients to prevent failure due to settlement, compression, or uplift as certified by a registered civil engineer or engineering geologist registered in California. Federal and State regulations require new and expansions of existing Class III landfills to be fitted with containment structures that meet specified permeability standards. In addition, the facility must be fitted with a groundwater collection system and a leachate collection and removal system. Furthermore, facilities must meet the State of California's minimum requirements for ensuring no impairment of beneficial use of surface water or of groundwater beneath or adjacent to the landfill, which also includes location restrictions.
	Groundwater monitoring reliability.	**"Groundwater monitoring reliability"** is the reliability of a scientifically designed monitoring program to measure, observe, and evaluate groundwater quality and flow.	A reliable groundwater monitoring system around a facility is required to provide an early warning detection system for possible contaminant migration within the facility property boundaries. Corrective measures and remedial action are more effective and less expensive if initiated during the early stages of any contaminant migration. To assure that groundwater is reliably monitored, a facility should be located where the following can be characterized, modeled, and analyzed with a relatively high degree of confidence: • Subsurface geology • Hydrologic characteristics • Direction and magnitude of groundwater flow This implies that the site should be geologically and hydrologically uniform.	Land Disposal Facilities: Facilities must comply with the California Regional Water Quality Control Board permit requirements for groundwater monitoring.
	Major aquifer recharge areas.	**"Major aquifer recharge areas"** are defined as regions of principal recharge to major regional aquifers, as identified in the existing literature or by hydrogeologic experts familiar with Southern California. Such recharge areas are typically found in: • Outcrop or subcrop areas of major water-yielding facies of confined aquifers. • Outcrop or subcrop areas of confining units which supply major recharge to underlying regional aquifers.	Aquifers receive their principal water supplies from areas which allow water infiltrating from the land surface to rapidly recharge the aquifer.	Land Disposal Facilities: Facilities must meet the State of California's minimum requirements for ensuring no impairment of beneficial use of surface water or of groundwater beneath or adjacent to the landfill, which also includes location restrictions.

APPENDIX 6A
TABLE 6A-2
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITY
SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES AND FACTORS

SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES	SITING FACTORS FOR EACH SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION OF THE SITING FACTORS	SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITING FACTOR	CRITERIA FOR THE SITING FACTOR
D. PROTECT GROUNDWATER.	Permeability of surficial materials.	**"Permeability of surficial materials"** is defined as the ability of geologic materials at the earth's surface to infiltrate and percolate water.	The surficial materials overlying major water bearing formations in an area provides a pathway for vertical migration of potential contaminants. Permeable geologic materials can allow rapid movement of pollutants into major regional aquifers. Thick deposits of fine-grained materials of low hydraulic conductivity retard the rate of vertical percolation of pollutants to the groundwater, and provide an opportunity for detection and control of pollutant releases before it contaminates aquifers. Materials having a low permeability tend also to have favorable attenuation characteristics for individual contaminants.	Land Disposal Facilities: Federal and State regulations require new and lateral expansions of existing Class III landfill facilities to be underlain by a composite liner, consisting of a lower clay liner and an upper synthetic membrane, and which is of sufficient thickness to prevent vertical movement of fluids including waste and leachate. The lower component of which shall consist of a minimum of two feet of compacted soil/clay with a hydraulic conductivity of no more than $1x10^{-7}$ cm/sec. Facilities must meet the State of California's minimum requirements for ensuring no impairment of beneficial use of surface water or of groundwater beneath or adjacent to the landfill, which also includes location restrictions.
	Existing groundwater quality.	**"Existing groundwater quality"** is defined as the chemical quality of the groundwater in comparison to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Interim, Primary, and Secondary Drinking Water Standards; and, for constituents with no standards-to-follow guidelines suggested by research and reported in literature.	The significance of the potential impact of a facility on groundwater quality is related to the actual potential use of the groundwater. The USEPA has released guidelines defining protection policies for three classes of groundwater, based on their respective value and their vulnerability to contamination. The three classes are: • Class I: Groundwater that is highly vulnerable to contamination and characterized by being irreplaceable or ecologically vital. These are designated as Special Groundwaters. • Class II: Current or potential sources of drinking waters having other beneficial uses. • Class III: Groundwaters not considered potential sources of drinking water and of limited beneficial use or otherwise contaminated beyond levels that allow cleanup using reasonably employed treatment methods.	Land Disposal Facilities: Facilities must meet the California Regional Water Quality Control Board's minimum water quality protection standards and criteria in order to ensure no impairment of the beneficial uses of groundwater beneath or adjacent to the landfill.

APPENDIX 6A
TABLE 6A-2
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITY
SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES AND FACTORS

SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES	SITING FACTORS FOR EACH SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION OF THE SITING FACTORS	SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITING FACTOR	CRITERIA FOR THE SITING FACTOR
E. PROTECT AIR QUALITY.	Prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) areas.	**"Prevention of significant deterioration (PSD)"** areas are defined as areas in attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for one or more criteria pollutants. PSD areas are divided into three classes. Class I includes international parks, national wilderness areas exceeding 5,000 acres, national memorial parks exceeding 5,000 acres, and other areas approved by the EPA Administrator. All other areas are classified as Class II.	The prevention of significant deterioration of high quality airsheds is mandatory under the Clean Air Amendments of 1990. Any new source meeting the statutory definition of either a new major source or modification to a major source locating in a PSD area must meet stringent conditions, including the installation of Best Available Control Technology (BACT), before initial construction or major modifications are allowed. Sources required to submit to PSD preconstruction review are: • A new major stationary source where the increase in potential to emit is either 100 or 250 tons per year, depending on source category; • A significant emission increase of an attainment pollutant at an existing major stationary source; • A net emission increase at a major stationary source located within 10 kilometers of a Class I PSD area, if the emission increase would impact the Class I area by 1.0 $\mu g/m^3$ (24-hour average). The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), through the authority of the USEPA, is managing the PSD program in the South Coast Air Basin. The District's PSD regulations require, among other things, BACT for all stationary sources with a net emission increase of a criteria pollutant.	<u>All Facilities:</u> Facilities subject to PSD regulation will be required to submit Federal Title V permit applications to the SCAQMD for preconstruction review and apply BACT. All facilities locating in the South Coast Air Basin will be required to apply BACT for any net emission increase of an attainment criteria air pollutant and demonstrate compliance with all other air quality rules and regulations. <u>Transformation Facilities:</u> In addition, the SCAQMD is required under Section 42315 of the California Health and Safety Code (H&SC) to perform a health risk assessment and make a determination that no significant increase in illness or mortality is anticipated by a project before issuing or renewing a permit to construct or operate.
	Nonattainment areas.	**"Nonattainment areas"** are defined as areas in which the level of one or more of the criteria pollutants (particulates, ozone, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and lead) exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).	Federal law requires states to implement air pollution control programs to improve or preserve existing air quality in accordance with the NAAQS. Facilities, particularly incinerators, will emit pollutants in quantities which may exceed allowable limits. The South Coast Air Basin is non-attainment for ozone and fine particulates ($PM_{2.5}$). Facilities emitting nonattainment air contaminants and their precursors, such as volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur dioxide, will be subject to New Source Review requirements including application of BACT or Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER). Net cumulative emission increase exceeding certain threshold limits will require the obtaining of offsets to balance the increased pollutant levels.	<u>All Facilities:</u> Facilities emitting non-attainment air contaminants will be required to submit permit applications to SCAQMD for preconstruction review, demonstrate compliance with the New Sources Review requirements, as well as the requirements of all other applicable air quality rules and regulations, and obtain a permit to Construct and a Permit to Operate from the SCAQMD. Air pollution control requirements for criteria and toxic air contaminants may vary depending on facility type, process equipment used, and, to a lesser extent, facility location. <u>Transformation Facilities:</u> In addition, the SCAQMD is required under Section 42315 of the H&SC to perform a health risk assessment and make a determination that no significant increase in illness or mortality is anticipated by a project before issuing or renewing a permit to construct or operate.

APPENDIX 6A
TABLE 6A-2
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITY
SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES AND FACTORS

SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES	SITING FACTORS FOR EACH SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION OF THE SITING FACTORS	SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITING FACTOR	CRITERIA FOR THE SITING FACTOR
E. PROTECT AIR QUALITY.	Landfill surface emission.	Landfill gases can be generated as a result of organic waste decomposition process. These gases generally consist of methane, carbon dioxide, with small quantities of hydrogen sulfide and carbon chain substances.	Methane gas, produced from the decomposition of organic materials, can be emitted from Class III land disposal facilities without a landfill gas control system.	Land Disposal Facilities: Class III land disposal facilities are subject to the SCAQMD rules and regulations. All existing and proposed Class III land disposal facilities must comply with SCAQMD Rule 1150.1 "Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills"; and Title 40, Section 60 of the Code of Federal Regulations "Standard of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills." These Rules require installation of a landfill gas control system and perimeter monitoring probes, and implementation of a monitoring program to ensure that landfill surface emissions do not exceed specified SCAQMD standards.
F. PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS.	Wetlands.	**"Wetlands"** are defined as areas, such as saltwater, freshwater, and brackish swamps, marshes, or bogs inundated by surface or groundwater with a frequency to support, under normal circumstances, a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction.	The preservation of wetlands area is critical to preserve a balanced ecosystem. The location of a land disposal facility in a wetlands area could result in the loss of critical habitats, loss of the wetlands for groundwater recharge, and an increase in the potential for pollutant dispersal in ground and surface waters. Wetlands areas are located primarily along the coast and near embayments and estuaries. Development in coastal areas, and wetlands areas in particular, is restricted by Federal and State regulations, including the California Coastal Act of 1976.	Transformation Facilities: Facilities should avoid locating in current wetlands areas, as defined in adopted general, regional, and State plans, unless: (a) industrial usage is permitted by the local government's land use planning or zoning, and (b) fish, plant, and wildlife resources can be maintained and enhanced in a portion of the site, or preserved elsewhere in the area. Land Disposal Facilities: Facilities should be located outside wetland areas, as defined in adopted general, regional, and State plans.
	Proximity to habitats of threatened and endangered species.	**"Habitats of threatened and endangered species"** are defined as areas known to be inhabited permanently or seasonally or known to be critical at any stage in the life cycle of any species of wildlife or vegetation identified or being considered for identification as "endangered" or "threatened" by the U.S. Department of Interior or the State of California.	Threatened and endangered species are important as biological resources because of the irreversibility of species extinction. The loss of such species would seriously interfere with the health of the ecosystem and deter human education and research.	All Facilities: A facility should not locate in habitats of threatened or endangered species unless the local land use authority makes a determination that a proposed facility is compatible with the surrounding resources and does not pose a substantial threat to the resource.
	Agricultural lands.	**"Agricultural lands"** are defined as lands zoned countywide and/or used locally for agricultural use.	Farmlands and other agricultural lands are natural and economic resources essential for food production. These lands serve both private and public interests in terms of food, jobs, and open space preservation.	Land Disposal Facilities: A facility located in areas zoned for agricultural uses must obtain a local land use permit from the local jurisdiction.
	Natural, recreational, cultural, and aesthetic resources.	**"Natural, recreational, cultural, and aesthetic resources"** are defined as public and private lands having local, regional, state, or national significance, value, or importance. These lands include national, state, regional, county, and local parks and recreation areas, historic and prehistoric resources, wild and scenic rivers, scenic highways, and public and private preservation areas.	Facilities sited in these areas could adversely impact the natural, recreational, cultural, or aesthetic value of the lands.	All Facilities: Facilities should avoid locating in these areas unless the applicant can demonstrate that a facility is compatible with the land use in the area.

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	Significant ecological areas.	**"Significant ecological areas"** are defined as areas which possess biotic resources that are uncommon, rare, unique, or critical to the maintenance of wildlife on a federal, state, or countywide basis.	The preservation of significant ecological areas is critical for the protection and preservation of biological resources or for maintaining natural ecosystems.	All Facilities: Location of a proposed facility must be in conformance with a local jurisdiction's General Plan and abide by federal and state regulations regarding unique or protected species and their habitat.
G. ENSURE SAFE TRANSPORTATION OF SOLID WASTE.	Proximity to areas of waste generation.	**"Proximity to areas of waste generation"** is defined as travel time from the wasteshed areas to the proposed facility.	The greater the distance between a wasteshed area and a proposed facility will result in the increase of transportation costs; emission of air pollutants; and risk in vehicle accidents. Generators also benefit from shorter travel requirements. Transportation costs can have a marked impact on waste management costs. High transportation costs could possibly induce some generators to use unsafe disposal practices.	All Facilities: Facilities should be centrally located near wasteshed areas to minimize potential impacts associated with greater travel distances. Alternate transportation, by rail, may be evaluated in regard to specific sites to be located at distant areas from the wasteshed.
	Distance from major routes.	**"Distance from major routes"** is defined as the distance along a minor route (city street, boulevard, or undivided highway) that a truck must travel to reach the facility after leaving the major route (street or interstate divided highway).	Public concern over a hauler's route is heightened when transportation occurs over roads not constructed for heavy truck traffic, not intended for it, or containing many restrictions such as traffic lights or horizontal and vertical curves. The distance on minor routes should be kept to a minimum to avoid interference with commercial or residential traffic and reduce the risks of accidents.	All Facilities: Distance traveled on minor roads should be kept to a minimum. Facilities are best located near an exit of a major route or accessed from major routes via routes used locally for truck traffic. Alternatively, local roads could be upgraded by increasing their load capacity, improving traffic controls, or building truck-only lanes or routes. The facility developer may build a direct access road to avoid the minor route(s).
	Structures and properties fronting minor routes.	**"Structures and properties fronting minor routes"** are defined by the number and type of residences, schools, hospitals, and shopping centers having primary access from the transportation route between the entrance of a facility and the nearest major route.	A great increase in truck traffic, particularly on roads used primarily by cars, may cause considerable noise, congestion, and disruption of normal daily activities.	All Facilities: Facilities should be located such that any minor routes from the major route to the facility are used primarily by trucks, and the number of nonindustrial structures (homes, hospitals, schools, etc.) is minimal.
	Highway accident rate.	**"Highway accident rate"** is defined as the occurrence of minor to fatal accidents per vehicle miles traveled, as recorded by the California Department of Transportation.	Accident rates vary significantly by type of road and average annual daily traffic (AADT). Accident rates should, however, be analyzed in conjunction with information about the percentage of truck usage and the design of the road. The accident rate alone should not be used to judge the safety of the highway.	All Facilities: The minimum time path from major wasteshed areas to a facility should follow highways with low to moderate average annual daily traffic and accident rates as guided by the research and findings of state, regional, county, and city transportation planners.
	Capacity versus average annual daily traffic (AADT) of access roads.	**"Capacity versus average annual daily traffic (AADT) of access roads"** is defined as the number of vehicles the road is designed to handle versus the number of vehicles it does handle on a daily basis, averaged over a period of one year.	Roads currently handling at or near the maximum number of vehicles should not be considered good routes for the transport of solid waste. Ideally the roads best suited for solid waste transportation are those on which the additional vehicles serving the facility will have little or no impact on the AADT relative to the capacity.	All Facilities: The changes in the ratio capacity to AADT should be negligible after calculating the number of trucks on the major and minor routes expected to service the facility.

APPENDIX 6A
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SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITY
SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES AND FACTORS

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H. PROTECT THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOALS OF THE COMMUNITY.	Consistency with the General Plan.	**"Consistency with the General Plan"** is defined as consistency of the proposed facility with the long-term goals of the county or city as expressed by its local planning instruments: the General Plan and implementing ordinances.	"Local Planning" is an ongoing process of directing growth and development in accordance with previously formulated plans, policy document, ordinances, and actions. The State of California requires by law that counties and cities develop a General Plan and implementing ordinances. The Los Angeles County General Plan sets forth policies for the unincorporated areas in the County. This plan was coordinated with the cities in the County and basically reflects the planning efforts of these cities. A General Plan contains policy statements and guidelines reflecting the County's or city's outlook on future growth and development. Zoning ordinances are used as a principal means of implementing the General Plan. Each zone represents a special application of land use regulations and guidelines. This zoning, as required by State law, must be consistent with the adopted General Plan. Consistency between the facility and local planning is necessary to ensure that the facility development will not interfere with the achievement of city or County goals. Preferred sites are usually those that area away from residential areas and areas well-served by utilities.	<u>All Facilities:</u> The proposed facility must be consistent with the county or city General Plan. However, the applicant may petition for an amendment to the General Plan. In addition, the proposed facility must be found to be in conformance with the Countywide Sitting Element of the County of Los Angeles. This is accomplished by obtaining a valid Finding of Conformance granted by the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force.

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Appendix 6-B

LIST OF

REGULATORY AGENCIES

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TABLE 6B-1
LIST OF REGULATING, PERMITTING AND RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES

Agency	Agency Address	Agency Phone/Fax Number	Agency Email Address	Agency Website
Federal Agencies				
Environmental Protection Agency Region IX	75 Hawthorne Street San Francisco, CA 94105	(415) 947-8000 (866) EPA-WEST (415) 947-3553 (Fax)	r9.info@epa.gov	http://www.epa.gov
United States Army Corps of Engineers Los Angeles District	915 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 980 Los Angeles, CA 90017	(213) 452-3908/3333 (213) 452-4209 (Fax)	hq-publicaffairs@usace.army.mil	http://www.usace.army.mil
State Agencies				
California Integrated Waste Management Board California Environmental Protection Agency Headquarters	1001 "I" Street P.O. Box 4025 Sacramento, CA 95812-4025	(916) 341-6000	cepacomm@calepa.ca.gov	http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov
California Integrated Waste Management Board Los Angeles Branch	320 West 4th Street, Suite 670 Los Angeles, CA 90013	(213) 620-2368	cepacomm@calepa.ca.gov	http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov
California Integrated Waste Management Board Long Beach Branch	2929 East Willow Street Long Beach, CA 90806	(562) 595-1344	cepacomm@calepa.ca.gov	http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov
California Department of Fish and Game South Coast Region	4949 Viewridge Avenue San Diego, CA 92123	(858) 467-4201 (858) 467-4299 (Fax)	lrb@dfg.ca.gov	http://www.dfg.ca.gov
State Water Resources Control Board	1001 "I" Street Sacramento, CA 95814	(916) 323-2514	info@waterboards.ca.gov	http://www.swrcb.ca.gov
California Air Resources Control Board	1001 "I" Street P.O. Box 2815 Sacramento, CA 95812	(916) 322-2990 (916) 445-5025 (Fax)	helpline@arb.ca.gov	http://www.arb.ca.gov

TABLE 6B-1
LIST OF REGULATING, PERMITTING AND RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES

Agency	Agency Address	Agency Phone/Fax Number	Agency Email Address	Agency Website
California Coastal Commission South Central Coast District Office	89 South California Street, Suite 200 Ventura, CA 93001-2801	(805) 585-1800 (805) 641-1732 (Fax)	mfrum@coastal.ca.gov	http://www.coastal.ca.gov
California Energy Commission	1516 Ninth Street, MS-29 Sacramento, CA 95814-5512	(800) 555-7794	renewable@energy.state.ca.us	http://www.energy.ca.gov
Regional Agencies				
California Regional Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Office	320 West 4th Street, Suite 200 Los Angeles, CA 90013	(213) 570-0000 (213) 570-0040 (Fax)	Info4@waterboards.ca.gov	http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles
California Regional Water Quality Control Board Lahontan Regional Board - Victorville Office	14440 Civic Drive, Suite 200 Victorville, CA 92392	(760) 241-6583 (760) 241-7308 (Fax)	Info4@waterboards.ca.gov	http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/lahontan
South Coast Air Quality Management District	21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar CA 91765	(909) 396-2000 (800) CUT-SMOG (288-7664)	webinquiry@waterboards.ca.gov	http://www.aqmd.gov
Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District	43301 Division Street, Suite 206 Lancaster, CA 93535	(661) 723-8070 (661) 723-3450 (Fax)	perpNotify@avaqmd.ca.gov	http://www.avaqmd.ca.gov
CalRecycle Local Enforcement Agencies				
City of Long Beach Environmental Services Bureau	2929 East Willow Street Long Beach, CA 90806-2303	(562) 570-2850	lbds@longbeach.gov or Donald_Hanford@longbeach.gov	http://www.ci.long-beach.ca.us
City of Los Angeles Environmental Affairs Department	200 North Spring Street, Room 1905 MS 177 Los Angeles, CA 90012	(213) 978-0864	wayne.tsuda@lacity.org	http://www.lacity.org/ead/environmentla/
City of Vernon Health Department	4305 South Santa Fe Avenue Vernon, CA 90058	(323) 583-8811	webmaster@ci.vernon.ca.us	http://www.cityofvernon.org
City of West Covina Waste Management Enforcement Agency	1444 West Garvey Avenue South, Room 316 West Covina, CA 91790	(626) 939-8411	Steve.Samaniego@westcovina.org	http://www.westcovina.org

TABLE 6B-1
LIST OF REGULATING, PERMITTING AND RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES

Agency	Agency Address	Agency Phone/Fax Number	Agency Email Address	Agency Website
Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Environmental Health	5050 Commerce Drive Baldwin Park, CA 91706	(626) 430-5200 (626) 813-3000 (Fax)	info@lacounty.gov	http://www.lapublichealth.org
Local Agencies				
Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/ Integrated Waste Management Task Force	900 South Fremont Avenue, 3rd Floor Annex Alhambra, CA 91803-1331	(626) 458-3546 (626) 458-3593 (Fax)	taskforce@ladpw.org	http://www.ladpw.org/epd/tf/
Los Angeles Regional Agency	1149 South Broadway Street Los Angeles, CA 90015	(213) 485-3692, 3676 or 3698 (213) 458-3671 (Fax)	Nady.Maechling@lacity.org, Joe.Maturino@lacity.org, Karen.Coca@lacity.org	https://www.laregionalagency.com/
County of Los Angeles Agencies				
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	900 South Fremont Avenue Alhambra, CA 91803-1331	(626) 458-5100	info@dpw.lacounty.gov	http://www.ladpw.org/
Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Environmental Health	5050 Commerce Drive Baldwin Park, CA 91706	(626) 430-5200 (626) 813-3000 (Fax)	info@lacounty.gov	http://www.lapublichealth.org
Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning	320 West Temple Street Los Angeles, CA 90012	(213) 974-6411 (213) 626-0434 (Fax)	zoningldcc@planning.lacounty.gov	http://planning.co.la.ca.us/
City Agencies				
Incorporated Cities	Contact appropriate cities for their respective local agencies.			

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Figure 6B-1

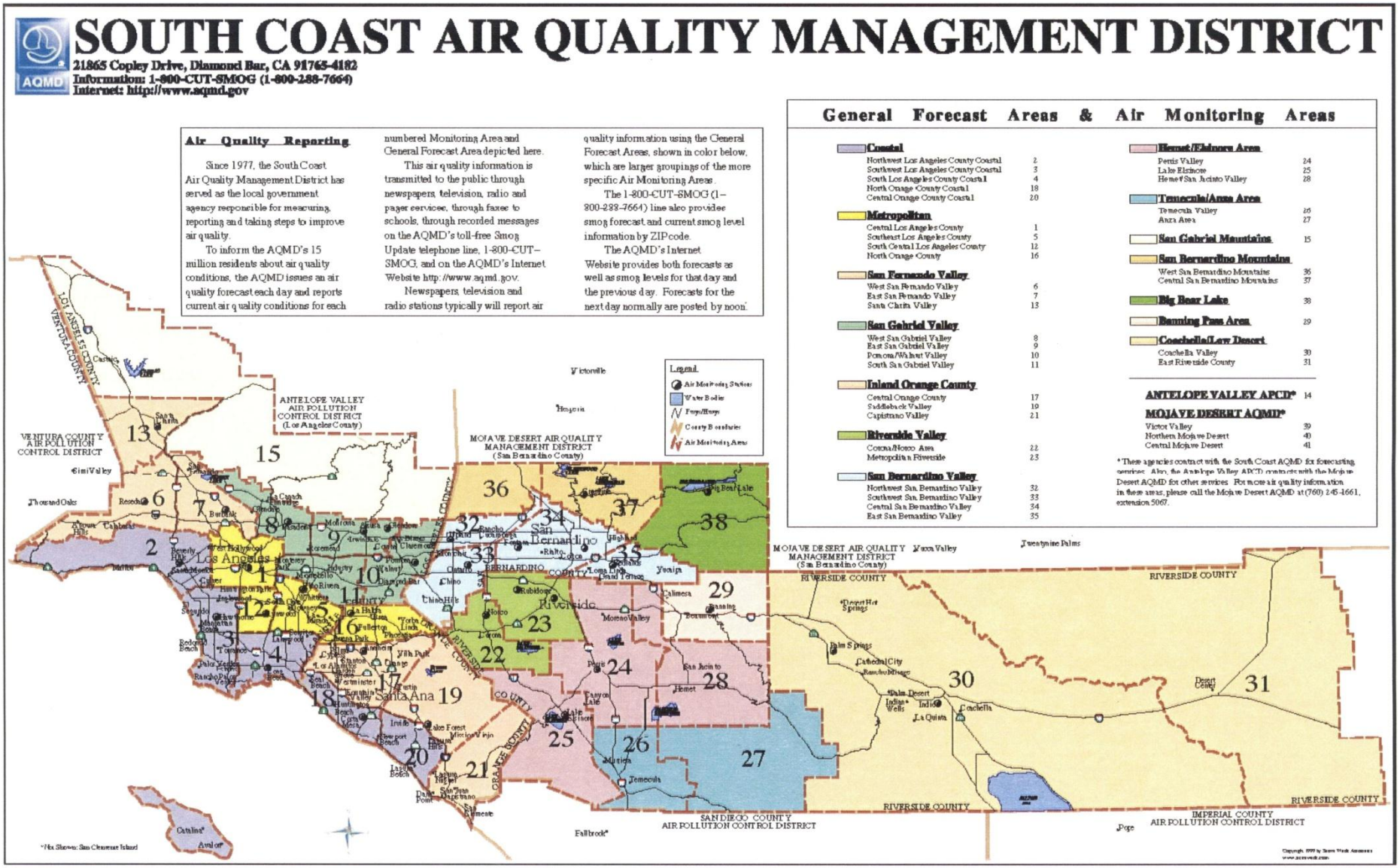
SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182
Information: 1-800-CUT-SMOG (1-800-288-7664)
Internet: http://www.aqmd.gov
Air Quality Reporting
Since 1977, the South Coast Air Quality Management District has served as the local government agency responsible for measuring, reporting and taking steps to improve air quality.
To inform the AQMD's 15 million residents about air quality conditions, the AQMD issues an air quality forecast each day and reports current air quality conditions for each numbered Monitoring Area and General Forecast Area depicted here.
This air quality information is transmitted to the public through newspapers, television, radio and pager services, through faxes to schools, through recorded messages on the AQMD's toll-free Smog Update telephone line, 1-800-CUT-SMOG, and on the AQMD's Internet Website http://www.aqmd.gov.
Newspapers, television and radio stations typically will report air quality information using the General Forecast Areas, shown in color below, which are larger groupings of the more specific Air Monitoring Areas.
The 1-800-CUT-SMOG (1-800-288-7664) line also provides smog forecast and current smog level information by ZIP code.
The AQMD's Internet Website provides both forecasts as well as smog levels for that day and the previous day. Forecasts for the next day normally are posted by noon.
General Forecast Areas & Air Monitoring Areas
Coastal
Northwest Los Angeles County Coastal 2
Southwest Los Angeles County Coastal 3
South Los Angeles County Coastal 4
North Orange County Coastal 18
Central Orange County Coastal 20
Metropolitan
Central Los Angeles County 1
Southeast Los Angeles County 5
South Central Los Angeles County 12
North Orange County 16
San Fernando Valley
West San Fernando Valley 6
East San Fernando Valley 7
Santa Clarita Valley 13
San Gabriel Valley
West San Gabriel Valley 8
East San Gabriel Valley 9
Pomona/Walnut Valley 10
South San Gabriel Valley 11
Inland Orange County
Central Orange County 17
Saddleback Valley 19
Capistrano Valley 21
Riverside Valley
Corona/Norco Area 22
Metropolitan Riverside 23
San Bernardino Valley
Northwest San Bernardino Valley 32
Southwest San Bernardino Valley 33
Central San Bernardino Valley 34
East San Bernardino Valley 35
Hemet/Elsinore Area
Perris Valley 24
Lake Elsinore 25
Hemet/San Jacinto Valley 28
Temecula/Anza Area
Temecula Valley 26
Anza Area 27
San Gabriel Mountains 15
San Bernardino Mountains
West San Bernardino Mountains 36
Central San Bernardino Mountains 37
Big Bear Lake 38
Banning Pass Area 29
Coachella/Low Desert
Coachella Valley 30
East Riverside County 31
ANTELOPE VALLEY APCD* 14
MOJAVE DESERT AQMD*
Victor Valley 39
Northern Mojave Desert 40
Central Mojave Desert 41
*These agencies contract with the South Coast AQMD for forecasting services. Also, the Antelope Valley APCD contracts with the Mojave Desert AQMD for other services. For more air quality information in these areas, please call the Mojave Desert AQMD at (760) 245-1661, extension 5067.
Legend
Air Monitoring Stations
Water Bodies
Freeways
County Boundaries
Air Monitoring Areas
LOS ANGELES COUNTY
VENTURA COUNTY
VENTURA COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
ANTELOPE VALLEY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT (Los Angeles County)
MOJAVE DESERT AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (San Bernardino County)
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
RIVERSIDE COUNTY
ORANGE COUNTY
SAN DIEGO COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
IMPERIAL COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
Los Angeles
Santa Ana
Riverside
San Bernardino
Victorville
Hesperia
Big Bear Lake
Yucaipa
Redlands
Loma Linda
Calimesa
Moreno Valley
Perris
San Jacinto
Hemet
Lake Elsinore
Canyon Lake
Murrieta
Temecula
Wildomar
Lake Forest
Mission Viejo
Irvine
Laguna Hills
Laguna Beach
Dana Point
San Juan Capistrano
San Clemente
Fallbrook
Camp Pendleton
Catalina*
Avalon
*Also Shown: San Clemente Island
Yucca Valley
Twentynine Palms
Desert Hot Springs
Palm Springs
Cathedral City
Rancho Mirage
Palm Desert
Indian Wells
La Quinta
Indio
Coachella
Desert Center
Pass
Chino
Chino Hills
Rubidoux
Norco
Corona
Lake Elsinore
Canyon Lake
Murrieta
Temecula
Wildomar
Lake Forest
Mission Viejo
Irvine
Laguna Hills
Laguna Beach
Dana Point
San Juan Capistrano
San Clemente
Fallbrook
Camp Pendleton
Catalina*
Avalon
*Also Shown: San Clemente Island
Yucca Valley
Twentynine Palms
Desert Hot Springs
Palm Springs
Cathedral City
Rancho Mirage
Palm Desert
Indian Wells
La Quinta
Indio
Coachella
Desert Center
Pass

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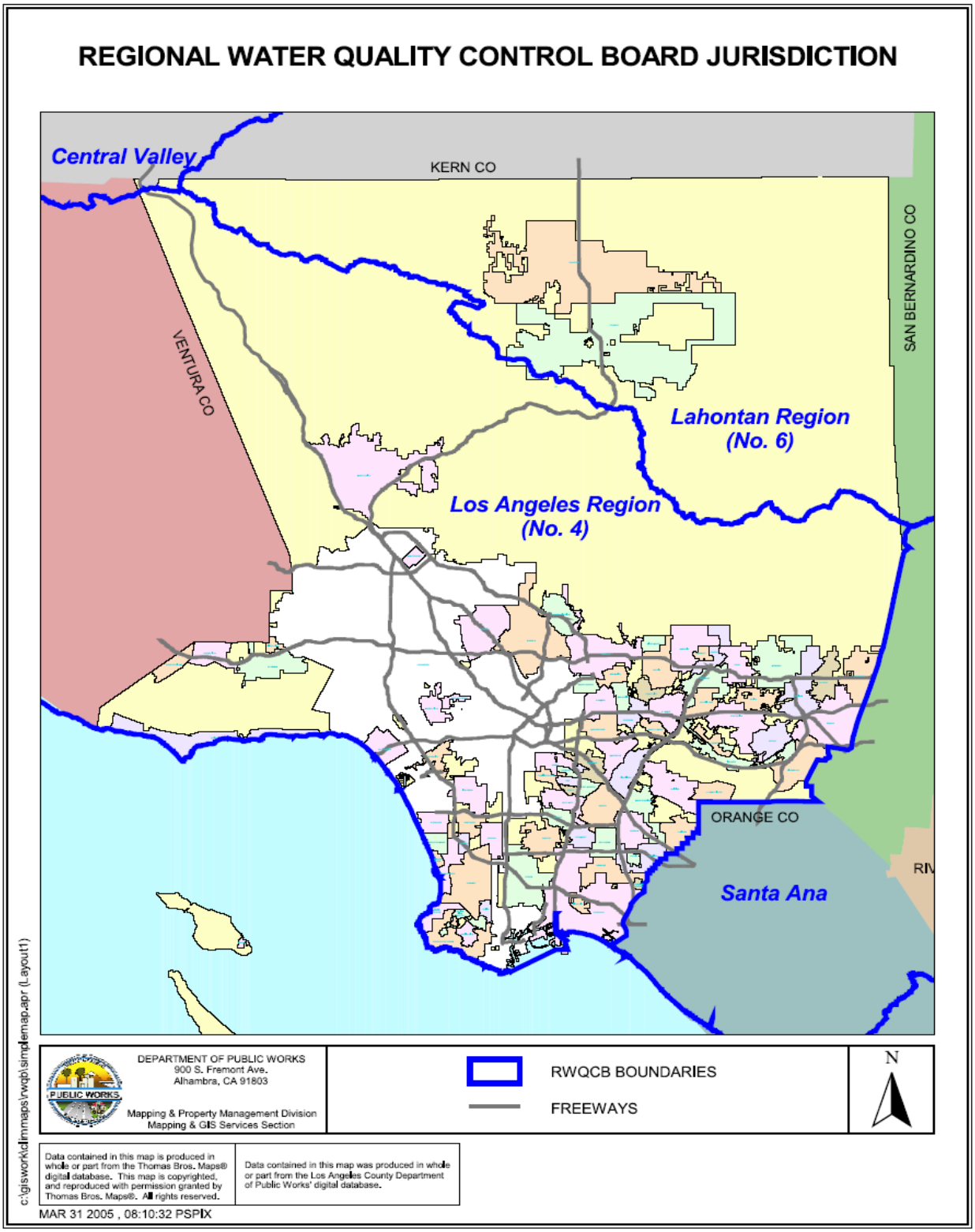
Figure 6B-2


REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD JURISDICTION
Central Valley
KERN CO
VENTURA CO
SAN BERNARDINO CO
Lahontan Region
(No. 6)
Los Angeles Region
(No. 4)
ORANGE CO
Santa Ana
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
900 S. Fremont Ave.
Alhambra, CA 91803
Mapping & Property Management Division
Mapping & GIS Services Section
RWQCB BOUNDARIES
FREEWAYS
N
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Data contained in this map was produced in whole or part from the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works' digital database.
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