




THE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element Preliminary Draft

County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
November 2012

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background and Purpose

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), as amended (Section 40000 et seq. of the California Public Resources Code), requires each county to prepare a countywide siting element that describes how the county, and the Cities within the county, plan to manage the disposal of their solid waste for a 15-year planning period. The existing Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (CSE) was approved by the majority of the cities within the County which contains majority of the population and the Board of Supervisors on January 1998. This revised CSE document when approved by a majority of the cities which contains majority of the population in the County, the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors, and the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) will replace the existing CSE and covers the planning period beginning 2010 through 2025.

While the primary purpose of the CSE is to identify disposal capacities, the document also discusses waste prevention, materials reuse, recycling, and alternatives to landfills since the ability to adequately manage solid waste on a long-term basis Countywide is contingent upon comprehensively analyzing all factors.

~~Considering that the volume of solidwaste generated continues to increase proportionate with population and economic growth, along with the fact that l~~Given the County's large population and the size of its economy, local landfill capacities are ~~diminishing~~rapidly being consumed, making it ~~is~~ imperative that the long-term planning for management of post-recycled residuals be established in order to ensure adequate disposal capacities continue to exist into the future for the health and safety of County residents and businesses.

Solid waste disposal capacities are provided through existing or planned landfills and transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities, as well as by developing environmentally sustainable alternative technologies to ~~supplement the management of solid waste that cannot be~~reduce landfill disposal for residual materials that are not reduced, reused, recycled, or composted. AB 939 also mandates that the CSE establish~~es~~ goals, policies, and guidelines for the proper planning and siting of Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities, and alternatives to landfill technologies such as conversion~~/recovery~~ technologies on a Countywide basis. Accordingly, the CSE offers strategies and establishes siting criteria to aid in evaluating the feasibility of potential sites for the development of such solid waste management and disposal facilities.

The CSE describes each of the existing and planned solid waste disposal and management sites available for use by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County, and offers goals and strategies through which current and future solid waste management infrastructure needs can be met

in a comprehensive and environmentally sustainable manner. Since the CSE serves mainly as a long-term planning and policy document, rather than a specific infrastructure development program, any other definitive site-specific information should be obtained directly from the sites and projects. It should also be noted that sites and projects are subject to all requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); Federal, State, regional, and local rules and regulations; environmental justice requirements; and maintain consistency with the jurisdictions' General Plan.

The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), the predecessor of CalRecycle approved the original Los Angeles County CSE on June 1998.

Significant Changes to the Revised Countywide Siting Element

AB 939 recognizes that landfills and transformation facilities are necessary components of any integrated solid waste management system and essential components of the waste management hierarchy.

However, due to significant public opposition, unavailability of suitable sites, environmental concerns, and the current regulatory framework, it has become increasingly difficult to expand and/or site, permit, and operate new landfills and transformation facilities within the County. In order to ensure that a sustainable solid waste management system continues to exist into the future, the hierarchy through which solid waste has been traditionally managed and viewed must be shifted.

The revised CSE embraces a new "inverted" solid waste management paradigm which reverses the traditional hierarchy by resorting to transformation facilities and landfills, only after all other efforts have been exhausted. In the new paradigm, emphasis is being redirected onto efforts to first reduce, reuse, and recycle. The remaining materials are then processed through alternative

technologies, such as conversion~~/recovery~~ technologies, to further extract beneficial uses from otherwise disposal materials. Finally, the remaining materials which should ideally constitute the least amounts of waste are to be taken into transformation facilities, or disposed of at in-County and out-of-County landfills.

This new waste management paradigm facilitates the County's goal to protect the health, safety, and economic well-being of residents; and provide an environmentally

safe, efficient, and economically viable solid waste disposal system.

This revised CSE, which covers the 15-year planning period beginning 2010 through 2025, contains the following significant changes from its previous version:

- Removal of Elsmere Canyon and Blind Canyon from the CSE in accordance with the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors' decision on September 30, 2003 to remove those sites from the list of potential new landfill sites;

- Expansions of several in-County Class III landfills in order to increase landfill capacities within the County;

- Update the goals and policies to be consistent with the new solid waste management paradigm, to enhance the comprehensiveness of the Los Angeles County's solid waste management system and incorporate current and upcoming solid waste management processes and technologies;

- Promotes the development of alternatives to landfill technologies such as conversion~~/recovery~~ technologies on a Countywide basis; and

- Promotes the development and use of infrastructure to transport solid waste to out-of-County landfills to complement the County's waste management system, such as the Mesquite Regional Landfill waste-by-rail system.

Preparation, Approval and Revision Process

The CSE has been prepared by the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Environmental Programs Division, in concert with the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force).

The content and format of the CSE was prepared pursuant to the statutory requirements of PRC, Sections 41700 through 41721.5. These requirements for the preparation of a Siting Element are further clarified in regulations adopted by CalRecycle, and approved by the California Office of Administrative Law (CCR, Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 7, Article 6.5, Sections 18755 through 18756.7).

PRC, Section 41721 also requires the CSE to be approved by the County and by a majority of the Cities within the County that contain a majority of the population of the incorporated area of the County. In addition, CalRecycle must approve the CSE.

The California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Chapter 9, Section 18776, requires that each county prepare and adopt a Countywide Siting Element and Summary Plan which shall be part of the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP), pursuant

to Public Resources Code (PRC), Sections 41700 through ~~41826~~41822.

CCR, Title 14, Chapter 9, Section 18788, requires that prior to the fifth anniversary of CalRecycle's approval of a CoIWMP, or its most recent revision, the local task force complete a review (the Five-Year Review) of the CoIWMP in accordance with PRC, Sections 40051, 40052, and 41822, to assure that the county's waste management practices remain consistent with the hierarchy of waste management practices defined in PRC, Section 40051. If a revision is necessary, the county or regional agency shall submit a CoIWMP revision schedule to CalRecycle. The county shall revise the CoIWMP in the areas noted as deficient in the CoIWMP Review Report and/or as identified by CalRecycle, and resubmit its CoIWMP pursuant to the requirements of PRC, Sections 18780 through 18784. The county shall submit all revisions of its CoIWMP to CalRecycle for approval, pursuant to the requirements of PRC, Sections 18784 through 18786.

Following submittal of a locally adopted CoIWMP to CalRecycle, CCR, Title 14, Chapter 9, Section 18785, requires CalRecycle to have at least 90 days, but not more than 120 days, with a median of 105 days, to review and act upon the CoIWMP. CalRecycle, at a public hearing, shall determine whether the CoIWMP meets the requirements of AB 939, as amended. After considering public testimony, input from the local task force, and written comments, CalRecycle shall approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the CoIWMP. CalRecycle shall either adopt a resolution approving or conditionally approving the CoIWMP, or issue a notice identifying deficiencies in the CoIWMP.

ES Table 1 provides a summary of the CSE and **ES Table 2** outlines the CSE preparation, approval, and revision process.

Goals and Policies

Chapter 2 contains the County's solid waste management goals and policies developed in concert with the Task Force as required by State law (see **ES Table 3**). The Chapter also identifies (1) the agencies responsible for implementing the CSE, (2) the schedule for implementation, and (3) the funding source for the administration of the document.

The goals are as follows:

1. To continue to promote extended producer responsibility, development of adequate markets to increase the use of recycled materials and compost products in an environmentally responsible manner.

2. To increase the volume and tonnage of solid waste put to beneficial use by continuing to implement and expand source reduction, reuse, recycling, composting, and public education programs, and by promoting the development of alternative technologies that complement recycling efforts.

3. To promote, encourage, and expand waste diversion activities by disposal facility operators.

4. To conserve Class III landfill capacity through ~~diversion~~ recycle and reuse of inert waste, disposal of inert waste at inert waste landfills, increased waste disposal compaction rates, and use of green waste and other appropriate materials for landfill daily cover provided the use of such materials protects the health, welfare, and safety of the citizens in Los Angeles County, as well as the environment.

5. To protect the economic well-being of the County by ensuring that the Cities and the County unincorporated communities are served by an efficient and economical public/private solid waste management system.

6. To foster the development of alternative technologies as alternatives to landfill disposal, which will count toward the Los Angeles County jurisdictions' receiving full diversion credit toward the State's waste reduction mandates and meeting guidelines for residual solid waste managed through these technologies.

7. To provide siting criteria that considers and provides for the environmentally sound and technically feasible development of solid waste management facilities, including conversion~~/recovery~~ technology, transformation facilities, and landfills.

8. To protect the health, welfare, and safety of all citizens of the 88 Cities in the County and the County unincorporated communities by addressing their solid waste disposal needs during the 15-year planning period through development of environmentally sound and technically feasible solid waste management facilities for solid waste that cannot be reduced, reused, recycled, composted, or otherwise put to beneficial use.

   This goal incorporates policies to:

   - Enhance in-County landfill disposal capacity , and
   - Facilitate utilization of out-of-County/remote disposal facilities.

Existing Solid Waste Disposal Facilities

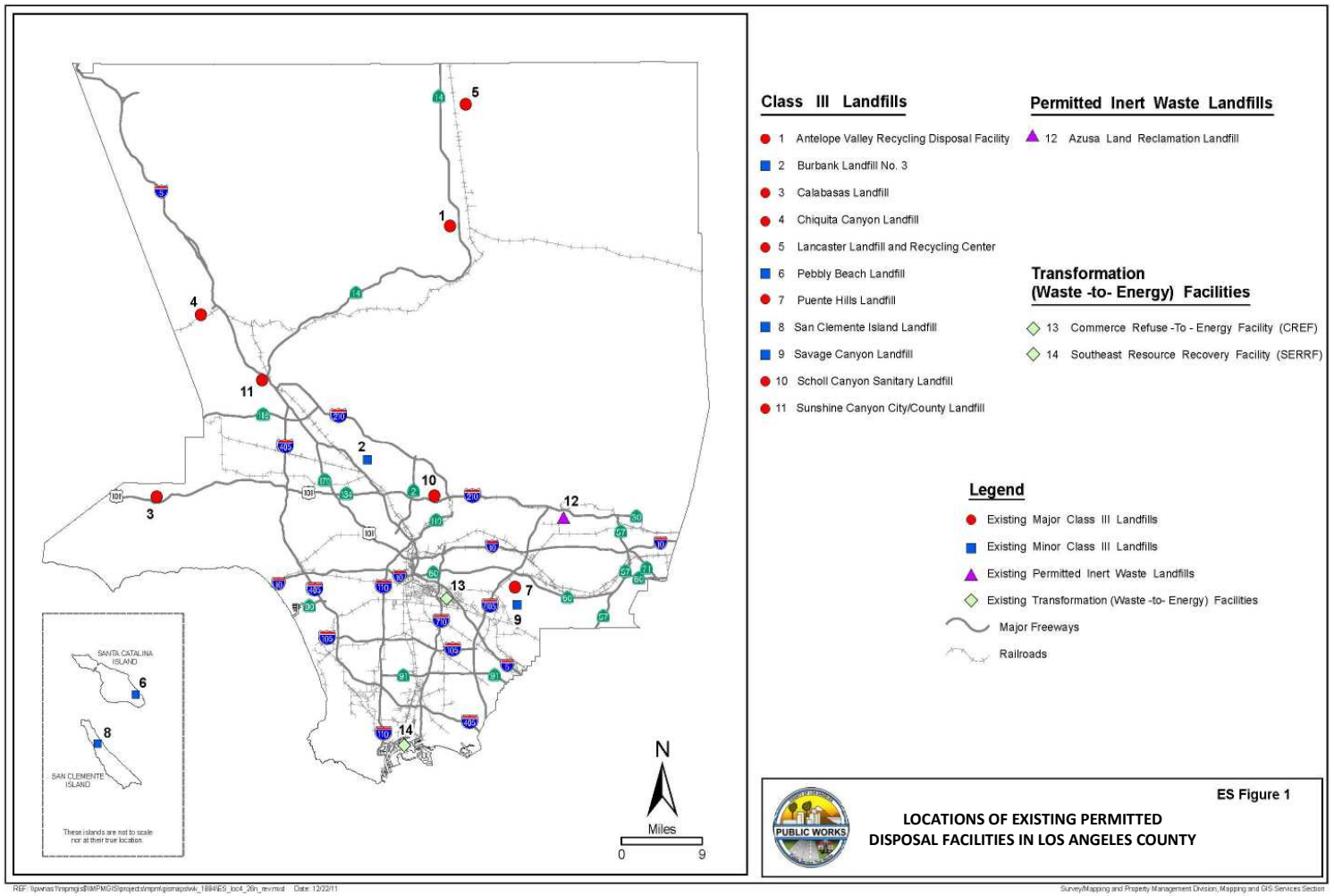
Chapter 3 identifies all existing permitted Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities in the County.

As of January 1, 2011, there are 11 permitted Class III landfills (seven major landfills and four minor landfills); one permitted inert waste landfill, and two transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities operating in the County (see **ES Figure 1**). Additionally, there are 13 inert debris engineered fill operations facilities operating in Los Angeles County.

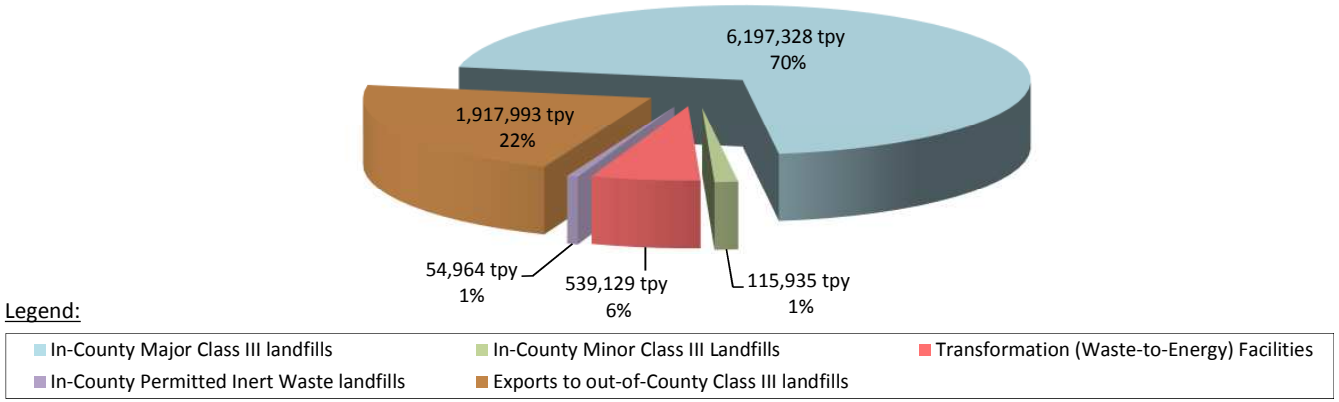
Since the time when the original Siting Element was approved by the CIWMB on June 24, 1998, several changes in the status of the facilities have occurred. These changes include (1) removal of Elsmere and Blind Canyons as potential landfill sites in accordance with the County Board of Supervisors' decision; (2) ~~having~~ extendinged ~~ed~~ the operation of the Puente Hills Landfill until 2013, (3) closure of Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center on April 14, 2007, as required by its land use permit; (4) expansion and operation of Sunshine Canyon Landfill as a combined city/county landfill on December 31, 2008; (5) reclassification of inert waste landfills to inert debris engineered fill operations in 2006; and (6) expansion of Antelope Valley and Lancaster Landfills in 2011.

Current Disposal Rate and Assessment of Disposal Capacity Needs

Chapter 4 contains disposal rate calculations and projections of available disposal capacities for each of the years within the 15-year planning period from 2010 through 2025. Several scenarios were analyzed for purposes of illustrating the extents to which implementing certain waste management strategies could impact the County's disposal capacities. Variables such as current disposal trends, waste diversion rates, anticipated closures of local landfills, expansions of in-County landfills, utilization of out-of-County facilities, and the development of alternatives to landfill technologies were considered in the analyses. For example, the status quo scenario shows that a disposal capacity shortfall may occur in the event that waste diversion rates do not increase, in-County landfill expansions do not occur, exports to out-of-County facilities do not increase, and conversion~~/recovery~~ technology facilities are not built. **ES Table 4** provides a summary of each disposal capacity need analysis scenario.


Class III Landfills
1 Antelope Valley Recycling Disposal Facility
2 Burbank Landfill No. 3
3 Calabasas Landfill
4 Chiquita Canyon Landfill
5 Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center
6 Pebbly Beach Landfill
7 Puente Hills Landfill
8 San Clemente Island Landfill
9 Savage Canyon Landfill
10 Scholl Canyon Sanitary Landfill
11 Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill
Permitted Inert Waste Landfills
12 Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill
Transformation (Waste -to- Energy) Facilities
13 Commerce Refuse -To - Energy Facility (CREF)
14 Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF)
Legend
Existing Major Class III Landfills
Existing Minor Class III Landfills
Existing Permitted Inert Waste Landfills
Existing Transformation (Waste -to- Energy) Facilities
Major Freeways
Railroads
SANTA CATALINA ISLAND
SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND
These islands are not to scale nor at their true location.
N
Miles
0
9
PUBLIC WORKS
ES Figure 1
LOCATIONS OF EXISTING PERMITTED DISPOSAL FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Survey/Mapping and Property Management Division, Mapping and GIS Services Section

ES Figure 2
2010 Los Angeles County Solid Waste Disposal Distribution
(tons per year (tpy))



2010 Disposal Quantities

In 2010, residents and businesses within Los Angeles County disposed of approximately 8.8 million tons of solid waste at existing permitted land disposal and transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities located in and out of the County. Of this amount, approximately 6.3 million tons were disposed of at in-County Class III landfills; 539,000 tons at transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities; 55,000 tons at permitted inert waste landfill; and 1,918,000 tons at out-of-County Class III landfills (see **ES Figure 2**). In addition, approximately 210,500 tons of solid waste was imported to Los Angeles County landfills from Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura, and other Counties in

2010. The average Countywide disposal rate in 2010 was approximately 28,286 tons per day (tpd) over a six-day operating week; of which 20,230 tpd were disposed of at Class III landfills; 1,730 tpd at waste-to-energy facilities; 176 tpd at permitted inert waste landfill; and 6,150 tpd exported to out-of-County Class III landfills.

Due in large part to (1) increased recycling/diversion efforts; (2) reclassification of inert waste landfills as inert debris engineered fill operations; and (3) the recent economic downturn, the annual disposal quantity of 8.8

million tons during 2010 was significantly lower in comparison to the 1990 disposal amount of approximately 16.1 million tons. Additionally, the aggressive waste diversion programs implemented by jurisdictions throughout the County over the years have had a substantial impact on lowering disposal volumes.

ES Figures 3 and 4 depict the solid waste disposal capacity projections for each disposal capacity analysis scenario.

Remaining Permitted In-County Disposal Capacity

As of December 31, 2010, the remaining permitted Class III landfill capacity in the County is estimated at 123.85 million tons (179.61 million cubic yards) (see **ES Table 5**). Based on the 2010 average disposal rate of 28,110 tpd plus waste imported into the County, reliance on in-County landfills alone will not be sufficient in accommodating the County's disposal needs throughout the 15-year planning period.

Factors that may further jeopardize the availability of Class III landfill disposal capacities include: (1) expiration of Land Use Permits, Waste Discharge Requirements Permits, Solid Waste Facilities Permits, and air quality permits; (2) restrictions on the acceptance of waste generated outside jurisdictional and/or wasteshed boundaries; (3) permit restrictions on the amount of waste that can be accepted daily and/or weekly; (4) geographic barriers; and/or (5) limitations on the amount of waste that can be handled by a facility due to limited manpower and equipment.

As of December 31, 2010, the total remaining capacity at permitted inert waste landfills in the County is estimated at approximately 50.84 million tons (42.72 million cubic yards). Based on the 2010 average disposal rate of 176 tons of inert waste per day (over a six-day operating week), this capacity will be sufficient for 926 years. As such, the CSE does not contain any analyses for inert waste landfills due to its adequate disposal capacity within the County, coupled by the increasing trend towards the recycling of construction and demolition waste.

Currently, there are two transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities within the County with a combined permitted daily capacity of 3,240 tpd (average over a six-day operating week). These two facilities are expected to operate at their current permitted daily capacity throughout the planning period. Transformation (waste-to-energy) technology has been an effective alternative to landfill disposal and is anticipated to continue to serve as an integral component of the County's solid waste management system in the future. This technology has proven to be commercially, technically, and environmentally feasible as demonstrated by their successful operations and meeting air quality standards.

Waste Generation and Projections of Disposal Capacity Needs

Waste generation projections in the CSE were obtained using CalRecycle's Adjustment Methodology which considers the effects of economic and population growth on solid waste generation. Generally, the amount of solid waste generated is proportional to population and/or economics. This relationship was particularly evident during the recent economic recession as a result of which solid waste generation decreased dramatically in comparison to the years prior to 2006.

As part of the Adjustment Methodology, the 2010 waste quantities were selected as the base year data. The Adjustment Methodology also considers population, employment, taxable sales and, if applicable, the Consumer Price Index. The University of California, Los Angeles Anderson Long-Term Forecast (July 2011) projections were used for population, taxable sales, and employment data through the year 2025.

Adequacy of Existing Remaining Disposal Capacity

ES Tables 6 through **14** show nine scenarios for purposes of analyzing the adequacy of the Countywide disposal capacity over the 15-year planning period under varying circumstances. For example, the magnitude of the Countywide waste diversion rate would have an impact on the amount of waste that would require disposal, since the greater the amount of materials diverted or extracted from the waste stream through processes such as recycling and source reduction, the lesser the remaining amount that would require disposal. Additionally, factors that would increase the available disposal capacity include landfill expansions, increases in exports to out-of-County facilities, and the development of alternatives to landfill technologies. Accordingly, each of the nine scenarios considers these factors to varying extents and combinations to illustrate the respective impacts on the overall disposal demand and available disposal capacities for the 15-year planning period. The scenario analyses assume the full implementation of AB 939 waste diversion programs and that all jurisdictions in the County will achieve ~~50 percent~~[1] or exceed the mandated waste reduction throughout the planning period.

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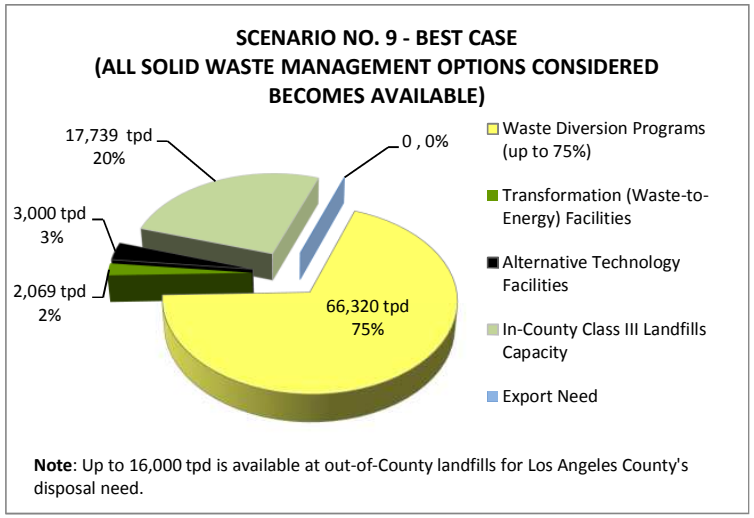
It is important to note that in each of the scenarios, an abrupt decline in the available in-County landfill disposal capacity is shown to occur in the year 2013, due to the anticipated closure of the Puente Hills Landfill at which time nearly 13,200 tpd of permitted daily disposal capacity will cease to exist.

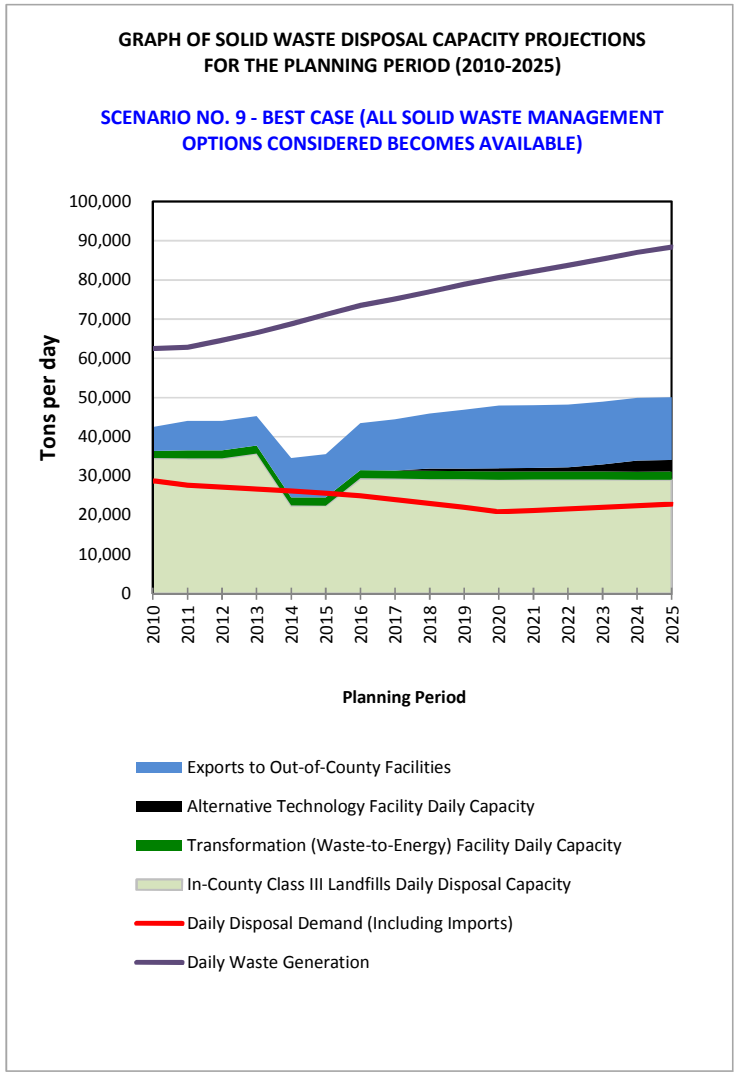
~~[1] The latest (i.e., 2006) CalRecycle-approved diversion rate for the County was 58 percent.~~

Projected Disposal Rate and Assessment of Disposal Capacity Needs

The anticipated disposal needs of the County cannot be met by pursuing a single alternative (i.e., landfill expansions, transformation technologies, out-of-County disposal, etc.). Jurisdictions in the County must work on all fronts simultaneously in order to avert the disposal capacity shortfall in the short, medium, and long term. For example, the best case scenario (see figures below) demonstrates that with increases in diversion rates up to 75 percent, expansions of in-County landfills, increases in exports to out-of-County facilities, and the development of conversion~~/recovery~~ technology facilities, or combinations thereof, a disposal capacity shortfall could be averted.



Note: Up to 16,000 tpd is available at out-of-County landfills for Los Angeles County's disposal need.



Alternative Technologies

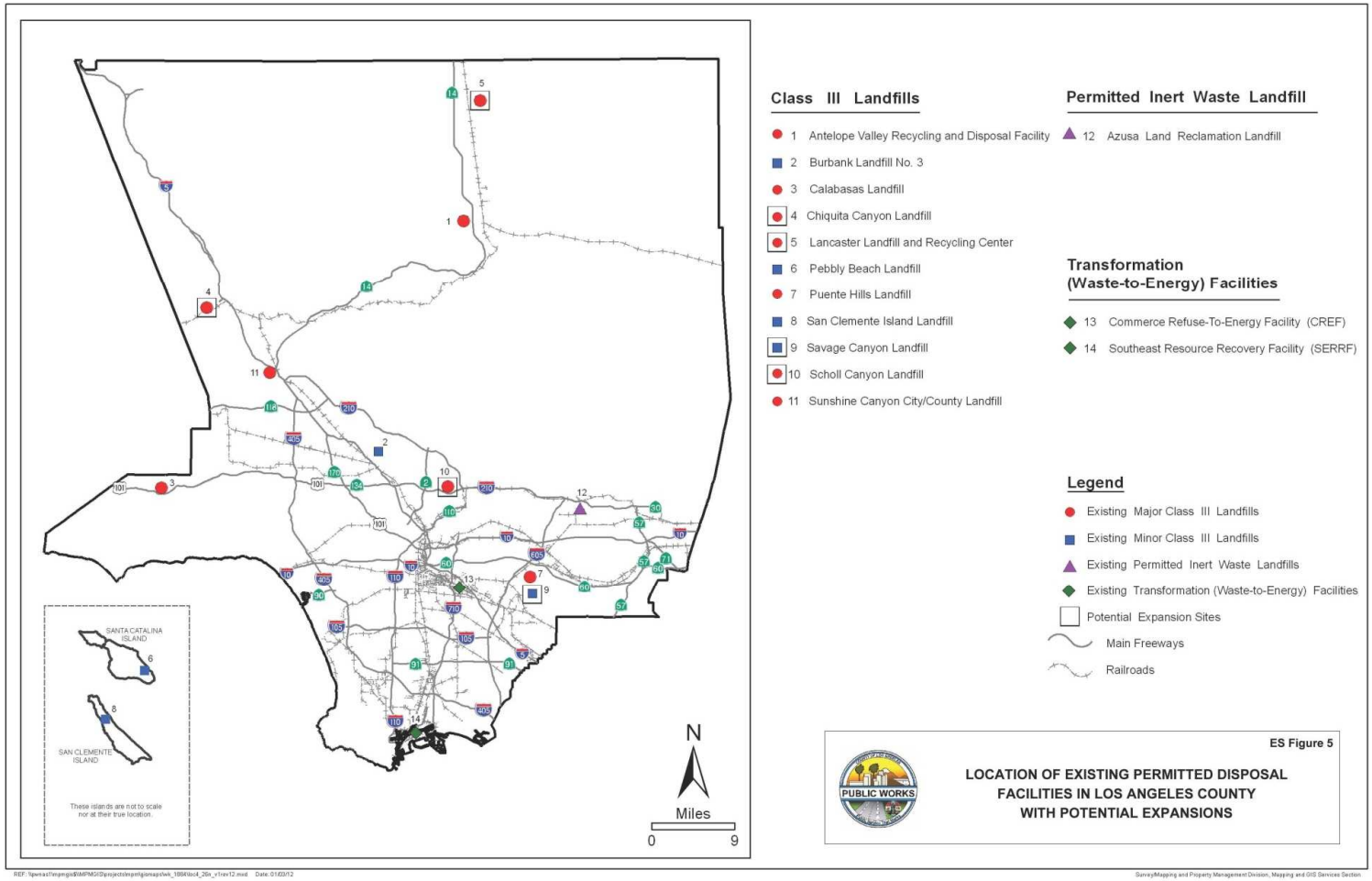
Chapter 5 describes efforts to research, promote, and develop alternatives to landfills, such as conversion~~/recovery~~ technologies as one of the key strategies for managing solid waste in the County. Conversion~~/recovery~~ technologies refers to processes capable of converting post-recycled residual solid waste into useful products, including renewable and environmentally benign fuels, chemicals, marketable products, and other sources of clean energy. This Chapter also describes the benefits and challenges involved in implementing alternative technology facilities, as well as the County's desire to continue forging pathways for such environmentally sustainable waste management systems.

Facility Siting Criteria

Chapter 6 provides an overview of the regulatory requirements associated with the siting of transformation facilities and landfills. This Chapter also identifies the siting criteria for developing new landfills, transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities, alternative technology facilities, and biomass processing facilities, as well as expanding existing facilities.

Locations of Proposed In-County Facilities

The CSE identifies the locations and provides information on proposed new landfills, transformation (waste-to-energy), biomass, and alternative technology facilities; and proposed expansions of existing Class III landfills, permitted inert waste landfills, and transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities in the County and/or cities during the planning period. See **ES Table 15** and **ES Figure 5** for summaries and locations of existing permitted Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities in the County which have the potential for expansions.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Potential Expansion Sites
Main Freeways
Railroads
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SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND
These islands are not to scale nor at their true location.
N
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9
ES Figure 5
PUBLIC WORKS
LOCATION OF EXISTING PERMITTED DISPOSAL FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY WITH POTENTIAL EXPANSIONS

Potential Expansions and/or Developments of Class III Landfills, Permitted Inert Waste Landfills, Transformation (Waste-to-Energy) Facilities, and Alternative Technology and Biomass Processing Facilities

Chapter 7 identifies areas/sites within the Cities and the County unincorporated areas where the CSE's Siting Criteria may be applicable as part of developing new Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and transformation (waste-to-energy), biomass, and alternative technology (e.g., conversion~~/recovery~~ technology) facilities, or expanding existing facilities.

The CSE requires that prior to the development of such facilities the facility proponent must: (1) show the project is consistent with the CSE; (2) undergo a vigorous site-specific assessment and permitting process at the Federal, State, and local levels; and (3) address all environmental concerns as mandated by CEQA. The local task force would determine whether a particular project is consistent with the CSE and its Siting Criteria through a Finding of Conformance process.

ES Table 15 provides a summary of potential expansions of existing Class III landfills and permitted inert waste landfills as of January 1, 2011. **ES Figure 5** shows the locations of existing Class III landfills, permitted inert waste landfills, and transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities with potential expansions in the County. **ES Table 16** lists proposed potential locations for alternative technology (e.g., conversion~~/recovery~~ technology) facilities in the County. **ES Figure 6** shows locations of major materials recovery facilities; transfer stations; and construction, demolition, and inert debris processing facilities in the County.

General Plan Consistency

Chapter 8 provides information regarding the consistency with the appropriate jurisdiction's General Plan when siting any new potential Class III landfills, permitted inert waste landfills, and transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities, biomass processing facilities, and alternative technology facilities, and potentially expanding facilities as listed in Chapter 7.

The following landfills are undergoing or proposed for expansions within the 15-year planning period beginning 2010 through 2015: Chiquita Canyon Landfill, Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center, Savage Canyon Landfill, and Scholl Canyon Landfill.

Consistency with City and County General Plans

In the event it is determined that the solid waste disposal capacity provided by existing facilities within the County will be exhausted within the 15-year planning period, AB 939, as amended, requires the CSE to identify sites and areas for any new potential Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities, alternative technology (e.g., conversion~~/recovery~~ technology) facilities, biomass processing facilities, and potential expansions of existing facilities.

The authority for determining the consistency with the General Plan lies with the government of the local jurisdiction in which the project is located. As such, the siting and protection of the areas identified for future use as solid waste facilities are subject to the land use regulations (e.g., General Plan, Zoning, and Land Use Permits) of the local jurisdictions. Accordingly, areas identified in the CSE are considered to be **"***reserved***"** if the:

a) Local jurisdiction has made a specific determination that the proposed land use for the solid waste facility is consistent with its General Plan, or

b) Use of the area as a solid waste facility is listed among the potential uses for the area in the local jurisdiction's General Plan.

Otherwise, the identified areas are considered "tentatively reserved" and not consistent with the local jurisdiction's General Plan.

The following Class III landfill sites are considered to be consistent with the County General Plan and, therefore, for the purpose of the CSE, are "reserved": Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion, Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center Expansion, Savage Canyon Landfill Expansion, and Scholl Canyon Landfill Expansion (see **ES Table 17 and ES Figure 5**).

The locations and areas identified as potentially suitable for locating alternative technology facilities are considered "tentatively reserved" for the purpose of the CSE. However, areas are required to be removed from the CSE when they are not brought into consistency with the local jurisdictions' General Plan by the first five-year

revision of the CoIWMP, or subsequent revisions. The local government with jurisdiction over the area may also remove "tentatively reserved" areas from the CSE by requesting the County to do so at the time of the next revision of the CSE.

The preceding CSE (dated June 1997 and approved by the former CIWMB in June 1998), identified the following sites as "reserved": Antelope Valley Landfill Expansion, Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion, Elsmere Canyon Landfill, Lancaster Landfill Expansion, Puente Hills Landfill Expansion, and Sunshine Canyon Landfill Expansion (County unincorporated area). The preceding CSE identified the following sites as "tentatively reserved": Blind Canyon, Scholl Canyon, and the Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill Expansion (City of Los Angeles portion).

However, under the September 30, 2003, Board Motion Synopsis 5, the County Board of Supervisors passed a motion to remove Blind and Elsmere Canyon landfill sites from the CSE's list of potential future landfill sites. Additionally, both landfill sites/areas were not brought into consistency with the local jurisdiction's General Plan by the first five-year revision or significant revisions of the CoIWMP. Therefore, both landfill sites are removed from the CSE list of future landfill sites.

Similarly, the previous Scholl Canyon Landfill Expansion is also removed from the CSE since the area was not brought into consistency with the local jurisdiction's (City of Glendale) General Plan by the first five-year revision of the CoIWMP, or this revision. However, the City of Glendale and owner of the landfill proposed a new expansion that is now "reserved." The previous Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill Expansion (City of Los Angeles portion) proposed in 1997 was fully permitted and the subsequent proposed expansion of the landfill into a combined City/County Sunshine Canyon Landfill was also fully permitted. The Antelope Valley Landfill Expansion is also removed from the CSE since the expansion is now fully permitted as of December 2011.

Out-of-County Disposal

Chapter 9 identifies the existing and proposed landfills located in adjacent counties that may be available for use by jurisdictions in the County (see **ES Table 18**).

The CSE describes how the County will accommodate the Countywide solid waste disposal needs for the 15-year planning period, in part through the utilization of existing in-County solid waste management facilities, and the development of new and/or expansions of existing facilities. Furthermore, to complement the County's solid waste management infrastructure and ensure that solid waste disposal continues to be provided throughout the 15-year planning period as well as further into the future, the utilization of out-of-County disposal facilities are essential. Chapter 9 identifies and describes out-of-County Class III landfills, and other facilities (including those with waste-by-rail capabilities), that may be available for the disposal of waste generated in the County. As a part of this analysis, this Chapter also describes the need for facilities within the County that have waste-by-rail capabilities.

Finding of Conformance

Chapter 10 describes the procedure through which, Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities, biomass processing facilities, conversion~~/recovery~~ technology facilities, and other alternative technology facilities may obtain a Finding of Conformance (FOC) with the CSE, from the local task force.

The Cities and the County formed the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) in July 1990 pursuant to the requirements of AB 939 (Section 40950 of the PRC). The Task Force membership consists of seventeen voting members, each of whom is knowledgeable in one or more aspects of solid waste management or in such related fields as environmental quality, resource or energy conservation, and land use. **Table 1-3** provides a summary of the Task Force's roles and responsibilities in the CoIWMP.

The FOC process (1) provides a mechanism for the inclusion of new and/or expansions of the existing facilities into the CSE; (2) ensures that the Siting Criteria contained in the CSE are applied and complied with and that all new and/or expansions of the existing facilities are consistent with the CSE and its Siting Criteria as listed in Chapter 6 and Appendix 6A of the CSE; and (3) provides a forum through which the public, local jurisdictions, public organizations, businesses, and industry may voice their opinions regarding each individual project.

Section 50001 of the PRC requires that after CalRecycle approves a CoIWMP, no person shall establish a new or expand an existing solid waste disposal facility in the County unless the proposed facility is identified in and is consistent with an approved CSE, or amendment thereof. The FOC process is used to accomplish this mandate in the County.

Conclusion

The scenario analyses demonstrate that the County could meet its disposal capacity needs by promoting extended producer responsibility, continuing to enhance diversion programs and increasing the Countywide diversion rate, and developing conversion~~/recovery~~ and other alternative technologies. Additionally, by successfully permitting and developing all proposed in-County landfill expansions, utilizing available or planned out-of-County disposal facilities, and developing infrastructure to facilitate exportation of waste to out-of-County landfills, the County may further ensure adequate disposal capacity is available throughout the planning period.