COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
"To Enrich Lives Through Effective and Caring Service"

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MARK PESTRELLA, Director

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P.O. BOX 1460
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

IN REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO FILE

ADOPTED
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
29 August 2, 2022
CELIA ZAVALA
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

August 02, 2022

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

Dear Supervisors:

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES CORE SERVICE AREA
LOS ANGELES COUNTY REVISED COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT AND
ITS FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
(ALL SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS)
(3 VOTES)

SUBJECT

Public Works is seeking the Board to certify the Final Environmental Impact Report and its associated environmental documents and authorize the release of the Los Angeles County Revised Countywide Siting Element to each city within Los Angeles County for approval in accordance with the Integrated Waste Management Act.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE BOARD:

1. Certify that the Final Environmental Impact Report for the Los Angeles County Revised Countywide Siting Element has been completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act and reflects the independent judgement and analysis of the County; find that the Board has reviewed and considered information contained in the Final Environmental Impact Report prior to approving the Los Angeles County Revised Countywide Siting Element; adopt the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, finding that the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program is adequately designed to ensure compliance with mitigation measures during the Revise Countywide Siting Element implementation; and determine that the significant adverse effects of the Los Angeles County Revised Countywide Siting Element have either been reduced to an acceptable level or are outweighed by the specific overriding considerations of the Los Angeles County Revised Countywide Siting Element, as outlined in the Environmental Finding of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations, which findings and statement are adopted and incorporated by reference.

2. Instruct the Director of Public Works or his designee to submit the Los Angeles County Revised Countywide Siting Element to the cities in Los Angeles County for the State-mandated 90-day approval period in accordance with Public Resources Code Sections 41721 and 41760.

3. Instruct the Director of Public Works or his designee, upon receiving the required approval from cities, to submit the Los Angeles County Revised Countywide Siting Element to the Board for adoption of the final Los Angeles County Revised Countywide Siting Element after a duly noticed public hearing followed by transmittal to the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery for approval.

PURPOSE/JUSTIFICATION OF RECOMMENDED ACTION

Approval of the recommended actions will certify the enclosed Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR), Enclosure A, and make other environmental findings and authorize the release of the enclosed Los Angeles County Revised Countywide Siting Element, Enclosure B, to the cities for approval.

The California Integrated Waste Management Act, Assembly Bill (AB) 939 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 Siting Element does not identify any proposed new or expansion of existing landfills and has removed Blind and Elsmere Canyon Landfills from the Siting Element's list of future landfill sites. The Siting Element analyzes future disposal needs, describes capacities available at both in- and out-of-County disposal facilities (such as landfills and waste-to-energy facilities), and identifies potential conversion technology sites. To provide a framework for managing solid waste in the region, the Siting Element also establishes various goals and policies on issues such as source reduction and recycling, alternative-to-landfill technologies, and conserving and securing landfill capacities.

Pursuant to Section 41721.5 of the California Public Resources Code, any amendment to the countywide siting element shall be approved by a majority of the cities containing a majority of the incorporated population in the county, the County Board of Supervisors, and the Department of Resources, Recycling, and Recovery (CalRecycle).

Implementation of Strategic Plan Goals

These recommendations support the County Strategic Plan: Goal II, Foster Vibrant and Resilient Communities; Strategy II.3, Make Environmental Sustainability our Daily Reality; and Objective II.3.4, Reduce Waste Generation and Recycle and Reuse Waste Resources. The recommended actions will support the County's effort to reduce solid waste generation and divert solid waste from landfills, thereby reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and other harmful climate pollutants.

FISCAL IMPACT/FINANCING

Adoption of the above recommendations will have no impact on the County General Fund. However, CalRecycle has statutory requirements under Section 41813 of the California Public Resources Code to enforce the provisions of AB 939, which states that failure to submit an approved countywide siting element to the State could result in a fine of up to $10,000 per day.

Funding for the preparation, maintenance, and administration of the documents will be included in the Solid Waste Management Fund (GD1) through the annual budget process.

FACTS AND PROVISIONS/LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

In 1989, the State-adopted AB 939 that 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 document also addresses the disposal capacity need for each planning year on a countywide basis. State law defines disposal capacity as the capacity provided by landfills and/or transformation facilities.

The Siting Element also provides a description of the areas and strategies that may be used to address the State mandates for adequate disposal capacity during the planning period and discusses how those areas and strategies may help the County meet the disposal capacity requirements under various scenarios. The areas/strategies considered include the use of existing permitted disposal capacity, increase in diversion rates, utilization of out-of-County disposal facilities, and fostering the development of technologies that provide alternatives to landfill disposal. Additionally, the Siting Element establishes siting criteria to be used as an aid to evaluate sites proposed for development of needed solid waste transformation and land disposal facilities. However, there are no proposed new or expansion of existing landfill and transformation facilities in the County identified in the Siting Element.

The Siting Element serves as a policy manual rather than a specific development program. As specific sites and projects are developed, they must demonstrate that they are in conformance with the Siting Element and its siting criteria fully comply with all requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and comply with all Federal, State, and local rules and regulations including consistency with the local jurisdiction General Plan.

Pursuant to Sections 41721 and 41760 of the California Public Resources Code, the Siting Element shall be approved by the County and by a majority of the cities within the County, which contain a majority of the population of the incorporated areas of the County. The preliminary draft Siting Element and its draft EIR were submitted to all cities in Los Angeles County, adjacent counties, the Southern California Association of Governments, public agencies, and industrial and environmental organizations for a State-mandated, 45-day review period on July 1, 2021 (California Code of Regulations Title 14, Section 18779). Additionally, a series of six virtual public information meetings were conducted to share information with the public and solicit comments on the preliminary draft Siting Element and its draft EIR. Subsequently, in response to requests from cities and the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management/Integrated Waste Management Task Force, the public review period was extended twice for a total review period of 138 days.

All comments received on the preliminary draft Siting Element were reviewed and addressed in the enclosed documents with the participation and approval of the Task Force. The Task Force was created by the Board and its membership was approved by the cities in July 1991 pursuant to the Act (Section 40950 of the Public Resources Code) to assist in the development of the Countywide Siting Element, as required by California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 18777. The Task Force was also formed to address the many growing and multi-faceted issues surrounding solid waste management in Los Angeles County and is comprised of representatives of stakeholders in solid waste management issues from all areas of the County, including Los Angeles County, City of Los Angeles, City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, South Coast Air Quality

Management District, the League of California Cities, Greater Los Angeles Solid Waste Management Association, the Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries, as well as Board appointees from the general public, the business sector, and environmental organizations.

The final EIR was prepared after considering all comments received and in accordance with the requirements of CEQA. Certification of the final EIR is required under CEQA prior to the cities taking formal action on the Siting Element.

Pursuant to Sections 41721 and 41760 of California Public Resources Code, cities are required to approve or reject the Siting Element, independently, within 90 days of receiving it from the County. State law provides that if a city does not take action within that time period, the city will have been deemed to have approved the document.

Upon independent approval of the Siting Element by a majority of cities containing a majority of the population of the incorporated area of the County, documents will be submitted to the Board for adoption as required by Sections 41760 and 41721 of the California Public Resources Code. Prior to action, the Board must conduct a public hearing, a notice of which must be published 30 days in advance (Code of Regulations Section, Title 14, Section 18782). Subject to adoption by the Board, the Siting Element will then be submitted to CalRecycle for approval. Any amendments to the document can only be considered in a subsequent revision and full approval process.

ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION

An Initial Study was prepared for the Siting Element in compliance with CEQA. The Initial Study concluded that there is substantial evidence that the Siting Element may have a significant impact on the environment in the following areas: aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology/soils, greenhouse gas emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology/water quality, land use/planning, mineral resources, noise, population/housing, public services and recreation, transportation, and utilities/service systems. The Initial Study determined that an EIR would be required.

An EIR for the Siting Element has been prepared in compliance with CEQA and is attached/on file with the Clerk of the Board. Public notice of the draft EIR was published in Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles Sentinel, Long Beach Press Telegram, La Opinion, Antelope Valley Press, Santa Clarita Valley Signal, and San Gabriel Valley Tribune pursuant to Section 21092 of the California Public Resources Code and posted pursuant to Section 21092.3. Comments were received from the California Department of Transportation, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, Southern California Association of Governments, and the public. Responses to those comments are included in the final EIR. Public agencies that commented on the draft EIR were sent written responses pursuant to Section 21092.5 of the California Public Resources Code.

The EIR consists of the draft EIR and response to comments and related sections.
Except for unavoidable significant impacts to air quality, all identified significant environmental effects of the project can be avoided or reduced to a level of insignificance through the implementation of the mitigation measures identified in the EIR. As stated in the EIR and enclosed Environmental Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations, Enclosure C, the Siting Element will result in unavoidable significant impacts, but such impacts have been reduced to the extent feasible, and the benefits of the proposed Siting Element, as described in the Statement of Overriding Considerations, outweigh these unavoidable adverse impacts.

A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program is also included in Enclosure A, which is adequately designed to ensure compliance with the mitigation measures during project implementation.

The location of the documents and other materials constituting the record of the proceedings upon which the Board decision is based in this matter will be available online at https://pw.lacounty.gov/epd/cse or in person at Public Works, Environmental Programs Division, 900 South Fremont Avenue, 3rd Floor, Annex Building, Alhambra, CA 91803. The custodian of such documents and materials at Public Works is the Solid Waste Engineering Section Head.

The project is not exempt from payment of a fee to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife pursuant to Section 711.4 of the Fish and Game Code to defray the costs of fish and wildlife protection and management incurred by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Upon the Board's certification of the final EIR, Public Works will file a Notice of Determination in accordance with Section 21152 of the California Public Resources Code, pay the required fees to the County Clerk, and post the Notice of Determination to its website in accordance with Section 21092.2.

IMPACT ON CURRENT SERVICES (OR PROJECTS)

Release of the above documents and certification of the final EIR will have no impact on current County services or projects.

CONCLUSION

Please return one adopted copy of this Board letter to Public Works, Environmental Programs Division.

Respectfully submitted,

MARK PESTRELLA, PE
Director

MP:ET:kp

Enclosures

c: Chief Executive Office (Chia-Ann Yen)
County Counsel
Executive Office

Enclosure A

Final Environmental Impact Report

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE #1995011048

Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element Revision

A Multi-Faceted Long-Term Solid Waste Management Plan

Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

April 2022

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A

Acronyms and Abbreviations

JFE Engineering Corporation - Waste-to-Energy Facility

Alternative Technologies (AT)

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

°F	Fahrenheit
µPa	micropascals
AADT	average annual daily traffic
AAQS	ambient air quality standards
AB	Assembly Bill
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AEP	annual exceedance probability
AIA	Airport Influence Area
AIRS	Aerometric Information Retrieval System
ALUC	Los Angeles County Airport Land Use Commission
APS	Accessible Pedestrian Signals
AQ	Air Quality
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
AT	alternative technology
ATAS	Alternative Technology Advisory Subcommittee
AVAQMD	Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District
BACMs	Best Available Control Measures
BACT	best available control technology
BAT	best available technology
Basin	South Coast Air Basin
BAU	business-as-usual
BCT	best conventional technology
BMPs	Best Management Practices
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
C_2F_6	perfluoroethane
C&D	Construction and Demolition
C/NR	Conservation and Natural Resources
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAFÉ	Corporate Average Fuel Economy
Cal-EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CalGreen	California Green Building Standards Code
CalRecycle	California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CAPs	Climate Action Plans
CBC	California Building Code
CCAP	Community Climate Action Plan
CCAR	California Climate Action Registry
CCC	California Coastal Commission
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CDI	construction, demolition, and inert
CDL	Clandestine Drug Lab
CDP	Coastal Development Permit
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEG	Conditionally Exempt Generator
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERCLIS	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CF_4	perfluoromethane
CFCs	Chlorofluorocarbons
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations

CH_4	methane
CIWMB	California Integrated Waste Management Board
CIWMP	Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan
CMAQ	Congestion and Mitigation and Air Quality Program
CMP	Congestion Management Program
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
County	County of Los Angeles
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CRA	Coastal Resource Area
CREF	Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CRPRs	California Rare Plant Ranks
CRT	cathode ray tube
CSDs	Community Standards Districts
CSE	Countywide Siting Element
CSMD	Consolidated Sewer Maintenance District
CUP	Conditional Use Permit
CWA	Clean Water Act
dB	Decibel
dBA	A-Weighted Decibel
DEHP	diethylhexylphthalate
DEIR	Draft Environmental Impact Report
DIPE	Diisopropyl ether
DNL	Day-Night Sound Level
DOF	Department of Finance
DOGGR	Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources
DOMS	DOGGR's Online Mapping System
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRECP	Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EAN	Enforcement Agency Notification
ED	Economic Development
EDD	Employment Development Department
EEP	Energy and Environmental Program
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EMSW	Engineered Municipal Solid Waste
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERNS	Emergency Response Notification System
ESAs	Ecologically Sensitive Areas
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FC	Federal Candidate for a Proposed Species
FE	Federally Endangered
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FHSZs	fire hazard severity zones
FID	Facility Inventory Database
FINDS	Facility Index Database System
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FOC	Finding of Conformance

FPE	Federally Proposed as Endangered
FPT	Federally Proposed as Threatened
FRA	Federal Railroad Administration
FRAs	Federal Responsibility Areas
FT	Federally Threatened
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
FUDS	Formally Used Defense Sites
GBMP	Groundwater Basin Master Plan
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIS	geographic information system
GWH	gigawatt-hours
H_2S	Hydrogen sulfide
HCFCs	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HCP	habitat conservation plan
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbons
HHW	household hazardous waste
HHWE	Household Hazardous Waste Element
HMAs	Hillside Management Areas
HMIRS	Hazardous Materials Incident Report System
HMMP	Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
HOV	High Occupancy Vehicle
HRA	health risk assessment
HSC	Health & Safety Code
HVAC	heating, ventilation, air conditioning
HWP	Hazardous Waste Permits
Hz	Hertz
I	Interstate
IDEFOs	inert debris engineered fill operations
IOUs	investor-owned utilities
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IQ	intelligence quotient
JOS	Joint Outfall System
kg	kilograms
LACFCD	Los Angeles County Flood Control District
LACoFD	Los Angeles County Fire Department
LACSD	Los Angeles County Sanitation District
LACWD	The Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts
LADWP	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
LASAN	Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation
LASD	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
LAX	Los Angeles International Airport
LCP	Local Coastal Program
Ldn	Day-Night Sound Level
LEA	local enforcement agency
Leq	Equivalent Continuous Noise Level
Ln	Statistical Sound Level
LOS	level of service
LQG	Large Quantity Generator
LRAs	Local Responsibility Areas
LRTP	Long Range Transportation Plan
LU	Land Use
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MDAB	Mojave Desert Air Basin
MDAQMD	Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District

Metro	Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority
MGD	million gallons per day
MLD	Most Likely Descendent
MMCF	million cubic feet
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
MMTCO2e	million metric tons of CO_2 equivalent
MOU	memorandum of understanding
MPOs	metropolitan planning organizations
MRF	materials recovery facility
MRZs	Mineral Resource Zones
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MSL	mean sea level
MSW	municipal solid waste
MT	metric tons
MWD	Metropolitan Water District
N_2O	Nitrous oxide
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCCP	natural communities conversation plan
NCCPA	California Natural Community Conservation Planning Act
NDFE	Non-Disposal Facility Element
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NFRAP	No Further Remedial Action Planned
NHMLAC	Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County
NMOC	non-methane organic compounds
NO	nitric oxide
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NOD	Notice of Determination
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOP	Notice of Preparation
NO_X	nitrogen oxides
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPL	National Priority List
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
O_3	ozone
OEHHA	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
OHP	California Office of Historic Preservation
OPR	Office of Planning and Research
OSHA	*Occupational Safety and Health Administration*
OWCMP	Oak Woodlands Conservation Management Plan
Pb	lead
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls
PCE	perchloroethylene
PEC	potential environmental concern
PFCs	Perfluorocarbons
Plan Area	Los Angeles County
$PM_{2.5}$	fine inhalable particulate matter
PM_{10}	coarse inhalable particulate matter
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
ppd	pounds per person per day
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
PRC	Public Resources Code
PW	Public Works, Los Angeles County
RCP	Regional Comprehensive Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Allocation

RHNP	Regional Housing Need Plan
Roadmap	Roadmap to a Sustainable Waste Management Future
ROG	reactive organic gases
RTP/SCS	Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy
SAFE	Solvent/ Automotive/ Flammable/ Electronics
SB	Senate Bill
SB X7-7	Senate Bill 7 of Special Extended Session 7
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCE	Southern California Edison
SCE	State Candidate for Endangered
SCGC	Southern California Gas Company
SCRRA	Southern California Regional Rail Authority
SCS	Sustainable Communities Strategy
SCT	State Candidate for Threatened
SE	State Endangered
SEAs	Significant Ecological Areas
SEMS	Superfund Enterprise Management System
SERRF	Southeast Resource Recovery Facility
SF_6	Sulfur Hexafluoride
SFP	State Fully Protected
SHRC	State Historical Resources Commission
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SLIC	Spills, Leaks, Investigations, and Cleanup
SMARA	Surface Mining and Reclamation Act
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SO_4	Sulfates
SO_x	sulfur oxides
SoCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SQG	Small Quantity Generator
SR	State Route, State Rate
SRAs	State Responsibility Areas
SRRE	Source Reduction and Recycling Element
SSC	California Species of Special Concern
SSMP	Sewer System Management Plan
SSRE	Source Reduction and Recycling Elements
ST	State Threatened
STIP	the State Transportation Improvement Program
STLCs	Soluble Threshold Limit Concentrations
SUSMP	Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan
SWEEPS	Statewide Environmental Evaluation and Planning System
SWFP	Solid Waste Facilities Permit
SWIRP	Solid Waste Integrated Resource Plan
SWIS	Solid Waste Information System
SWP	State Water Project
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWQDV	Stormwater Quality Design Volume
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TACs	toxic air contaminants
TCE	trichloroethylene
TCRP	Traffic Congestion Relief Program
TMDL	total maximum daily load
tpd	tons per day
tpy	tons per year

TRIS	Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
TSDF	Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities
TTLC	Total Threshold Limit Concentrations
UBC	Unified Building Code
UFPs	ultrafine particulates
US	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UST	Underground Storage Tank
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
VHFHSZs	very high fire hazard severity zones
VHT	vehicle hours traveled
VMP	Vegetation Management Program
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
VOCs	volatile organic compounds
WBR	Waste-by-Rail
WDID	Waste Discharge Identification
WDRs	Waste Discharge Requirements
WDS	Waste Discharge System
WMUDS	Waste Management Unit Database System
WQC	Water Quality Certification
WQOs	water quality objectives
WSA	water supply assessment
WWD40	Waterworks District 40
µg/m³	micrograms per cubic meter

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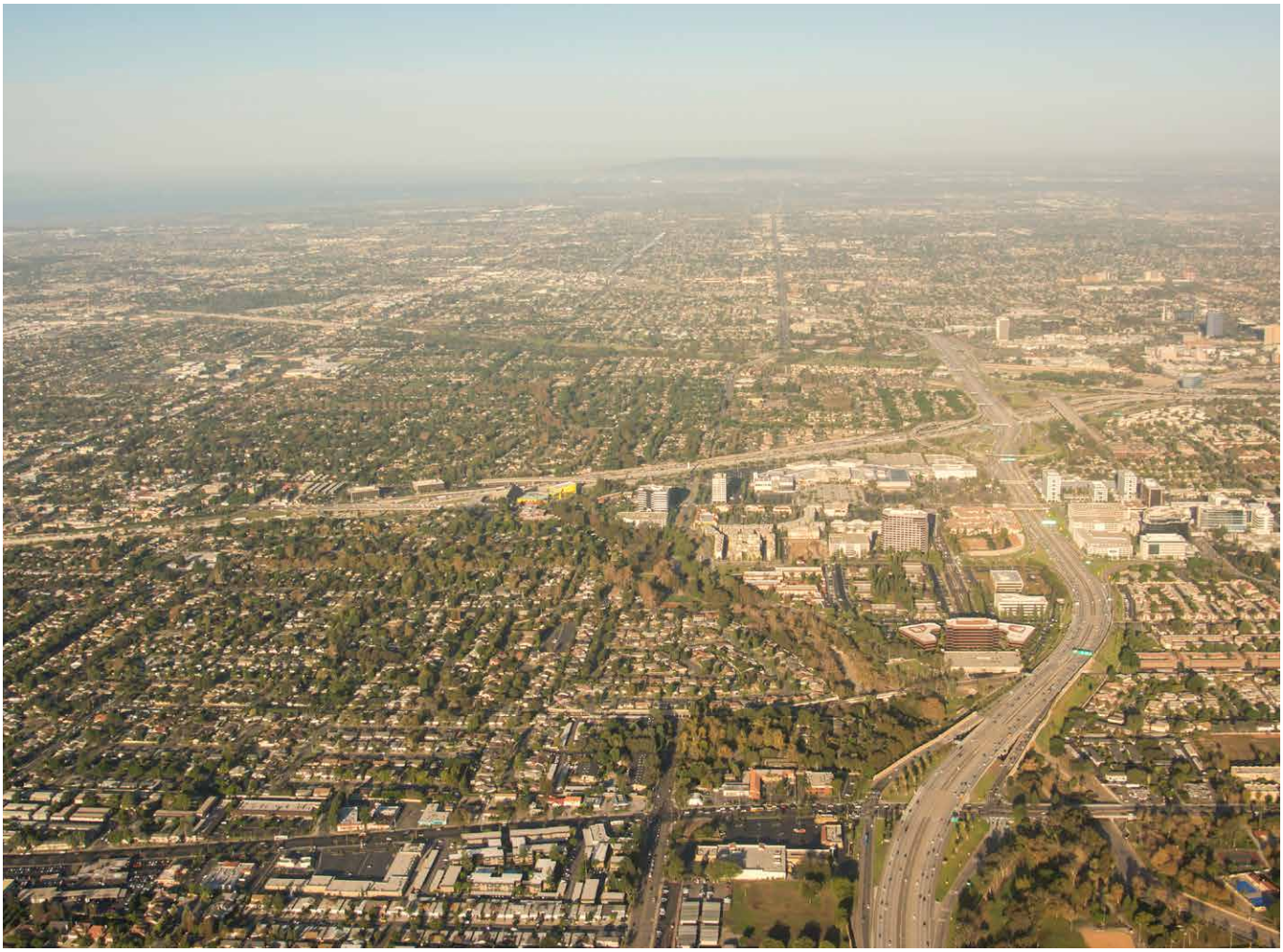
Executive Summary

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



1.1 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Impact Report (EIR) addresses the environmental effects associated with the implementation of the proposed Countywide Siting Element Revision (CSE Revision or Proposed Plan). The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that local government agencies, prior to taking action on projects over which they have discretionary approval authority, consider the environmental consequences of such projects. An EIR is a public document designed to provide the public, and local and state governmental-agency decision makers, with an analysis of potential environmental impacts to support informed decision-making.

1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURES

This EIR has been prepared in accordance with CEQA. Because the CSE is a long-term plan that serves as a policy document for future facilities, it was determined that an EIR is the appropriate document to address the CEQA requirements. This EIR has been prepared in accordance with CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq., the CEQA Guidelines (Section 15000 et seq.) as promulgated by the California Resources Agency and the Governor's Office of Planning and Research. Per Section 15367 of the CEQA Guidelines, a Lead Agency is defined as "the public agency which has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project." Los Angeles County (County) Public Works is the Lead Agency for compliance with CEQA for this EIR. Section 15002 of the CEQA Guidelines states that the basic purposes of CEQA are to:

1. Inform governmental decision makers and the public about the potential, significant environmental effects of proposed activities.
2. Identify the ways that environmental damage can be avoided or significantly reduced.
3. Prevent significant, avoidable damage to the environment by requiring changes in projects through the use of alternatives or mitigation measures when the governmental agency finds the changes to be feasible.
4. Disclose to the public the reasons why a governmental agency approved the project in the manner the agency chose if significant environmental effects are involved.

This document was prepared as a programmatic EIR consistent with the CEQA Guidelines (Section 15168).

1.3 EIR ORGANIZATION

The EIR has been organized as described below.

Section 1. Executive Summary: Summarizes the background and description of the Proposed Plan, the format of this EIR, project alternatives, any issues remaining to be resolved, and the potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures.

Section 2. Introduction: Describes the purpose of this EIR, background on the Proposed Plan, the Notice of Preparation (NOP), the use of incorporation by reference, and Final EIR certification.

Section 3. Project Description: A detailed description of the Proposed Plan, the objectives of the Proposed Plan, project location, approvals anticipated to be included as part of the project, and the intended uses of this EIR.

Section 4. Environmental Setting: A description of existing environmental conditions within the County (Plan Area) as they exist at the time the NOP is published (2014), from both a regional and local perspective. The environmental setting provides baseline physical conditions from which the lead agency determines the significance of environmental impacts resulting from the Proposed Plan.

Section 5. Environmental Analysis: Provides, for each environmental parameter analyzed, a description of the thresholds used to determine if a significant impact would occur; the methodology to identify and evaluate the potential impacts of the Proposed Plan; the existing environmental setting; the potential significant impacts of the Proposed Plan; the level of significance after mitigation is incorporated and the potential cumulative impacts associated with the Proposed Plan and other existing, approved, and proposed development in the Plan Area.

Section 6. Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts: Describes the significant unavoidable adverse impacts of the Proposed Plan.

Section 7. Alternatives: Describes the impacts of the alternatives to the Proposed Plan, including the No Project Alternative, Alternative 1 – Potential In-County Landfill Expansions, and Alternative 2 – Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills.

Section 8. Impacts Found Not to be Significant: Briefly describes the potential impacts of the Proposed Plan that were determined not to be significant and were therefore not discussed in detail in this EIR.

Section 9. Significant Irreversible Changes due to the Proposed Project: Describes the significant irreversible environmental changes associated with the Proposed Plan.

Section 10. Growth-Inducing Impacts of the Proposed Project: Describes the ways in which the Proposed Plan would cause increases in population or employment that could result in new physical or environmental impacts.

Section 11. Response to Comments: County responses to all comments received during the scoping period.

Section 12. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan: Describes the required project mitigation and how it will be monitored and reported.

Section 13. Organizations and Persons Consulted: Lists the people and organizations that were contacted during the preparation of this EIR.

Section 14. Qualifications of Persons Preparing EIR: Lists the people who prepared this EIR.

Section 15. Bibliography: A bibliography of the technical reports and other documentation used in the preparation of this EIR.

Appendices: Presents data supporting the analysis or contents of the EIR including the NOP and NOP comment letters, Initial Study, and Proposed Plan.

1.4 PROJECT LOCATION

The implementation of the Proposed Plan would affect the entire County (Plan Area), which is approximately 4,100 square miles[1]. The Plan Area encompasses the unincorporated portions of the County and 88 incorporated cities of the County. The "Plan Area" for the purposes of this environmental document is contiguous with the limits of Los Angeles County. The Plan Area is bounded by Kern County to the north, San Bernardino County to the east and Ventura County to the west. To the south, the Plan Area is bounded by Orange County to the southeast and the Pacific Ocean to the southwest. San Clemente and Santa Catalina islands are both encompassed within the territory of the County; thus, they are considered part of the Plan Area.

To facilitate a consistent discussion for the geographical areas that could be affected with implementation of the Proposed Plan, the following terminologies are used throughout the EIR:

- **Plan Area:** The Plan Area encompasses the unincorporated portions of the County and 88 incorporated cities of the County, including all existing solid waste management facilities (e.g., landfills); and
  EIR Focus Area: The Proposed Plan includes the potential for up to eight new alternative technology (AT) facilities within the Plan Area. These potential future projects would occur at up to eight site locations (herein referred to as EIR Focus Area) within the Plan Area and are located within multiple cities and unincorporated areas of the County as further described in Section 3.4.

1.5 PROJECT SUMMARY

The County is seeking to revise the CSE, a long-term planning and policy document, which identifies the proposed management and disposal of solid waste generated in the County in accordance with the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP 1997). The purpose of the revised CSE is to update strategies, policies, and guidelines to address solid waste disposal needs of the County for a 15-year planning period as mandated by a California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939). The existing CSE, dated 1997, was approved in 1998. Similar to the 1997 CSE, the CSE Revision serves as a policy document rather than a specific development program. The CSE Revision contains goals and policies and establishes a Siting Criteria (Appendix 6-A of the CSE) for the development of new solid waste disposal facilities and expansion of existing solid waste disposal facilities over the 15-year planning period (2018 to 2033). The Proposed Plan identifies eight potential alternative technology (AT) facilities.

1.5.1 Subsequent Project-Level CEQA Review

Prior to implementation of any of the solid waste disposal facilities contemplated under the CSE, the facility proponent (or future owner/operator) would be required to obtain appropriate discretionary approvals and permits. The specific discretionary approvals and permit requirements would be determined once project-specific engineering, design and operations plans become available. Those plans should identify, at a minimum, facility type, processes that take place, type of accepted materials, substances used, substances emitted and the environmental impact of substances handled or emitted as well as operational impacts. Although potential locations have been identified for new AT facilities, the types of facilities are not known. In this context, subsequent project-level CEQA review is contemplated in conjunction with the following:

1 Land area is the size, in square units (metric and nonmetric) of all areas designated as land in the Census Bureau's national geographic (TIGER ®) database.

- **Land Use Entitlements.** For a proponent carrying out a project, the process by which a land use entitlement is obtained commences with the submission of an application to the local jurisdiction's planning division. The land use entitlements would be identified during a site plan review process and may include land use approvals such as a General Plan Amendment, Conditional Use Permit (CUP), Zone Change, or Variance.
- **Technical Operating Permits.** The regulations governing Class III landfill activities and potential AT facilities are interrelated and, in some cases, overlapping. Several agencies have permit and enforcement authority over the operation of a solid waste facility. Technical operating permits would include at a minimum Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) where applicable, a Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP), and Air Quality Permits to Construct and Operate. Other resource agency approvals may also be required depending on the specific site.
- **Finding of Conformance (FOC).** Solid waste disposal facilities that are not identified in the Siting Element must obtain a Finding of Conformance with the CSE from the County's Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force). The purpose of the FOC process is to: (1) provide a mechanism for the inclusion of new facilities and/or expansion of existing facilities into the CSE; (2) ensure that the Siting Criteria contained in the CSE are applied, and that all new facilities and/or expansion of existing facilities are consistent with the CSE and its Siting Criteria and (3) provide a forum where the public, local jurisdictions, public organizations, businesses, and industry may voice their opinions regarding each individual project.

1.6 SUMMARY OF PROJECT ALTERNATIVE

As described in Section 7 of this EIR, three alternatives were considered but eliminated from further consideration in this EIR:

- Utilization of Existing Landfill Disposal Capacity – does not provide sufficient capacity for period.
- Meeting CalRecycle's Statewide Disposal Target of 2.7 Pounds per Person per Day (ppd)– aggressive diversion to meet 2.7 ppd not a reasonable assumption.
- No Utilization of AT Capacity – limits options to additional In or Out-of-County disposal capacity to prevent shortfall during planning period.

In addition, three project alternatives were identified and analyzed in detail for relative impacts as compared to the proposed CSE Revision:

- No Project Alternative (Status Quo)
- Alternative 1 – Potential In-County Landfill Expansion
- Alternative 2 – Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills

The following presents a summary of each of the alternatives analyzed in the EIR. Please refer to Section 7 of this EIR for a complete discussion of how the alternatives were selected and the relative impacts associated with each alternative.

1.6.1 No Project Alternative (Status Quo)

The No Project Alternative assumes a continuation of the status quo under the existing 1997 CSE. Under the No Project Alternative, the County would leverage existing permitted In- and Out-of-County disposal facilities (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills) similar to existing conditions. Similar to the proposed CSE Revision, continued jurisdiction's diversion efforts (increasing countywide diversion rate to 75 percent by 2020 and thereafter) would be necessary to maintain sufficient disposal capacity reserve under this alternative. No In-County landfill expansions or expanded AT facilities would occur under this alternative. Under the No Project Alternative, the County would not experience a disposal capacity shortfall during the planning period.

Over the long term, the No Project Alternative would provide less than half the landfill disposal capacity reserve in 2033 when compared to the proposed CSE Revision. Additionally, the No Project alternative would limit the disposal capacity options available to the County.

1.6.2 Alternative 1 – Potential In-County Class III Landfill Expansion

Alternative 1, Potential In-County Class III Landfill Expansion, includes a solid waste management strategy that places greater emphasis on expanded In-County landfill capacity. Similar to the proposed CSE Revision, this alternative assumes the following during the planning period: (1) use of existing In-County permitted disposal facilities (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills); (2) continued jurisdiction's diversion efforts (increasing countywide diversion rate to 75 percent by 2020 and thereafter); and (3) utilization of current exports to out-of-County landfills. No new AT facilities would be constructed under this alternative. To provide the required In-County landfill capacity, this alternative would include expansion at one or more existing landfills within the County to compensate for the disposal capacity provided by AT facilities under the Proposed Plan. This alternative would provide sufficient disposal capacity during the planning period.

1.6.3 Alternative 2 – Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills

Alternative 2, Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills, includes a solid waste management strategy that places greater emphasis on expanded Out-of-County landfill capacity. Similar to the proposed CSE Revision, this alternative assumes the following during the planning period: (1) use of existing In-County permitted disposal facilities (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills); (2) continued jurisdiction's diversion efforts (increasing countywide diversion rate to 75 percent by 2020 and thereafter); and (3) increase in exports to out-of-County landfills (including additional disposal capacity through the waste-by-rail system). No AT facilities would be constructed as part of this alternative during the planning period. The reduction in AT capacity would be accommodated by an increase in Out-of-County exports to adjacent jurisdictions. This alternative would be capable of providing the required disposal capacity over the planning period.

1.6.4 Environmentally Superior Alternative

CEQA requires a lead agency to identify an "environmentally superior alternative" to the Proposed Project. In cases where the "No Project" Alternative is environmentally superior, CEQA requires the lead agency to identify environmentally superior amongst the actionable alternatives under consideration. For this EIR, the County considered three alternatives to the Proposed Plan: (1) No Project Alternative (Status Quo); (2) Alternative 1 – Potential In-County Class III Landfill Expansion; and (3) Alternative 2 – Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills.

Following the County's consideration of these alternatives, the County concluded that although the No Project Alternative reduces some of the impacts identified for the Proposed Plan; it also results in greater impacts from GHG emissions, truck emissions, and plan consistency compared to the Proposed Plan. Additionally, the No Project Alternative fails to meet most of the project goals and objectives.

Alternatives 1 and 2 provide slight variations in the way the County achieves its total daily disposal capacity and assume the same level of solid waste diversion through maximizing reuse, recycling and composting programs. These alternatives would essentially replace the increase in daily AT disposal capacity as proposed under the CSE Update with additional In- or Out-of-County landfill capacity. As a result, these alternatives are unlikely to avoid significant air quality impacts and would negate the opportunity for lowering GHG emissions in the future, as proposed under the CSE Update. For these reasons, the County concluded that the Proposed Plan is environmentally superior. Of the alternatives considered, Alternative 2 is considered environmental superior to Alternative 1 given that it avoids significant environmental impacts associated with In-County landfill expansion (e.g. aesthetics, biological resources, etc.).

1.7 ISSUES TO BE RESOLVED

Section 15123(b)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines requires that an EIR contain issues to be resolved including the choice among alternatives and whether or how to mitigate significant impacts. With regard to the Proposed Plan, the major issues to be resolved include decisions by the lead agency as to the following:

- Whether this EIR adequately describes the environmental impacts of the Proposed Plan.
- Whether the identified goals, policies, or mitigation measures should be adopted or modified.
- Whether there are any alternatives to the Proposed Plan that would substantially lessen any of the significant impacts of the Proposed Plan and achieve most of the basic project objectives.

1.8 AREAS OF CONTROVERSY

No areas of controversy were identified during the initial scoping process for this EIR and none have been identified during preparation of this document.

1.9 SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS, MITIGATION MEASURES, AND LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Table 1-1 summarizes the conclusions of the environmental analysis contained in this EIR and are relevant to the Proposed Plan, not individual projects/facilities contemplated in the Plan. Impacts are identified as significant or less than significant and for all significant impacts, mitigation measures are identified. The level of significance after implementation of the mitigation measures is also presented.

Sites and projects contemplated in the Proposed Plan will be subject to all requirements of CEQA; Federal, State, regional, and local rules and regulations (e.g., land use and solid waste facility permitting); environmental justice requirements; and maintain consistency with the jurisdictions' General Plan.

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Table 1-1. Summary of Environmental Impacts, Mitigation Measures and Levels of Significance After Mitigation

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Aesthetics			
Impact 5.1-1: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE, which requires new facilities to be compatible with the land use and zoning requirements in the area. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: Facility must be in conformance with local land use and zoning requirements of a county or city planning agency. ■ Alternative Technology Facilities: These facilities should be located where the zoning and existing land use are compatible with the proposed use. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.1-2: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE, which requires new facilities to be compatible with the land use and zoning requirements in the area. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: Facility must be in conformance with local land use and zoning requirements of a county or city planning agency. ■ Alternative Technology Facilities: These facilities should be located where the zoning and existing land use are compatible with the proposed use. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Aesthetics			

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Impact 5.1-3: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could substantially degrade the existing visual character of the site and its surroundings. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE, which requires new facilities to protect aesthetic resources and to be compatible with the land use and zoning requirements in the area. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: Facility must be in conformance with local land use and zoning requirements of a county or city planning agency. ■ Alternative Technology Facilities: These facilities should be located where the zoning and existing land use are compatible with the proposed use. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.1-4: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE, which requires new facilities to be compatible with the land use and zoning requirements in the area. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: Facility must be in conformance with local land use and zoning requirements of a county or city planning agency. ■ Alternative Technology Facilities: These facilities should be located where the zoning and existing land use are compatible with the proposed use. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Air Quality			
Impact 5.2-1: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE, which requires new facilities to be compatible with the land use and zoning requirements in the area. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Air Quality			

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Impact 5.2-2: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could violate an air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation.	Potentially Significant	**AQ-1 Air Emission Reduction Measures during Construction.** Consistent with the provisions of Section 15091 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the County has identified mitigation measures that are within the jurisdiction and authority of the California Air Resources Board (CARB), the County, local AQMDs, and other regulatory agencies (e.g., cities). Where the Lead Agency has identified that construction emissions for a future project has the potential to violate an air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing air quality violation, the Lead Agency shall consider the integration of the following measures, or other comparable measures, to facilitate consistency with plans for attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS), as applicable and feasible. ■ Limits construction-related fugitive dust through the following: □ Minimize land disturbance; □ Suspend grading and earth moving when wind gusts exceed 25 miles per hour unless the soil is wet enough to prevent dust plumes; □ Cover trucks when hauling dirt; □ Stabilize the surface of dirt piles if not removed immediately; □ Limit vehicular paths on unpaved surfaces and stabilize any temporary roads; and □ Use watering trucks to minimize dust (watering should be sufficient to confine dust plumes to the project work areas). ■ Require contractors to assemble a comprehensive inventory list (i.e., make, model, engine year, horsepower, emission rates) of all heavy-duty off-road (portable and mobile) equipment (50 horsepower and greater) that could be used an aggregate of 40 or more hours for the construction project. Prepare a plan for approval by the applicable air district demonstrating achievement of the applicable percent reduction for a CARB-approved fleet, including coordinated truck routes that will minimize the total number of truck routes and trucks as well as lengths of trips, as appropriate. ■ Develop a traffic plan to minimize traffic flow interference from construction activities. Schedule operations affecting traffic for off-peak hours. Minimize obstruction of through-traffic lanes. Provide a flag person to guide traffic properly and ensure safety at construction sites. ■ As appropriate require that portable engines and portable engine-driven equipment units used at the project work site, with the exception of on-road and off-road motor vehicles, obtain CARB Portable Equipment Registration with the state or a local district permit. Arrange appropriate consultations with the CARB or the District to determine registration and permitting requirements prior to equipment operation at the site.	Significant and Unmitigable

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		AQ-2 Air Emission Reduction Measures during Operations. Consistent with the provisions of Section 15091 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the County has identified mitigation measures that are within the jurisdiction and authority of the CARB, the County, local AQMDs, and other regulatory agencies (e.g., cities). Where the Lead Agency has identified that operational emissions for a future project has the potential to violate an air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing air quality violation, the Lead Agency shall consider the integration of the following measures, or other comparable measures, to facilitate consistency with plans for attainment of the NAAQS and CAAQS, as applicable and feasible. During the facility design phase, a review of local AQMD rules shall be conducted to determine site-specific permit requirements for waste processing or handling facilities that may emit or potentially emit VOCs, particulates, CO, NOx or SOx. Emissions of non-conventional pollutants and HAPs (Title V-Major Sources) shall comply with federal and state permitting rules. Compliance with the following rules and regulations, at a minimum, shall be required, as applicable: ■ Airborne Toxic Control Measure to Limit Diesel-Fuel Commercial Vehicle Idling (13 CCR 2485) ■ In-Use Off-Road Diesel Idling Restriction (13 CCR 2449) □ Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24, Part 6) □ California Green Building Code (Title 24, Part 11) □ SCAQMD Rule 201: Permit to Construct, Rule 403: Fugitive Dust, Rule 1113: Architectural Coatings, and Rule 1403: Asbestos Emissions from Demolition/ Renovation Activities □ AVAQMD Rule 201: Permit to Construct, Rule 203: Permit to Operate, Rule 403 and 403.2: Fugitive Dust Control, and Regulation XIII, New Source Review □ Control of Hazardous Dust Conditions (County Code Chapter 12.32)	

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Impact 5.2-2: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could violate an air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation.	Potentially Significant		Significant and Unmitigable

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Impact 5.2-3: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.	Potentially Significant	**AQ-2 (as identified above)**	Less than Significant
Impact 5.2-4: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.	Potentially Significant	**AQ-3 Minimization of Odors**. An odor analysis shall be prepared as part of future project-specific air quality analyses, as required by local AQMD. If the odor analysis identifies the potential for a significant impact, the facility shall incorporate odor-reducing design features. Such features may include, but are not limited to: • Provision of exhaust fans to provide multiple air exchanges every hour • Treatment of air leaving the building by an odor neutralizing misting system • Maintaining negative pressure at the building entrances to minimize the amount of untreated air leaving the building	Less than Significant
Biological Resources			
Impact 5.3-1: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: A facility should not be located 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. ■ 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. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Impact 5.3-2: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ 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. ■ 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. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.3-3: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including but not limited to marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ Alternative Technology Facilities: Facilities should avoid locating in current wetland 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. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Impact 5.3-4: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ 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. ■ 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. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.3-5: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ 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. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.3-6: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ 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. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Cultural Resources			
Impact 5.4-1: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE to protect the value of land containing natural, recreational, cultural or aesthetic resources. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ 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. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.4-2: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE to protect the value of land containing natural, recreational, cultural or aesthetic resources. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ 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. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.4-3: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could directly or indirectly destroy unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE to protect the value of land containing natural, recreational, cultural or aesthetic resources. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ 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. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.4-4: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could disturb human remains, including those interred outside of a formal cemetery. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE to protect the value of land containing natural, recreational, cultural or aesthetic resources. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All facilities: New and expansion of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Geology/Soils			
Impact 5.5-1: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: ■ Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault. (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.) ■ Strong seismic ground shaking. ■ Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. ■ Landslides. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: All facilities are to be designed and constructed in accordance with the local building code. ■ Class III Land Disposal Facilities: Federal and State regulations prohibit the locating of a new Class III landfill or an expansion of an existing Class III landfill on a known Holocene Fault. ■ All Facilities: Facilities located within these areas should have engineered design features to assure structural stability. ■ All Facilities: 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. ■ 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. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.5-2: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: Facilities located within these areas should have engineered design features to assure structural stability. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Impact 5.5-3: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: Facilities located within these areas should have engineered design features to assure structural stability. ■ All Facilities: 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. ■ 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. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.5-4: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1 of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: Facilities located within these areas should have engineered design features to assure structural stability. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.5-5: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan would not be located on a site containing project soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Greenhouse Gas Emissions			
Impact 5.6-1: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Impact 5.6-2: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Hazards and Hazardous Materials			
Impact 5.7-1: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan would be subject to existing federal, state, and local regulations and would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.7-2: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan would be subject to existing federal, state, and local regulations governing the uses and transport of hazardous materials. For this reason, adoption of the Plan would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.7-3: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan would be subject to the facility siting criteria in Table 6A of the CSE and, therefore, would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.7-4: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan would be subject to the facility siting criteria in Table 6A of the CSE. Compliance with the CSE in conjunction with local regulations, the Proposed Plan would not create a significant hazard to the environment, including accidental upset of a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.7-5: No new facilities are proposed within the vicinity of an airport, which could otherwise result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the area. If proposed in the future, the development of future facilities would be required to comply with the facility siting criteria in Table 6A of the CSE.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.7-6: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan would be subject to the facility siting criteria in Table 6A of the CSE and would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.7-7: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to the urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Hydrology and Water Quality			
Impact 5.8-1: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: Disposal facilities must comply with requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended, and local Stormwater/ Urban Runoff requirements. ■ Class III Land Disposal Facilities: Federal and State regulations require new and expansion of existing Class III landfills to be fitted with containment systems that meet specified permeability standards, as well as precipitation and drainage control system. ■ Facilities Generating Wastewaters: 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. ■ 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. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.8-2: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ Land Disposal Facilities: Facilities must comply with the California RWQCB permit requirements for groundwater monitoring. ■ 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. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Impact 5.8-3: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.8-4: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.8-5: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.8-6: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could otherwise substantially degrade water quality. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ Facilities Generating Wastewaters: 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. ■ Land Disposal Facilities: Federal and State regulations require new and expansions of existing Class III landfills to be fitted with containment systems that meet specified permeability standards. In addition, the facility must be fitted with a groundwater protection system and a leachate collection and removal system. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Impact 5.8-7: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could impede or redirect flood flows, or expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: Disposal facilities must comply with requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended, and local Stormwater/ Urban Runoff requirements. ■ Land Disposal Facilities: 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. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.8-8: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could be subject to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: Facilities should be located outside dam failure inundation areas. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Land Use and Planning			
Impact 5.9-1: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan would not physically divide an established community. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE, which requires new facilities to be compatible with the land use and zoning requirements in the area. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: Facility must be in conformance with local land use and zoning requirements of a county or city planning agency. ■ Alternative Technology Facilities: These facilities should be located where the zoning and existing land use are compatible with the proposed use. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Impact 5.9-2: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could conflict with an applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE, which requires new facilities to be compatible with the land use and zoning requirements in the area. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: Facility must be in conformance with local land use and zoning requirements of a county or city planning agency. ■ Alternative Technology Facilities: These facilities should be located where the zoning and existing land use are compatible with the proposed use. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements. ■ All Facilities: 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. ■ Notwithstanding future projects compliance with the above siting criteria, the potential exists for one or more AT facilities to be located within close proximity of residential uses, which in certain cases may be non-conforming with the current General Plan designation or zoning. As a result, issues related nuisance affects (e.g. odors) or health risk may be a concern. This issue is considered a significant impact requiring mitigation.	Significant	Implement Mitigation Measures AQ-2 and AQ-3.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.9-3: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could conflict with an applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ 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. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Mineral Resources			
Impact 5.10-1: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Noise			
Impact 5.11-1: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could result in the exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: Facility must be in conformance with local land use and zoning requirements of a county or city planning agency. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.11-2: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could result in the exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ Land Disposal Facilities: 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 located by an approved natural or manmade protection system. The Cities within Los Angeles County may have similar restrictions. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Impact 5.11-3: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: Facility must be in conformance with local land use and zoning requirements of a county or city planning agency. ■ Land Disposal Facilities: 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 located by an approved natural or manmade protection system. The Cities within Los Angeles County may have similar restrictions. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.11-4: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ Land Disposal Facilities: 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 located by an approved natural or manmade protection system. The Cities within Los Angeles County may have similar restrictions. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Population and Housing			
Impact 5.12-1: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan would not induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure).	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.12-2: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Impact 5.12-3: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Public Services and Recreation			
Impact 5.13-1: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could create staffing or response time problems at the fire station or sheriff's substation serving the project site. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE to protect aesthetic resources. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Transportation			
Impact 5.14-1: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ 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. ■ All Facilities: Facilities should be located such that any minor routes from the major route to the facility are primarily by trucks, and the number of nonindustrial structures (homes, hospitals, schools, etc.) is minimal. ■ 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. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Impact 5.14-2: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ 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. ■ All Facilities: The changes in the ratio capacity to average annual daily traffic (AADT) should be negligible after calculating the number of trucks on the major and minor routes expected to service the facility. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.14-3: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Utilities and Service Systems			
Impact 5.15-1: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ Facilities Generating Wastewaters: 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. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.15-2: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ Facilities Generating Wastewaters: 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. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Impact 5.15-3: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ 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. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.15-4: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could need new or expanded water entitlements. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Impact 5.15-5: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan could result in the determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ Facilities Generating Wastewaters: 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. ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant
Impact 5.15-6: The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan would have sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs. Future facilities will be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities: ■ All Facilities: New and expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.	Less than Significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than Significant

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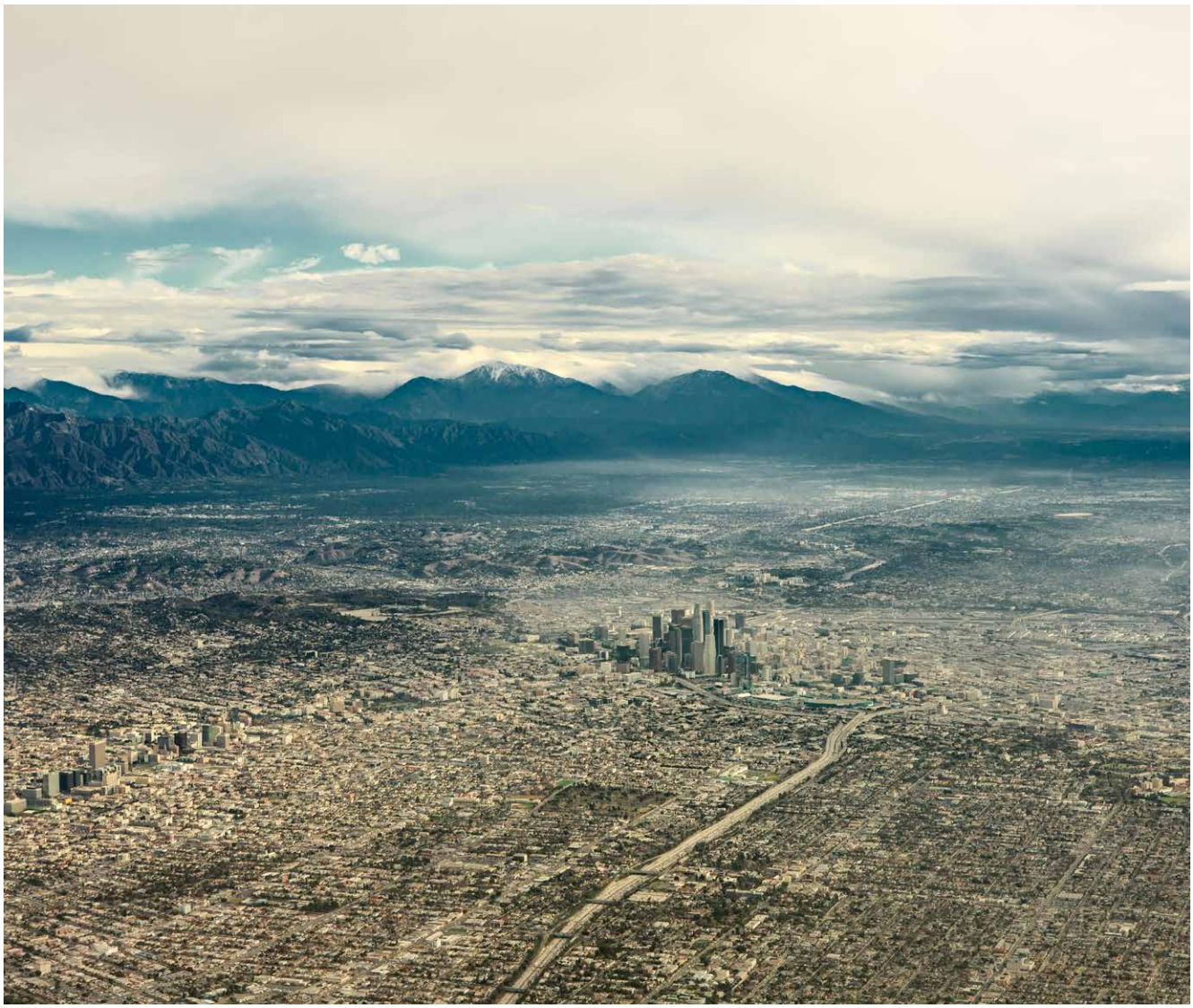
2

Introduction

Sunshine Canyon Landfill

2.0 INTRODUCTION



The County of Los Angeles (County) is proposing to revise its Countywide Siting Element (CSE) pursuant to the statutory requirements in the California Public Resources Code (PRC), Sections 41700 – 41721.5. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), as amended (PRC Section 40000 et seq.), requires each county to prepare a CSE 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 CSE was approved by the majority of the cities within the County (which contain a majority of the population of the County), the County's Board of Supervisors, and the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) in January 1998. This environmental impact report (EIR) was prepared to evaluate the environmental impacts associated with the revised CSE, which covers the planning period beginning 2018 through 2033.

2.1 PURPOSE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that all state and local governmental agencies consider the environmental consequences of projects over which they have discretionary authority prior to taking action on those projects. This EIR has been prepared to satisfy CEQA, as set forth in PRC Section 21000, et seq., and the State CEQA Guidelines, 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 15000, et seq. The EIR is a public document designed to provide decision makers and the public with an analysis of the environmental effects of the Proposed Project, to indicate possible ways to reduce or avoid environmental damage and to identify alternatives to the project. The EIR must also disclose significant environmental impacts that cannot be avoided; growth-inducing impacts; effects not found to be significant; and significant cumulative impacts of all past, present and reasonably foreseeable future projects.

Pursuant to CEQA Section 21067, the Lead Agency means "the public agency which has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project which may have a significant effect upon the environment." The County has the principal responsibility for approval of the CSE Revision (or "Proposed Plan"). For this reason, the County is the CEQA Lead Agency for the Proposed Plan.

The intent of the Final EIR is to provide sufficient information on the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Plan to allow the County to make an informed decision regarding approval of the Proposed Plan. Specific discretionary actions to be reviewed by the County are described later in Section 3.4, Intended Uses of the EIR. This EIR is not intended to provide project-level CEQA coverage for any of the solid waste disposal facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan. Rather, subsequent project-level CEQA review is anticipated for these facilties in the future.

The overall purpose of this Final EIR is to inform the lead agency, responsible agencies, decision makers and the general public of the environmental effects of implementation of the Proposed Plan. This Final EIR addresses the potential environmental effects of the Proposed Plan, including effects that may be significant and adverse, evaluates feasible alternatives to the Proposed Plan, and identifies mitigation measures to reduce or avoid adverse effects.

2.2 NOTICE OF PREPARATION

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15063, the County prepared an Initial Study to determine if the project may have a significant effect on the environment. The County determined that an EIR would be required for the Proposed Plan and issued a Notice of Preparation (NOP) on June 16, 2014 to the State Clearinghouse, responsible agencies, and interested parties. The Initial Study was also circulated with the NOP. The extended public review period for the NOP ran from June 16, 2014 through Monday, July 28, 2014. The Initial Study, NOP, and NOP comment letters are included as Appendix A.

The NOP process is used to help determine the scope of the environmental issues to be addressed in the Final EIR. Based on this process, all environmental categories included in the CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist were identified as having the potential to result in significant impacts with the exception of agriculture and forestry resources, mineral resources, recreation, population and housing, and public services.

During the NOP review period, the County's Public Works conducted six public scoping meetings to provide information and facilitate dialogue on the Proposed Plan and to solicit information relating to the CEQA analysis for this EIR. These scoping meetings were held at the following locations:

- Bassett Park, Gymnasium in the unincorporated community of Bassett on July 14, 2014
- Altadena Senior Center, Blain Hall on July 15, 2014
- William S. Hart Regional Park, Hart Hall in the unincorporated community of Newhall on July 17, 2014
- Calabasas Community Center, Agoura Room on July 21, 2014
- Watts Senior Citizen Center, Auditorium on July 23, 2014
- The Center at Sycamore Plaza, Council Chambers on July 24, 2014

2.3 SCOPE OF THIS FINAL EIR

The scope of the Draft EIR was determined based upon review of the Proposed Plan by County staff, comments received in response to the NOP, and comments received at the scoping meetings conducted by the County. Pursuant to Section 15126.2 and 15126.4 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the Final EIR should identify any potentially significant adverse impacts and recommend mitigation that would reduce or eliminate these impacts to levels of insignificance.

The information contained in **Chapter 3, Project Description**, establishes the basis for analyzing future Proposed Plan-related environmental impacts. However, further environmental review by the County will be required as applications for individual discretionary projects are submitted.

2.3.1 Impacts Considered Less than Significant

Agriculture and forestry resources were identified in the Initial Study and NOP as not being significantly affected by, or affecting, the Proposed Plan due to the lack of agriculture and forestry resources within the Plan Area and Focus Area.

2.3.2 Potential Adverse Impacts

Fifteen environmental factors have been identified with the potential to result in impacts if the Proposed Plan is implemented. Therefore these environmental resource topics are analyzed in this EIR:

- **Aesthetics**
- **Air Quality**
- **Biological Resources**
- **Cultural Resources**
- **Geology/Soils**
- **Greenhouse Gas Emissions**
- **Hazards and Hazardous Materials**
- **Hydrology/Water Quality**
- **Land Use/Planning**
- **Mineral Resources**
- **Noise**
- **Population/Housing**
- **Public Services and Recreation**
- **Transportation/Traffic**
- **Utilities/Service Systems**

2.3.3 Unavoidable Significant Adverse Impacts

This EIR identifies significant and unavoidable adverse impacts, as defined by CEQA, which would result from implementation of the Proposed Plan. Unavoidable adverse impacts may be considered significant on a project-specific basis, cumulatively significant, and/or potentially significant. If the County, as the Lead Agency, determines that unavoidable significant adverse impacts will result from the Proposed Plan, the County must prepare a "Statement of Overriding Considerations" before it can approve the CSE Revision. A Statement of Overriding Considerations states that the decision-making body has balanced the benefits of the Proposed Plan against its unavoidable significant environmental effects and has determined that the benefits of the Plan outweigh the adverse effects. Therefore, the adverse effects are considered to be acceptable. The impact analysis, as detailed in **Chapter 5.0** of this EIR, concludes that air quality impacts would remain significant, even after the incorporation of mitigation for the proposed project.

2.4 INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

All documents cited or referenced are incorporated into the Final EIR in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Sections 15148 and 15150, including but not limited to the following:

- Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan, Los Angeles County, Public Works (1997)
- *Connect SoCal* The 2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy and EIR, SCAG (2020)
- Antelope Valley Area Plan and EIR, County of Los Angeles, Department of Regional Planning (1986)
- County of Los Angeles General Plan Update EIR, County of Los Angeles, Department of Regional Planning (2015)

- Solid Waste Integrated Resources Plan EIR, City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation (LASAN), California (2014)
- County of Los Angeles Source Reduction and Recycling and Household Hazardous Waste Element and Mitigated Negative Declaration, County of Los Angeles, Public Works (1993)
- Countywide Siting Element and EIR, County of Los Angeles, Public Works Environmental Programs Division (1997)
- Los Angeles County Congestion Management Program, Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority (2010)
- Los Angeles County All Hazard Mitigation Plan, County of Los Angeles, Chief Executive Office, Office of Emergency Management (2013)
- Los Angeles County Oak Woodlands Conservation Management Plan Guide, County of Los Angeles, Department of Regional Planning (2014)
- Santa Catalina Island Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan, County of Los Angeles, Department of Regional Planning (1983)
- Santa Catalina Island Specific Plan, Part 2 of Title 22 Los Angeles County Code (1989)
- Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan Final EIR, County of Los Angeles, Department of Regional Planning (2012)

In each instance where a document is incorporated by reference for purposes of this EIR, the EIR shall briefly summarize the incorporated document, or briefly summarize the incorporated data if the document cannot be summarized. In addition, the EIR shall explain the relationship between the incorporated part of the referenced document and the EIR.

This EIR relies upon previously adopted regional and statewide plans and programs, agency standards, and background studies in its analyses. **Chapter 13, Bibliography**, provides a complete list of references utilized in preparing this EIR. All of the documents listed in **Chapter 13**, as well as the aforementioned documents that are incorporated by reference, are available for review at:

Los Angeles County
Public Works
Environmental Programs Division
900 South Fremont Avenue, 3rd Floor
Alhambra, California 91803

2.5 FINAL EIR CERTIFICATION

The Draft EIR was circulated for an initial public review period of 45 days, beginning July 1, 2021 and ending August 15, 2021. This review period was extended twice on August 12 and September 30, 2021 and ended on November 15, 2021. Interested agencies and members of the public were invited to provide written comments on the Draft EIR to the address shown below. The County also conducted multiple virtual public scoping meetings on August 3, 5, 8, 11, and 12, 2021. No formal comments were received during these scoping meetings. The County has reviewed all written comments received and prepared written responses for each comment in Section 11 Response to Comments. This Final EIR was prepared to address all of the comments received, responses to the comments, and any changes to the Draft EIR that resulted from the comments received. The Final EIR will be presented to the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors at public hearings for potential certification of the environmental document for the Proposed Plan. All persons who commented on the Draft EIR will be notified of the availability of the Final EIR.

All comments received from agencies and individuals on the Final EIR will be accepted during the 10-day public review period and considered by the County prior to County's Board of Supervisors certifying the Final EIR. All comments on the Final EIR should be sent to:

Ms. Emiko Thompson
Los Angeles County
Public Works
Environmental Programs Division
900 South Fremont Avenue, 3rd Floor, Annex Building
Alhambra, California 91803

The Final EIR will also be posted online on the County's website: http://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/cse/EnvironmentalDoc/. Copies will be available at the Department's main office at the address listed above; field office locations and at public libraries below]:

- County of Los Angeles Public Works – 3rd Floor Annex Building Environmental Programs Division Public Counter, 900 S. Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803, 1-888-777-4775
- County of Los Angeles Public Works Field Offices:
  - Antelope Valley – 335 A East Avenue K-6 Lancaster, CA 93535, (661) 524-2390
  - Baldwin Park – 14747 E. Ramona Blvd., Baldwin Park, CA 91706, (626) 338-9515
  - Calabasas – 26600 Agoura Road, Suite 110, Calabasas, CA 91302, (818) 880-4150
  - Carson – 701 E. Carson St., Carson, CA 90745, (310) 952-1766
  - East Los Angeles – 4801 E. 3rd St., Los Angeles, CA 90022, (323) 881-7030
  - Hollydale – 11282 Garfield Ave., Downey, CA 90242, (562) 861-3580
  - La Puente – 16005 E. Central Ave., LA Puente, CA 91744, (626) 961-9611
  - Lomita/Lennox – 24320 S. Narbonne Ave., Lomita, CA 90717, (310) 534-3760
  - Palmdale – 38126 Sierra Highway, Palmdale, CA 93550, (661) 947-4151
  - San Gabriel Valley – 125 S. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, CA 91007, (626) 574-0941
  - Santa Clarita Valley – 23757 Valencia Blvd., Valencia, CA 91355, (661) 222-2940
  - South Whittier – 13523 Telegraph Road, Whittier, CA 90605, (562) 946-1390
  - Southwest – 1320 W. Imperial Highway, Los Angeles, CA 90044, (323) 820-6500
  - Valencia – 23757 W. Valencia Blvd., Valencia, CA 91355, (661) 222-2948
  - Westchester – 5530 W. 83rd St., Los Angeles, CA 90045, (310) 649-6300

- Public Libraries:
  - Agoura Hills Library – 29901 Ladyface Court, Agoura Hills, CA 91301, (818) 889-2278
  - Avalon Library – 215 Sumner Ave., Avalon, CA 90704, (310) 510-1050
  - Claremont Library – 208 N. Harvard Ave., Claremont, CA 91711, (909) 621-4902
  - Eagle Rock Library – 5027 Caspar Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90041, (323) 258-8078
  - Encino-Tarzana Library – 18231 Ventura Blvd., Tarzana, CA 91356 (818) 343-1983
  - Florence Library – 1610 E. Florence Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90001, (323) 581-8028
  - La Crescenta Library – 2809 Foothill Blvd., La Crescenta, CA 91214, (818) 248-5313
  - Lancaster Regional Library – 601 W. Lancaster Blvd., Lancaster, CA 93534, (661) 948-5029
  - Lennox Library – 4359 Lennox Blvd., Lennox, CA 90304, (310) 674-0385
  - Littlerock Library – 35119 80th Street East, Littlerock, CA 93543, (661) 944-4138
  - Lynnwood Library – 11320 Bulliss Rd., Lynwood, CA 90262, (310) 635-7121
  - Rowland Heights Library – 1850 Nogales St., Rowland Heights, CA 91748, (626) 912-5348
  - South Whittier Library – 14433 Leffingwell Rd., Whittier, CA 90604, (562) 946-4415
  - Temple City Library – 5939 Golden West Ave., Temple City, CA 91780, (626) 285-2136
  - Valencia Library – 23743 W. Valencia Blvd., Santa Clarita, CA 91355, (661) 259-8942
  - View Park Library – 3854 W. 54th St., Los Angeles, CA 90043, (323) 293-5371
  - West Covina Library – 1601 W. Covina Parkway, West Covina, CA 91790, (626) 962-3541
  - Westwood Library – 1246 Glendon Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90024, (310) 474-1739
  - Wilmington Library – 1300 N. Avalon Blvd., Wilmington, CA 90744, (310) 834-1082

2.6 MITIGATION MONITORING

PRC Section 21081.6 requires that agencies adopt a monitoring or reporting program (MMRP) for any project for which it has made findings pursuant to PRC 21081. Such a program is intended to ensure the implementation of all mitigation measures adopted through the preparation of an EIR.

The MMRP for the Proposed Plan is included in Section 12 of this Final EIR and will be completed prior to consideration of the Proposed Plan by the County's Task Force and County Board of Supervisors.

2.7 REFERENCES

City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation (LASAN), California. 2014. Solid Waste Integrated Resources Plan EIR.

County of Los Angeles. 1989. Santa Catalina Island Specific Plan, Part 2 of Title 22 Los Angeles County Code.

County of Los Angeles, Chief Executive Office, Office of Emergency Management. 2013. Los Angeles County All Hazard Mitigation Plan.

County of Los Angeles, Public Works. 1997. Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan.

County of Los Angeles, Public Works, Environmental Programs Division. 1997. Countywide Siting Element and EIR.

County of Los Angeles, Public Works. 1993. County of Los Angeles Source Reduction and Recycling and Household Hazardous Waste Element and Mitigated Negative Declaration.

County of Los Angeles, Department of Regional Planning. 2015. County of Los Angeles General Plan Update EIR.

County of Los Angeles, Department of Regional Planning. 2014. Los Angeles County Oak Woodlands Conservation Management Plan Guide.

County of Los Angeles, Department of Regional Planning. 2012. Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan Final EIR.

County of Los Angeles, Department of Regional Planning. 1986. Antelope Valley Area Plan and EIR.

County of Los Angeles, Department of Regional Planning. 1983. Santa Catalina Island Local Coastal Program Land Use Plan.

Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority. 2010. Los Angeles County Congestion Management Program.

Southern California Association of Governments. 2012. 2012-2035 Regional Transportation Plan/ Sustainable Communities Strategy and EIR.

3

Project Description

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The County of Los Angeles (County) is seeking to revise the Countywide Siting Element (CSE Revision or Proposed Plan), a long-term planning and policy document which 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. This section describes the characteristics of the Proposed Plan, the plan objectives, and the intended uses of this Environmental Impact Report (EIR) prepared in support of the Proposed Plan.

3.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The implementation of the Proposed Plan would affect the entire County (Plan Area), which is approximately 4,100 square miles[1]. The Plan Area encompasses the unincorporated portions of the County and 88 incorporated cities of the County of Los Angeles, California (see **Figure 3-1, Regional Location** and **Table 3-1**). The "Plan Area" for the purposes of this environmental document is contiguous with the limits of Los Angeles County. The Plan Area is bounded by Kern County to the north, San Bernardino County to the east and Ventura County to the west. To the south, the Plan Area is bounded by Orange County to the southeast and the Pacific Ocean to the southwest. San Clemente and Santa Catalina islands are both encompassed within the territory of the County; thus, they are considered part of the Plan Area (see Figure 3-2, CSE Plan Area). Within the five County Supervisorial Districts, there are approximately 140 unincorporated communities.

1 *Land area is the size, in square units (metric and nonmetric) of all areas designated as land in the Census Bureau's national geographic (TIGER®) database.*

The Plan Area is divided into eleven unincorporated planning areas based on physical geography, localized planning issues, and inter-relationships with adjacent cities (see Table 3-2). Major roadway transportation routes traverse through the Plan Area and include, but are not limited to: Interstates (I) 5, 10, 110, 210, 405, 605, and 710; and State Routes (SR) 1, 14, 57, 60, 71, 91, 118, 134, and 138 and US Route (US) 101. In addition, the 55-mile Alameda Corridor is a major rail cargo corridor that extends from the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach to rail lines east of Pomona.

To facilitate a consistent discussion for the geographical areas that could be affected with implementation of the Proposed Plan, the following terminologies are used throughout the EIR:

- **Plan Area:** The Plan Area encompasses the unincorporated portions of the County and 88 incorporated cities of the County of Los Angeles, including all existing solid waste management facilities (e.g., landfills and transformation facilities); and
- **EIR Focus Area:** The Proposed Plan includes the potential for up to eight (8) proposed alternative technology (AT) facilities within the Plan Area. These potential future projects would occur at up to nine site locations (herein referred to as EIR Focus Area) within the Plan Area and are located within multiple cities and unincorporated areas of the County as further described in Section 3.4.

Waste-to-Energy Switzerland

Figure 3-1. Regional Location (Revised)

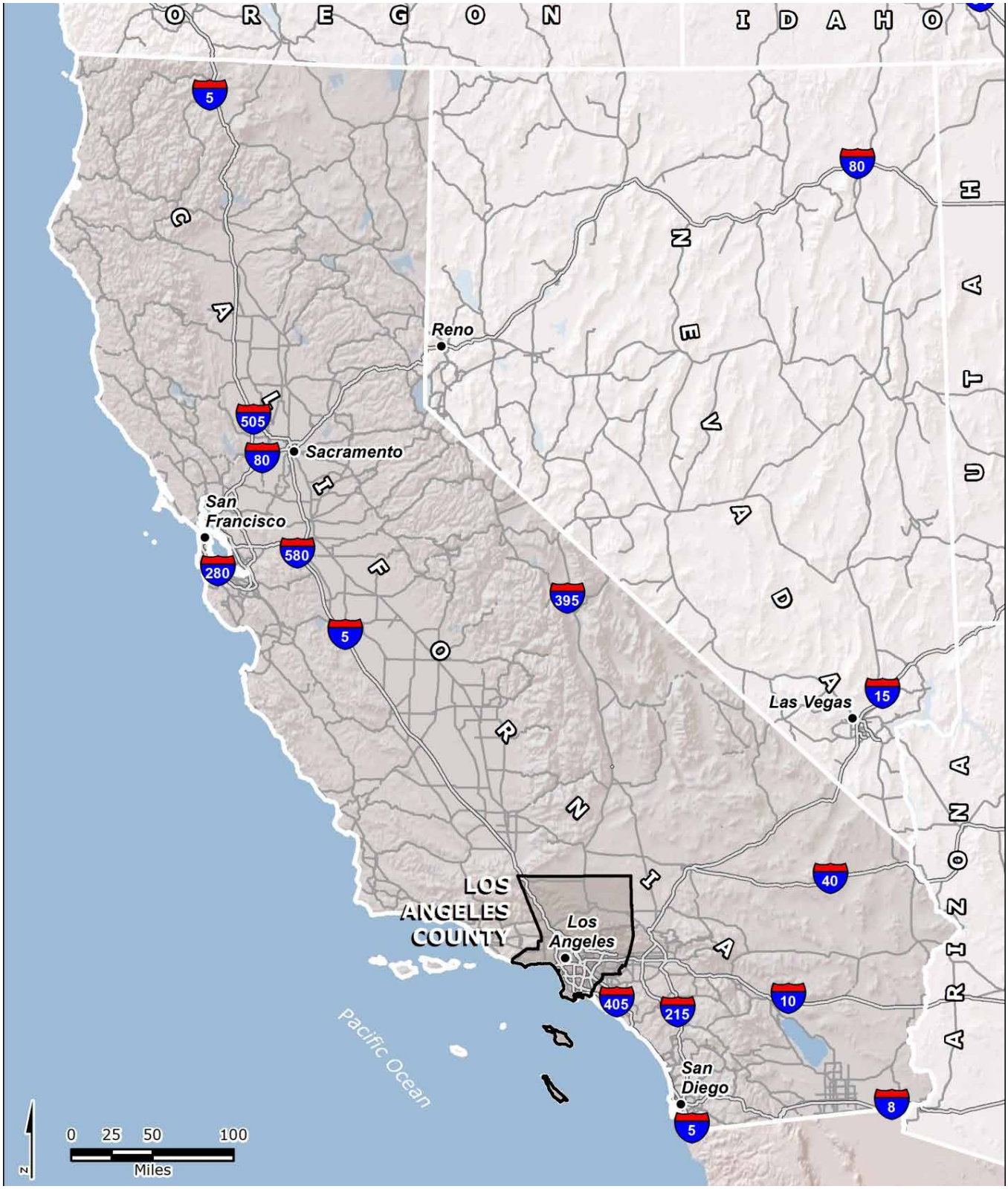


Figure 3-2. CSE Plan Area (Revised)

G:\GIS_Production\Projects\TetraTech_383831\LA_CSE_Revisions_215293\Map_Docs\mxd\StudyArea.mxd-aburvall-5/9/2014

Table 3-1. List of Incorporated Cities in Los Angeles County

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

Table 3-2. Los Angeles County Unincorporated Planning Areas

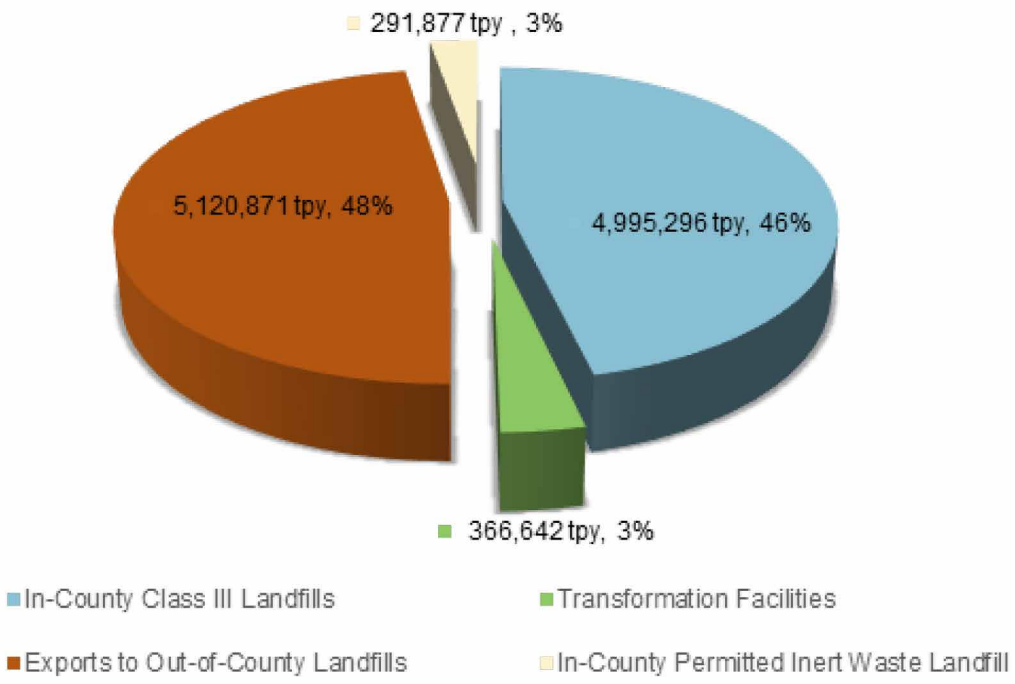
Antelope Valley	Metro	South Bay
Coastal Islands	San Fernando	West San Gabriel Valley
East San Gabriel Valley	Santa Clarita Valley	Westside
Gateway	Santa Monica Mountains	

3.2 EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Los Angeles County is the most populous county in the nation with more than 10.1 million people (US Census Bureau 2016), and is projected to increase by more than 1.2 million between 2018 and 2033. The vigorous growth, if coupled with comparable increases in economic activity, will have a major impact on the solid waste management infrastructure in the County and will require a major concerted effort by all jurisdictions in the County to provide for the solid waste disposal needs of their residents.

In 2018, a daily average of approximately 34,534 tons of Los Angeles County generated solid waste (excluding inert waste disposal at permitted inert waste landfills) were disposed at landfills and AT facilities (transformation facilities) located in and out of the County. Over the duration of 2018, residents and businesses within the County disposed of approximately 10.8 million tons of solid waste at existing permitted land disposal and AT facilities located in and out of the County. Of this amount, approximately 5.0 million tons were disposed of at in-County Class III landfills; 366,642 tons at AT facilities; and 5.12 million tons at out-of-County Class III landfills (Figure 3-3, 2018 Los Angeles County Solid Waste Disposal Distribution). Additionally, approximately 175,737 tons of solid waste was imported to Los Angeles County landfills from Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura, and other counties (not reflected in Figure 3-3).

Figure 3-3. 2018 Los Angeles County Solid Waste Disposal Distribution (excluding Import)



Source: *County of Los Angeles 2020*

Solid Waste Collection, Source Reduction, and Recycling

Solid waste for the 88 cities and the unincorporated communities in Los Angeles County is collected by both residential and commercial waste haulers through a diverse and complex system. Solid waste is generally collected once a week; however, there are some jurisdictions that are served two days each week. Each jurisdiction utilizes various bin systems for the collection of its residential waste. These options include: a one-bin system, two-bin system, and three-bin system; and in rare cases, a four-bin system. The types of materials collected in these bins include municipal solid waste (MSW), recycled materials, green materials and manure (in the case of a four-bin system). In the commercial sector, dumpsters are commonly used as storage bins for the collection of commercial waste.

Solid waste collection rates in the County vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, while most jurisdictions have a uniform solid waste collection method. A majority of the jurisdictions use an automatic solid waste collection method; however, a few jurisdictions use manual and a combination of manual and automated solid waste collection methods.

After collection, waste is either hauled directly to the landfills or AT facilities, or indirectly through a transfer station, materials recovery facility (MRF), or construction, demolition, and inert (CDI) debris recycling facility. The County relies on a unique mixture of publicly and privately-owned and operated facilities to maintain a competitive environment for solid waste collection and disposal.

Waste prevention (including source reduction), reuse, recycling, composting, and public education are the principle means for diverting solid waste from landfills and is addressed in the Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRREs) for the County (County of Los Angeles 1993) and each of the incorporated cities. The 29 MRFs, 17 transfer stations, 9 CDI processing centers, and 20 composting, chipping, and grinding facilities within the County are the primary mechanisms for separating recyclable

materials from the solid waste stream (see **Figure 3-4 through Figure 3-9**). To assess the effectiveness of a jurisdiction's solid waste diversion program(s) or SRRE, the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) monitors the programs performance based on set criteria. In 2007, CalRecycle shifted from the historical emphasis on using calculated generation and estimated diversion to using annual disposal as a factor when evaluating jurisdictions' program performance. In unincorporated Los Angeles County, the resident disposal and employee disposal rate targets established by CalRecycle are 7.4 pounds per day (PPD) and 41.5 PPD, respectively. In 2015, the County's actual per resident disposal and per employee disposal rates were 3.8 PPD and 19.6 PPD, respectively (CalRecycle 2017).

For incorporated cities within the County, rates for the Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority[2] (Authority) were reviewed. In 2015, the Authority's per resident disposal and per employee disposal rate targets established by CalRecycle were 7.1 PPD and 17.5 PPD, respectively. For that same year, the Authority's actual per resident disposal and per employee disposal rates were 5.1 PPD and 12.2 PPD, respectively (CalRecycle 2016). Based on these actual per capita disposal rates, for 2015 the County and incorporated cities as a whole is achieving its disposal targets as set by CalRecycle.

Class III Landfills

Class III landfills are land disposal sites that are only permitted to accept non-hazardous solid waste materials where site characteristics and containment structures isolate the solid waste from the waters of the State. There are two types of Class III landfills. A major Class III landfill is permitted to receive 250,000 tons or more of solid waste per year, while a minor Class III landfill is permitted to receive less than 250,000 tons of solid waste per year.

As of December 1, 2018, there were 10 permitted Class III landfills (six major landfills and four minor landfills) in operation in the County. Puente Hills Landfill closed on October 31, 2013, and is no longer operational.

Major Class III Landfills within the County include:

- Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Facility
- Calabasas Landfill
- Chiquita Canyon Landfill
- Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center
- Scholl Canyon Landfill
- Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill.

Minor Class III Landfills within the County include:

- Burbank Landfill No. 3 (City of Burbank use only)
- Pebbly Beach Landfill, Santa Catalina Island
- San Clemente Landfill, U.S. Navy Facility, San Clemente Island
- Savage Canyon Landfill (primarily for City of Whittier use only)

2 The Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority is comprised of the Cities of Artesia, Bradbury, Beverly Hills, Duarte, Hermosa Beach, Hidden Hills, Lynwood, Los Angeles, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Pomona, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rosemead, Sierra Madre, South Gate, and Torrance.

As of December 31, 2018, the remaining permitted Class III landfill capacity in the County is estimated at 163.39 million tons (194.35 million cubic yards). Based on the 2018 average disposal rate of 17,186 tons per day (tpd) (excluding inert waste disposal at permitted inert waste landfills and waste imported to the County), the remaining Class III landfill capacity will not be sufficient in accommodating the County's disposal needs throughout the 15-year planning period.

Inert Waste Landfills (Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operations)

Inert waste landfills refer to those landfills permitted to accept only non-water soluble, non-decomposable inert solid wastes such as dirt, concrete, asphalt, sand, and gravel for disposal. As of December 31, 2018, the Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill is the only permitted inert waste landfill in the County. The total remaining permitted disposal capacity for the permitted inert waste landfill in the County is approximately 57.72 million tons (46.17 million cubic yards) as of December 31, 2018. At the current disposal rate of 291,877 tons of inert waste per year, the total remaining permitted capacity will be exhausted in about 28 years. This demonstrates that there is currently sufficient capacity at inert waste landfills.

Although there are an additional 10 inert waste landfills operating in the County, these facilities were reclassified to inert debris engineered fill operations (IDEFOs) in 2006 and are regulated under the Enforcement Agency Notification (EAN) regulatory tier. The total remaining capacity at permitted IDEFOs is unknown. However, these facilities are not considered in the CSE due to their adequate disposal capacity and continued increases towards recycling of construction and demolition waste.

Alternative Technology Facilities

Alternative Technology (AT) refers to a technology, such as conversion technology, transformation, engineered municipal solid waste conversion, or other emerging technologies, capable of processing solid waste in lieu of landfill disposal. There are three classes of conversion technologies: thermal, biological, and chemical. All of these conversion technologies may also be combined with mechanical processes to further improve the processes and reduce the amount of residual material to be landfilled, which ultimately conserve current landfill capacity. AT facilities are an effective alternative to landfill disposal and are anticipated to serve as an integral component of the County's future solid waste management system. AT facilities have proven to be commercially, technically, and environmentally feasible as demonstrated through successful operation and ability to meet air quality standards.

Transformation Facilities

As of December 31, 2018, the Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF) in Long Beach is the only AT facility (transformation facility) in operation in the County. The Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility (CREF) has closed in June 2018. SERRF has a daily capacity of 2,240 TPD (average over a six day operating week), and is assumed to operate at the current permitted daily capacity throughout the planning period.

Conversion Technology Facilities

Currently, there are no existing conversion technology facilities in the County.

Engineered Municipal Solid Waste Conversion Facilities

Currently, there are no existing Engineered Municipal Solid Waste (EMSW) conversion technology facilities in the County.

Solid Waste Export

In 2018, approximately 5,120,871 tons of solid waste were exported to currently available out-of-County facilities. Solid waste exports accounted for approximately 48 percent of the residual solid waste generated in Los Angeles County (that is destined

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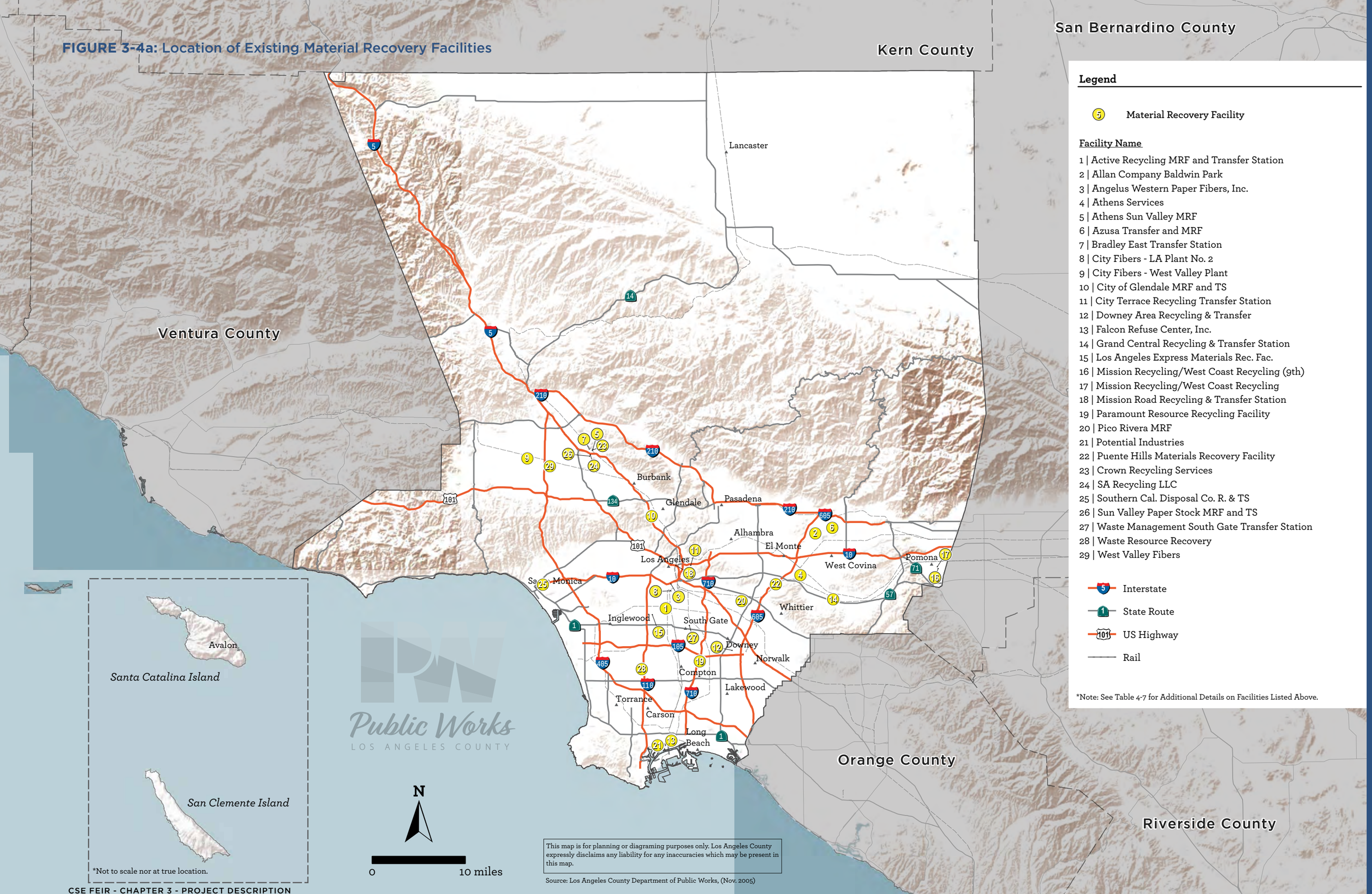
FIGURE 3-4a: Location of Existing Material Recovery Facilities



Legend

5 Material Recovery Facility

Facility Name

1 | Active Recycling MRF and Transfer Station
2 | Allan Company Baldwin Park
3 | Angelus Western Paper Fibers, Inc.
4 | Athens Services
5 | Athens Sun Valley MRF
6 | Azusa Transfer and MRF
7 | Bradley East Transfer Station
8 | City Fibers - LA Plant No. 2
9 | City Fibers - West Valley Plant
10 | City of Glendale MRF and TS
11 | City Terrace Recycling Transfer Station
12 | Downey Area Recycling & Transfer
13 | Falcon Refuse Center, Inc.
14 | Grand Central Recycling & Transfer Station
15 | Los Angeles Express Materials Rec. Fac.
16 | Mission Recycling/West Coast Recycling (9th)
17 | Mission Recycling/West Coast Recycling
18 | Mission Road Recycling & Transfer Station
19 | Paramount Resource Recycling Facility
20 | Pico Rivera MRF
21 | Potential Industries
22 | Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility
23 | Crown Recycling Services
24 | SA Recycling LLC
25 | Southern Cal. Disposal Co. R. & TS
26 | Sun Valley Paper Stock MRF and TS
27 | Waste Management South Gate Transfer Station
28 | Waste Resource Recovery
29 | West Valley Fibers

Interstate
State Route
US Highway
Rail

*Note: See Table 4-7 for Additional Details on Facilities Listed Above.

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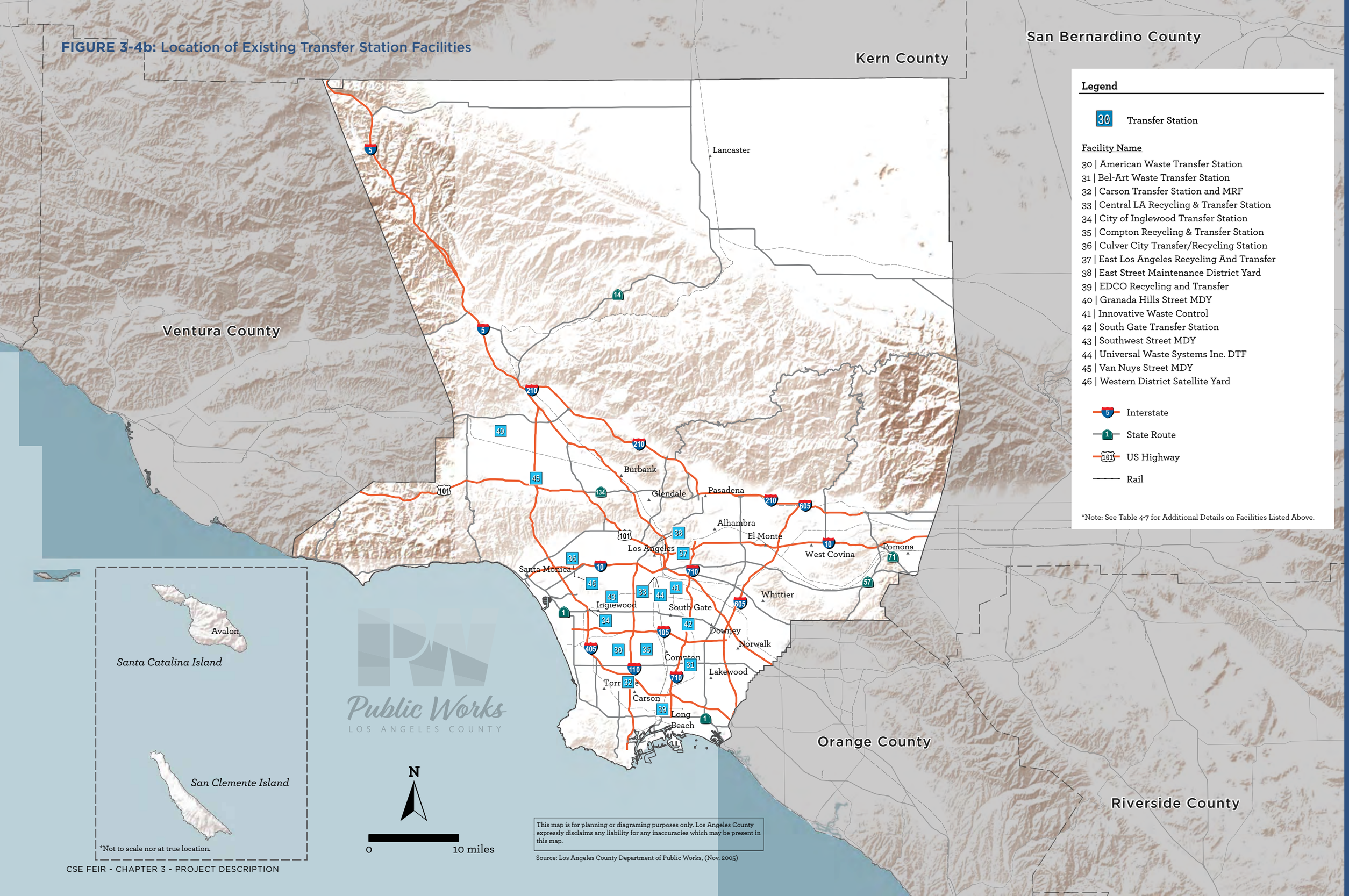
FIGURE 3-4b: Location of Existing Transfer Station Facilities



Legend

30 Transfer Station

Facility Name

30 | American Waste Transfer Station
31 | Bel-Art Waste Transfer Station
32 | Carson Transfer Station and MRF
33 | Central LA Recycling & Transfer Station
34 | City of Inglewood Transfer Station
35 | Compton Recycling & Transfer Station
36 | Culver City Transfer/Recycling Station
37 | East Los Angeles Recycling And Transfer
38 | East Street Maintenance District Yard
39 | EDCO Recycling and Transfer
40 | Granada Hills Street MDY
41 | Innovative Waste Control
42 | South Gate Transfer Station
43 | Southwest Street MDY
44 | Universal Waste Systems Inc. DTF
45 | Van Nuys Street MDY
46 | Western District Satellite Yard

Interstate
State Route
US Highway
Rail

*Note: See Table 4-7 for Additional Details on Facilities Listed Above.

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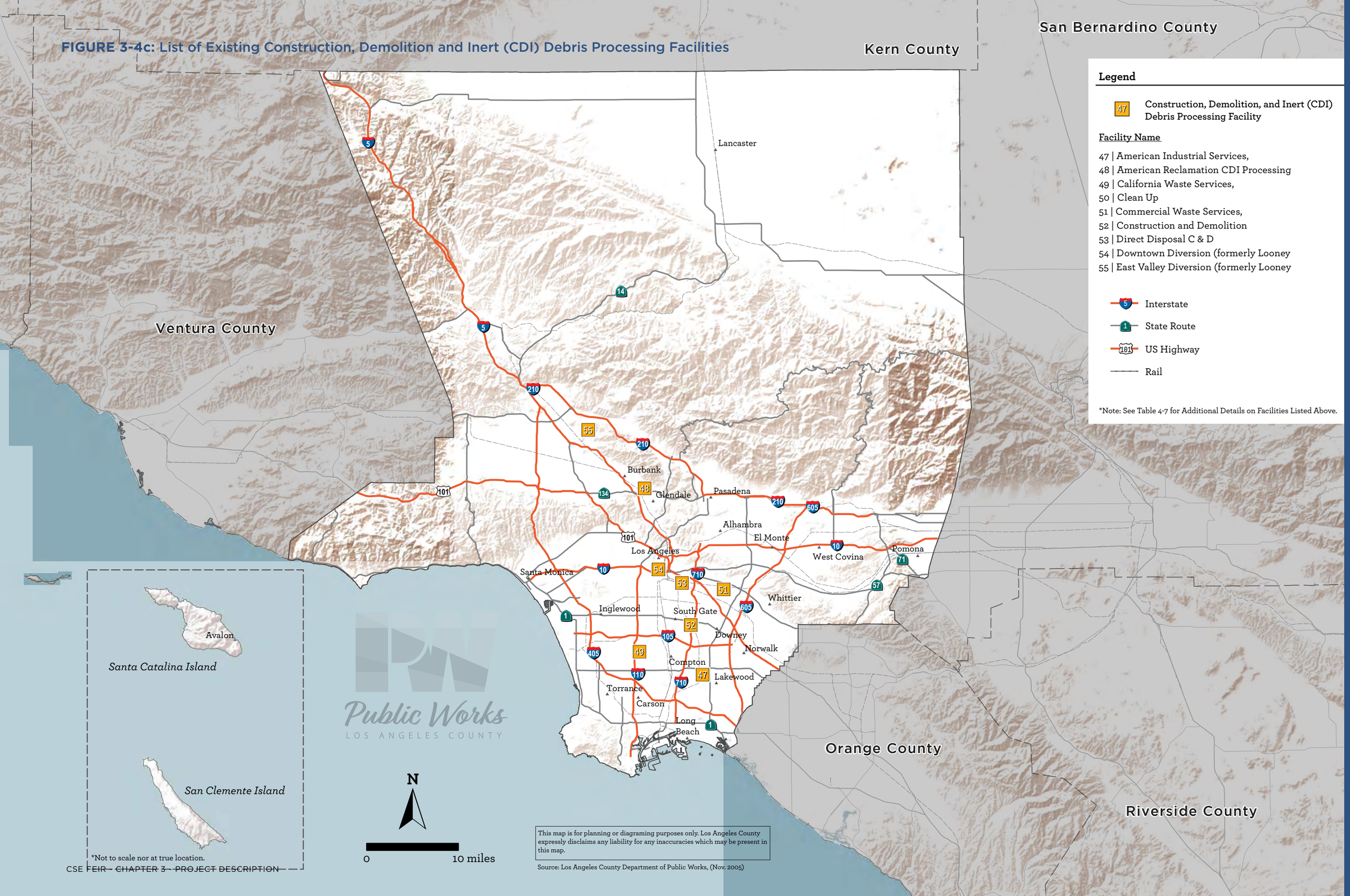
FIGURE 3-4c: List of Existing Construction, Demolition and Inert (CDI) Debris Processing Facilities



Legend

47 Construction, Demolition, and Inert (CDI) Debris Processing Facility

Facility Name

47 | American Industrial Services,
48 | American Reclamation CDI Processing
49 | California Waste Services,
50 | Clean Up
51 | Commercial Waste Services,
52 | Construction and Demolition
53 | Direct Disposal C & D
54 | Downtown Diversion (formerly Looney
55 | East Valley Diversion (formerly Looney

Interstate
State Route
US Highway
Rail

*Note: See Table 4-7 for Additional Details on Facilities Listed Above.

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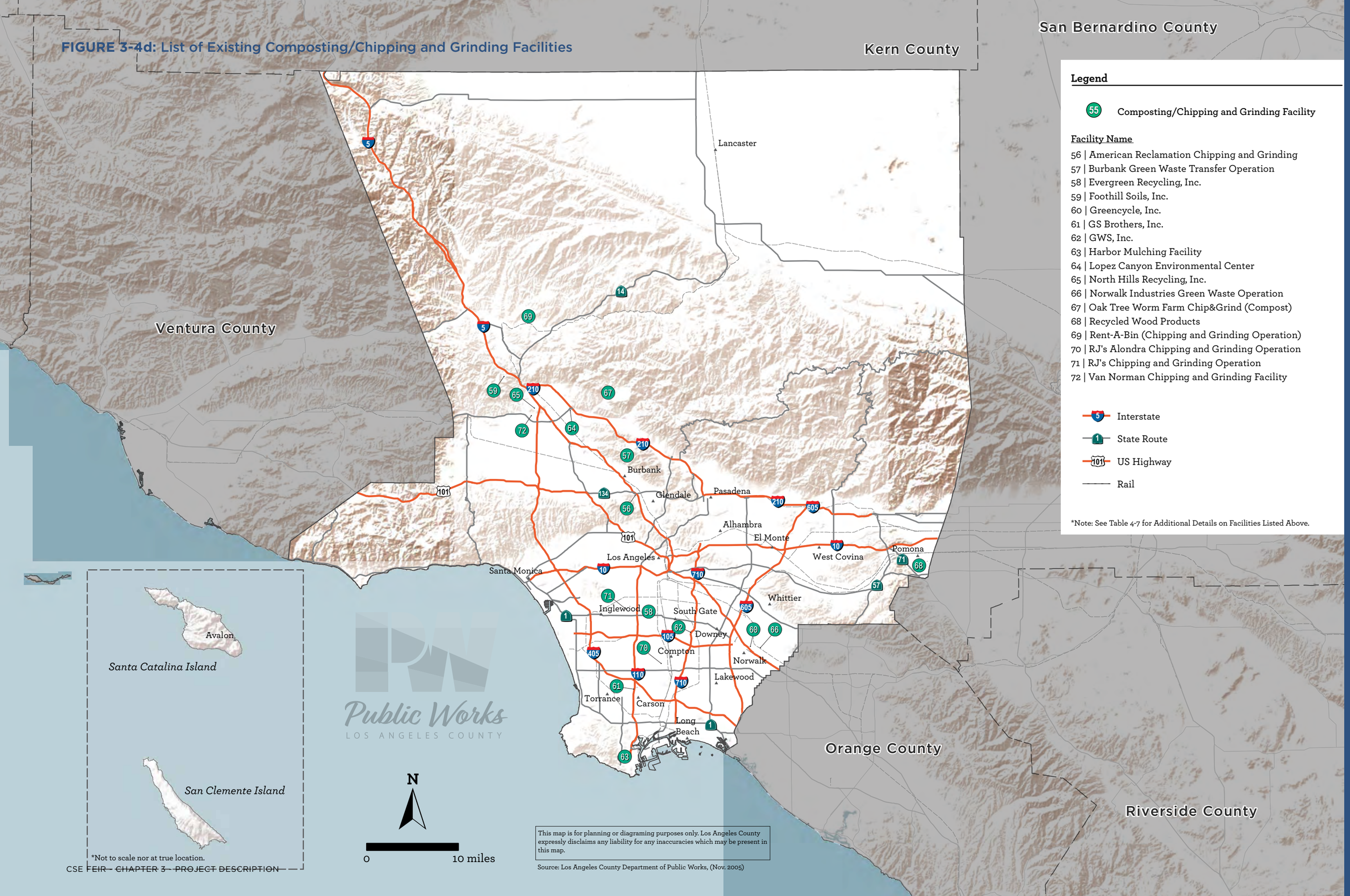
FIGURE 3-4d: List of Existing Composting/Chipping and Grinding Facilities



Legend

55 Composting/Chipping and Grinding Facility

Facility Name

56 | American Reclamation Chipping and Grinding
57 | Burbank Green Waste Transfer Operation
58 | Evergreen Recycling, Inc.
59 | Foothill Soils, Inc.
60 | Greencycle, Inc.
61 | GS Brothers, Inc.
62 | GWS, Inc.
63 | Harbor Mulching Facility
64 | Lopez Canyon Environmental Center
65 | North Hills Recycling, Inc.
66 | Norwalk Industries Green Waste Operation
67 | Oak Tree Worm Farm Chip&Grind (Compost)
68 | Recycled Wood Products
69 | Rent-A-Bin (Chipping and Grinding Operation)
70 | RJ's Alondra Chipping and Grinding Operation
71 | RJ's Chipping and Grinding Operation
72 | Van Norman Chipping and Grinding Facility

5 Interstate
1 State Route
101 US Highway
Rail

*Note: See Table 4-7 for Additional Details on Facilities Listed Above.

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FIGURE 3-4e: List of Existing Anaerobic Digestion Facilities

Kern County

San Bernardino County

Ventura County

Orange County

Riverside County

Lancaster

Burbank

Glendale

Pasadena

Alhambra

El Monte

West Covina

Pomona

Los Angeles

Santa Monica

Inglewood

South Gate

Whittier

Downey

Compton

Norwalk

Lakewood

Torrance

Carson

Long Beach

Avalon

Santa Catalina Island

San Clemente Island

*Not to scale nor at true location.

Legend

73 Anaerobic Digestion (AD) Facilities

Facility Name

73 | Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (LA County Sanitation Districts)

74 | Ralphs Renewable Energy Facility

Interstate

State Route

US Highway

Rail

*Note: See Table 4-7 for Additional Details on Facilities Listed Above.

N

0 10 miles

This map is for planning or diagraming purposes only. Los Angeles County expressly disclaims any liability for any inaccuracies which may be present in this map.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, (Nov. 2005)

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

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for disposal). Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura Counties, respectively, received approximately 34, 33, 14 and 15 percent of the waste exports. The remaining four percent of the exports was sent to landfills in Kern, San Diego, Solano, and Stanislaus Counties combined. Similarly in 2018, the majority of the 44 percent average waste export was to surrounding counties. Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura received seventeen, eleven, ten, and five percent of the 44 percent waste exports, respectively. The remaining one percent of the exports was sent to landfills in Fresno, Kern, Kings, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, and Stanislaus Counties.

3.3 STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the Proposed Plan is to establish strategies, policies, and guidelines to address the solid waste disposal/AT needs of Los Angeles County for a 15-year planning period (2018-2033), as mandated by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, as amended (California Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 41700). The following objectives have been established for the Proposed Plan and will aid decision makers in their review of the project and associated environmental impacts.

- To continue to promote extended producer responsibility and development of adequate markets to increase the use of recycled materials and compost products in an environmentally responsible manner.
- To decrease the volume and tonnage of solid waste being disposed of at landfills by continuing to implement and expand source reduction, recycling, reuse, composting, and public education programs as well as by promoting the development of alternative technologies that complement recycling efforts.
- To promote, encourage, and expand waste diversion activities by solid waste facility operators.
- To conserve Class III landfill capacity through recycling and reuse of inert waste, disposal of inert waste at inert waste landfills, increased waste disposal compaction rates, recycling of organic materials from the waste stream, and the use of appropriate materials, such as tarps, for alternative landfill daily cover, provided the use of such materials is environmentally appropriate and protects the health, welfare, and safety of the citizens in Los Angeles County, as well as the environment.
- To protect the health, welfare, safety, and 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.
- To foster the development of environmentally appropriate alternative technologies as alternatives to landfill disposal.
- To provide siting criteria that considers and provides for the environmentally appropriate and technically feasible development of solid waste management facilities, including alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation) and landfills.
- To protect the health, welfare, and safety of all citizens of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County and the County unincorporated communities by addressing their solid waste disposal needs during the 15-year planning period through development of environmentally appropriate 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 polices to:
    - Enhance in-County landfill disposal capacity, and
    - Facilitate utilization of remote and/or out-of-County disposal facilities.

3.4 PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill [AB] 939), as amended (Section 4000 et seq. of the California PRC), requires each county to prepare a CSE that details how the county, and the cities within the county, will address the need for 15 years of disposal (landfill and/or transformation) capacity to safely handle solid waste generated in the county which remains after recycling, composting, and other waste diversion activities have taken place. The CSE serves mainly as a long-term planning and policy document, rather than a detailed infrastructure development program, that defines how the County will maintain sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over the next 15 years (through 2033). The CSE identifies Public Works (PW) as the responsible agency to develop plans and strategies to manage and coordinate the solid waste generated in the unincorporated areas and to address the disposal needs of the County.

3.4.1 Project Background

The existing CSE (1997) was approved by the cities containing the majority of the incorporated population of the County, the Board of Supervisors, and CalRecycle on January 1998. The Proposed Plan will replace the existing CSE and will cover the planning period beginning 2018 through 2033. Although the primary purpose of the CSE is to identify disposal capacities, the element will also discuss waste prevention, materials, reuse, recycling, and alternatives to landfills since the ability to adequately manage long-term solid waste Countywide is dependent on comprehensive analyses of all factors and alternatives available to handle future solid waste in the most feasible, efficient, and sustainable way.

Given the large size of the County in terms of population and economy, local landfills are reaching capacities at a rapid rate. Therefore, long-term planning for the management of post-recycled residuals (waste that is not be reduced, reused, recycled, or composted) must be established to ensure adequate disposal capacity exists for the future.

AB 939 mandates that the CSE establishes goals, policies, and guidelines for the proper planning and siting of Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, AT facilities, and alternatives to landfill technologies on a Countywide basis. The CSE describes each of the existing and planned solid waste disposal and management sites available for use by jurisdictions within the County.

CSE Revision

AB 939 recognizes landfills and AT facilities as necessary components of an integrated solid waste management system and waste management hierarchy; however, it has become increasingly difficult to expand and/or site, permit, and operate new landfills and AT facilities within the County due to public opposition, lack of suitable sites, environmental concerns, and the current regulatory framework (County of Los Angeles 2018). Therefore, the traditional hierarchy through which solid waste has been managed must be "inverted" (see **Figure 3-5, New Waste Management Paradigm**). The CSE proposes a new solid waste management paradigm with the following waste management hierarchy (from most to least preferred): (1) waste prevention (including source reduction, product design, and producer responsibility); (2) reuse; (3) recycling; (4) conversion/compost; (5) transformation/waste-to-energy; and (6) landfilling. In the new paradigm, the least volume of waste would be managed through disposal. The inverted paradigm facilitates the County's goal to protect the health, safety, and economic well-being of residents and to provide a feasible, efficient, and sustainable solid waste disposal system.

The County evaluated multiple scenarios to analyze the adequacy of the countywide disposal capacity over the 15-year planning period. The factors that would increase the available disposal capacity (in County) such as increased diversion rates, landfill expansions, increases in exports to out-of-County facilities, and the development of alternatives to landfill technologies were assessed accordingly in each scenario to varying extents and combinations to illustrate the respective impacts on the overall disposal demand and available disposal capacities. The preferred scenarios assume the full implementation of AB 939 waste diversion programs and that all jurisdictions in the County will meet or exceed the current 75 percent goal through the planning period. Additional background on the other scenarios considered by the County to the Proposed Plan is provided in Chapter 7, Alternatives to the Proposed Project.

3.4.2 Project Description

As previously described, the Proposed Plan consists of preparing the CSE Revision for the County of Los Angeles pursuant to the statutory requirements in PRC, Sections 41700 through 41721.5. These requirements are further clarified in regulations adopted by CalRecycle, and approved by the Office of Administrative Law, for the preparation of a countywide siting element (California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 7, Article 6.5, Sections 18755 through 18756.7). As mandated by State law, the CSE must include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. A statement of goals and policies for the environmentally safe AT and/or disposal of solid waste which cannot be reduced, recycled, or composted during the 15-year period.
2. An estimate of the total AT or disposal capacity in cubic yards that will be needed for a 15-year period to safely handle solid wastes generated within the County which cannot be reduced, recycled, or composted.
3. The remaining combined capacity of existing solid waste AT and land disposal facilities existing at the time of the preparation of the CSE, in cubic yards and years.
4. The identification of an area or areas for the location of new solid waste AT or land disposal facilities or the expansion of existing facilities.

The Proposed Plan addresses the above requirements with the intent of providing a means for proper planning and siting of solid waste land disposal and AT facilities on a countywide basis. The Proposed Plan offers new policies and establishes “Siting Criteria” for developing new landfills, AT facilities, including biomass processing facilities, as well as expanding existing facilities. Since the original adoption of the 1997 CSE by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) (now CalRecycle), updated information has been collected and included in the Proposed Plan, which covers the 15-year planning period beginning 2018-2033. The changes include the following:

- 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;
- Update the goals and policies to be consistent with the new solid waste management paradigm (see Figure 3-5, New Waste Management Paradigm) to enhance the comprehensiveness of Los Angeles County's solid waste management system and incorporate current and proposed solid waste management processes and technologies;
- Promote the development of alternatives to landfill technologies such as AT on a Countywide basis;
- Promote the development and use of infrastructure to transport solid waste to out-of-County landfills to complement the County's waste management systems, such as the Mesquite Regional Landfill waste-by-rail system;
- Expansion and operation of Sunshine Canyon Landfill as a combined City/ County landfill on December 31, 2008;
- Closure of Puente Hills Landfill on October 13, 2013, as required by its conditional use permit;
- Closure of seven additional landfills (Azusa Land Reclamation Facility [Municipal Solid Waste portion only], Bradley Landfill, Brand Park Landfill, BKK Landfill, Lopez Canyon Landfill, Spadra Landfill, and Two Harbors Landfill) identified in the CSE (1997);
- Reclassification of inert waste landfills to inert debris engineered fill operations in 2006;
- Identification of 29 previously unidentified MRFs;
- Identification of 17 previously unidentified Transfer Stations;
- Identification of nine previously unidentified CDI Debris Processing Facilities;
- Identification of potential future AT sites.
- Six landfills were proposed for expansion in the CSE (1997). However, none of the six landfills planned for expansion remain. Removal of the Antelope Valley, Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center, Puente Hills, Scholl Canyon Landfill, and Sunshine Canyon Landfill from the list of future landfill expansions;
- Expansion and continued operation of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill was approved by the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors on July 28, 2017;
- Four out-of-County landfills were proposed in the CSE (1997). However, only one new out-of-County landfill, has been operational. The Mesquite Regional Landfill in Imperial County (waste by rail) opened in 2008 and is currently in operation;
- Implementation of CalRecycle's Adjustment Method. CalRecycle updated their calculation methods from calculated generation and estimated diversion calculation to annual disposal rates for landfill capacity needs. This is considered to be one of the major changes from the 1997 CSE because it considers the effects of economic and population growth on solid waste generation; and
- Removal of the Bolo Station Landfill, Campo Landfill, and Eagle Mountain Landfill from the list of potential new out-of-County Class III landfills potentially available for out-of-County disposal.

Figure 3-5. New Waste Management Paradigm

Source: *County of Los Angeles 2020*

Projected Solid Waste Generation

Projections of solid waste generation for the 15-year planning period were calculated using CalRecycle's Adjustment Methodology. The Adjustment Methodology was adopted for projecting waste generation by utilizing projections of future population, employment, and taxable sales. The use of the Adjustment Methodology to project waste generation requires projections of the above factors through the year 2033. The resulting projections in waste generation, diversion, and disposal for each year of the 15-year planning period are shown in **Table 3-3**, and provide the needed Class III landfill disposal capacity for each year of the planning period.

Figure 3-6. Potential Alternative Technology Sites in Los Angeles County

Table 3-3. Solid Waste Generation Projections for the Planning Period (2018-2033)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
YEAR	TOTAL GENERATION	PERCENT DIVERSION	TOTAL DIVERSION	PROJECTED TRANSFORMATION & CLASS III LANDFILL DISPOSAL	AVAILABLE TRANSFORMATION CAPACITY	CLASS III LANDFILL DISPOSAL NEED			
						ANNUAL		CUMULATIVE (YEAR'S END)	
	TONS	(ASSUMED)	TONS	(TONS)	TONS	TONS	CUBIC YARDS	TONS	CUBIC YARDS
2018	29,950,883	65%	19,468,074	10,482,809	645,600	9,837,209	16,395,348	9,837,209	16,395,348
2019	30,094,560	65%	19,561,464	10,533,096	572,800	9,960,296	16,600,493	19,797,505	32,995,842
2020	30,447,740	65%	19,791,031	10,656,709	500,000	10,156,709	16,927,848	29,954,214	49,923,690
2021	29,957,369	65%	19,472,290	10,485,079	500,000	9,985,079	16,641,798	39,939,293	66,565,489
2022	30,064,867	65%	19,542,163	10,522,703	500,000	10,022,703	16,704,506	49,961,997	83,269,994
2023	30,494,722	65%	19,821,569	10,673,153	500,000	10,173,153	16,955,254	60,135,149	100,225,248
2024	31,041,134	65%	20,176,737	10,864,397	250,000	10,614,397	17,690,661	70,749,546	117,915,910
2025	31,572,648	65%	20,522,221	11,050,427	0	11,050,427	18,417,378	81,799,973	136,333,288
2026	32,352,266	65%	21,028,973	11,323,293	0	11,323,293	18,872,155	93,123,266	155,205,443
2027	32,711,288	65%	21,262,337	11,448,951	0	11,448,951	19,081,585	104,572,217	174,287,028
2028	33,088,339	65%	21,507,420	11,580,919	0	11,580,919	19,301,531	116,153,135	193,588,559
2029	33,464,150	65%	21,751,698	11,712,453	0	11,712,453	19,520,754	127,865,588	213,109,313
2030	33,864,489	65%	22,011,918	11,852,571	0	11,852,571	19,754,285	139,718,159	232,863,598
2031	34,270,220	65%	22,275,643	11,994,577	0	11,994,577	19,990,962	151,712,736	252,854,560
2032	34,685,944	65%	22,545,864	12,140,080	0	12,140,080	20,233,467	163,852,817	273,088,028
2033	35,112,986	65%	22,823,441	12,289,545	0	12,289,545	20,482,575	176,142,361	293,570,602

1 Waste generation is calculated using CalRecycle's Adjustment Methodology, utilizing employment, population, and taxable sales projections from UCLA Anderson Long-Term Forecast (July 2018).

2 Waste generation for 2018 is based on actual in-County and out-of-County transformation and Class III landfill disposal by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County. A 65 percent diversion rate is assumed. These tonnages do not include inert waste disposed at permitted inert landfills.

3 The 2018 transformation and Class III landfill disposal quantity is based on tonnages reported by permitted solid waste disposal facility operators in Los Angeles County and export quantities reported by other counties to Los Angeles County Public Works as part of the 2018 Disposal Quantity Reporting data.

4 Values determined using an in-place waste density of 1,200 pounds/cubic yard.

Source: *County of Los Angeles 2018*

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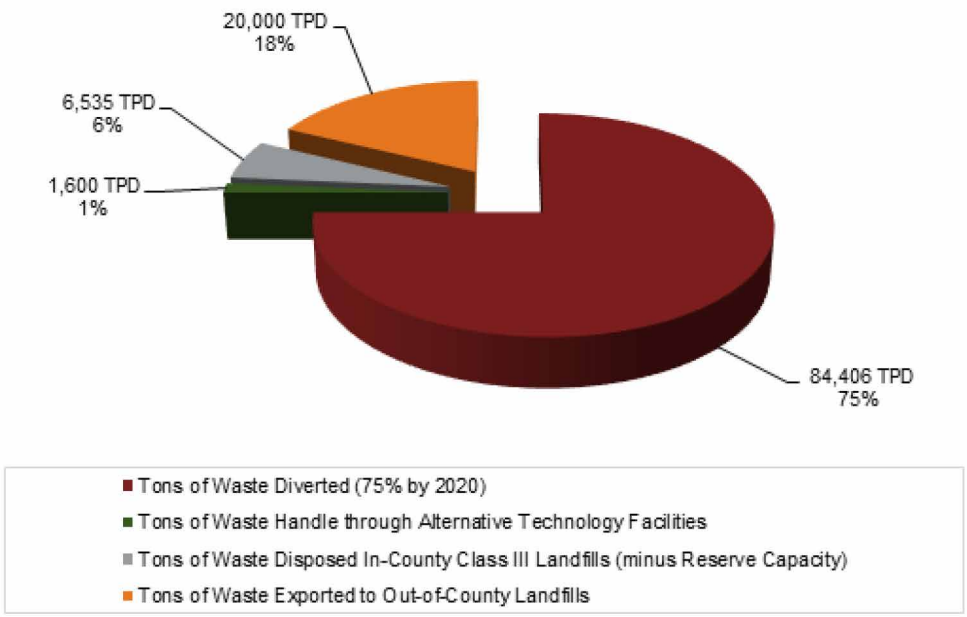
Proposed Plan

Since the anticipated disposal needs of the County cannot be met by pursuing a single disposal alternative (i.e., landfill expansion only, out-of-County disposal only, etc.), the Proposed Plan would entail the potential implementation of all solid waste management options available to the County to avert a disposal capacity shortfall. Implementation of the Proposed Plan assumes that a combination of one or more of the following actions would occur over the 15-year planning period to manage the County's projected solid waste disposal needs through 2033:

1. Increase in diversion rate (up to 75 percent by 2020);
2. Use of existing in-County permitted disposal facilities for MSW (including AT facilities and excluding disposal at inert waste landfills);
3. No new Class III landfills within the County;
4. Increase in utilization of alternative technology (e.g., conversion technology) facility capacity (up to 1,600 tpd by 2033 – see Figure 3-6);
5. Utilization of current exports to out-of-County landfill disposal facilities; and
6. Continued exports to out-of-County disposal facilities including utilization of the waste-by-rail system to Mesquite Regional Landfill (up to 20,000 tpd by 2033).

Figure 3-7 illustrates how each of these solid waste management options, when combined, would accommodate the County's projected solid waste disposal needs through 2033.

Figure 3-7. Projected Solid Waste Disposal in 2033 for the Planning Period (2018-2033)



Source: *County of Los Angeles 2020*

Similar to the adopted CSE (1997), the Revised CSE will serve as a policy manual rather than a specific development program. With this understanding, the intent of the environmental analysis is to provide a programmatic evaluation of potential impacts and mitigation measures for the Proposed Plan based on general types of solid waste disposal/AT facilities contemplated under the CSE Revision. Additional project-level analysis will be completed for individual projects, if ultimately carried forward, as part of future project-level, CEQA documentation.

Increase Solid Waste Diversion

Consistent with the State's goal of increasing the diversion of solid waste from landfills, the Proposed Plan assumes an increase in existing diversion rates in order to minimize the County's disposal needs. By 2033, the diversion rate is assumed to increase up to 75 percent, or the diversion of 84,406 tpd of solid waste (see **Figure 3-7**). An increase in solid waste diversion would be a primary tool for the County in addressing the disposal capacity needs through 2033. The increase in diversion rates represents a general trend of major jurisdictions within the County and State as a whole, but does not reflect any particular jurisdiction's policy at this time. As a result, future programs geared toward diversion are expected to take on greater significance during the planning period. The Proposed Plan assumes that future increases in the diversion of solid waste would occur at existing MRFs and transfer stations distributed throughout the County; although, increases in permitted capacities at one or more facilities may be required. Changes to existing permitted capacities at existing MRFs and transfer stations would be subject to additional environmental review.

Potential Expansions of Existing Class III Landfills

In 2018, Los Angeles County Public Works conducted a study to determine the existing remaining disposal capacity and the potential for expansion of landfills and AT facilities in the County. Based on this study, there is one existing Class III landfill approved for future expansion with no additional expansions contemplated as part of the revised CSE. Factors that may jeopardize the availability of the projected Class III landfill disposal capacity include:

- Expiration of or changes to land use permits, waste discharge requirements permits, solid waste facilities permits, and air quality permits (i.e., permitted capacities, limits reached).
- Restrictions on the acceptance of waste generated outside jurisdictional and/or wasteshed boundaries.
- Permit restrictions on the amount of waste that can be accepted daily and/or weekly.
- Geographic barriers.
- Limitations on the amount of waste that can be handled by a facility due to limited manpower and equipment.

New Class III Landfill

There are no proposed sites identified for potential development of new Class III landfills in the County within the 2018-2033 planning period.

In **Chapter 6** of the Proposed Plan, the siting criteria used to identify potential new or expansions of existing Class III landfill sites (and other solid waste management facilities) are discussed in detail. **Table 3-4** provides a summary of the siting criteria and factors. The complete siting criteria is provided in Appendix B of the EIR.

Table 3-4. Summary of Siting Criteria and Siting Factors

Siting Criteria Objectives	Siting Factors for each Siting Criteria Objective
Protect residents	■ Proximity to populations. ■ Proximity to airports.
Ensure 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.
Protect surface water	■ Aqueducts and reservoirs. ■ Discharge of treated effluent.
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.
Protect air quality	■ Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) areas. ■ Nonattainment areas. ■ Landfill surface emission.
Protect environmentally sensitive areas	■ Wetlands. ■ Proximity to habitats of threatened and endangered species. ■ Agricultural lands. ■ Natural, recreational, cultural, and aesthetic resources. ■ Significant ecological areas.
Ensure safe and economic transportation of solid waste	■ 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.
Protect social and economic development goals of the community	■ Consistency with the General Plan.
Ensure compliance with federal, state and local requirements.	■ Legal considerations.

Source: *County of Los Angeles 2020*

Inert Waste Landfills

There are no proposed expansions of existing inert waste landfills or sites identified for potential development of new inert waste landfills in the County within the 2018-2033 planning period.

Alternative Technology Facilities

The AT facilities considered for the Proposed Plan may include thermal, chemical, or biological conversion technologies, transformation, engineered municipal solid waste (EMSW) conversion, or other emerging technologies. Any one of these conversion technologies may be pursued to assist the County in managing the solid waste disposal needs for the County. The actual technologies pursued remains contingent on several factors including, but not limited to, their effectiveness in processing the anticipated waste stream, by-products of the conversion process, markets for by-products and the associated service area. As a result, prior to the construction and operation of any new conversion technology facilities (regardless of their proposed location or type of conversion technology), the project proponent would be required to complete additional environmental review under CEQA once project-specific details are better known.

Each of the types of AT facilities is discussed further below.

Transformation Facilities

Defined in PRC, Section 40201 as "incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion other than composting. 'Transformation' does not include composting, gasification, EMSW conversion, or biomass conversion." At this time, there are no proposed expansions of existing transformation facilities or sites identified for potential development of new transformation facility capacity in the County within the 2018-2033 planning period.

Conversion Technology Facilities

There are two major types of thermal conversion processes of solid waste, namely, pyrolysis systems[3] and gasification systems[4]. Thermal processing involves thermal degrading of solid waste through exothermic or endothermic reactions in an oxygen-free or oxygen-reduced environment. Biological conversion processes (or biomass conversion[5]) are designed for biodegradable organics only and require an extensive amount of pre-processing to enable anaerobic and aerobic digestion. Typically, the major end product is compost. The feedstock includes food waste, agricultural waste, biosolids, and various other organics and biodegradable materials.

Chemical conversion processes are conversion technologies that are designed to change the chemical structure of any organic fuel media. Chemical conversion processes can include acid hydrolysis and anaerobic fermentation.

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

4 Defined in PRC, Section 40117 as "a technology that uses a non-combustion thermal process to convert solid waste to a clean burning fuel for the purpose of generating electricity,"

5 Defined in California Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 40106 as "the production of heat, fuels, or electricity by the controlled combustion of, or the use of other non-combustion thermal conversion technologies."

Currently, there are only biological conversion technology facilities in the County and there are no proposed expansions of alternative technology facilities identified in the CSE. In order to encourage the development of alternative technology facilities, the County is working with the Alternative Technology Advisory Subcommittee (ATAS) of the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) to investigate and promote conversion and other alternative technologies, including actively pursuing the development of one or more demonstration facilities in Southern California. The Conversion Technology Evaluation (CTE) Report was adopted in 2005 by the Task Force, and recommends co-locating conversion technology facilities at MRFs and transfer stations due to numerous benefits of co-location such as readily available feedstock, pre-processing capacity, appropriate zoning, potential land availability, and transportation avoidance.

Sixteen potential host sites for a conversion or other AT facility were submitted to the County Board of Supervisors in 2010. In 2018, the County updated that list to nine potential sites. After additional analysis, two sites were removed and one potential site was added in 2022 for a total of eight potential sites. **Table 3-5** and **Figure 3-6** identify these potential locations for AT facilities in the County. The potential AT locations were provided by site owners and their inclusion in the CSE was approved by the cities in which they are located or the County (for locations in unincorporated areas). The fact that a location is identified in this CSE as potentially suitable for siting an AT facility does not automatically mean that an AT facility would be sited at that area or location. If an AT facility is sited at any of the proposed potential locations, no determinations have been made on the type of technology that would be used by the facility. Such technologies may include non-combustion thermal conversion technologies (such as gasification or pyrolysis) and/or anaerobic digestion as described above.

Table 3-5. Proposed Potential Locations for Alternative Technology Facilities in Los Angeles County (2018)

AT Site No.[1]	Site Name	Site Operation	Site Location	Site Owner	Site Zoning	Site Acreage	Proposed Capacity (tpd-6)
1	Forum Engineering & Construction	N/A	12605-12615 Lopez Canyon Rd., Sylmar, CA 91342	Forum Engineering & Construction	Heavy Agriculture	35	N/A
2	Santa Monica Pier	Santa Monica Pier	200 Santa Monica Pier, Santa Monica, CA 90401	City of Santa Monica	Industrial	0.25	N/A
3	Santa Monica Airport[2]	Santa Monica Airport	3223 Donald Douglas Loop St., Santa Monica, CA 90405	City of Santa Monica	Industrial	3	N/A
4	Santa Monica Public Works Corps Yard	Santa Monica Public works Corps Yard	2500 Michigan Ave., Santa Monica, CA 90404	City of Santa Monica	Industrial	0.5	N/A
5	City Terrace MRF	Existing MRF	1525 Fishburn Ave. Los Angeles, CA 90063	Southland Disposal	Industrial	1.1	N/A
6	CR&R Catalina	Existing Landfill	1 Dump Rd. Avalon, CA 90704	City of Avalon	Landfill	10	10-20
7	Interior Removal Specialist, Inc.	N/A	8990 Atlantic Ave. South Gate, CA 90280	CARERNCAR LLC.	Industrial	1-2	100-500
8	Waste Resources Recovery, Inc.	N/A	357 W. Compton Blvd. Gardena, CA 90248	Waste Resources Recovery, Inc.	Industrial	0.3	50

1 *See **Figure 3-6** for potential locations for AT facilities.*
2 Use of the Santa Monica Airport AT site would be restricted until following formal closure of the airport in 2028.
"TPD" means tons per day (6-day per week average). "N/A" mean information is not currently available.

Source: *County of Los Angeles 2022*

Los Angeles Solid Waste Integrated Resource Plan

The City of Los Angeles has also been evaluating the potential siting of a number of alternative technology facilities capable of processing post-source separated municipal solid waste that may be sited at material recovery facilities. The City Council's RENEW LA plan calls for the development of seven alternative technology facilities; six within the City's boundaries and one in the local region. The City of Los Angeles Municipal Code has been amended to revise its zoning ordinance to allow alternative technology facilities to be sited in all M-2 (light industrial), and M-3 (heavy industrial), and PF (public facilities) zones by conditional use.

With the RENEW LA Plan as the blueprint, the City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Sanitation embarked upon a stakeholder-driven zero waste master planning effort, known as the Solid Waste Integrated Resource Plan (SWIRP). SWIRP takes a comprehensive long-term look at achieving zero waste in the City through the implementation of various upstream and downstream policies, programs and facilities, including the completion of alternative technology facilities.

SWIRP's Waste Management Hierarchy identifies upstream manufacturer and consumer responsibility first, through producer responsibility and upstream source reduction and reuse. Then, source separation of materials through recycling, composting, or anaerobic digestion through the City's blue, green, and brown bin programs. And thereafter, management of remaining black bin post-source separated MSW through alternative technologies, prior to disposal of residual waste in landfills.

Table 3-6. Existing Out-of-County Class III Landfills Utilized by Los Angeles County in 2018 and Potentially Available for Out-of-County Disposal

Facility Location Owner/Operator	Rail Access	Distance from Los Angeles County[2]	2018 Average Daily Disposal Rate (tpd-6)	2018 Average Disposal from Los Angeles County[3,4] (tpd-6)	Permitted Operating days/week	Permitted Daily Disposal (tpd)	Remaining Permitted Disposal Capacity (million tons)[5]	Remaining Design Life (years)	Tipping Fees[6] (per ton)	Import Surcharge (per ton)
Mesquite Regional Landfill Imperial County County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County	Yes	210 miles	—	—	7	20,000	660	109	$105-$125	$1 (min)[9]
H.M. Holloway Landfill, Inc. Kern County Holloway Environmental, LLC.	Yes	156 miles	1,141	544	6	2,000	3	10	$20.00	—
Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill[7] Orange County O.C. Waste and Recycling	No	45 miles	7,593	2,470	6	11,500	104	34	$59.05	Varies
Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill[7] Orange County O.C. Waste and Recycling	No	30 miles	6,858	2,761	6	8,000	16	7	$58.18 Non-Contract $34.18 Contract Rate	Varies
Prima Deshecha Sanitary Landfill[7] Orange County O.C. Waste and Recycling	No	60 miles	1,747	295	6	4,000	80	83	$58.18	—
El Sobrante Landfill Riverside County USA Waste Services of California, Inc.	No	60 miles	12,050	4,857	7	16,054	148	43	$35.91	$3.56
Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill San Bernardino County San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	No	53 miles	3,616	1,752	6	7,500	37	14	$31.26 - $47.94	—
San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill San Bernardino County San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	No	67 miles	906	457	6	2,000	7	24	$31.26 - $47.94	—
Simi Valley Landfill & Recycling Center Ventura County Waste Management of California, Inc.	No	50 miles	4,087	2,522	7	6,000	50	54	$68.00 - $72.00	$5.00
TOTAL			**37,998**	**15,659**		**77,054**				

1. Data not provided or available.
2. Distance is measured from Downtown Los Angeles, California.
3. Estimated quantity based on the data provided by the Counties in the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) and/or the Disposal Reporting System (DRS).
4. 754 tons per day of waste exported to other Out-of-County landfills not included in this table. The actual total waste exported from Los Angeles County to Out-of-County landfills in 2018 is approximately 16,413 tons per day.
5. Estimated quantity provided by landfill operators in tons, otherwise a conversion factor of 1,200 lb/cy was used.
6. Tipping fees are based on current waste disposal fees provided by landfill operators.
7. The County of Orange has import waste agreements with the County to import waste into Orange County with waste hauling companies and County Sanitation Districts which will expire on June 30, 2025.
8. Amount based on Imperial County host fees per facility operator.

Source: *County of Los Angeles 2020*

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Engineered Municipal Solid Waste Conversion Facilities

EMSW conversion is defined in PRC, Section 40131.2 as "the conversion of solid waste through a process that meets all of the PRC, Section 40131.2(a)." There are no existing or proposed new EMSW conversion facilities in the County; therefore, no EMSW conversion facilities have been identified within the 2018-2033 planning period.

Out-of-County Disposal

Based on the 2018 average disposal rate, reliance on in-County landfills alone will not be sufficient in accommodating the County's disposal needs throughout the 15-year planning period. As the disposal capacity within the County continues to diminish, and the siting of new and/or expansion of existing Class III landfills becomes increasingly difficult, development of out-of-County disposal options become more essential to supplement in-County disposal capacity. Depending on the diversion rates the County is able to achieve, the Proposed Plan would likely have an export need throughout the 15-year planning period. The Proposed Plan assumes up to 20,000 tpd in exports to out-of-County disposal facilities, on average, over the duration of the planning horizon. Exportation of solid waste out of the County involves the following basic elements: (1) out-of-County landfills and other solid waste facilities, located in-State; (2) transportation modes to transport the solid waste from the County to out-of-County and remote landfills; (3) in-County infrastructure necessary to access out-of-County capacities; and (4) the prohibition of solid waste import restrictions or bans by host jurisdictions on solid waste export from the County. Of the total out-of-County Export, up to 4,000 tpd would occur via the existing waste-by-rail infrastructure.

Due to the dynamic nature of the solid waste management industry, it is difficult to predict the pattern of flow of solid waste (generated in the County) that is destined for disposal. Exportation of solid waste to other jurisdictions outside the County is dictated more by market forces rather than government actions. As such, it is difficult to pre-determine with consistent accuracy which of the out-of-County landfills or solid waste facilities in California will receive solid waste exported from the County.

The Proposed Plan does not intend to identify every possible out-of-County landfill or solid waste facility that could potentially receive solid waste from the County for disposal, but rather focuses on identifying only the adequate number of out-of-County Class III landfills and in-County infrastructure necessary to provide, at a minimum, the out-of-County disposal capacity needed to offset the in-County disposal capacity shortfall during the 15-year planning period.

Potential Out-of-County Landfills

Based on data from the 2018 Disposal Reporting System and the Solid Waste Information Management System, about 48 percent of the solid waste disposed in Los Angeles County was exported to Class III landfill facilities in Kern, Kings, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Stanislaus, Ventura, and other counties in California for disposal.

A number of existing out-of-County solid waste disposal facilities have been identified as potentially viable for exporting solid waste from the County during the 15-year planning period. As provided in Table 3-6, these out-of-County landfills are located in Imperial County, Kern County, Orange County, Riverside County, San Bernardino County, and Ventura County.

Transportation Modes for Exporting Solid Waste to Out-of-County Landfills

The transportation of solid waste to out-of-County landfills may be achieved by truck and rail. Trucks may transport waste directly from the curbside or receive loads from transfer stations, MRFs, or CDI debris processing facilities. Solid waste may also be transported to out-of-County disposal facilities by train through the "Waste-by-Rail" (WBR) system. It is an alternative means of solid waste transportation that could provide jurisdictions in the County access to a greater array of landfills that would otherwise be inaccessible or extremely expensive. Solid waste industry experts have determined that transporting waste by truck is more economical for distances less than 200 miles, whereas transportation by rail is more economical for distances greater than 200 miles. Until the WBR system becomes a feasible and economical alternative for transporting solid waste, truck transport will most likely be the primary mode for transporting waste to out-of-County landfills. In fact, Los Angeles County Sanitation District (LACSD) also plans to keep truck transportation as an option for transporting waste to Mesquite Regional Landfill and to the LACSD's WBR project.

3.5 INTENDED USES OF THIS EIR

This Final EIR has been prepared in accordance with CEQA PRC Section 21000 et seq., the *CEQA Guidelines* (Section 15000 et seq.) as promulgated by the California Resources Agency and the Governor's Office of Planning and Research and the *County of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide*. This Final EIR will enable the County, other responsible agencies, and interested parties to evaluate the environmental impacts of the Proposed Plan; thereby enabling each entity to make informed decisions with respect the requested entitlements.

Section 41721 of the PRC requires the CSE be "approved by the county and by a majority of the Cities within the County which contain a majority of the population of the incorporated area of the County." In addition to the local jurisdictions' approvals, the CSE must be reviewed and approved by CalRecycle. The following description provides a summary of the CSE approval process as mandated by State law.

1. Preparation of the draft CSE

   The County shall prepare and submit the draft CSE and the necessary environmental document to the cities, the Task Force, appropriate governmental agencies, and the public for a 45-day public review period, and must conduct public information meetings to ensure public input.

2. Preparation of the final CSE

   Based on the comments received on the draft CSE, the County shall prepare the final CSE and shall submit the document to the cities and the County Board of Supervisors for approval.

3. Local Adoption of the final CSE

   (a) Each city in the County, and the County Board of Supervisors, shall conduct a public hearing for the purpose of adopting the final CSE. After considering all comments of members of the governing body and the public, each jurisdiction shall, by resolution, either approve or disapprove the CSE within 90 days of receipt of the final CSE from the County. Lack of action by a city within this 90-day period would constitute tacit approval by that City.

   (b) If a jurisdiction disapproves the CSE, the jurisdiction shall give written notice to the Task Force, the County Board of Supervisors, and CalRecycle of the deficient areas in the CSE within 30 days of disapproval.

   (c) If the final CSE is not approved by a majority of the cities within the

County which contain a majority of the population of the incorporated area, the County shall revise the deficient areas of the CSE and recirculate it as required by Title 14, CCR, Sections 18779 through 18285.

4. Submittal to CalRecycle

Upon local approval of the final CSE, the County shall within 30 days of such approval, submit to CalRecycle the locally approved final CSE, each jurisdiction's resolution approving or disapproving the CSE, the Notice of Determination (NOD), and Final EIR.

5. CalRecycle Approval of the final CSE

(a) CalRecycle shall, within a time-frame of 90-120 days, review the CSE, and at a public hearing determine whether it meets the requirements of AB 939, as amended. After considering public testimony and input from the Task Force, CalRecycle shall either adopt a resolution approving the CSE, or issue a Notice of Deficiency to the County. Within 30 days of approval or disapproval, CalRecycle shall send a copy of the resolution of approval or a Notice of Deficiency to the County.

(b) If disapproved by CalRecycle, the County shall resubmit the CSE in accordance with the requirements of the PRC, Section 41811 and 41812, and with 14 CCR Sections 18780 through 18794.

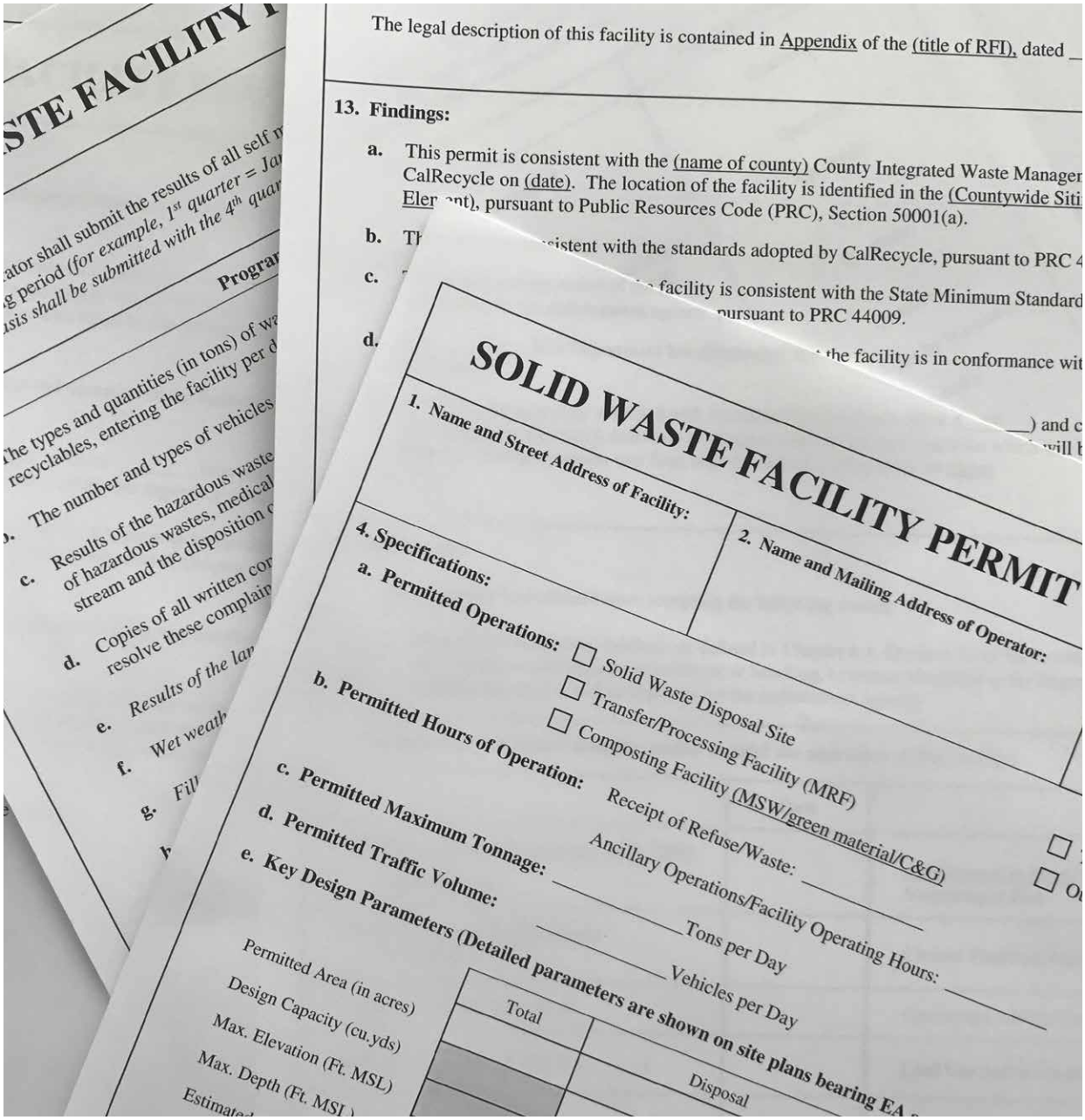
3.5.1 Permitting for Future Projects

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 any of the potential AT sites, the appropriate permits must be obtained by the owner/operator of the facility. The specific discretionary approvals, environmental justice, and permit requirements would apply to project-specific plans on a case by case basis. It is not intended for this EIR to address the project-level CEQA requirements for these future approvals.

- **Land Use Entitlements.** Local land use entitlements must be obtained from the local governing bodies for the identified potential AT facilities. For a proponent carrying out a project, the process by which a land use entitlement is obtained commences with the submission of an application which would include the final environmental document as certified by the CEQA lead agency. The land use decision would come in the form of a Land Use Permit, Conditional Use Permit, or Variance from the local planning commission where the potential site is located.
- **Finding of Conformance (FOC).** The Task Force will ensure that all new or expansions of existing solid waste AT and/or disposal facilities conform to the siting criteria developed and contained in the CSE. To accomplish this, the Task Force will require all new or expansions of existing facilities to obtain a finding of conformance (FOC) with the CSE prior to issuance of the Solid Waste Facility Permit by the appropriate Local Enforcement Agency. 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. The Task Force will also require an FOC with the CSE whenever an existing disposal or AT facility significantly alters or changes its operations.

Solid waste disposal facilities that are not identified in the Siting Element must obtain a Finding of Conformance with the CSE from the Task Force. The purpose of the FOC process is to: (1) provide a mechanism for the inclusion of new facilities and/or expansions of existing facilities into the CSE; (2) ensure that the Siting Criteria contained in the CSE are applied, and that all new facilities and/or expansion of existing facilities are consistent with the CSE and its Siting Criteria and (3) provide a forum where the public, local jurisdictions, public organizations, businesses, and industry may voice their opinions regarding each individual project. The County determined that the FOC process meets the intent of PRC Section 41721.5 which prohibits a solid waste disposal facility not described within the CSE to be established unless an amendment to the CSE has been approved identifying and describing the facility, and the date of its inclusion in the CSE.

- **Technical Operating Permits.** The regulations governing Class III landfill activity are interrelated and, in some cases, overlapping. Several agencies have permit and enforcement authority over the operation of a solid waste facility. Technical operating permits would include at a minimum Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) when applicable, a Solid Waste Facilities Permit (SWFP), and Air Permits to Construct and Operate. Other approvals may also be required depending on the specific site.



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4

Environmental Setting

*Islands not to scale or in correct location

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section provides a description of existing environmental conditions within the County (or Plan Area) as they exist at the time the Notice of Preparation (NOP) is published (2014), from both a regional and local perspective. The environmental setting provides a set of baseline physical conditions that will serve as a tool from which the lead agency will determine the significance of environmental impacts resulting from the Countywide Siting Element (CSE) Revision (Proposed Plan). To facilitate a consistent discussion for the geographical areas that could be affected with implementation of the Proposed Plan, the following terminologies are used throughout the Environmental Impact Report (EIR):

- **Plan Area:** The Plan Area encompasses the unincorporated portions of the County and 88 incorporated cities of the County, including all existing solid waste management facilities (e.g., landfills, material recovery facilities, and transfer stations);
- **EIR Focus Area:** The Proposed Plan includes the potential for up to eight new alternative technology (AT) facilities within the Plan Area. These potential future projects would occur at up to nine site locations (herein referred to as EIR Focus Area) within the Plan Area and are located within multiple cities and unincorporated areas of the County as further described in Section 4.3.

4.2 REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

4.2.1 Regional Location

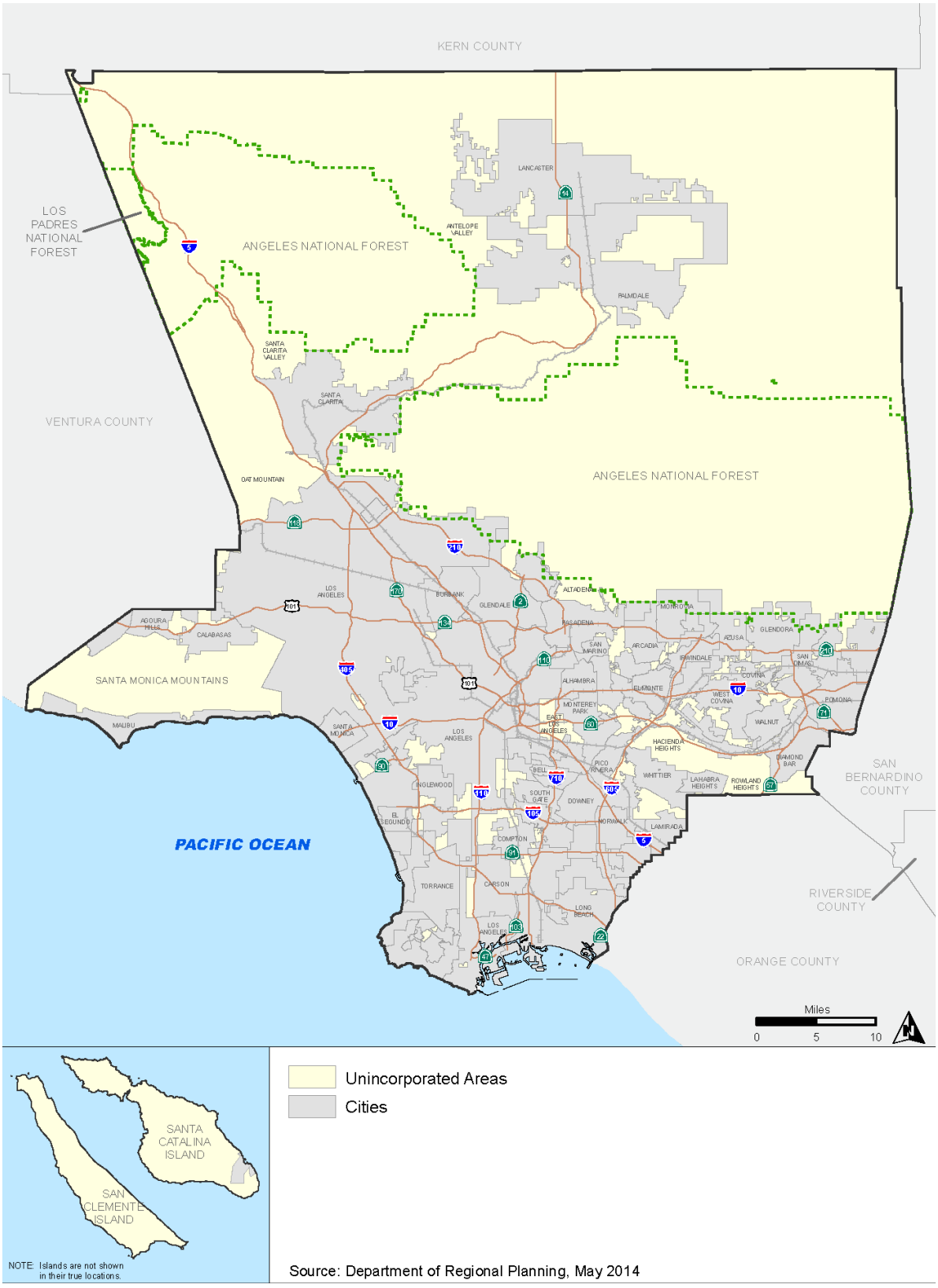
Los Angeles County (Plan Area) covers an area of approximately 4,100 square miles and consists of 88 cities and more than 150 unincorporated County communities. The County stretches along 75 miles of the Pacific Coast of Southern California, and is bordered to the southeast by Orange County and San Bernardino County, to the north by Kern County, and to the west by Ventura County (see **Figure 4-1**). Los Angeles County also includes two offshore islands, Santa Catalina Island and San Clemente Island. The unincorporated areas of the County (unincorporated areas) are comprised of approximately 2,656 square miles (County of Los Angeles 2018).

4.2.2 Regional Population and Employment Growth

The County had a total population of 10,347,600 in 2018 with approximately 11 percent of the population living in unincorporated areas and the remainder living in one of the 88 incorporated cities (County of Los Angeles 2018). The County has experienced a modest population growth of 3.1 percent since 2000 with much of the growth occurring in unincorporated areas. Based on projections provided in the Southern California Association of Government's (SCAG) *Connect SoCal* Regional Transportation Plan/ Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS; 2020), the County's total population is projected to increase to 11,173,987 by 2035; an approximately 12 percent increase.

In 2013, there were a total of approximately 4,506,400 jobs with the vast majority within the incorporated cities; unincorporated areas accounted for 5.6 percent. Employment projections for Los Angeles County anticipate that the number of jobs will increase to 5,172,000 by 2035, which is an increase of approximately 15 percent (SCAG 2020). Of this total employment, approximately 272,400 jobs (or 5.2 percent) will be located in unincorporated areas.

Figure 4-1. Plan Area Overview: Incorporated and Unincorporated Areas



4.2.3 Regional Solid Waste Management

Given the County's large population and physical geography, the County requires a robust and dynamic solid waste management system in order to comply with the State's regulations governing solid waste collection and disposal. Solid waste for the 88 cities and the unincorporated communities in Los Angeles County is collected by both residential and commercial waste haulers through a diverse and complex system. Solid waste is generally collected once a week; however, there are some jurisdictions that are served two days each week. Each jurisdiction utilizes various bin systems for the collection of its residential waste. These options include: a one-bin system, two-bin system, and three-bin system; and in rare cases, a four-bin system. The types of materials collected in these bins include municipal solid waste (MSW), recycled materials, green materials and manure (in the case of a four-bin system). In the commercial sector, dumpsters are commonly used as storage bins for the collection of commercial waste.

After collection, waste is either hauled directly to the landfills or AT facilities, or indirectly through a transfer station, materials recovery facility (MRF), or construction, demolition, and inert (CDI) debris recycling facility. The County relies on a unique mixture of publicly and privately-owned and operated facilities to maintain a competitive environment for solid waste collection and disposal. Currently, there are 10 permitted Class III landfills (six major landfills and four minor landfills) and two AT facilities in operation in the County.

In order to manage this complex system that crosses over multiple jurisdictions and geographical land areas, the County is divided into 24 independent special sanitation districts. The Los Angeles County Sanitation District (LACSD) provides solid waste and waste water management for approximately 5.5 million people across the County, with a service area covering approximately 800 square miles, and encompassing 78 cities and unincorporated areas of the County (County of Los Angeles Chief Executive Office 2012).

The Sanitation Districts were formed in 1923 to construct, operate, and maintain facilities to collect, treat, and dispose of wastewater and industrial wastes. Under a 1949 Act amendment, solid waste management and disposal services including refuse transfer and resource recovery were included. The LACSD operates Scholl Canyon Landfill in the City of Glendale.

Solid waste management in portions of the unincorporated County and incorporated Cities not covered by the LACSD is either handled by a City, such as the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation (LASAN), or a private entity. County or City owned landfills include Burbank Landfill No. 3, Calabasas Landfill, Pebbly Beach Landfill, Savage Canyon Landfill, and Scholl Canyon Landfill. Other solid waste facilities are included in **Figure 3-4** of **Section 3**.

4.2.4 Regional Environment

This section provides a brief overview of the environmental setting for several of the environmental issue areas. More detailed information is provided in each environmental analysis section (**Sections 5.1** through **5.15**).

Regional Climate and Air Quality

Los Angeles County consists of a large coastal basin with the Pacific Ocean to the west; a bordering mountain range, the San Gabriel Mountains, with a high point of 10,067 feet, on the north; and a large desert basin, the Antelope Valley, on the northern side of the San Gabriel Mountains. Several smaller mountain ranges also trend the east-west border of the Los Angeles Basin and San Fernando Valley. The San Jose Hills border the coastal basin on the east side. The majority of Los Angeles County is in the South Coast Air Basin (SoCAB), with the area north of the San Gabriel Mountains located in the Mojave Desert Air Basin. Frequent sunny days and low rainfall contribute to ozone formation, as well as high levels of fine particles and dust.

The general region lies in the semi-permanent high-pressure zone of the eastern Pacific. As a result, the climate is mild, tempered by cool sea breezes. This usually mild weather pattern is interrupted infrequently by periods of extremely hot weather, winter storms, and Santa Ana winds. The annual average temperature varies little throughout the SoCAB, ranging from the low to middle 60s, measured in degrees Fahrenheit (°F). With a more pronounced oceanic influence, coastal areas show less variability in annual minimum and maximum temperatures than inland areas.

Regional Landscape Ecology

The principal vegetation types present in the Plan Area, beginning at the coast and moving inland, include coastal strand, coastal salt marsh, freshwater marsh, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, valley grassland, southern oak woodland, montane coniferous forest, bristle-cone pine forest, sagebrush scrub, shadscale scrub, pinyon-juniper woodland, Joshua tree woodland, creosote bush scrub, and alkali sink. Other notable vegetation types in the region include riparian woodland, mountain meadow, desert sand dunes, and intermittent washes (City of Los Angeles 2014).

Given the great biodiversity native to Southern California, many federal and/or state-listed Endangered, Threatened, Rare, and Candidate plant and wildlife species have the potential to occur within the overall Plan Area. Wetlands and drainages under United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and/or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) jurisdiction and various special status vegetation types also occur throughout the Plan Area.

The unincorporated areas have six main types of biological resources: regional habitat linkages; forests; coastal zone; riparian habitats, streambeds and wetlands; and woodlands which are protected in one of 21 Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs) and nine Coastal Resources Area throughout the County. Biological resources in the coastal zone, including Santa Catalina Island, Marina del Rey, Ballona Wetlands and part of the Santa Monica Mountains, are identified as SEAs, which contain terrestrial or marine resources that, because of their characteristics and/or vulnerability, require special protection. Land use disturbance in coastal zones is regulated through coastal land use plans and local coastal programs, in conjunction with the California Coastal Commission (CCC) and other entities with management and jurisdictional authority.

Cultural Resources

Due to the large size of the Plan Area, there are numerous cultural resources. Prehistoric cultural resources are the recognizable locations of any prehistoric human activities or “sites,” as well as locations or natural features recognized by Native Americans as having sensitive historic or ideological importance. Historical resources are typically discussed in one of three general contexts based on phases of European/Western occupation (Spanish, Mexican, and United States). Types of historical resources expected throughout the Plan Area can relate to European, Mexican, or United States land uses including exploration, settlement, or warfare. Types of historic resources include buildings, structures, or objects consisting of habitation sites (homesteads, farmsteads, ranch houses, private residences, hotels), procurement sites (logging, trading posts, kilns, mills, quarries, wells, cisterns, mines), transportation sites (historic roads, trails, bridges, landings, piers, shipyards, railroad tracks/routes), hydrological sites (dams, weirs, canals, locks, drainages, brow ditches, culverts), ceremonial or religious sites (cemeteries, churches), industrial sites (power plants, commercial buildings, factories, canneries), and municipal sites (town halls, civic centers, department stations, or other government buildings).

Geology and Soils

More than 50 percent of Los Angeles County is comprised of hilly or mountainous terrain. The Los Angeles Basin occurs at the intersection of the north-northwest trending Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province and the east-west trending Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province. The Peninsular Ranges are characterized by a series of mountain ranges and intervening valleys that extend from Orange County to Baja California. The Transverse Ranges extend eastward where they merge with the Mojave and Colorado Deserts.

The seismicity of Southern California is dominated by the intersection of the north-northwest trending San Andreas Fault system and the east-west trending Transverse Ranges fault system. The Transverse Ranges include a series of east–west trending mountain ranges that extend from Point Conception at the western tip of Santa Barbara County, eastward (and a bit south) to the east end of the San Jacinto Mountains in western Riverside County.

Hydrology and Water Quality

A watershed is the area of land where all of the sub-surface and surface water in the area is directed to the same location. The Plan Area includes part or all of the following six major watersheds: Antelope Valley Watershed, Los Angeles River Watershed, Dominguez Channel and Los Angeles Harbor Watershed, San Gabriel River Watershed, Santa Clara River Watershed, and Santa Monica Bay Watershed (Malibu Creek and Ballona Creek). These six major watershed areas comprise over 900 miles of major river systems, 3,600 miles of smaller streams, and 25 square miles of pond, lake, and reservoir surface. Also located within the Plan Area are a number of regional groundwater recharge areas called spreading grounds, which capture close to 80 percent of the runoff that flows from the mountains. Most spreading grounds are owned by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District. The total area of regional spreading grounds countywide is 3,361 acres. Los Angeles County also contains 21 groundwater basins in the coastal plain and valleys. Except during times of drought, groundwater extraction accounts for nearly 1/3 of the water usage in the unincorporated areas. In rural areas, hundreds of households depend solely on private wells that tap into local groundwater sources (County of Los Angeles 2018).

The County works with other stakeholders, including the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, in various ways to manage the function and health of its watersheds. In 1975, the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Los Angeles RWQCB) adopted two basin plans: one for the Santa Clara Basin and another for the Los Angeles Basin. The Basin Plans designate beneficial uses for inland and coastal surface waters, establish water quality objectives and implementation programs and policies to protect those uses.

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) is a permitting program that establishes a framework for regulating municipal, industrial, and construction stormwater discharges into surface water bodies, including stormwater channels. The Los Angeles RWQCB, Central Valley RWQCB, and Lahontan RWQCB are responsible for implementing the federally-mandated NPDES program in Los Angeles County.

Los Angeles County has an adopted Stormwater Ordinance that requires the discharge, deposit, or disposal of any stormwater and/or runoff to storm drains must be covered by an NPDES Stormwater Permit. As part of the County's NPDES Program, the Los Angeles RWQCB adopted a new Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Permit (MS4 Permit) in 2012 (as amended). The MS4 Permit imposes a number of basic programs in order to maintain a level of acceptable runoff conditions through the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) that mitigate stormwater quality problems.

Scenic Features

Scenic resources in the Plan Area include designated scenic highways and corridors (or routes), hillsides, viewsheds and ridgelines. The Plan Area contains three designated scenic highways (1, 2, and 23) that are protected by the County's General Plan. Scenic hillsides include the San Gabriel Mountains, Verdugo Hills, Santa Susana Mountains, Simi Hills, Santa Monica Mountains and Puente Hills. Hillsides play a major role in physically defining the diverse communities in the unincorporated areas. They not only create dramatic backdrops against densely developed suburbs and communities, but also provide extensive environmental and public benefits to residents. The vast majority of the native plant and animal species reside within the mountainous terrain. Scenic viewsheds vary by location and community and can include ridgelines, unique rock outcroppings, waterfalls, ocean views or various other unusual or scenic landforms. Finally, there are numerous ridgelines that provide dramatic views for the unincorporated areas.

Major issues associated with scenic resources involve: (1) their protection from human activities; and (2) regulation of hillsides and hillside development. The County Hillside Management Area (HMA) Ordinance applies to all unincorporated areas that contain terrain with a natural slope of 25 percent or greater. The goal of the ordinance is to ensure that development preserves the physical integrity and scenic value of HMAs, provides open space, and enhances community character (County of Los Angeles 2018).

Transportation and Traffic

The Southern California transportation system is a complex network of roads and highways, public transit, bus and rail, freight railroads, airports, seaports, and intermodal terminals. According to the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), the regional transportation system is currently at capacity operations during peak periods (SCAG 2020). The regional freeway and highway system is the primary means of people and freight movement for the region. This system provides for direct auto, bus, and truck access to employment, services, and goods. The network of freeways and state highways serves as the backbone of the system offering very high capacity, limited-access travel, and serves as the primary heavy-duty truck route system (SCAG 2020).

Local agencies responsible for transportation services in Los Angeles County coordinate their activities to comply with the goals and policies of SCAG *Connect SoCal* (RTP/SCS) (2020), and Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro). Metro is the county-level transportation planning agency responsible for the preparation of the Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP). The County, the 88 cities in Los Angeles County, and other transportation agencies engage in transportation planning activities by participating in the development and implementation of the RTP and LRTP. Metro is also the Congestion Management Agency for Los Angeles County and is responsible for implementing the Congestion Management Program (CMP).

Southern California public transit service is comprised of local and express buses, rapid buses, and urban rail that is principally centered in the core of Los Angeles County, commuter rail that spans all counties, and shuttles/circulators that feed all transportation modes and activity centers. Metro operates fixed route bus service, including the G (Orange) Line and J (Silver) Line, which are part of the Metro Liner system that uses buses within transit ways. The Metro Rail system is made up of the Metro B (Red) and D (Purple) Line subway system, the Metro A (Blue) Line, the Metro C (Green) Line, the Metro E (Expo) Line and the Metro L (Gold) Line. Metrolink also connects with Metro Rail lines at Union Station in downtown Los Angeles, and with the San Diego Coaster and Sprinter lines at Oceanside. It also connects with Amtrak's Pacific Surfliner, Coast Starlight, Southwest Chief, and Sunset Limited trains.

The Plan Area contains 21 major airports, including international airports and commercial/private airports, as well as several military airports. There are also four ports of entry within the Plan Area, including the Port of Los Angeles and the Port of Long Beach, the two largest ports in the United States. Additionally, the City of Los Angeles is a major main line rail hub with Union Pacific operating four terminals, and Burlington Northern Santa Fe operating three terminals. These railroads link Southern California with other U.S. regions, Mexico, and Canada either directly or via their connections with other railroads.

4.2.5 State and Regional Planning

Integrated Waste Management Act (Assembly Bill 939)

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill [AB] 939), as amended (Section 40000 et seq. of the California Public Resources Code [PRC]), requires each county to prepare a CSE which 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 CSE was approved by the majority of the cities within the County which contains a majority of the population and the Board of Supervisors in January 1998. The revised CSE document, when approved by a majority of the cities within the County, the County Board of Supervisors, and the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) will replace the existing CSE and covers the planning period beginning 2018 through 2033.

AB 939 established an integrated system of solid waste management in the State with a hierarchy of management practices with the following order of priority: (1) source reduction, (2) recycling and composting and (3) environmentally safe transformation (AT) and land disposal. Under AB 939, as amended, each County is required to prepare a Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) that provides for management of solid waste on a countywide basis. A CIWMP consists of the following components for each city within the County and the County unincorporated area/communities:

- The CSE establishes goals, policies, and guidelines for the proper planning and siting of Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and alternatives to landfill technologies such as AT facilities 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.
- A Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) which describes how a jurisdiction will meet waste diversion mandates.
- A Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE) which describes the programs and strategies the jurisdiction will implement to reduce the amount of household hazardous waste in the waste stream.
- Non-Disposal Facility Element (NDFE) which describes the facilities the jurisdiction proposes to use to divert materials from the waste stream.
- A Summary Plan which provides a summary of jurisdictions' SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs, and a summary of the existing, planned, and contingency source reduction, recycling, and composting programs identified by the jurisdictions in the County.

The primary focus of this EIR is the proposed CSE Revision to the County's CIWMP, which is described in detail in **Chapter 3**.

Senate Bill 1383

This bill requires the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to approve and begin implementing a comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants to achieve a reduction in methane by 40%, hydrofluorocarbon gases by 40%, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50% below 2013 levels by 2030, as specified. The bill also establishes specified targets for reducing organic waste in landfills and requires CalRecycle, in consultation with CARB, to adopt regulations that achieve these targets.

SB 1383 introduces targets to reduce the landfill disposal of organic waste as follows:

- "A 50-percent reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by January 1, 2020."
- "A 75-percent reduction in the level of the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by January 1, 2025."

Assembly Bills 1826 and 1594

Two laws were passed in California in September 2015, intended to divert organic waste away from landfill disposal: AB 1826, Mandatory Commercial Organic Recycling (commencing January 1, 2016), and AB 1594, Green Waste Alternative Daily Cover (commencing August 1, 2018). AB 1826 requires businesses to recycle organic waste such as food waste, wood waste, and green waste beginning in April 2016. The law initially targets businesses that generate eight or more cubic yards of organic waste per week and later expands to include businesses that generate four cubic yards per week. AB 1594 defines green waste used as daily cover at landfills no longer qualifying as diversion and instead will be considered disposal starting January 1, 2020.

Solid Waste: Diversion (AB 341)

Under the commercial recycling law (Chapter 476, Statutes of 2011), AB 341 directed CalRecycle to develop and adopt regulations for mandatory commercial recycling. The final regulation was approved by the Office of Administrative Law on May 7, 2012. AB 341 declared a policy goal of the state that not less than 75 percent of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by the year 2020. The County's proposed CSE Revision incorporates this increased diversion goal.

Roadmap to a Sustainable Waste Management Future

In 2014, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors adopted the Roadmap to a Sustainable Waste Management Future (Roadmap). The Roadmap identifies three Focus Areas (County Unincorporated Communities, Regional/Countywide, and County Operations) and lays out the general framework for the strategies and initiatives that the County can implement to maximize the recovery of products, materials, and energy from waste that would otherwise be disposed at landfills. Subsequent to the adoption of the Roadmap, Los Angeles County Public Works in cooperation with an Interdepartmental Working Group established four Implementation Subcommittees, one for each Focus Area and one for the Outreach and Education Priority Issue, to assist in the development of the implementation plans. The Implementation Subcommittees are comprised of various County Departments, the Chief Executive Officer, Board Office, and County Sanitation Districts.

The Roadmap identified 12 priority issues, which are identified below.

- Facilitating Sustainable Practices
- Local Green Business & Market Development
- Waste Prevention and Source Reduction
- Product Stewardship/Extended Producer Responsibility
- Organic Waste Management
- Conversion Technologies
- Household Hazardous and Electronic Waste
- Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris
- Resource Recovery Centers
- Emergency Management and Regional Debris Management
- Assessment and Evaluation
- Outreach and Education

Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006

In 2006, the Legislature passed the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Assembly Bill 32 [AB 32]), which created a comprehensive, multi-year program to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in California. AB 32 required the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to develop a Scoping Plan that describes the approach California will take to reduce GHGs to achieve the goal of reducing emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. The Scoping Plan must be updated every five years. In December 2008, the Board approved the initial Scoping Plan, which included a suite of measures to sharply cut GHG emissions. In May 2014, CARB approved the First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan, which builds upon the initial Scoping Plan with new strategies and recommendations. The Update highlights California's progress toward meeting the near-term 2020 GHG emission reduction goals, highlights the latest climate change science and provides direction on how to achieve long-term emission reduction goals described in Executive Order S-3-05 (CARB 2014).

This EIR includes consideration of the Proposed Plan's consistency with AB 32 and locally adopted Climate Action Plans (CAPs). Section 5.6 of this EIR provides additional details, including information relating to CAPs, applying to the EIR Focus Area and for GHG emission estimates for the Proposed Plan.

Connect SoCal Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy

The Sustainability Planning Grant Program (formally known as Compass Blueprint Grant Program) was established as an innovative vehicle for promoting local jurisdiction efforts to test local planning tools. *Connect SoCal* and its Program EIR was adopted by the SCAG's Regional Council on September 3, 2020. *Connect SoCal* is a long-range visioning plan that balances future mobility and housing needs with economic, environmental and public health goals. *Connect SoCal* charts a course for closely integrating land use and transportation, so that the region can grow smartly and sustainably. Transportation improvements contemplated in *Connect SoCal* would support the County's solid waste collection, recycling, and disposal efforts.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA; Public Law 94–580) establishes minimum standards for siting municipal solid waste landfills. Because California laws and regulations governing the approval of solid waste landfills meet the requirements of Subtitle D, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) delegated the enforcement responsibility to the State of California (via CalRecycle and the Department of Toxic Substances Control [DTSC]).

South Coast Air Quality Management District and Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) and Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District (AVAQMD) are responsible for monitoring air quality as well as planning, implementing, and enforcing programs designed to attain and maintain state and federal ambient air quality standards within the Plan Area. The majority of Los Angeles County is in the South Coast Air Basin (Basin), managed by SCAQMD. The SCAQMD jurisdiction is approximately 10,743 square miles and includes the County of Los Angeles except for the Antelope Valley, which is covered by the AVAQMD, and the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District (MDAQMD)[1]. The SCAQMD implements a wide range of programs and regulations that address point source pollution and mobile source emissions, and enforces air quality through inspections, fines, and educational training.

The air pollutants emitted into the ambient air by stationary and mobile sources are regulated by federal and state law. These regulated air pollutants are known as criteria air pollutants and are: carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), nitrogen oxides (NO_X), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), coarse inhalable particulate matter (PM_{10}), fine inhalable particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), and lead (pb). VOC and NO_x are criteria pollutant precursors and go on to form secondary criteria pollutants, such as ozone (O_3), through chemical and photochemical reactions in the atmosphere. Air basins are classified as attainment/nonattainment areas for particular pollutants, depending on whether they meet ambient air quality standards (AAQS) for that pollutant. The levels of ozone, particulate matter, and carbon monoxide in Los Angeles County continually exceed federal and state ambient air quality standards.

The purpose of the 2012 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP or Plan) for the Basin is to set forth a comprehensive and integrated program that will lead the Basin into compliance with the federal 24hour $PM_{2.5}$ air quality standard, and to provide an update to the Basin's commitments towards meeting the federal 8-hour ozone standards. It will also serve to satisfy recent USEPA requirements for a new attainment demonstration of the revoked 1-hour ozone standard, as well as vehicle miles traveled (VMT) emissions offset demonstration.

1 The EIR Focus Area does not include any potential facilities within the jurisdiction of MDAQMD.

National Flood Insurance Program

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) administers the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to provide subsidized flood insurance to communities that comply with FEMA regulations that limit development in floodplains. FEMA also issues Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) that identify which land areas are subject to flooding and flood hazard zones in the community. The design standard for flood protection covered by the FIRMs is established by FEMA, with the minimum level of flood protection for new development determined to be in the 1-in-100 (0.01) annual exceedance probability [AEP] (i.e., 100-year flood event). In California, these standards are enhanced to consider the 500-year flood event as well.

Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management

This executive order recognizes floodplains as having "unique and adverse public values" and requires measures to minimize, restore and preserve natural floodplain values. The U.S. Department of Transportation Order 5650.2, titled "Floodplain Management and Protection," prescribes "policies and procedures for ensuring that proper consideration is given to the avoidance and mitigation of adverse floodplain impacts in agency actions, planning programs and budget requests."

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code)

The California Water Code is California's statutory authority for the protection of water quality. Under this Act, the state must adopt water quality policies, plans, and objectives that protect the state's waters. Unlike the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), which regulates only surface water, the Porter-Cologne Act regulates surface water, groundwater, and discharges to land.

California Coastal Commission

There are five unincorporated areas in the state-designated coastal zone: Santa Catalina Island, Marina del Rey, a portion of the Santa Monica Mountains, Ballona Wetlands, and San Clemente Island. In accordance with the California Coastal Act, all development within the coastal zone must first obtain a Coastal Development Permit (CDP), which is issued by the CCC. Local Coastal Programs (LCPs) establish detailed land use policy and development standards within their respective coastal zone segments. The County has certified LCPs for Santa Catalina Island and Marina del Rey.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Sensitive biological resources are habitats or individual species that have special recognition by federal, state, or local conservation agencies and organizations as endangered, threatened, and/or rare. This is due to the species' declining or limited population sizes, which usually results from habitat loss. Watch lists of such resources are maintained by the CDFW, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and special groups, such as the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). The County contains multiple habitats, as well as plant and animal species, which have been accorded special recognition. These biological resources are described in more detail in Section 5.3, Biological Resources, of this EIR.

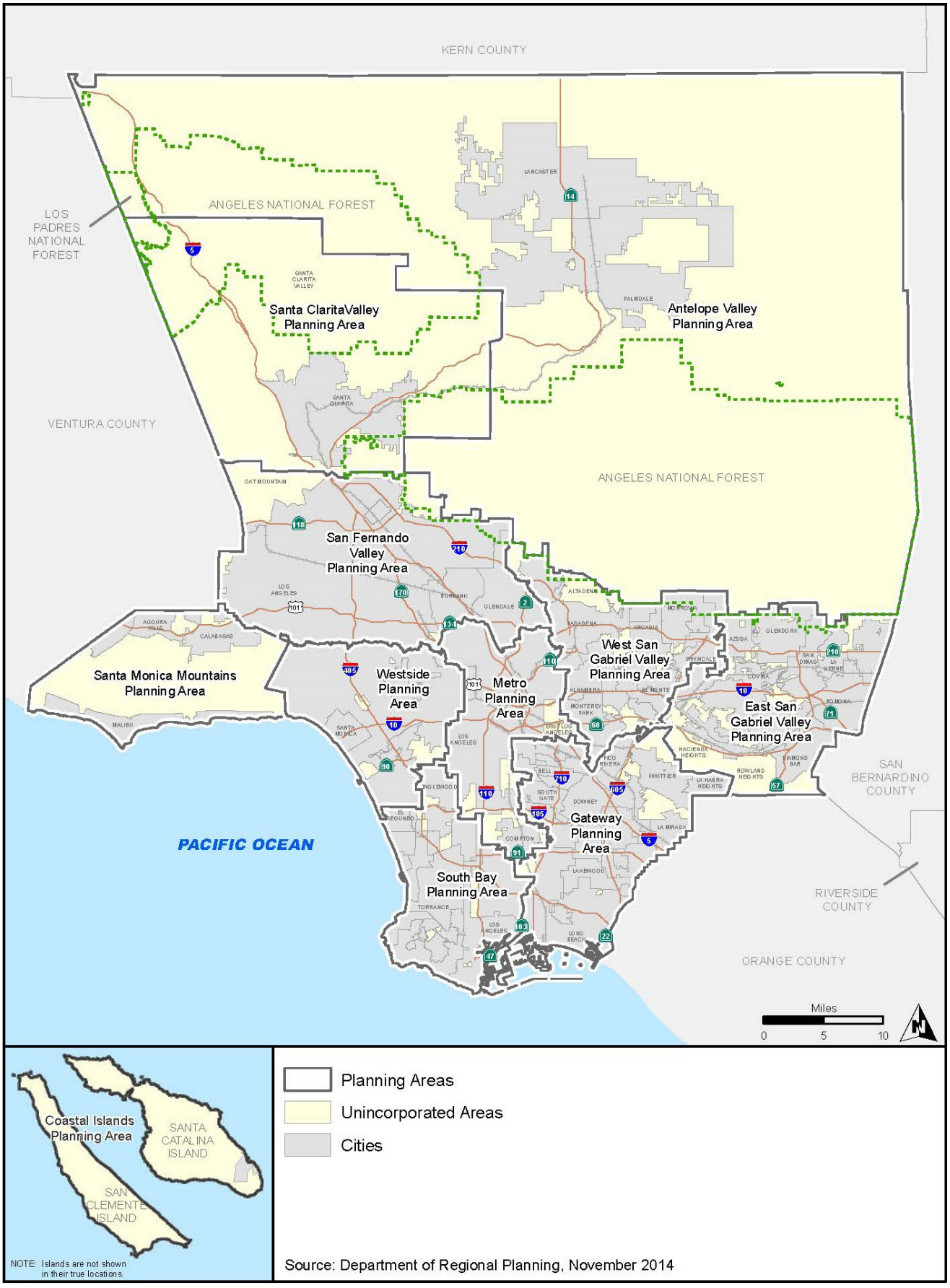
4.3 LAND USE SETTING

4.3.1 County Planning and Land Use

This EIR incorporates the County's General Plan and associated EIR, which were approved and adopted in 2015, by reference per the CEQA Guidelines. This includes the description of the 11 Planning Areas within the County and the existing land uses by Planning Area (see **Figure 4-2**). Descriptions of the County planning areas for the Westside, South Bay, Metro, Gateway, and Coastal Island Planning Areas are incorporated by reference. Additionally, descriptions of the Santa Catalina Island Specific Plan and LCP and East Los Angeles Community Plan as provided in the General Plan EIR (2015) are incorporated by reference.

The Los Angeles County Code, including Title 21, Subdivisions and Title 22, Planning Zoning, provide the basis for current zoning in the unincorporated areas. For each zone, the County Code provides development standards that govern such things as permitted land uses, height requirements, required parking, and other appropriate standards (e.g., setbacks). These zones and associated development standards are incorporated by reference from Appendix C of the County's General Plan EIR.

Figure 4-2. County Planning Areas



As provided in Section 3.2 of this EIR, the Plan Area includes a network of Class III minor and major Landfills, inert waste landfills, materials recovery facilities (MRF), transfer stations, and AT Facilities that comprise the County's solid waste management system. These include one inert waste landfill, four Class III minor landfills, six Class III major landfills, 29 MRFs, 17 transfer stations, eight CDIs, 19 composting facilities, and two AT facilities. Under the Proposed Plan, these facilities would continue to operate under their permitted capacity in accordance with their approved Solid Waste Facility Permits (SWFP).

Beyond the current permitted operations as described in **Chapter 3** of this EIR, the Proposed Plan includes the potential for up to eight new AT facilities. These potential future projects would occur at up to eight site locations (or the EIR Focus Area) and are located within multiple cities and unincorporated areas of the County. **Table 4-1** presents the four potential facility locations within unincorporated areas, the type of facility, and the associated General Plan land use and zoning. The locations identified in **Table 4-1** are subject to County jurisdictional and associated land use authority.

Table 4-1. CSE Revision – Contemplated Alternative Technology Facilities in Unincorporated Areas

AT Site	Site Name	Land Use Plan	General Plan Land Use	Zoning
AT Site #1	Forum Engineering & Construction	County General Plan	Commercial	Heavy Agriculture
AT Site #5	City Terrace Recycling, Inc.	East Los Angeles Community Plan	Industrial	Heavy Manufacturing (M-2)
AT Site #6	CR&R Catalina	Santa Catalina Island Land Use Plan	Public	Utilities and Industrial
AT Site #8	Waste Resources Recovery, Inc.	County General Plan	Heavy Industrial (IH)	Heavy Manufacturing (M-2)

Metro Planning Area (AT Sites #5 and #8)

The Metro Planning Area is located in the geographic center of Los Angeles County. It contains Downtown Los Angeles, industrial areas, and many of the City of Los Angeles' most densely populated neighborhoods. This Planning Area is almost entirely built out and most of it is occupied by the City of Los Angeles. Unincorporated islands in the Planning Area include: East Los Angeles, East Rancho Dominguez, Florence-Firestone, Walnut Park, West Athens-Westmont, West Rancho Dominguez-Victoria, and Willowbrook.

The Forum Engineering & Construction Inc. (AT Site #1) is located within the unincorporated area of the Metro Planning Area. Based on the County Department of Regional Planning's GIS-Net3 application, the site is designated as Commercial and is zoned as Heavy Agriculture.

The City Terrace Recycling, Inc. (AT Site #5) is located within the Metro Planning Area. Based on the County Department of Regional Planning's GIS-Net3 application, the site is designated Industrial and is zoned as Heavy Manufacturing.

The Waste Resources Recovery, Inc. (AT Site #8) is located within the unincorporated area of the Metro Planning Area. Based on the County Department of Regional Planning's GIS-Net3 application, the site is designated Industrial and is zoned as Heavy Manufacturing.

Coastal Islands Planning Area (AT Site #6)

The Coastal Islands Planning Area consists of two islands – San Clemente Island and Santa Catalina Island. San Clemente Island lies approximately 63 miles south of the City of Long Beach and 78 miles west of the City of San Diego. San Clemente Island is approximately 24 miles long and 5 miles across at its widest point. It has a land area of approximately 57 square miles. Since 1934, San Clemente Island has been owned and operated by the U.S. Navy.

Santa Catalina Island is the only significantly inhabited island near the California coast. It is located approximately 22 miles south of the Palos Verdes Peninsula and 27 miles southwest of the Orange County shoreline. Santa Catalina Island is approximately 21 miles long and 8 miles wide. It has a land area of approximately 74 square miles.

The existing Pebbly Beach Landfill (CR&R Catalina - AT Site #6) is located on the southeast end of Santa Catalina Island. Based on the County Department of Regional Planning's GIS-Net3 application, the site is designated Industrial/Transportation/Utilities (I/T/U).

4.3.2 City Planning and Land Use

The CSE Revision contemplates up to six potential site locations within the corporate limits of two cities: Santa Monica and South Gate. **Table 4-2** presents the four potential facility locations within each of the cities, the type of facility, and the associated General Plan land use and zoning. The geographic location of these incorporated jurisdictions is provided in **Figure 4-1**.

Further description of the incorporated jurisdictions identified for new or expanded solid waste management facilities is provided below. This includes the location of the city within the Plan Area, the location of the potential facility within the City's corporate limits, and applicable General Plan policies for the jurisdiction.

Table 4-2. CSE Revision – Contemplated Facilities in Incorporated Cities

AT Site	Site Name	Jurisdiction General Plan Land Use Zoning
AT Site #2	Santa Monica Pier	□ City of Santa Monica □ Oceanfront District □ Oceanfront District
AT Site #3	Santa Monica Airport	□ City of Santa Monica □ Institutional/Public Lands □ Not Listed
AT Site #4	Santa Monica Public Works Corps Yard	□ City of Santa Monica □ Industrial Conservation □ Industrial Conservation
AT Site #7	Internal Removal Specialists, Inc.	□ City of South Gate □ Industrial □ Heavy Manufacturing (M2) and Industrial Flex (IF)

Santa Monica (AT Sites #2, #3, and #4)

The City of Santa Monica is located within the County's Westside Planning Area and is situated on the coast at the western terminus of I-10. Santa Monica adopted an update to the Land Use and Circulation Element of its General Plan in 2015 with a goal of implementing sustainable development and long-term programs to reduce its per capita carbon footprint and its overall impact on the environment. The Land Use and Circulation Element (LUCE) encompasses Santa Monica's vision for the future. Additionally, the Plan was updated in 2017 to include new zoning ordinances and implement the LUCE.

The Santa Monica Pier (AT #2) site location is designated Oceanfront District under the Santa Monica General Plan (2017). The Oceanfront District designation is intended to maintain and enhance the Oceanfront District as an important visitor-serving destination with lodging, restaurants, shopping and recreation, as well as to protect the existing residential enclaves in the area. This designation places emphasis on maintaining the unique character and scale of the area focused on the landmark Santa Monica Pier.

The Santa Monica Airport (AT #3) site location is designated as Institutional/Public Lands under Santa Monica's General Plan (2017). The Institutional/Public Lands designation is intended to retain land areas for their strong variety of government, educational, cultural, and other facilities that meet the needs of the community. This designation is intended for high-intensity government uses. Commercial, retail, office, affordable workforce and market-rate housing, and community facilities such as early childhood centers are also allowed in this mixed-use area.

The Santa Monica Public Works Corp Yard Site (AT #4) is designated Industrial Conservation under Santa Monica's General Plan. This designation is intended to preserve space for existing industrial uses that provide a job base, affordable space for small-scale industrial and manufacturing businesses, and a center of economic activity. The designation also provides a place for the adaptive reuse of industrial buildings and a center where research and development offices and businesses that support the City's sustainability objectives may locate.

South Gate (AT Site #7)

The City of South Gate is located in central Los Angeles County, situated west of I-710 and north of I-105. The South Gate General Plan was adopted in May 2009 and is the primary legal document to guide long-term growth, development and conservation in the city. The General Plan addresses solid waste in the Public Facilities and Services Element. The City of South Gate is a member of the Los Angeles Regional Agency (LARA) also known as Los Angeles Area Integrated Waste Management Authority, a regional agency which is a consortium of 16 cities in Los Angeles County.

The Interior Removal Specialists, Inc. site (AT Site #7) is located in an Industrial land use area and is zoned as heavy Manufacturing and Industrial Flex. The Gardena General Plan revised its adopted Land Use Element in in 2021.

4.4 ASSUMPTIONS APPLIED FOR THE PROGRAM LEVEL ANALYSIS

This EIR provides a region-wide assessment of potential significant environmental effects of implementing the CSE Revision and serves as a first-tier document for later CEQA review of individual projects, if carried forward in the future. Due to the broad regional scope of the Proposed Plan, the assumptions used in this EIR analysis are based on applicable adopted local, regional, and statewide plans related to solid waste planning and future growth.

The actions considered in this EIR relate to the revision of the CSE, which is a mandated component of the County's Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (1997). Although no specific project is proposed as part of the CSE Revision, the combined actions contemplated in the CSE Revision would result in both physical and operational changes to existing environmental conditions within the County (and incorporated cities). For this reason, this EIR programmatically evaluates the physical and operational changes to existing environmental conditions as a result of new solid waste facilities and siting criteria as contemplated in the CSE Revision (e.g., AT). Since these changes would occur in the vicinity of the EIR Focus Area, emphasis is placed on these specific areas within the overall Plan Area due to the site-specific nature of certain resources, such as biological resources.

In addition to addressing potential physical changes, this EIR programmatically addresses the operational changes to the County's solid waste management program that would result from the Proposed Plan and its consistency with the County's adopted General Plan and compares these changes to existing conditions. Since these operational changes would be distributed throughout the County, they are considered at the Plan Area scale in order to address regional impacts, such as air quality. In order to differentiate between these scales of analysis in the EIR, the programmatic analysis is presented at both the Plan Area and Focus Area scales. Where the effects would be similar, the discussion is grouped and applied for both scales of analysis.

The County expects that this EIR will support future, project-specific development applications through a tiering process by addressing plan consistency at the program level. As applications are filed in the future for the development of potential facilities identified in the CSE Revision, project-level CEQA documentation would be required once detailed, site-specific information becomes available.

4.5 CUMULATIVE LAND USE PROJECTIONS

CEQA Guidelines, Section 15130, requires a cumulative impacts analysis of a project when the project's incremental effect is "cumulatively considerable", as defined in Section 15065(a)(3). Each technical section of this Draft EIR addresses whether the project would have a cumulative effect on an environmental resource.

Section 15355 of the CEQA Guidelines defines cumulative impacts as "two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts." Cumulative impacts are the change caused by the incremental impact of an individual project compounded with the incremental impacts from closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time.

The CEQA Guidelines (Section 15130 [b][1]) state that the information utilized in an analysis of cumulative impacts should come from one of two sources:

1. A list of past, present and probable future projects producing related or cumulative impacts, including, if necessary, those projects outside the control of the agency; or
2. A summary of projections contained in an adopted general plan or related planning document, or in a prior environmental document which has been adopted or certified, which described or evaluated regional or area wide conditions contributing to the cumulative impact. Any such planning document shall be referenced and made available to the public at a location specified by the lead agency.

The cumulative impact analysis contained in this EIR uses method No. 2, as described above. The Proposed Plan consists of the Los Angeles County Siting Element Revision. Consistent with Section 15130(b)(1)(B) of the CEQA Guidelines, this Draft EIR analyzes the environmental impacts of adopting the Plan, which contemplates new solid waste disposal facilities. As a result, this Draft EIR addresses the cumulative impacts of these potential facilities in conjunction with new development within the incorporated jurisdictions, unincorporated areas within Los Angeles County, and adjacent county jurisdictions.

On September 3, 2020, SCAG adopted the *Connect SoCal* RTP/SCS to help coordinate development of the region's transportation improvements. The RTP/SCS is a long-range transportation plan that is developed and updated by SCAG every four years. *Connect SoCal* provides a vision for transportation investments throughout the region. Using growth forecasts and economic trends that project out over a 20-year period, *Connect SoCal* considers the role of transportation in the broader context of economic, environmental, and quality-of-life goals for the future, identifying regional transportation strategies to address existing and future mobility needs. Cumulative growth assumptions for the incorporated cities utilize the growth projections contained in SCAG's *Connect SoCal*. Cumulative growth projections for cities and unincorporated areas are shown on **Table 5.2-12** and reflective of the (2020) *Connect SoCal* plan.

To address potential cumulative impacts related to traffic and circulation, air quality, GHGs, and noise, the regional traffic analysis performed as part of *Connect SoCal* and Final EIR (2020) and the associated findings are incorporated by reference into this Draft EIR. Future Plan-related trips are considered as a sub-component of the total daily heavy-duty trucks trips analyzed in *Connect SoCal* through 2045. The SCAG model covers the six county areas (Los Angeles plus Orange, Ventura, Riverside, San Bernardino and Imperial Counties) and, therefore, considers transportation internal to Los Angeles County, both cities and unincorporated areas, along with travel to adjacent counties. Since the proposed Plan does not contemplate any changes to existing or planned land uses, the SCAG modeling results (through 2045) are representative of cumulative conditions over the duration of the Plan's implementation (2020 to 2035).

In addition to the *Connect SoCal*, other planning documents considered as part of the cumulative analysis include the County's General Plan Update (2015) and EIR and the City of Los Angeles's SWIRP and EIR. Resource specific planning documentation, such as Water Quality Control Plans for water resources are considered, where applicable. Please refer to **Chapter 5** of this FEIR for a discussion of the cumulative impacts associated with the Proposed Plan within Los Angeles County and surrounding areas.

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5

Environmental Analysis

Aesthetics

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Noise

Air Quality

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Population and Housing

Biological Resources

Hydrology and Water Quality

Public Services and Recreation

Cultural Resources

Land Use and Planning

Transportation

Geology/Soils

Mineral Resources

Utilities and Service Systems

5.1

Aesthetics

5.1 AESTHETICS

This section analyzes the potential impacts related to aesthetics as a result of adopting the Proposed Plan. The environmental setting includes a discussion of the applicable regulatory environment and describes existing aesthetic conditions within the Plan Area. Potential aesthetic impacts, including potential cumulative impacts, are considered programmatically in the impact analysis. If applicable this section identifies proposed mitigation measures for any significant impacts.

5.1.1 Environmental Setting

As a region, Los Angeles County (County) is considered a densely populated urban area; however, it does contain a variety of scenic resources. The Los Angeles Basin consists of a large plain with a backdrop of mountainous ridgelines. The public has access to panoramic scenic views or vistas of natural features throughout the County such as: beach coastline views; striking or unusual natural terrain with a variety of vegetation and habitat types; varied topography including mountains, hillsides, and ridgelines, including the San Gabriel Mountains, Santa Monica Mountains, Topatopa Mountains, Santa Susana Mountains, San Jose Hills, Verdugo Hills, Topanga Hills, Chino Hills, Simi Hills, and Puente Hills, in addition to hydrologic features such as streams and rivers. Unique manmade urban features of city landscapes and historic buildings also have aesthetic value that are visible from park lands, private and publicly owned sites, and public right-of-ways. The varying topography shapes the region physically, and provides aesthetic value to the area and benefits local residents.

5.1.2 Existing Plans and Regulations

The following section provides a description of the applicable aesthetic regulatory environment for the proposed project.

State

State Scenic Highway System

The State Scenic Highway System consists of highways that have been designated by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) as scenic. The California State Legislature, through Section 263 of the Streets and Highways Code, makes highways eligible for designation as a scenic highway.

For a highway to be declared scenic, the government with jurisdiction over the abutting land must adopt a “Scenic Corridor Protection Program” that limits development, outdoor advertising, and earthmoving. Caltrans designations include; State Scenic Highway, Eligible State Scenic Highway, and Historic Parkways. Figure 5.1-1 and Table 5.1-1 identify the designated (State and local) scenic highways and eligible for state scenic designation highways and historic parkways within the Plan Area.

Table 5.1-1. Identified Scenic Highways Within the Plan Area

Highway	Status	Description
I-5	Eligible State Scenic Highway	I-210 near Tunnel Station to SR-126 near Castaic
	Designated State Scenic Highway	Castaic to the Kern County Line
I-110	Designated Historic Parkway (Arroyo Seco Historic Parkway)	Between mileposts 25.7 and 31.9 in Los Angeles
U.S. Route 101	Eligible State Scenic Highway	SR-27 (Topanga Canyon Boulevard) to the Ventura County line
I-210	Eligible State Scenic Highway	I-5 near Tunnel Station to SR-134
SR-1	Los Angeles County Scenic Highway	Segment along the coast through Santa Monica
	Eligible State Scenic Highway	From the Orange County line to SR-19 (Lakewood Boulevard) in Long Beach
	Eligible State Scenic Highway	From SR-187 near Santa Monica to the Ventura County line
	Los Angeles County Scenic Highway	From SR-1 to Lost Hills Road.
SR-2	Designated State Scenic Highway and Los Angeles County Scenic Highway	Part of the Angeles Crest Scenic Byway, from 2.7 miles north of I-210 to the San Bernardino County line
SR-23	Los Angeles County Designated Scenic Highway	Small segment in Santa Monica
-	Mulholland Drive (two sections)	CA-1 to Kanan Dume Road. From west of Cornell Road to east of Las Virgenes Road
SR-27	Eligible State Scenic Highway	From SR-1 to Mulholland Drive
SR-39	Eligible State Scenic Highway	SR-210 near Azusa to SR-2
SR- 57	Eligible State Scenic Highway	From the Orange County line to SR-60 near the City of Industry
SR-118	Eligible State Scenic Highway	I-5 near Castaic to the Ventura County line
SR-126	Eligible State Scenic Highway	SR-23/Desoto Avenue, near Browns Canyon

Sources: California Department of Transportation, 2018. http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic_highways/index.htm, and Los Angeles County General Plan, Section VII. Scenic Resources.

California Building Code

The California Building Code, Part 2 of Title 24 in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), is based on the International Building Code and combines three types of building standards from three different origins:

- Building standards that have been adopted by State agencies without change from building standards contained in the International Building Code.
- Building standards that have been adopted and adapted from the International Building Code to meet California conditions.
- Building standards, authorized by the California legislature, that constitute extensive additions not covered by the International Building Code that have been adopted to address particular California concerns.

The California Building Code includes standards for outdoor lighting that are intended to improve energy efficiency, and to reduce light pollution and glare by regulating light power and brightness, shielding, and sensor controls (County of Los Angeles 2014).

Figure 5.1-1. Identified State Scenic Highways

Source: County of Los Angeles, 2014

Local

County of Los Angeles

Hillside Management Areas Ordinance

Southern California has lost many of its scenic resources due to a variety of human activities. In the absence of adequate land use controls, many scenic resources have been adversely affected by unsightly development and sprawl (County of Los Angeles 2018). Development of steep terrain can be costly and the need to provide public services and safety to these areas are costly to developers and public agencies.

To conserve the natural beauty and public benefit of hillsides, hillside development land use activities that may result in environmental degradation are subject to regulations and design guidelines for impacts affecting, but not limited to, slope, soil erosion, natural drainage channels, and seismic and fire hazards (County of Los Angeles 2018). With related provisions contained in Section 22.56.215 (Hillside Management and Significant Ecological Areas—Additional Regulations) of the Zoning Ordinance, Hillside Management Areas (HMAs) were established to ensure that development preserves the physical character and scenic value of areas of the Plan Area with a natural slope of greater than 25 percent (County of Los Angeles 2014). The HMA Ordinance applies to properties within unincorporated areas and allows clustering development at the base of the slope, limits grading, and ensures that the drainage configuration remains as natural as possible and will not adversely impact offsite property. Hillside design guidelines are referenced during the pre-development and permit processing phases to minimize hillside alteration, conserve ridgeline silhouettes, determine traffic circulation and building placement by topography, and incorporate trails where appropriate. By imposing these design conditions, a more sensitive development will occur in hillsides in a manner that respects the natural topography and biological resources of the area (County of Los Angeles 2018).

Title 22 Chapter 22.52 (General Provisions) Part 10 (Signs) of the Los Angeles County Code

Part 10 of Chapter 22.52 of the Los Angeles County Code regulates the design, siting, and maintenance of signs in the Project Area. These regulations are intended to provide standards for the protection of property values, visual aesthetics, and the public health, safety and general welfare of citizens, while still providing ample opportunities for businesses and the visual advertising industry to operate successfully and effectively (County of Los Angeles 2014).

Conditional Use Permits

Where other portions of the County Code have established standards that would trigger the necessity of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP), Section 22.56 (Conditional Use Permits, Variances, Nonconforming Uses, Temporary Uses and Director's Review), Part 1 (Conditional Use Permits), contains regulations that pertain to the County's review of such permits. This section establishes that the purpose of CUPs is to allow for special consideration where particular project characteristics exist relating to the project's size, technological process or type of equipment, or because of its location with reference to surroundings, street or highway width, traffic generation or other demands on public services (County of Los Angeles 2018). Provisions in Section 22.56 ensure that development projects subject to review associated with a CUP are consistent with applicable development standards (County of Los Angeles 2018).

County of Los Angeles General Plan

This EIR incorporates by reference the General Plan policies from the County's recently adopted General Plan EIR.

Los Angeles County recently adopted an update to its General Plan in 2015. The General Plan's Conservation and Natural Resource Element includes the following policies adopted for the purposes of avoiding or mitigating adverse environmental impacts related to aesthetic characteristics of the existing environment from the implementation of the Proposed Project.

Land Use (LU) Element

- **Goal LU 7:** Compatible land uses that complement neighborhood character and the natural environment.
    - **Policy LU 7.1:** Reduce and mitigate the impacts of incompatible land uses, where feasible, using buffers and other design techniques.
    - **Policy LU 7.2:** Protect industrial parks and districts from incompatible uses.
    - **Policy LU 7.3:** Protect public and semi-public facilities, including but not limited to major landfills, natural gas storage facilities, and solid waste disposal sites from incompatible uses.

Conservation and Natural Resources (C/NR) Element

- Policy C/NR 13.1: Protect scenic resources through land use regulations that mitigate development impacts.
- Policy C/NR 13.2: Protect ridgelines from incompatible development that diminishes their scenic value.
- Policy C/NR 13.3: Reduce light trespass, light pollution and other threats to scenic resources.
- Policy C/NR 13.4: Encourage developments to be designed to create a consistent visual relationship with the natural terrain and vegetation.
- Policy C/NR 13.5: Encourage required grading to be compatible with the existing terrain.
- Policy C/NR 13.6: Prohibit outdoor advertising and billboards along scenic routes, corridors, waterways, and other scenic areas.
- Policy C/NR 13.7: Encourage the incorporation of roadside rest stops, vista points, and interpretive displays into projects in scenic areas.
- Policy C/NR 13.8: Manage development in HMAs to protect their natural and scenic character and minimize risks from natural hazards, such as fire, flood, erosion, and landslides.
- Policy C/NR 13.9: Consider the following in the design of a project that is located within an HMA, to the greatest extent feasible:
    - Public safety and the protection of hillside resources through the application of safety and conservation design standards;
    - Maintenance of large contiguous open areas that limit exposure to landslide, liquefaction and fire hazards and protect natural features, such as significant ridgelines, watercourses and Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs).

- **Policy C/NR 13.10:** To identify significant ridgelines, the following criteria must be considered:

    - Topographic complexity;
    - Uniqueness of character and location;
    - Presence of cultural or historical landmarks;
    - Visual dominance on the skyline or viewshed, such as the height and elevation of a ridgeline; and
    - Environmental significance to natural ecosystems, parks, and trail systems.

Other Jurisdictions

In addition to the County, the Countywide Siting Element (CSE) Revision contemplates up to six potential site locations within cities including Santa Monica, Carson, and South Gate. Three potential site locations are within unincorporated areas of the County. Each of these cities has adopted General Plans and Municipal Codes (or Ordinances) which may include specific policies related to aesthetics. Depending where future facilities are located, local plans and policies would be applicable to those facilities.

5.1.3 Thresholds of Significance

As defined in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, project impacts with regards to aesthetics would be considered significant if the project was determined to:

- Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista.
- Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway.
- Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings.
- Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

5.1.4 Environmental Impacts

CSE Revision Policy and Program Analysis

The proposed CSE Revision establishes goals, policies, and guidelines for the proper planning and siting of Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and alternative technologies on a Countywide basis. The CSE serves mainly as a long-term planning and policy document, rather than a detailed infrastructure development program, that defines how the County plans to maintain sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over a 15-year period (through 2033). The CSE Revision does not involve any physical development or construction activity. Therefore, the proposed CSE Revision would not result in direct impacts related to aesthetics; however, depending on phasing and implementation, certain policies may result in future project-level impacts through existing facility construction activities or construction of new facilities.

CSE Revision Facility Analysis

The CSE Revision must include the identification of an area or areas for the location of new solid waste AT or land disposal facilities or the expansion of existing facilities. The following analysis describes the potential impact that future facilities could have related to aesthetics.

Impact 5.1-1: Scenic Vista

Would the Project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

Los Angeles County contains a variety of scenic resources, including the beach coastline views, striking or unusual natural terrain with a variety of vegetation and habitat types, and varied topography including mountains, hillsides, and ridgelines. The potential for future facilities to result in the change, removal, or degradation of the nature and quality of scenic highway, corridor, historic parkway, or other recognized or valued views from a length of a public roadway, bike path, or trail is unknown due to the ambiguity of the exact location of a future facility. The potential location at Santa Monica Pier (AT Site #2) is designated as a scenic resource, visible from the Pacific Coast Highway. Adherence to all laws and regulations, including those mentioned in the City of Santa Monica Municipal Code, Article 9 Planning and Zoning, would be required. However, based on zoning requirements, the probability for degradation of visual resources to occur is unlikely. Future facilities would also be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE that protects aesthetic resources by requiring new facilities be located in areas with compatible land use areas.

Based on these requirements and the need for future project-level environmental review, adoption of the Plan would have a less than significant impact on a scenic vista.

Impact 5.1-2: Scenic Highways

Would the Project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

Future facilities are expected to be located in commercial, industrial or public facility zones and away from scenic corridors. Additionally, to minimize potential impacts to designated scenic highways (e.g. I-210), future facilities would be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE, which requires new facilities to be compatible with the land use in the area. Adherence to State and local regulations, including the proposed CSE Siting Criteria, would minimize the potential for direct or indirect impacts to scenic highways and this impact is considered less than significant.

Impact 5.1-3: Visual Character or Quality

Would the Project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?

Future facilities proposed within the Focus Area would be subject to project-level environmental review and assessed visually on a case-by-case basis. In general, the proposed Siting Criteria co-locates future facilities at existing solid waste facilities (e.g. MRFs) or compatible industrial uses in developed areas. As a result, new facilities would not detract from the existing style or image of the surrounding area or result in a high degree of contrast with surrounding buildings and uses. The facilities would be expected to be located in commercial, industrial or public facility zones as directed by the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6A of the CSE, stating that facility location must demonstrate that a facility is compatible with the land use in the area. Based on these considerations, impacts to the visual quality and character of the Focus Area would be less than significant.

Impact 5.1-4: Day or Nighttime Views

Would the Project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Pursuant to the proposed Siting Criteria in Appendix 6A of the CSE, future facilities would be located in commercial and industrial areas where lighting and glare is more prevalent than residential or open space areas. Building materials for the facilities would be consistent with locally adopted ordnances and, in general, would avoid reflective

materials that could create a source of glare. Future facilities would likely include some type of outdoor lighting for security purposes; however, is common practice, these new sources of light should be oriented downward to avoid spill over onto adjacent properties or light sensitive areas. Since these facilities would be developed in existing urban areas and subject to requirements in applicable general plans, specific plans, zoning ordinances, or other land use plans, including the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6A of the CSE, impacts resulting from light and glare would be less than significant.

5.1.5 Cumulative Impacts

The Proposed Plan would generally co-locate new solid waste facilities with existing solid waste facilities or with compatible industrial uses in developed areas. These facilities, in conjunction with other projects in their immediate vicinity, would be developed consistent with local land use plans, including local urban design guidelines, as applicable. When combined, the facilities contemplated in the Plan would be unlikely to result in cumulative adverse changes to the visual quality and character in the Focus Area. Additionally, project-level environmental review would be required for new facilities as part of the local entitlement process. Based on these circumstances, no cumulatively considerable impact to visual resources and aesthetics would result from the Plan's adoption.

5.1.6 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, including the proposed CSE Siting Criteria, would minimize the potential for impacts to visual resources and aesthetics resulting in a less than significant impact.

5.1.7 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

5.1.8 Level of Significance After Mitigation

No significant impacts to visual resources or aesthetics are identified that would otherwise require mitigation.

5.1.9 References

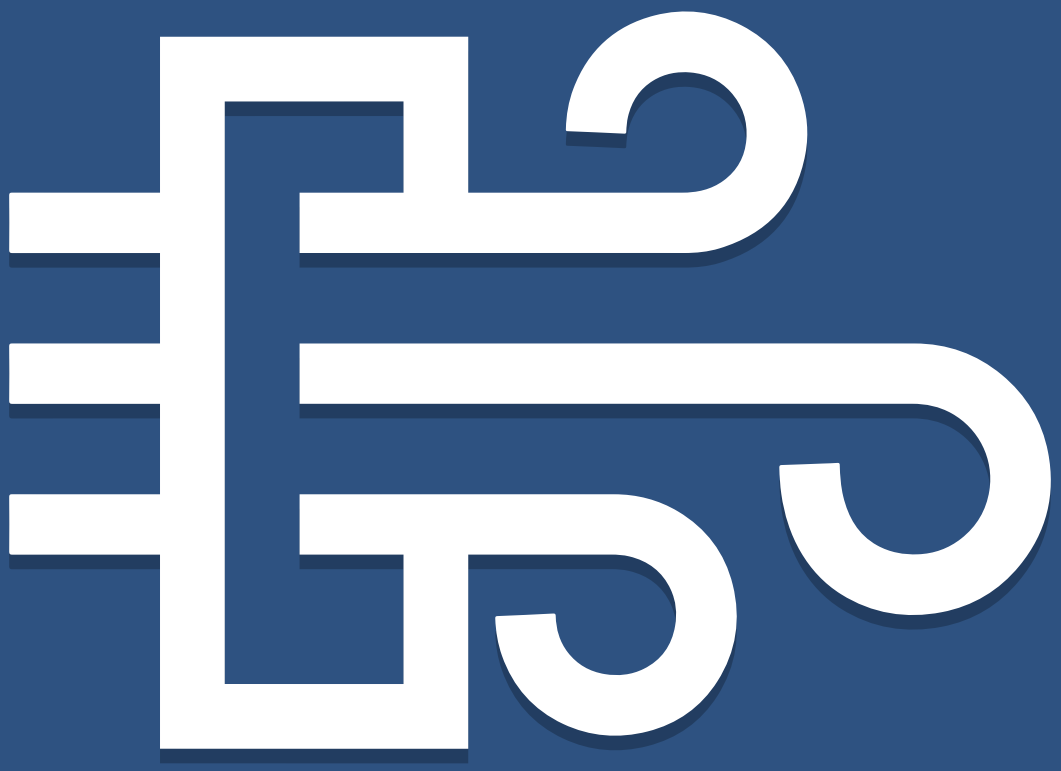
California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2018. http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/ scenic_highways/index.html

County of Los Angeles. 2014. General Plan Update EIR. Available at: http://planning.lacounty.gov/ generalplan/ceqa

County of Los Angeles. 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan. Available at: http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan

County of Los Angeles. General Plan, Section VII. Scenic Resources.

5.2



Air Quality

5.2 AIR QUALITY

This section analyses the potential impacts related to air quality as a result of adopting the Proposed Plan. The environmental setting includes a discussion of the applicable regulatory environment and describes existing air quality conditions within the Plan Area. Potential air quality impacts, including potential cumulative impacts, are considered in programmatically in the impact analysis. If applicable, this section identifies proposed mitigation measures for any significant impacts.

5.2.1 Environmental Setting

This EIR incorporates by reference the air quality setting for the Plan Area as identified in Section 5.3, Air Quality, of the County's General Plan EIR, Section 4.3, Air Quality, of the City of Los Angeles' Solid Waste Integrated Resources Plan EIR, and a White Paper on Comparative Greenhouse Gas Emissions Analysis of Alternative Scenarios for Waste Treatment and/or Disposal (White Paper) prepared by the County of Los Angeles (2016).

Based on a combination of factors, and federal standards during certain times of the year, the County has continuously received failing grades for ozone and particulate pollution in the air by the American Lung Association (County of Los Angeles 2018). The County is a large basin characterized by frequent sunny days and low rainfall which also contribute to ozone formation and high levels of fine particulates.

Poor air quality in the region is attributed to emissions from human activities and natural sources, as well as geography, local weather and climate; and is a measurable environmental hazard that impacts public health, welfare and the economy. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) has identified diesel particulate matter as representing 70 percent of the known cancer risk from air toxics in California. Diesel particulate matter is primarily emitted from trucks, trains and ships, which puts those who live near ports and distribution centers at greater risk (County of Los Angeles 2018). The County is home to the largest goods movement hub on the West Coast due to its many diverse industries that operate in the region, which consequently contribute to the particulate emissions (County of Los Angeles 2018).

Federal, state and regional agencies regulate air pollutants and contaminants that harm human health. As shown in Figure 5.2-1, the County is divided into two air basins, which have similar meteorological and geographic conditions. The majority of the County is in the South Coast Air Basin (SoCAB), with the area north of the San Gabriel Mountains (Antelope Valley) located in the Mojave Desert Air Basin (MDAB). The SoCAB is regulated by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), while the MDAB portion of the Plan Area is regulated by the Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District (AVAQMD).

South Coast Air Quality Management District

The SCAQMD boundary spans approximately 10,743 square miles and includes the whole County excluding the Antelope Valley. SCAQMD is the agency responsible for assuring that the National and California ambient air quality standards (AAQS) are attained and maintained in the SoCAB, and prepares the air quality management plan (AQMP) for the SoCAB in coordination with the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). The SCAQMD implements a wide range of programs and regulations that address point source pollution and mobile source emissions, enforcing air quality through inspections, fines, and training.

Figure 5.2-1. Air Basins

Source: County of Los Angeles 2018

South Coast Air Basin

A majority of the Plan Area is within the SoCAB, which includes all of Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties. The SoCAB is in a coastal plain with connecting broad valleys and low hills and is bounded by the Pacific Ocean in the southwest, with high mountains forming the remainder of the perimeter. The general region lies in the semi-permanent high-pressure zone of the eastern Pacific. As a result, the climate is mild, tempered by cool sea breezes. This usually mild weather pattern is interrupted infrequently by periods of extremely hot weather, winter storms, and Santa Ana winds. The Focus Area is contained within the SoCAB.

Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District

AVAQMD is the desert portion of the County that separated from the SCAQMD. The Antelope Valley is within the MDAB and is bounded by Kern County to the north, San Bernardino County to the east, and has a jagged southwest boundary that runs roughly from the Gorman area in the northwest to the San Bernardino County line in the Angeles Forest in the southeast. The AVAQMD portion of the MDAB covers approximately 1,300 square miles and includes the cities of Lancaster and Palmdale. AVAQMD is the agency responsible for assuring that the National and California AAQS are attained and maintained in the Antelope Valley portion of the MDAB.

Mojave Desert Air Basin

The MDAB is an assemblage of mountain ranges interspersed with long broad valleys that often contain dry lakes. Many of the lower mountains that dot the vast terrain rise from 1,000 to 4,000 feet above the valley floor. Elevations in the Antelope Valley portion of the MDAB range from 2,300 to over 8,000 feet (AVAQMD 2008). Prevailing winds in the MDAB are out of the west and southwest. These prevailing winds are due to the proximity of the MDAB to coastal and central regions and the blocking nature of the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the north; air masses pushed onshore in Southern California by differential heating are channeled through the MDAB. The MDAB is separated from the Southern California coastal and central California valley regions by mountains (highest elevation approximately 10,000 feet) whose passes form the main channels for these air masses.

Criteria Air Pollutants

Both California and the federal government have established health-based AAQS for seven air pollutants, which are described below and shown in Table 5.2-1, Ambient Air Quality Standards for Criteria Pollutants. These pollutants are ozone (O_3), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), coarse inhalable particulate matter (PM_{10}), fine inhalable particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), and lead (Pb). In addition, the state has set standards for sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, vinyl chloride, and visibility-reducing particles. These standards are designed to protect the health and welfare of the populace with a reasonable margin of safety.

Table 5.2-1. Ambient Air Quality Standards for Criteria Pollutants

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standard	Federal Primary Standard	Major Pollutant Sources
Ozone (O_3)	1 hour	0.09 ppm	*	Motor vehicles, paints, coatings, and solvents.
	8 hours	0.070 ppm	0.070 ppm	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1 hour	20 ppm	35 ppm	Internal combustion engines, primarily gasoline-powered motor vehicles.
	8 hours	9.0 ppm	9 ppm	
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	Annual Average	0.030 ppm	0.053 ppm	Motor vehicles, petroleum-refining operations, industrial sources, aircraft, ships, and railroads.
	1 hour	0.18 ppm	0.100 ppm	
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	Annual Arithmetic Mean	*	*	Fuel combustion, chemical plants, sulfur recovery plants, and metal processing.
	1 hour	0.25 ppm	0.075 ppm	
	24 hours	0.04 ppm	*	
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 µg/m³	*	Dust and fume-producing construction, industrial, and agricultural operations, combustion, atmospheric photochemical reactions, and natural activities (e.g., wind raised dust and ocean sprays).
	24 hours	50 µg/m³	150 µg/m³	
Respirable Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 µg/m³	12 µg/m³	Dust and fume-producing construction, industrial, and agricultural operations, combustion, atmospheric photochemical reactions, and natural activities (e.g., wind raised dust and ocean sprays).
	24 hours	*	35 µg/m³	
Lead (Pb)	30-Day Average	1.5 µg/m³		Present source: lead smelters, battery manufacturing and recycling facilities. Past source: combustion of leaded gasoline.
	Calendar Quarterly	*	1.5 µg/m³	
	Rolling 3-Month Average	*	0.15 µg/m³	
Sulfates (SO_4)	24 hours	25 µg/m³	*	Industrial processes.
Visibility Reducing Particles	8 hours	ExCo =0.23/km visibility of 10≥ miles	No federal standard	Visibility-reducing particles consist of suspended particulate matter, which is a complex mixture of tiny particles that consists of dry solid fragments, solid cores with liquid coatings, and small droplets of liquid. These particles vary greatly in shape, size, and chemical composition, and can be made up of many different materials such as metals, soot, soil, dust, and salt.
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 hour	0.03 ppm	No federal standard	Hydrogen sulfide (H2S) is a colorless gas with the odor of rotten eggs. It is formed during bacterial decomposition of sulfur-containing organic substances. Also, it can be present in sewer gas and some natural gas and can be emitted as the result of geothermal energy exploitation.
Vinyl Chloride	24 hour	0.01 ppm	No federal standard	Vinyl chloride (chloroethene), a chlorinated hydrocarbon, is a colorless gas with a mild, sweet odor. Most vinyl chloride is used to make polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic and vinyl products. Vinyl chloride has been detected near landfills, sewage plants, and hazardous waste sites due to microbial breakdown of chlorinated solvents.

Source: County of Los Angeles 2016

Notes: ppm: parts per million; µg/m³: micrograms per cubic meter

* Standard has not been established for this pollutant/duration by this entity.

A description of each of the primary and secondary criteria air pollutants and their known health effects is presented below.

- **Carbon Monoxide** is a colorless, odorless gas produced by incomplete combustion of carbon substances, such as gasoline or diesel fuel. CO is a primary criteria air pollutant. CO concentrations tend to be the highest during winter mornings with little to no wind, when surface-based inversions trap the pollutant at ground levels. The highest ambient CO concentrations are generally found near traffic congested corridors and intersections. The primary adverse health effect associated with CO is interference with normal oxygen transfer to the blood, which may result in tissue oxygen deprivation.

- **Volatile Organic Compounds** are comprised primarily of hydrogen and carbon atoms. Internal combustion associated with motor vehicle usage is the major source of VOCs. Other sources of VOCs include evaporative emissions associated with paints and solvents, asphalt paving, and household consumer products such as aerosols. VOC's are also detected in landfills due to organic waste decomposition releasing VOCs into leachate or landfill gas. VOCs are not classified as a criteria pollutant. There are no state or federal ambient air quality standards established for VOCs; however, they contribute to the formation of O3 by combining with nitrogen oxides in the atmosphere under sunlight.

- **Nitrogen Oxides** are a by-product of fuel combustion and contribute to the formation of ground-level O_3, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. The two major forms of NOx are nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2). NO is a colorless, odorless gas formed from atmospheric nitrogen and oxygen when combustion takes place under high temperature and/or high pressure. The principal form of NO_2 produced by combustion is NO, but NO reacts quickly with oxygen to form NO_2, creating the mixture of NO and NO_2 commonly called NOx. NO_2 is an acute irritant and more injurious than NO in equal concentrations. At atmospheric concentrations, however, NO_2 is only potentially irritating. NO_2 absorbs blue light; the result is a brownish-red cast to the atmosphere and reduced visibility. NO_2 exposure concentrations near roadways are of particular concern for susceptible individuals, including asthmatics, children, and the elderly. Current scientific evidence links short-term NO_2 exposures, ranging from 30 minutes to 24 hours, with adverse respiratory effects, including airway inflammation in healthy people and increased respiratory symptoms in people with asthma. Also, studies show a connection between elevated short-term NO_2 concentrations and increased visits to emergency departments and hospital admissions for respiratory issues, especially asthma.

- **Sulfur Dioxide** a colorless, pungent, irritating gas formed by the combustion of sulfurous fossil fuels. It enters the atmosphere as a result of burning high-sulfur-content fuel oils and coal and chemical processes at plants and refineries. Gasoline and natural gas have very low sulfur content and do not release significant quantities of SO_2. When sulfur dioxide forms sulfates (SO_4) in the atmosphere, together these pollutants are referred to as sulfur oxides (SOx). Thus, SO_2 is both a primary and secondary criteria air pollutant. At sufficiently high concentrations, SO_2. may irritate the upper respiratory tract. Current scientific evidence links short-term exposures to SO_2., ranging from 5 minutes to 24 hours, with an array of adverse respiratory effects, including bronchoconstriction and increased asthma symptoms. These effects are particularly adverse for asthmatics at elevated ventilation rates (e.g., while exercising or playing.) At lower concentrations and when combined with particulates, SO_2 may do greater harm by injuring lung tissue. Studies also show a connection between short-term exposure and increased visits to emergency facilities and hospital admissions for respiratory illnesses, particularly in at-risk populations such as children, the elderly, and asthmatics.

- **Suspended Particulate Matter** consists of finely divided solids or liquids such as soot, dust, aerosols, fumes, and mists. Two forms of fine particulates are now recognized and regulated: inhalable coarse particles and inhalable fine particulate. Inhalable coarse particles, or PM10, include particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less (i.e., ≤10 millionths of a meter or 0.0004 inch). Inhalable fine particles, or PM2.5, have an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 microns or less (i.e., ≤2.5 millionths of a meter or 0.0001 inch). Particulate discharge into the atmosphere results primarily from industrial, agricultural, construction, and transportation activities. Both PM10 and PM2.5 may adversely affect the human respiratory system, especially in people who are naturally sensitive or susceptible to breathing problems. The USEPA's scientific review concluded that PM2.5, which penetrates deeply into the lungs, is more likely than PM10 to contribute to health effects and at far lower concentrations. These health effects include premature death in people with heart or lung disease, nonfatal heart attacks, irregular heartbeat, aggravated asthma, decreased lung function, and increased respiratory symptoms (e.g., irritation of the airways, coughing, or difficulty breathing). There has been emerging evidence that even smaller particulates with an aerodynamic diameter of 0.1 microns or less (i.e., ≤0.1 millionths of a meter or ≤0.000004 inch), known as ultrafine particulates (UFPs), have human health implications because UFPs toxic components may initiate or facilitate biological processes that may lead to adverse effects to the heart, lung, and other organs. However, the USEPA or CARB have yet to adopt AAQS to regulate the even smaller fractions of PM. Diesel particulate matter is classified by CARB as a carcinogen. Particulate matter can also cause environmental effects such as visibility impairment, environmental damage, and aesthetic damage.

- **Ozone** is commonly referred to as "smog" and is a gas that is formed when VOCs and NOx, both byproducts of internal combustion engine exhaust, undergo photochemical reactions in sunlight. 03 is a secondary criteria air pollutant. 03 concentrations are generally highest during the summer months when direct sunlight, light winds, and warm temperatures create favorable conditions for its formation. 03 poses a health threat to those who already suffer from respiratory diseases as well as to healthy people. Breathing 03 can trigger a variety of health problems, including chest pain, coughing, throat irritation, and congestion. It can worsen bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma. Ground-level 03 also can reduce lung function and inflame the linings of the lungs. Repeated exposure may permanently scar lung tissue. 03 also affects sensitive vegetation and ecosystems, including forests, parks, wildlife refuges, and wilderness areas. In particular, 03 harms sensitive vegetation, including forest trees and plants during the growing season.

- **Lead** is a metal found naturally in the environment as well as in manufactured products. Once taken into the body, lead distributes throughout the body in the blood and accumulates in the bones. Depending on the level of exposure, lead can adversely affect the nervous system, kidney function, immune system, reproductive and developmental systems, and the cardiovascular system. Lead exposure also affects the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood. The effects of lead most commonly encountered in current populations are neurological effects in children and cardiovascular effects in adults (e.g., high blood pressure and heart disease). Infants and young children are especially sensitive to even low levels of lead, which may contribute to behavioral problems, learning deficits, and lowered intelligence quotient (IQ). The major sources of lead emissions have historically been mobile and industrial sources. As a result of the USEPA's regulatory efforts to remove lead from gasoline, emissions of lead from the transportation sector dramatically declined by 95 percent between 1980 and 1999, and levels of lead in the air decreased by 94 percent between 1980 and 1999. Today, the highest levels of lead in air are usually found near lead smelters. The major sources of lead emissions today are ore and metals processing and piston-engine aircraft operating on leaded aviation gasoline. However, in 2008, the USEPA and CARB adopted more strict lead standards, and special monitoring sites immediately downwind of lead sources recorded very localized violations of the new state and federal standards.

Toxic Air Contaminants

In addition to criteria pollutants, there are hundreds of toxic air contaminants (TACs) that do not currently have federal or state ambient air quality standards. Non-criteria air pollutants or TACs are airborne substances that are capable of causing short-term (acute) and/or long-term (chronic or carcinogenic; i.e., cancer causing) adverse human health effects (i.e., injury or illness). TACs include both organic and inorganic chemical substances. They may be emitted from a variety of common stationary sources including gasoline stations, automobiles, dry cleaners, industrial operations, and painting operations. In addition to stationary/area sources of TACs, industrial operations could generate a substantial amount of diesel particulate matter emissions from off-road equipment use and truck idling. The current California list of TACs includes approximately 200 compounds, including particulate emissions from diesel-fueled engines and asbestos (CARB 2011).

By the last update to the TAC list in December 1999, CARB had designated 200 compounds as TACs. The majority of the estimated health risks from TACs can be attributed to relatively few compounds, the most important being particulate matter from diesel-fueled engines. In 1998, CARB identified diesel particulate matter as a TAC. Previously, the individual chemical compounds in diesel exhaust were considered TACs. Almost all diesel exhaust particles are 10 microns or less in diameter. Because of their extremely small size, these particles can be inhaled and eventually trapped in the bronchial and alveolar regions of the lungs.

Odorous Emissions

Offensive odors from stationary sources rarely cause any physical harm; however, they still remain unpleasant and can lead to considerable distress among the public, generating citizen complaints to local governments. The occurrence and severity of odor impacts depend on the nature, frequency, and intensity of the source; wind speed and direction; and the sensitivity of receptors.

Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive population groups include children, the elderly, and those with preexisting health problems. Facilities and structures where sensitive populations reside or spend considerable amounts of time are known as sensitive receptors. Some land uses are considered more sensitive than others to air pollution due to the types of groups or activities involved. These uses include residences, schools, playgrounds, childcare centers, athletic facilities, long-term health care facilities, rehabilitation centers, convalescent centers, and retirement homes. Residential areas are especially considered sensitive to poor air quality because occupants are often at home for extended periods of time, while recreational land uses are moderately sensitive because of vigorous activity associated with the use. A majority of the Focus Area is located within and surrounded by industrial uses.

5.2.2 Existing Plans and Regulations

Federal

The Clean Air Act

The Clean Air Act (CAA) was passed in 1963 by the U.S. Congress and has been amended several times. The1970 Clean Air Act amendments strengthened previous legislation and laid the foundation for the regulatory scheme of the 1970s and 1980s. In 1977, Congress again added several provisions, including nonattainment requirements for areas not meeting National AAQS and the Prevention of Significant Deterioration program. The 1990 amendments represent the latest in a series of federal efforts to regulate the protection of air quality in the U.S. As part of its enforcement responsibilities, the U.S. EPA requires each state with nonattainment areas to prepare and submit a State Implementation Plan (SIP) that demonstrates the means to attain the federal standards. The SIP must integrate federal, state, and local plan components and regulations to identify specific measures to achieve future attainment of the applicable National AAQS, using a combination of performance standards and market-based programs.

The CAA allows states to adopt more stringent standards or to include other pollution species. The California Clean Air Act, signed into law in 1988, requires all areas of the state to achieve and maintain the California AAQS by the earliest practical date. The California AAQS tend to be more restrictive than the National AAQS. The National and California AAQS are the levels of air quality considered to provide a margin of safety in the protection of the public health and welfare. They are designed to protect "sensitive receptors" most susceptible to further respiratory distress, such as asthmatics, the elderly, very young children, people already weakened by other disease or illness, and persons engaged in strenuous work or exercise. Healthy adults can tolerate occasional exposure to air pollutant concentrations considerably above these minimum standards before adverse effects are observed.

Title V and Extreme Designation

As amended in 1990, Title V of the CAA created an operating permits program for certain defined sources. Title V is a federally enforceable state operating permit that is required under 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 70. The Title V programs are developed at the state or local level, as outlined in 40 CFR 70. In general, owner/operators of defined stationary sources that emit more than 25 tons per year (tpy) of NO_x and reactive organic gases (ROG) must possess a Title V permit (County of Kern 2013). Under the extreme definition, the definition of a major source subject to Title V permitting changes from 25 tpy to 10 tpy, which results in more businesses having to comply with Title V permitting requirements under the extreme nonattainment designation (County of Kern 2013). Title V does not impose any new air pollution standards, require installation of any new controls on the affected facilities, or require reductions in emissions. Title V does enhance public and EPA participation in the permitting process and requires additional recordkeeping and reporting by businesses resulting in significant administrative requirements (County of Kern 2013).

State

California Air Resources Board

The CARB, a part of the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), is responsible for the coordination and administration of both state and federal air pollution control programs within California. In this capacity, the CARB conducts research, sets state ambient air quality standards, compiles emission inventories, develops suggested control measures, and provides oversight of local programs. The CARB establishes emissions standards for motor vehicles sold in California, consumer products (such as hair spray, aerosol paints, and barbecue lighter fluid), and various types of commercial equipment. It also sets fuel specifications to further reduce vehicular emissions. The CARB has divided California into regional air basins according to topographic drainage features.

California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) is responsible for conducting health risk assessments of chemical contaminants found in air, including those identified as toxic air contaminants or on the list of chemicals under the Air Toxics Hot Spots Information and Assessment Act of 1987. Assessments include development of Cancer Potency Factors to assess the cancer risk from carcinogens in air, and development of Reference Exposure Levels to assess non-cancer health impacts. OEHHA has developed and updates risk assessment guidance for use in site-specific risk assessments under the Air Toxics Hot Spots program. OEHHA also makes health-based recommendations to the CARB for CAAQS. State legislation, the Children's Environmental Health Protection Act (Senate Bill [SB] 25, Escutia; chaptered 1999), requires OEHHA to explicitly consider infants and children in evaluating health risks of air pollutants. OEHHA is evaluating current risk assessment methods for their adequacy in protecting children.

Assembly Bill (AB) 1807 (Tanner Air Toxics Act)

The Tanner Air Toxics Act set up a formal procedure for CARB to designate substances as TACs. Once a TAC is identified, CARB adopts an "airborne toxics control measure" for sources that emit that TAC. If there is a safe threshold for a substance (i.e., a point below which there is no toxic effect), the control measure must reduce exposure to below that threshold. If there is no safe threshold, the measure must incorporate toxics best available control technology to minimize emissions. To date, CARB has established formal control measures for 11 TACs that are identified as having no safe threshold.

Assembly Bill 2588 (Air Toxics "Hot Spot" Information and Assessment Act of 1987)

As mentioned above, air toxics from stationary sources are also regulated in California under the Air Toxics "Hot Spot" Information and Assessment Act of 1987. Under AB 2588, TAC emissions from individual facilities are quantified and prioritized by the air quality management district or air pollution control district. High priority facilities are required to perform a health risk assessment, and if specific thresholds are exceeded, these facilities are required to communicate the results to the public through notices and public meetings.

Proposition 65

Proposition 65 is administered by OEHHA. Proposition 65 regulates substances officially listed by California as having a 1 in 100,000 chance of causing cancer over a 70-year period or birth defects or other reproductive harm in two ways. The first statutory requirement of Proposition 65 prohibits businesses from knowingly discharging listed substances into drinking water sources, or onto land where the substances can pass into drinking water sources. The second prohibits businesses from knowingly exposing individuals to listed substances without providing a clear and reasonable warning. An official list of substances covered by Proposition 65 is maintained and made publicly available.

Lead State Implementation Plan

In 2008, the USEPA designated the County portion of the SoCAB as a nonattainment area under the federal lead classification due to the addition of source-specific monitoring under the new federal regulation. This designation was based on two source-specific monitors in the Cities of Vernon and Industry exceeding the new standard in the 2007 to 2009 period. The remainder of the SoCAB, outside the County nonattainment area, remains in attainment of the new standard. On May 24, 2012, CARB approved the SIP revision for the federal lead standard, which the USEPA revised in 2008. Lead concentrations in this nonattainment area have been below the level of the federal standard since December 2011. The SIP revision was submitted to the USEPA for approval.

Local

This EIR incorporates by reference the General Plan policies from the County's recently adopted General Plan EIR.

County of Los Angeles General Plan

Los Angeles County recently adopted an update to its General Plan in 2015. The General Plan's Air Quality, Land Use, Public Services and Facilities, and Economic Development Elements include policies adopted for the purposes of avoiding or mitigating environmental impacts related to potential risks resulting from natural and man-made hazards. Applicable General Plan polices are identified below.

Air Quality (AQ) Element

- **Policy AQ 1.1:** Minimize health risks to people from industrial toxic or hazardous air pollutant emissions, with an emphasis on local hot spots, such as existing point sources affecting immediate sensitive receptors.
- **Policy AQ 1.3:** Reduce particulate inorganic and biological emissions from construction, grading, excavation, and demolition to the maximum extent feasible.
- **Policy AQ 1.4:** Work with local air quality management districts to publicize air quality warnings, and to track potential sources of airborne toxics from identified mobile and stationary sources.
- **Policy AQ 2.1:** Encourage the application of design and other appropriate measures when siting sensitive uses, such as residences, schools, senior centers, daycare centers, medical facilities, or parks with active recreational facilities within proximity to major sources of air pollution, such as freeways.
- **Policy AQ 2.3:** Support the conservation of natural resources and vegetation to reduce and mitigate air pollution impacts.
- **Policy AQ 2.4:** Coordinate with different agencies to minimize fugitive dust from different sources, activities, and uses.

Land Use (LU) Element:

- **Policy LU 7.3:** Protect public and semi-public facilities, including but not limited to major landfills, natural gas storage facilities, and solid waste disposal sites from incompatible uses.

Public Services and Facilities (PS/F) Element

- **Policy PS/F 5.4:** Encourage solid waste management facilities that utilize conversion and other alternative technologies and waste-to-energy facilities.
- **Policy PS/F 5.5:** Reduce the County's waste stream by minimizing waste generation and enhancing diversion.
- **Policy PS/F 5.6:** Encourage the use and procurement of recyclable and biodegradable materials.

Economic Development (ED) Element

- **Policy ED 2.2:** Utilize adequate buffering and other land use practices to facilitate the compatibility between industrial and non-industrial uses.

SCAQMD - 2012 AQMP

The 2012 AQMP, adopted on December 7, 2012 by SCAQMD, employs the most up-to-date science and analytical tools and incorporates a comprehensive strategy aimed at controlling pollution from all sources, including stationary sources, on- and off-road mobile sources, and area sources. The Plan also addresses several state and federal planning requirements, incorporating new scientific information, primarily in the form of updated emissions inventories, ambient measurements, and new meteorological air quality models. The 2012 AQMP builds upon the approach identified in the 2007 AQMP for attainment of federal PM and ozone standards and highlights the significant amount of reductions needed. It also highlights the urgent need to engage in interagency coordinated planning to identify additional strategies, especially in the area of mobile sources, to meet all federal criteria air pollutant standards within the time frames allowed under the CAA. The 2012 AQMP demonstrates attainment of federal 24-hour PM2.5 standard by 2014 and the federal 8-hour ozone standard by 2023. It includes an update to the revised USEPA 8-hour ozone control plan with new commitments for short-term NOx and VOC reductions. The AQMP also identifies emerging issues—ultrafine particulate matter (PM1.0), near-roadway exposure, and an analysis of energy supply and demand.

The AQMP provides the framework for air quality basins to achieve attainment of the state and federal ambient air quality standards through the SIP. Areas are classified as attainment or nonattainment areas for particular pollutants, depending on whether they meet the ambient air quality standards. Severity classifications for ozone nonattainment range in magnitude from marginal, moderate, and serious to severe and extreme. The attainment status for the SoCAB is shown in Table 5.2-2, Attainment Status of Criteria Pollutants in the South Coast Air Basin. The SoCAB is designated in attainment of the California AAQS for sulfates and is to meet the new federal 8-hour 03 standard by 2023 and the federal 24-hour PM2.5 standards by 2014 (with the possibility of up to a five-year extension to 2019, if needed). The SoCAB is designated in attainment of the California AAQS for sulfates and is to meet the new federal 8-hour 03 standard by 2023. The SoCAB is designated a nonattainment area for lead (Los Angeles County only) under the California AAQS.

Table 5.2-2. Attainment Status of Criteria Pollutants in the South Coast Air Basin

Pollutant	State	Federal
Ozone – 1-hour	Nonattainment	No Federal Standard
Ozone – 8-hour	Extreme Nonattainment	Extreme Nonattainment
PM_{10}	Nonattainment	Attainment/Maintenance
$PM_{2.5}$	Nonattainment	Serious Nonattainment
CO	Attainment	Attainment/Maintenance
NO_2	Attainment[2]	Attainment/Maintenance
SO_2	Attainment	Attainment /Unclassified
Lead	Nonattainment (Los Angeles County only)	Nonattainment (Los Angeles County only)[3]
Sulfates	Attainment	No standard
Hydrogen sulfide	Attainment	No standard
Visibility Reducing Particles	Antainment	No standard

Source: SCAQMD, 2016 (http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/clean-air-plans/air-quality-management-plans/naaqs-caaqs-feb2016.pdf)

The SCAQMD regulates, permits, and inspects stationary sources of air pollution, while the state is responsible for emission standards and controlling actual tailpipe emissions from motor vehicles. The relevant rules and regulations are as follows in Table 5.2-3.

Table 5.2-3. Applicable SCAQMD Rules and Regulations

Rule	Requirement
403 – Fugitive Dust	Implementation of dust suppression techniques to prevent fugitive dust from creating a nuisance off site.
410 - Odors from Transfer Stations and Material Recovery Facilities	Establishes odor management practices and requirements to reduce odors from municipal solid waste transfer stations and material recovery facilities.
461 - Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing	Applies to the transfer of gasoline from any tank truck into any stationary storage tank, and from any stationary storage tank into any motor vehicle fuel tank.
1113 - Architectural Coating	Limits the Reactive Organic Gas/Volatile Organic Compounds (ROG/VOC) content of architectural coatings used in the SCAQMD.
1133 – Composting and Related Operations	Registration requirements for chipping and grinding activities and composting operations.
1193 – Clean On-Road Residential and Commercial Refuse Collection Vehicles	Solid waste collection fleet operators to acquire alternative-fuel refuse collection vehicles when procuring or leasing these vehicles.
1155 – Particulate Matter (PM) Control Devices	Use of best available technologies to reduce the amount of particulate matter (dust) entrained in ambient air as a result of anthropogenic (human-made, for example, construction) activities.

Source: SCAQMD, 2011 (http://www.aqmd.gov/rules/rulesreg.html).

SCAQMD Amended Rule 1150.1 – Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

On April 1, 2011, Rule 1150.1 Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills was amended pursuant to the early action measure under AB 32. The primary purpose of the amendment was to incorporate the state requirements into the rule for controlling methane emissions. The amendment also improved enforceability and streamlined requirements by clarifying operation standards for control devices already installed, and by eliminating duplicate recordkeeping and redundant reporting.

AVAQMD - Ozone Attainment Plan

The AVAQMD's most recent O_3 Attainment Plan is the *AVAQMD Federal 8-Hour Ozone Attainment Plan, Western Mojave Desert Non-Attainment Area*, which was adopted on May 20, 2008 (2008 Ozone Attainment Plan). The Antelope Valley is downwind of the SoCAB, and to a lesser extent, downwind of the San Joaquin Valley. Prevailing winds transport ozone and ozone precursors from both regions into and through the Antelope Valley during the summer ozone season. Local Antelope Valley emissions contribute to exceedances of both the National AAQS and California AAQS for ozone, but the Antelope Valley would be in attainment of both standards without the influence of this transported air pollution from upwind regions. The 2008 Ozone Attainment Plan provides for the implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of the National AAQS, enforceable emission limitations, a monitoring program, a permit program (including a new source review program), contingency measures, and air quality modeling. The 2008 Ozone Attainment Plan demonstrates that the AVAQMD will be iair quality modeling. The 2008 Ozone Attainment Plan demonstrates that the AVAQMD should be in attainment of the 8-hour National AAQS by 2021

The attainment status for the Antelope Valley portion of the MDAB is shown in Table 5.2-4, *Attainment Status of Criteria Pollutants in the Antelope Valley Portion of the Mojave Desert Air Basin*.The Antelope Valley portion of the MDAB is designated nonattainment of the National and California AAQS for O_3 and $PM_{2.5}$ and nonattainment for the California AAQA for PM_{10}

Table 5.2-4. Attainment Status of Criteria Pollutants in the Antelope Valley Portion of the Mojave Desert Air Basin

Pollutant	State	Federal
Ozone – 1 – hour	Severe – Nonattainment	No Federal Standard
Ozone – 8 – hour	Severe – Nonattainment	Severe – Nonattainment
PM_{10}	Nonattainment	Attainment/Unclassified
$PM_{2.5}$	Nonattainment	Attainment/Unclassified
CO	Attainment	Attainment/Unclassified
NO_2	Attainment	Attainment/Unclassified
SO_2	Attainment	Attainment/Unclassified
Lead	Attainment	Attainment/Unclassified
Sulfates	Attainment	No Federal Standard
Hydrogen sulfide	Unclassified	No Federal Standard
Visibility Reducing Particles	Unclassified	No Federal Standard

Source: MDAQMD, 2022 (https://www.mdaqmd.ca.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/1267/636337468837000000).

Los Angeles County Congestion Management Program

The Congestion Management Program (CMP) for Los Angeles County was developed to meet the requirements of Section 65089 of the California Government Code and addresses regional congestion by linking transportation, land use, and air quality decisions. The goals of the CMP include the following:

- To link land use, transportation, and air quality decisions
- To develop a partnership among transportation decision-makers on devising appropriate transportation solutions that include all modes of travel

- To propose transportation projects that are eligible for state gas tax funds

Other Jurisdictions

In addition to the County, the CSE Revision contemplates up to six potential site locations within cities including Carson, Santa Monica, and South Gate. Three of the potential site locations are within unincorporated areas in the County. Each of these cities has adopted General Plans and Municipal Codes (or Ordinances) which may include specific policies related to air quality. Depending where future facilities are located, local plans and policies would be applicable to those facilities.

5.2.3 Thresholds of Significance

As defined in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, project impacts with regards to air quality would be considered significant if the project was determined to:

- Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan.
- Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation.
- Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors).
- Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.
- Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.

SCAQMD Significance Thresholds

Los Angeles County relies on significance thresholds recommended by the SCAQMD in the CEQA Air Quality Handbook to determine whether projects will have significant impacts to air quality. The SCAQMD's emission thresholds as shown in Table 5.2-5 apply to all federally regulated air pollutants.

Table 5.2-5. SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds

Pollutant	Construction (lbs/day)	Operation (lbs/day)
CO	550	550
NO_x	100	55
VOC (ROG)	75	55
SO_x	150	150
PM_{10}	150	150
$PM_{2.5}$	55	55
Lead (Pb)	3	3

Source: South Coast Air Quality Management District, SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds (http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/scaqmd-air-quality-significance-thresholds.pdf).

AVAQMD Significance Thresholds

The AVAQMD has adopted regional emissions thresholds to determine a project's cumulative impact on air quality in the Antelope Valley portion of the MDAB. Table 5.2-6 lists AVAQMD's regional significance thresholds. AVAQMD's emission thresholds are given as a daily value and an annual value, so that a multi-phased project (such as a project with a construction phase and a separate operational phase) with phases shorter than one year can be compared to the daily value. Any project is significant per AVAQMD if it:

- Generates total emissions (direct and indirect) in excess of the thresholds given in Table 5.26; and/or
- Generates a violation of any ambient air quality standard when added to the local background; and/or
- Does not conform with the applicable attainment or maintenance plan(s); and/or
- Exposes sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, including those resulting in a cancer risk greater than or equal to 10 in a million and/or a Hazard Index (HI) (non-cancerous) greater than or equal to 1.

Table 5.2-6. AVAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds (Construction and Operations)

Pollutant	Annual Threshold (tons/yr)	Daily Threshold (lbs/day)
CO	100	548
NO_x	25	137
VOC	25	137
SO_x	25	137
PM_{10}	15	82
$PM_{2.5}$	12	65
H_2S	10	54
Pb	0.6	3

Source: Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District (2016).

5.2.4 Environmental Impacts

CSE Revision Policy and Program Analysis

The proposed CSE Revision establishes goals, policies, and guidelines for the proper planning and siting of Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and alternative technologies on a Countywide basis. The CSE serves mainly as a long-term planning and policy document, rather than a detailed infrastructure development program, that defines how the County plans to maintain sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over a 15 year period (through 2033). The CSE Revision does not involve any physical development or construction activity. Therefore, the proposed CSE Revision would not result in direct impacts related to air quality; however, depending on phasing and implementation, certain policies may result in project-level impacts through existing facility construction activities or construction of new facilities.

CSE Revision Facility Analysis

The CSE Revision must include the identification of an area or areas for the location of new solid waste AT or land disposal facilities or the expansion of existing facilities. The following analysis describes the potential impact that future facilities could have related to the generation of criteria air pollutants and/or air toxics.

Impact 5.2-1: Conflict with Air Quality Plan

Would the Project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

The Proposed Plan contemplates new solid waste facilities within the defined Focus Area for this EIR and broader Plan Area. The Plan Area extends across two air basins, which are regulated by their respective AQMD; whereas the Focus Area is limited to locations within the SCAB. Each AQMD regulates ambient air quality through its AQMP. The AQMP

incorporates local General Plan land use assumptions and regional growth projections developed by SCAG to estimate stationary and mobile source emissions associated with projected population and planned land uses.

If future facilities are proposed on properties containing the appropriate General Plan designation and zoning for the proposed use, then in theory the added emissions would have already been evaluated in the AQMP, which considers adopted General Plan land uses. In this context, the emissions reduction strategies proposed in the AQMP would be effective and the facility would not obstruct implementation of the AQMP. Since new facilities proposed under the Plan would be generally co-located with existing solid waste management facilities (e.g., materials recovery facility [MRF]) or compatible industrial uses in developed areas, major changes to existing General Plan land use and associated zoning are unlikely.

If future facilities are proposed in locations in which the General Plan designation does not support the use, then a General Plan Amendment would be required. If such a scenario were to occur, early consultation would need to occur between the local jurisdiction processing the facility's application (e.g., city or county) and the project proponent, to evaluate whether the proposed facility has the potential to result in localized impacts. When evaluating whether a facility has the potential to result in localized impacts, the local jurisdiction would consider the nature of the air pollutant emissions, the proximity between the emitting facility and sensitive receptors, the direction of prevailing winds, and local topography. Providing an adequate distance, or buffer zone, between the source of emissions and the receptor(s) would be a typical form of mitigation. This emphasizes the importance of addressing these potential land use conflicts as early as possible in the development review process. As future projects reach the application stage for the General Plan Amendment, rezoning, or conditional use permit additional environmental review would be performed, as required by CEQA, to determine the potential for significant environmental impacts. Ultimately, an analysis at the individual project level would be required to demonstrate conformity with the local AQMP.

From an indirect standpoint, by increasing the proposed diversion rate to 75 percent, a corresponding increase in truck trips would result in order to support expanded recycling programs. These policies/programs include expanding multi-family recycling, multi-family green bins and commercial haulers to offer recycling services to customers. At this time, the number of truck trips and potential emissions cannot be quantified, as specific routing and end locations are unknown. Thus, a project-specific air quality analysis cannot be conducted. However, SCAQMD Rule 1193 (Clean On-Road Residential and Commercial Refuse Collection Vehicles) requires solid waste collection fleet operators to acquire alternative-fuel refuse collection vehicles when procuring or leasing these vehicles, which would result in additional reductions of NO_x and PM_{10}. Additionally, by increasing the amount of materials diverted from landfills a corresponding decrease in landfill-related transportation and operations emissions would result. Therefore, impacts are considered less than significant.

Impact 5.2-2: Violate Air Quality Standards

Would the Project violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?

Construction-Related Emissions

Construction of new solid waste facilities would require site preparation, earthmoving, and construction of the structural elements and related hardscape. Site preparation includes activities such as general land clearing and grubbing. Earthmoving activities include cut-and-fill operations, soil compaction, and grading. General construction activities include adding improvements such as roadway surfaces, new buildings and structures, and support facilities. The emissions generated from these construction activities include:

- Dust (including PM10 and $PM_{2.5}$) primarily from fugitive sources (i.e., emissions

released through means other than through a stack or tailpipe) such as soil disturbance and subject to the SCAQMD's Rule 403 (fugitive dust).

- Combustion emissions of criteria air pollutants (ROG, NOx, CO, PM10, and $PM_{2.5}$) primarily from operation of heavy off-road construction equipment (primarily diesel-operated), portable auxiliary equipment, and construction worker automobile trips (primarily gasoline-operated).
- Evaporative emissions (ROG) from asphalt paving and architectural coatings.

The development of the solid waste facilities within the Focus Area as contemplated in the Plan could occur over the 15-year planning period. Over this period, there is a possibility that some facilities could be constructed simultaneously, depending on demand. Under such a scenario, greater quantities of NO_x and PM_{10} would be released over a shorter duration, since emissions would be additive if facilities are located in the same air basin and under construction at the same time.

Fugitive dust emissions are generally associated with demolition, land clearing, exposure, and cut and fill operations. Dust generated daily during construction would vary substantially, depending on the level of activity, the specific operations, and weather conditions. If existing facilities are refitted, less fugitive dust emissions are expected. However, if new facilities are constructed on undeveloped land that requires significant grading, higher fugitive dust emissions would likely occur. Under such conditions, nearby sensitive receptors and on-site workers may be exposed to blowing dust, depending upon prevailing wind conditions. Fugitive dust would also be generated as construction equipment or trucks travel on unpaved roads on the construction site.

Construction-related activities at future facilities are required to comply with regional rules that assist in reducing short-term air pollutant emissions. Several AQMDs require fugitive dust controls so that the presence of such dust does not remain visible in the atmosphere beyond the property line of the emission source. For example, SCAQMD's Best Available Control Measures (BACMs) for Rule 403 Fugitive Dust would be applicable to any construction activities proposed within the SCAQMD jurisdiction. AVAQMD also has a relevant fugitive dust rule that applies to construction activities. Similar, the County's General Plan Policy AQ 1.3, requires that particulate inorganic and biological emissions from construction, grading, excavation, and demolition be minimized to the maximum extent feasible.

Because the Proposed Plan documents solid waste management projects in the whole of Los Angeles County, it is more than likely that multiple simultaneous construction projects could occur, resulting in greater cumulative emissions. While construction is transient in nature, short-term emissions from construction have the potential to contribute substantially to localized and daily thresholds (see Tables 5.2-5 and 5.2-6). Therefore, the Plan's implementation would have the potential to result in a significant air quality impact in the short-term as new facilities are constructed or existing facilities re-purposed. Implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-1 (see Section 5.2.7), on a facility by facility basis would minimize each facility's contribution to an additive construction-related impact.

Long-Term Operational Emissions

Implementation of the Proposed Plan would facilitate a shift to an integrated waste management hierarchy by prioritizing recycling, composting, and conversion technologies, with landfill disposal as a final option. To better understand the implications of this change from an air quality standpoint, the County commissioned a White Paper to compare the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions resulting from traditional transport and landfill disposal of residuals from a Mixed Waste MRF (existing conditions) with the GHG emissions of an Integrated MRF with Conversion Technologies (Los Angeles County 2016). Analysis of NO_x and SO_2 and limited air toxics were included in the analysis. The material assumed to be processed under both scenarios is 1,000 tons per day (tpd) of post-recycled (after initial recycling efforts) residuals from a mixed waste MRF (Los Angeles County 2016).

The purpose of the Integrated MRF with Conversion Technologies is to maximize diversion through additional recovery of recyclables and materials not recovered by source separation programs or by a mixed waste MRF. A mechanical material separation process would remove additional recyclables and prepare feedstock (or raw materials) for AT and conversion technologies. Additional diversion from landfill disposal is achieved by combining technologies that include anaerobic digestion, composting, and thermal processing with ash recovery/recycling. Based on these operational characteristics, the White Paper concludes that the emissions resulting from an Integrated MRF with Conversion Technologies would be successful in reducing GHGs (and air toxics) on a 1,000 tpd equivalent basis. However, under the hypothetical scenario considered in the White Paper, these general decreases in GHGs come at the expense of corresponding increases in NO_x and SO_2 when compared to existing conditions (Los Angeles County 2016).

The inclusion of advanced air pollution control equipment such as selective catalytic reduction, non-selective catalytic reduction, dry scrubbers, and other best available control equipment may be capable of lowering these emissions. However, at a program level the County is unable to determine if the additional pollutant control technologies available would be capable of reducing the increases in NO_x and SO_2 to below SCAQMD thresholds. For this reason, this increase would be considered a significant impact.

Transfer truck trips associated with the increased transport of organic matter, recyclables, and residual waste could contribute to congestion at intersections and along roadway segments in the Plan Area. These emissions would incrementally add to the facility operational emissions previously discussed and, therefore, would be significant. However, these emission sources would be subject to existing clean fuel programs that would continue to reduce the amount of vehicular and truck emissions associated with solid waste transport and disposal. SCAQMD Rule 1193 (Clean On-Road Residential and Commercial Refuse Collection Vehicles) requires solid waste collection fleet operators to acquire alternative-fuel refuse collection vehicles when procuring or leasing these vehicles, which would result in additional reductions of NO_x and PM_{10}. Implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-2 (see Section 5.2.7), on a facility by facility basis would minimize each facility's contribution to an additive operational-related impact.

Impact 5.2-3: Sensitive Receptors

Would the Project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

At this time, the stationary source equipment used in the AT facilities is unknown. However, the proposed AT facilities included for consideration are assumed to have advanced emissions control systems based on best available control technology (BACT) and generate nominal air emissions from on-site operating equipment, as is the case in existing MRFs, resource recovery centers, and composting facilities. Specific project-level air quality analysis, including an analysis of all stationary source equipment at each facility would be required as the individual facilities are proposed.

Stationary source emissions are governed by the rules and regulations of the local air quality management district. The general type of emissions sources and expected contaminants of concern (toxic air containment) include emergency diesel-fired equipment, storage tanks (e.g., vapors), natural gas consumption, refuse handling, and point source (or stack) emissions. Point source emissions may include criteria air contaminants (SO_2, NO_2, CO, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polycyclic organic matter, VOCs, polycyclic organic hydrocarbons, and metals.

According to SCAQMD methodology, health effects from carcinogenic air toxics are usually described in terms of individual cancer risk. Individual cancer risk is the likelihood that a person exposed to concentrations of TACs over a 70-year lifetime will contract cancer, based on the use of standard risk-assessment methodology. The SCAQMD has established the CEQA significance threshold for individuals exposed to TAC sources as the increased incremental cancer risk of 10 in one million or greater. Health risks would be assessed by calculating the cancer risk at a variety of distances from the proposed facility location. The carcinogenic and chronic inhalation health risks would be determined from these concentrations and compared to the chronic inhalation health index.

As future facilities are proposed, they would be subject to additional environmental review pursuant to CEQA. The further review would be required to perform a health risk assessment (HRA) in accordance with technical guidelines developed by the federal and California agencies (i.e., EPA, CalEPA-OEHHA) and the SCAQMD (or AVAQMD). As part of the proposed Siting Criteria, SCAQMD is required to perform a HRA as required under Section 42315 of the Health and Safety Code as part of issuing or renewing a permit to construct or operate. In addition to preparing an HRA, the SCAQMD is also required to make a determination that no significant increase in illness or mortality is anticipated in conjunction with issuing or renewing a permit. Notwithstanding the pre-existing regulatory framework governing air toxics and the corresponding requirements contained in the proposed Siting Criteria, this impact would be considered significant. Implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ2, on a facility by facility basis would minimize each facility's health risk-related impact.

Impact 5.2-4: Odors

Would the Project create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

Land uses associated with odor complaints typically include agricultural uses, wastewater treatment plants, food processing plants, chemical plants, composting, refineries, landfills, dairies, and fiberglass molding. SCAQMD Rule 410 prohibits such emissions. Activities associated with the operation of construction equipment, diesel, the application of asphalt, the application of architectural coatings and other interior and exterior finishes, and roofing may produce discernible odors typical of most construction sites. SCAQMD/AVAQMD Rule 1113, Architectural Coatings, limit the amount of VOCs from architectural coatings and solvents to further reduce the potential for odiferous emissions.

Since the specific facility types and locations have not been identified, and their distance from sensitive receptors is not known, there is a potential for odor impacts. Future project-specific air quality studies would be required and such studies would identify potential odor-control strategies. Typical strategies could include: provision of exhaust fans to provide multiple air exchanges every hour; treatment of air leaving the building by an odor neutralizing misting system; maintaining negative pressure at the building entrances to minimize the amount of untreated air leaving the building; and adding an odor neutralizer in the ceiling mounted misting systems for extra odor mitigation. Additionally, each facility would be required to minimize odors by properly maintaining design features and equipment designed to reduce and eliminate odors and pursuant to provisions of SCAQMD Rule 410. However, in the absence of a project-specific odor analysis and incorporation of odor-controlling features, future solid waste facilities contemplated under the Plan could result in objectionable odors that could impact a significant amount of people. For this reason, this impact is considered significant. Implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-3 (see Section 5.2.7) on a facility by facility basis would avoid or minimize each facility's odor-related impact, if applicable.

5.2.5 Cumulative Impacts

On a project-level basis, the Proposed Plan has the potential to result in significant and unmitigated air quality impacts related to operational emissions, including the release of criteria pollutants including ozone precursors of NO_x, ROG, and SO_2.

The SCAQMD's approach for assessing cumulative operational impacts is based on the SCAQMD's AQMP forecasts of attainment of AAQS in accordance with the requirements of the federal and state CAA. This forecast also takes into account SCAG's forecasted future regional growth. As such, the analysis of cumulative impacts focuses on determining whether the programs and policies contemplated under the Plan are consistent with forecasted future regional growth. If a project is consistent with the regional population, housing and employment growth assumptions upon which the SCAQMD's AQMP is based, then future development would not impede the attainment of AAQS and a significant cumulative air quality impact would not occur.

Implementation of the solid waste management facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan, when taken into consideration with other development envisioned under the County's General Plan (2015) and infrastructure projects planned by SCAG under *Connect SoCal* (2020), would have the potential to cumulatively result in a violation of existing air quality standards or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. Both short-term construction and long-term operational emissions could contribute to these violations or exceedances. NO_x emissions associated with vehicular and haul truck trips combined with area source emissions would likely cause exceedances over the SCAQMD threshold. Additionally, future stationary source emissions from the facilities would further contribute to exceedances of the SCAQMD thresholds. Based on these circumstances, adoption of the Proposed Plan would result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in NO_x for which the SoCAB is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors).

By co-locating new solid waste facilities with existing solid waste management facilities (e.g., MRFs) or compatible industrial uses in developed areas, the cumulative effects of potential odors on sensitive populations would be minimized. Through the implementation of the proposed mitigation, issues related to odor would be incrementally addressed on a project-by-project basis. As a result, no cumulatively considerable odor impact would result.

5.2.6 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, including the proposed CSE Siting Criteria, would minimize the potential for impacts to sensitive receptor populations and related health risks. Increases in criteria air pollutants from construction and future operations would most likely be significant and mitigation is proposed. Issues related to odor could impact a substantial number of individuals and, therefore, mitigation is proposed to avoid or lessen this significant air quality impact.

5.2.7 Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures are proposed:

AQ-1. Air Emission Reduction Measures during Construction. Consistent with the provisions of Section 15091 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the County has identified mitigation measures that are within the jurisdiction and authority of the CARB, the County, local AQMDs, and other regulatory agencies (e.g., cities). Where the Lead Agency has identified that construction emissions for a future project has the potential to violate an air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing air quality violation, the Lead Agency shall consider the integration of the following measures, or other comparable measures, to facilitate consistency with plans for attainment of the NAAQS and CAAQS, as applicable and feasible.

- Limits construction-related fugitive dust through the following:
    - Minimize land disturbance;
    - Suspend grading and earth moving when wind gusts exceed 25 miles per hour unless the soil is wet enough to prevent dust plumes;
    - Cover trucks when hauling dirt;
    - Stabilize the surface of dirt piles if not removed immediately;
    - Limit vehicular paths on unpaved surfaces and stabilize any temporary roads; and
    - Use watering trucks to minimize dust (watering should be sufficient to confine dust plumes to the project work areas).

- Require contractors to assemble a comprehensive inventory list (i.e., make, model, engine year, horsepower, emission rates) of all heavy-duty off-road (portable and mobile) equipment (50 horsepower and greater) that could be used an aggregate of 40 or more hours for the construction project. Prepare a plan for approval by the applicable air district demonstrating achievement of the applicable percent reduction for a CARB-approved fleet including coordinated truck routes that will minimize the total number of truck routes and trucks as well as lengths of trips, as appropriate.

- Develop a traffic plan to minimize traffic flow interference from construction activities. Schedule operations affecting traffic for off-peak hours. Minimize obstruction of through-traffic lanes. Provide a flag person to guide traffic properly and ensure safety at construction sites.

- As appropriate require that portable engines and portable engine-driven equipment units used at the project work site, with the exception of on-road and off-road motor vehicles, obtain CARB Portable Equipment Registration with the state or a local district permit. Arrange appropriate consultations with the CARB or the District to determine registration and permitting requirements prior to equipment operation at the site.

AQ-2. Air Emission Reduction Measures during Operations. Consistent with the provisions of Section 15091 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the County has identified mitigation measures that are within the jurisdiction and authority of the CARB, the County, local AQMDs, and other regulatory agencies (e.g., cities). Where the Lead Agency has identified that operational emissions for a future project has the potential to violate an air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing air quality violation, the Lead Agency shall consider the integration of the following measures, or other comparable measures, to facilitate consistency with plans for attainment of the NAAQS and CAAQS, as applicable and feasible.

During the facility design phase, a review of local AQMD rules shall be conducted to determine site-specific permit requirements for waste processing or handling facilities that may emit or potentially emit VOCs, particulates, CO, NO_x, or SO_x. Emissions of non-conventional pollutants and HAPs (Title V-Major Sources) shall comply with federal and state permitting rules. Compliance with the following rules and regulations, at a minimum, shall be required and as applicable:

- Airborne Toxic Control Measure to Limit Diesel-Fuel Commercial Vehicle Idling (13 CCR 2485)
- In-Use Off-Road Diesel Idling Restriction (13 CCR 2449)
- Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24, Part 6)
- California Green Building Code (Title 24, Part 11)
- SCAQMD Rule 201: Permit to Construct, Rule 403: Fugitive Dust, Rule 1113: Architectural Coatings, and Rule 1403: Asbestos Emissions from Demolition/ Renovation Activities
- AVAQMD Rule 201: Permit to Construct, Rule 203: Permit to Operate, Rule 403 and 403.2: Fugitive Dust Control, and Regulation XIII, New Source Review
- Control of Hazardous Dust Conditions (County Code Chapter 12.32)

AQ-3. Minimization of Odors. An odor analysis shall be prepared as part of future project-specific air quality analyses. If the odor analysis identifies the potential for a significant impact, the facility shall incorporate odor-reducing design features. Such features may include, but are not limited to:

- Provision of exhaust fans to provide multiple air exchanges every hour
- Treatment of air leaving the building by an odor neutralizing misting system
- Maintaining negative pressure at the building entrances to minimize the amount of untreated air leaving the building

5.2.8 Level of Significance After Mitigation

Since specific facility-level analysis cannot be conducted at this time, due to the uncertainty of type and location of technologies to be implemented, the County is unable to verify if facility emission impacts will be reduced to below a level of significance through the implementation of the proposed mitigation. Based on the analysis provided, the Plan would likely result in significant construction and operational emissions of criteria air pollutants, including NO_x. Implementation of BACMs in conjunction with Mitigation Measure AQ-1 would reduce some of the construction related emissions; however, the County is unable to confirm whether these reductions would be sufficient for reducing construction-related impacts to below a level of significance. For this reason, construction-related emissions would remain significant at the Plan level.

From an operational perspective, the proposed shift to an integrated waste management hierarchy would result in a corresponding increase in criteria air pollutants (e.g., NO_x). Although process-specific emissions control technologies would be employed at new facilities, their combined operations would result in an increase in criteria air pollutants when compared to existing solid waste management operations. In addition to stationary and area sources, NO_x emissions associated with vehicular and haul truck trips would further contribute to exceedances of SCAQMD (or AVAQMD) threshold. Adherence to the County's existing clean fuels programs and compliance with Mitigation Measure AQ-2 would reduce some of the NO_x emissions associated with haul trucks and other stationary sources, however, residual operational-related impacts could remain. Therefore, this impact is considered cumulatively considerable at the program level and significant pending a project-specific air quality analysis.

Significant impacts related to potential odors would be reduced to a level less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-3 at the project level.

5.2.9 References

Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District, 2016. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Federal Conformity Guidelines. August 2016. Accessed December 28, 2016.

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5.3

Biological Resources

5.3 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

This section analyzes the potential impacts of the Proposed Plan related to biological resources as a result of adopting the Proposed Plan. The environmental setting includes a discussion of the applicable regulatory environment and describes existing biological resources conditions within the Plan Area. Potential biological resources impacts, including potential cumulative impacts, are considered programmatically in the impact analysis. If applicable, this section identifies proposed mitigation measures for any significant impacts.

5.3.1 Environmental Setting

This Environmental Impact Report (EIR) incorporates by reference the biological resources for the Plan Area as identified in Section 5.4, Biological Resources, of the County General Plan Update and EIR (2015).

Los Angeles County is comprised of a diverse variety of ecosystems that include coastal areas, islands, plains, mountains, and deserts. Los Angeles County possesses an extremely varied topography, and elevations range from sea level to over 10,000 feet. Climates range from mild near the coast to severe in the mountain and high desert regions. In addition, the soils and underlying geology vary according to prehistoric volcanic activity, marine sedimentation, and river deposition. This wide variation in physical environments has produced the unique and diverse collection of biological resources in Los Angeles County.

Vegetation

Los Angeles County has a diversity of geography and habitats, including coastlines, islands, dunes, sea cliffs, hills, mountain ranges, valleys, plains, deserts, marshes, tidal flats, freshwater ponds, rivers, streams, wetlands, woodlands, shrublands, and grasslands. As a consequence, Los Angeles County supports a wide variety of plant communities within its boundaries. Some of the more common plant communities identified include mixed conifer-oak woodland, foothill woodland, coast live oak woodland, pinyon-juniper woodland, Joshua tree woodland, juniper woodland, southern cottonwood-willow riparian forest, southern willow scrub, mule fat scrub, chaparral, coastal sage scrub-chaparral mixed scrub, coastal sage scrub, desert scrub, and non-native annual grassland. Unique or less common plant communities include big cone spruce-canyon oak woodland, valley oak woodland, coast live oak riparian forest, walnut woodland, southern sycamore-alder woodland, white alder riparian forest, mesquite bosque, mainland cherry forest, California buckeye woodland, alluvial fan sage scrub, redshank chaparral, native grassland, wildflower field, freshwater marsh, alkali marsh, salt marsh, and vernal pool. Santa Catalina Island exhibits a specialized subset of the above communities identified as maritime succulent scrub, southern coastal bluff scrub, island chaparral, island oak woodland, island ironwood forest, and island cherry woodland.

Table 5.4-1, Special-Status Plant Species of the County General Plan EIR identifies the known occurrences of special-status plant species within Los Angeles County, as well as the County Planning Areas and is incorporated by reference into this EIR.

Wildlife

Los Angeles County is a mosaic of open space areas, suburban areas and rural areas, and densely developed urban areas. Wildlife within Los Angeles County is extremely diverse with greater abundance in open space areas that have undeveloped, high quality habitats (e.g., Angeles National Forest, Santa Monica Mountains). While a few wildlife species are entirely dependent upon a single vegetative community, many species utilize a number of habitat types during their life histories. Thus, the entire mosaic of natural areas within Los Angeles County and adjoining areas constitutes a functional regional ecosystem that supports the multifaceted needs of wildlife species.

Amphibian populations are generally restricted to moister areas where water is readily available, such as riparian areas along canyon bottoms and ponding features. Representative amphibian species found within Los Angeles County include northern Pacific tree frog (*Pseudacris regilla*), Baja California tree frog (*Pseudacris hypochondriaca hypochondriaca*), California toad (*Anaxyrus boreas halophilus*), and the non-native American bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus*).

Diverse reptile populations within Los Angeles County are typically found in drier open scrub, chaparral, and alluvial fan habitats. Representative reptile species found within Los Angeles County include California side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana elegans*), Great Basin fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis longipes*), tiger whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris*), Blainville's horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), red racer (*Coluber flagellum piceus*), California striped racer (*Coluber lateralis lateralis*), western rattlesnake (*Crotalus oreganus*), Pacific gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer catenifer*), and California kingsnake (*Lampropeltis californiae*).

Los Angeles County supports a wide variety of avian species. The natural areas within Los Angeles County provide excellent foraging and cover habitat for year-round resident, seasonal resident, and migrating songbirds, as well as foraging, perching, and nesting opportunities for raptors. Additionally, water sources and riparian habitat attract large numbers of resident and migratory birds, including waders and waterfowl. Representative bird species found within Los Angeles County include western scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), California horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*), greater roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*), Bullock's oriole (*Icterus bullockii*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*), phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens*), black-headed grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*), California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*), spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), and California thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*). Some representative raptor species observed within Los Angeles County include Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), and barn owl (*Tyto alba*).

Los Angeles County also supports a wide variety of mammal species. Representative mammal species commonly found within Los Angeles County include species such as the desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida*), western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audobonii*), brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*) black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), northern raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), common gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), and mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*).

Table 5.4-2, Special-Status Wildlife Species, from the County General Plan EIR identifies the known occurrences of special-status wildlife species within Los Angeles County, as well as the County Planning Areas and is incorporated by reference into this EIR.

Significant Ecological Areas

A Significant Ecological Area (SEA) designation is given to land in Los Angeles County that contains irreplaceable biological resources. Individual SEAs include undisturbed or lightly disturbed habitat supporting valuable and threatened species, linkages and corridors to promote species movement, and are sized to support sustainable populations of its component species. Some SEAs are located entirely or partially outside of the County's jurisdiction in cities, along the coastline, or within natural forest land. Cumulatively, there are 21 SEAs within the Plan Area. Of these SEAs, 17 are entirely or partially within the jurisdiction of the County, and four are not within County jurisdiction, as noted in Table 5.3-1 and shown in Figure 5.3-1.

Coastal Resource Areas

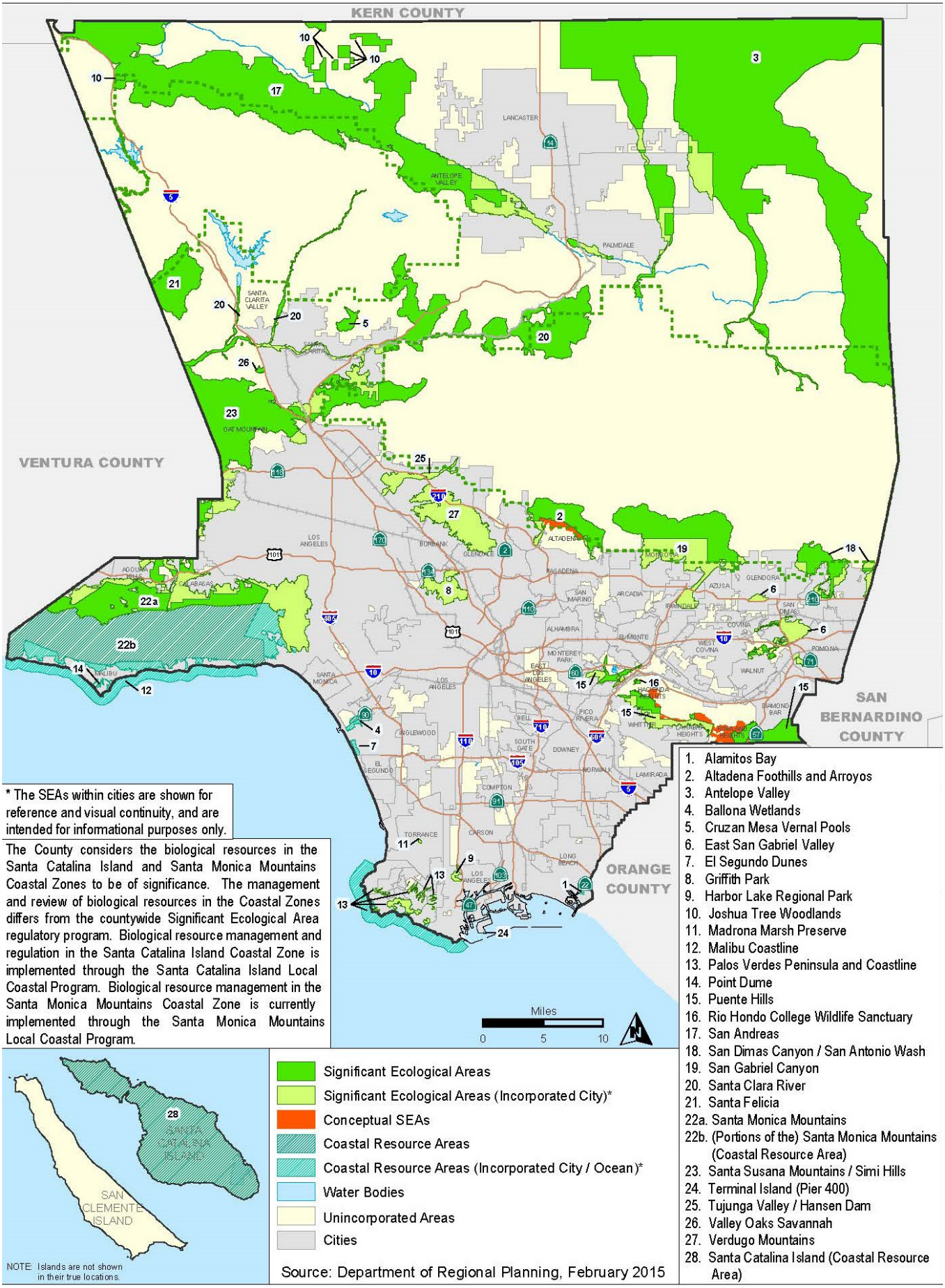
The designation of Coastal Resource Area (CRA) is given to those SEAs located within the California Coastal Zone. Protection of these areas must defer ultimately to the authority of the California Coastal Commission. Santa Catalina Island is designated as a CRA and biological resource management and regulation on Santa Catalina Island is implemented through the Santa Catalina Island Local Coastal Program (LCP). Cumulatively, there are nine CRAs within the Plan Area. Of these CRAs, five CRAs are entirely or partially within the jurisdiction of the County and four CRAs are not within the County jurisdiction, as noted in Table 5.3-1 and shown in Figure 5.3-1. Based on a review of SEA maps utilizing the County's GIS-NET3 interactive GIS web mapping application, one site location within the Focus Area is located within a CRA. CR&R Catalina (AT Site #6) is located within the Santa Catalina Island CRA.

Table 5.3-1. SEAs and CRAs within the Plan Area

SEAs	CRAs
Altadena Foothills and Arroyos*	Alamitos Bay
Antelope Valley*	Ballona Wetlands*
Cruzan Mesa Vernal Pools*	El Segundo Dunes*
East San Gabriel Valley*	Malibu Coastline
Griffith Park	Palos Verdes Peninsula and Coastline*
Harbor Lake Regional Park*	Point Dume
Joshua Tree Woodlands*	Santa Catalina Island*
Madrona Marsh Preserve	Santa Monica Mountains*
Palos Verdes Peninsula and Coastline*	Terminal Island (Pier 400)
Puente Hills*	
Rio Hondo College Wildlife Sanctuary*	
San Andreas*	
San Dimas Canyon and San Antonio Wash*	
San Gabriel Canyon*	
Santa Clara River*	
Santa Felicia*	
Santa Monica Mountains*	
Santa Susana Mountains and Simi Hills*	
Tujunga Valley and Hansen Dam	
Valley Oaks Savannah*	
Verdugo Mountains	

Source: County of Los Angeles 2018
Note: * SEA/CRA is entirely within or partially within the County's jurisdiction.

Figure 5.3-1. SEAs and CRAs Map



Source: County of Los Angeles 2018

Wildlife Movement Corridors

Wildlife corridors are areas of habitat, usually linear in nature, that connect two or more habitat patches that would otherwise be fragmented or isolated from one another (e.g., rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance). Wildlife corridors are usually bounded by urban land areas or other areas unsuitable for wildlife. A wildlife corridor generally contains suitable cover, food, and/or water to support species and facilitate movement while in the corridor. Larger, landscape-level corridors (often referred to as "habitat or landscape linkages") can provide both transitory and resident habitat for a variety of species. Wildlife corridors and landscape linkages are vital in promoting habitat connectivity and facilitating wildlife movement on a regional scale.

Los Angeles County supports seven regional wildlife linkages: San Gabriel – Castaic Connection, San Gabriel – San Bernardino Connection, Santa Monica – Sierra Madre Connection, Sierra Madre – Castaic Connection, Tehachapi Connection, Antelope Valley Connection, and the Puente Hills Connection. There are other linkages along principal water courses (e.g., San Gabriel River), along ranges of mountains and hills (e.g., Tehachapi Mountains), and an important linkage along the San Andreas Fault from the community of Wrightwood to the Gorman area.

5.3.2 Existing Plans and Regulations

Federal

Federal Endangered Species Act

The Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (FESA) defines an "endangered" species as "any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range." A "threatened" species is defined as "any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range." Under provisions of Section 9(a)(1)(B) of the FESA it is unlawful to "take" any listed species. "Take" is defined in Section 3(18) of FESA as to: "...harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct." Furthermore, the USFWS, through regulation, has interpreted the terms "harm" and "harass" to include certain types of habitat modification as forms of "take." These interpretations, however, are generally considered and applied on a case-by-case basis and often vary from species to species. In a case where a property owner seeks permission from a federal agency for an action that could affect a federally listed plant or animal species, the property owner and agency are required to consult with USFWS pursuant to Section 7 of the FESA if there is a federal nexus, or pursuant to Section 10 of the FESA. Section 9(a)(2)(b) of the FESA addresses the protections afforded to listed plants. "Critical habitat" is defined in Section 3(5A) of the FESA as: "the specific areas within the geographic area, occupied by the species at the time it was listed, which contain the physical or biological features that are essential to the conservation of endangered and threatened species and that may need special management or protection. Critical habitat may also include areas that were not occupied by the species at the time of listing but are essential to its conservation." Critical habitat designations affect only federal agency actions or federally funded or permitted activities. Critical habitat designations do not affect activities by private landowners if there is no federal "nexus"—that is, no federal funding or authorization.

The status of federally listed species is assigned by USFWS as one of the following:

- Federally Endangered (FE)
- Federally Threatened (FT)
- Federally Proposed as Endangered (FPE)
- Federally Proposed as Threatened (FPT)
- Federally Proposed for Delisting (FPD)
- Federal Candidate for a Proposed Species (FC)

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) protects individuals as well as any parts, nests, or eggs of any bird listed as migratory. In practice, federal permits issued for activities that potentially impact migratory birds typically have conditions that require pre-disturbance surveys for nesting birds. In the event nesting is observed, a buffer area with a specified radius must be established, within which no disturbance or intrusion is allowed until the young have fledged and left the nest, or it has been determined that the nest has failed. If not otherwise specified in the permit, the size of the buffer area varies with species and local circumstances (e.g., presence of busy roads, intervening topography, etc.), and is based on the professional judgment of a monitoring biologist. A list of migratory bird species protected under the MBTA is published by USFWS.

Federal Clean Water Act, Section 404

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into Waters of the U.S. and authorizes the Secretary of the Army, through the Chief of Engineers, to issue permits for such actions. Implementing regulations for the CWA define Waters of the U.S. as "rivers, creeks, streams, and lakes extending to their headwaters and any associated wetlands." Wetlands are defined as "areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions." The permit review process entails an assessment of potentially adverse impacts to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) jurisdictional Waters of the U.S.

Over the years, the USACE has modified its regulations, typically due to evolving policy or judicial decisions, through the issuance of Regulatory Guidance Letters, memorandums, or more expansive instruction guidebooks. These guidance documents help to update and define how jurisdiction is claimed, and how these Waters of the U.S. will be regulated. The most recent, significant modification occurred on June 5, 2007, subsequently updated in December 2008, when the USACE and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) issued a series of guidance documents outlining the requirements and procedures, effective immediately, to establish jurisdiction under Section 404 of the CWA and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. These documents are intended to be used for all jurisdictional delineations and provide specific guidance for the jurisdictional determination of potentially jurisdictional features affected by the U.S. Supreme Court rulings in *Rapanos v. the United States* and *Carabell v. the United State*s 547 U.S. 715 (2006) (jointly referred to as Rapanos).

The Rapanos case outlines the conditions and criteria used by the USACE to assess and claim jurisdiction over non-isolated, non-navigable, ephemeral tributaries. Under a plurality ruling, the Court noted that certain "not relatively permanent" (i.e., ephemeral), non-navigable tributaries must have a "significant nexus" to downstream traditional navigable waters to be jurisdictional. An ephemeral tributary has a significant nexus to downstream navigable "waters" when it has "more than a speculative or an insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical, and/or biological integrity of a Traditional Navigable Water (TNW)." A significant nexus is established through the consideration of a variety of hydrologic, geologic and ecological factors specific to the particular drainage feature in question. For drainage features that do not meet the significant nexus criteria, a significant nexus determination is provided by the USACE to the USEPA for the final determination of federal jurisdiction. Drainage features that do not meet the significant nexus criteria based on completion of an Approved Jurisdictional Delineation, and/or are determined to be isolated pursuant to the Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County (SWANCC) ruling (see below), may still be regulated by CDFW under Fish and Game Code Section 1600 or the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act.

On January 15, 2003, the USACE and USEPA issued a Joint Memorandum to provide clarifying guidance regarding the United States Supreme Court ruling in the *Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County v. United States Army Corps of Engineers*, No. 99-1178 (January 9, 2001) ("the SWANCC ruling"), (Federal Register: Vol. 68, No. 10.). This ruling held that the CWA does not give the federal government regulatory authority over non-navigable, isolated, intra-state waters. As a result of this decision, some previously regulated depressional areas such as mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, natural ponds, and vernal pools, which are not hydrologically connected to other intra- or inter-state "waters of the U.S.," are no longer regulated by the USACE.

Federal Clean Water Act, Section 401

The mission of the RWQCB is to develop and enforce water quality objectives and implement plans that will best protect the beneficial uses of the state's waters, recognizing local differences in climate, topography, geology, and hydrology. The California RWQCB is also responsible for implementing compliance not only with state codes such as the California Water Code, but also some federal acts such as Section 401 of the CWA. Section 401 of the CWA requires that any applicant for a federal permit for activities that involve a discharge to waters of the state shall provide the federal permitting agency with a certification from the state in which the discharge is proposed that states that the discharge will comply with the applicable provisions under the federal CWA. As such, before the USACE will issue a CWA Section 404 permit, applicants must apply for and receive a Section 401 water quality certification (WQC) from the RWQCB. The RWQCB regulates "discharging waste, or proposing to discharge waste, within any region that could affect "waters of the state" (Water Code §13260 (a)), pursuant to provisions of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, which defines RWQCB jurisdictional "waters of the state" as "any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state" (Water Code § 13050 (e)).

With the exception of isolated waters and wetlands, most discharges of fill to waters of the state are also subject to a CWA Section 404 permit. If a CWA Section 404 permit is not required for the project, the RWQCB may still require issuance of Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The RWQCB may regulate isolated waters that are not under jurisdiction of the USACE through issuance of WDR's. However, projects that obtain a Section 401 WQC are simultaneously enrolled in a statewide general WDR. Processing of Section 401 WQC's generally requires submittal of: 1) a construction storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP), 2) a final water quality technical report that demonstrates that post-construction storm water Best Management Practices (BMPs) comply with the local design standards for municipal storm drain permits (MS4 permits) implemented by the State Water Resources Control Board effective January 1, 2011, and 3) a conceptual Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) to compensate for permanent impacts to RWQCB waters, if any. In addition to submittal of a draft CEQA document, a WQC application typically requires a discussion of avoidance and minimization of impacts to RWQCB jurisdictional resources, and efforts to protect beneficial uses as defined by the local RWQCB basin plan for the project. The RWQCB cannot issue a Section 401 WQC until the project CEQA document is certified by the lead agency.

State

California Endangered Species Act

The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) defines an endangered species as:

> ...a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease.

The State defines a threatened species as:

> ...a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts required by this chapter. Any animal determined by the commission as rare on or before January 1, 1985 is a threatened species.

Candidate species are defined as:

> ...a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the commission has formally noticed as being under review by the department for addition to either the list of endangered species or the list of threatened species, or a species for which the commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to either list.

Candidate species may be afforded temporary protection as though they were already listed as threatened or endangered at the discretion of the Fish and Game Commission. Unlike the FESA, CESA does not include listing provisions for invertebrate species.

Article 3, Sections 2080 through 2085, of the CESA addresses the taking of threatened or endangered species by stating:

> ...no person shall import into this State, export out of this State, or take, possess, purchase, or sell within this State, any species, or any part or product thereof, that the commission determines to be an endangered species or a threatened species, or attempt any of those acts, except as otherwise provided.

Under the CESA, "take" is defined as, "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill."

Additionally, some sensitive mammals and birds are protected by the state as Fully Protected Mammals or Fully Protected Birds, as described in the California Fish and Game Code, Sections 4700 and 3511, respectively.

California Species of Special Concern are species designated as vulnerable to extinction due to declining population levels, limited ranges, and/or continuing threats. Informally listed species are not protected per se, but warrant consideration in the preparation of biological assessments. For some species, the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), a resource maintained by CDFW of recorded locations where sensitive species have been documented, is only concerned with specific portions of the life history, such as roosts, rookeries, or nest areas.

For the purposes of this EIR, the following abbreviations are used for state status species, as applicable:

- State Endangered (SE)
- State Threatened (ST)
- State Rare (SR)
- State Candidate for Endangered (SCE)
- State Candidate for Threatened (SCT)
- State Fully Protected (SFP)
- California Species of Special Concern (SSC).

Natural Community Conservation Plans

The Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP) is a collaborative effort involving the California Natural Community Conservation Planning Act (NCCPA), and the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA), and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. The DRECP is intended to conserve and manage plant and wildlife communities in the desert regions of California (i.e. Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego) while facilitating the timely permitting of compatible renewable energy projects. The DRECP includes the Antelope Valley portion of Los Angeles County and broader Plan Area.

State of California Fish and Game Code, Section 3503/3503.5/3513

Section 3503 of the California Fish and Game Code states that "it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto." Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code states that it is "unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the order Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds of prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto." Activities that result in the abandonment of an active bird of prey nest may also be considered in violation of this code. In addition, California Fish and Game Code, Section 3511 prohibits the taking of any bird listed as fully protected, and California Fish and Game Code, Section 3513 states that is it unlawful to take any non-game migratory bird protected under the MBTA.

State of California Fish and Game Code, Section 4150

Section 4150 of the California Fish and Game Code states that "All mammals occurring naturally in California which are not game mammals, fully protected mammals, or fur-bearing mammals, are nongame mammals. Nongame mammals or parts thereof may not be taken or possessed except as provided in this code or in accordance with regulations adopted by the commission."

State of California Code of Regulations, Sections 250 and 251.1

Section 250 of the California Fish and Game Code states that "Except as otherwise authorized in these regulations or in the Fish and Game Code, resident game birds, game mammals and furbearing mammals may not be taken at any time." Section 251.1 of the California Fish and Game Code states that "Except as otherwise authorized in these regulations or in the Fish and Game Code, no person shall harass, herd or drive any game or nongame bird or mammal or furbearing mammal. For the purposes of this section, harass is defined as an intentional act which disrupts an animal's normal behavior patterns, which includes, but is not limited to, breeding, feeding or sheltering. This section does not apply to a landowner or tenant who drives or herds birds or mammals for the purpose of preventing damage to private or public property, including aquaculture and agriculture crops." Activities that result in the take or harassment of a nongame mammal may also be considered in violation of this code.

California Native Plant Society

The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) is a private plant conservation organization dedicated to the monitoring and protection of sensitive species in California. CNPS has compiled an inventory comprised of information focusing on geographic distribution and qualitative characterization of rare (uncommon, scarce, or infrequently encountered), threatened, and endangered vascular plant species of California. The list has served as a potential candidate list for listing as Threatened and Endangered by CDFW. CNPS has developed five categories of rarity, referred to as California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPRs), of which CRPRs 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B are considered particularly sensitive:

- **CRPR 1A** – Presumed Extirpated in California and either Rare or Extinct elsewhere.
- **CRPR 1B** – Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere.

- **CRPR 2A** – Presumed Extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere.
- **CRPR 2B** – Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
- **CRPR 3** – Plants about which we need more information – a review list.
- **CRPR 4** – Plants of limited distribution – a watch list.

The CNPS appends CRPR categorizations with "threat ranks" that parallel the ranks used by the CNDDB, and are added as a decimal code after the CRPR (e.g., CRPR 1.B.1). The threat codes are as follows:

- 1 – Seriously endangered in California (over 80 percent of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat);
- 2 – Fairly endangered in California (20-80 percent occurrences threatened);
- 3 – Not very endangered in California (less than 20 percent of occurrences threatened or no current threats known).

State of California Fish and Game Code, Section 1602

Streambeds and other drainages that occur within the Plan Area are subject to regulation by the CDFW. Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code requires any entity (e.g., person, state or local government agency, or public utility) who proposes a project that will substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of, or substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake to notify the CDFW of the proposed project. In the course of this notification process, the CDFW will review the proposed project as it affects streambed habitats within the project area. The CDFW may then place conditions in the Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement to avoid, minimize, and mitigate any potentially significant adverse impacts within CDFW jurisdictional limits.

State of California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

If a CWA Section 404 permit is not required for the project, the RWQCB may still require issuance of WDRs under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, which regulates State water rights and water quality. The RWQCB may regulate isolated waters that are not under the jurisdiction of the USACE through issuance of WDRs.

Local

This EIR incorporates by reference the General Plan policies from the County's recently adopted General Plan EIR.

County of Los Angeles General Plan

Los Angeles County recently adopted an update to its General Plan in 2015. The General Plan's Conservation and Natural Resources Element includes policies adopted for the purposes of avoiding or mitigating adverse environmental impacts to biological resources. Applicable General Plan policies are identified below.

Conservation and Natural Resources (C/NR) Element

- **Policy C/NR 3.1:** Conserve and enhance the ecological function of diverse habitats and biological resources.
- **Policy C/NR 3.8:** Discourage development in areas with identified significant biological resources, such as SEAs.

- **Policy C/NR 3.9:** Consider the following in the design of a project that is located within an SEA, to the greatest extent feasible:

    - Preservation of biologically valuable habitats, species, wildlife corridors and linkages;
    - Protection of sensitive resources on the site within an open space;
    - Protection of water sources from hydromodification in order to maintain the ecological function of riparian habitats;
    - Placement of the development in the least biologically sensitive areas on the site (prioritize the preservation or avoidance of the most sensitive biological resources onsite);
    - Design required open spaces to retain contiguous undisturbed open space that preserves the most sensitive biological resources onsite and/or serves to maintain regional connectivity;
    - Maintenance of watershed connectivity by capturing, treating, retaining, and/or infiltrating storm water flows on site; and
    - Consideration of the continuity of onsite open space with adjacent open space in project design.

- **Policy C/NR 3.11:** Discourage development in riparian habitats, streambeds, wetlands, and other native woodlands in order to maintain and support their preservation in a natural state, unaltered by grading, fill, or diversion activities.

Significant Ecological Area Program

The County's SEA Program began in 1980 with the adoption of SEAs as Special Management Areas in the Los Angeles County General Plan (Existing General Plan). The SEA program, for those SEAs located in unincorporated areas, is administered through the General Plan goals, policies, and implementation program and the SEA Ordinance (Zoning Code 22.56.215). The objective of the SEA Program is to preserve the genetic and physical ecological diversity of Los Angeles County by designing biological resource areas capable of sustaining themselves into the future. The SEA designation is given to land that contains irreplaceable biological resources, and includes undisturbed or lightly disturbed habitats that support valuable and threatened species and linkages and corridors to promote species movement.

SEAs are not wilderness preserves, and much of the land within SEAs is privately held, used for public recreation or abuts developed areas. The SEA Program is intended to ensure that privately held lands within the SEAs retain the right of reasonable use, while avoiding activities and developments that are incompatible with the long-term survival of the SEAs. Therefore, the SEA Program must balance the overall objective of resource preservation against other critical public needs. The County has regulated development within the SEAs with the SEA Conditional Use Permit.

Santa Catalina Island Local Coastal Program

In 1974, a 50-year Open Space Easement Agreement (terminating in 2024) was signed between the County and the Santa Catalina Island Company. The Agreement calls for preservation of the natural character of Santa Catalina Island and improvement of the Island's access and recreational opportunities. Shortly thereafter, the Santa Catalina Island Conservancy was established to manage the Island's biotic and natural resources in perpetuity.

The California Coastal Act of 1976, which sets forth policies to guide new development and to improve public access to coastal areas, required the submission and approval of an LCP for coastal areas such as Santa Catalina Island. This LCP recognizes and responds to the goals and requirements of the Open Space Easement Agreement, the Santa Catalina Island Conservancy and the California Coastal Act, and ensures that the vast majority of the Island will remain in its present natural state for future generations.

Oak Tree Ordinance

The County Oak Tree Ordinance applies to all unincorporated areas. The Oak Tree Ordinance requires that a person shall not cut, destroy, remove, relocate, inflict damage, or encroach into the protected zone of any tree of the oak tree genus that is 25 inches or more in circumference (8 inches in diameter) as measured 4.5 feet above mean natural grade, or in the case of an oak with more than one trunk, whose combined circumference of any two trunks is at least 38 inches (12 inches in diameter) as measured 4.5 feet above mean natural grade (i.e., diameter at breast height [DBH]), or any tree that has been provided as a replacement tree, without first obtaining an oak tree permit.

Oak Woodlands Conservation Management Plan

To further the County's compliance with Public Resources Code Section 21083.4, which provides for the conservation of oak woodlands, the County adopted the Los Angeles County Oak Woodlands Conservation Management Plan (OWCMP) in 2012. The OWCMP develops a consistent policy for the management of oak woodlands by providing a voluntary conservation strategy in order to meet the requirements of the California Oak Woodlands Conservation Act (AB 242). The OWCMP extends CEQA consideration of impacts to oak woodlands comprised of oaks greater than 5 inches at DBH and recognizes that conservation of oak woodland habitat extends beyond the protection of individual trees.

Hillside Management Areas

The County of Los Angeles Hillside Management Area (HMA) Ordinance applies to all unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County that contain terrain with a natural slope of 25 percent or greater. The goal of the ordinance is to ensure that development preserves the physical integrity and scenic value of HMAs, provides open space, and enhances community character. Locating development outside of HMAs to the greatest extent feasible will be the first emphasis of sensitive hillside design. Where avoidance is not feasible, development of HMAs will be located in the lowest and flattest areas of the hillside in order to minimize impacts on steeper hillside areas. Last, development will utilize a variety of sensitive hillside design techniques to ensure compatibility with the hillside and enhance community character.

Other Jurisdictions

In addition to the County, the CSE Revisions contemplate up to six potential site locations within three cities including Carson, Santa Monica, and South Gate. Each of these cities has adopted General Plans and Municipal Codes (or Ordinances) which may include specific policies related to biological resources. Depending where future facilities are located, local plans and policies would be applicable to those facilities.

5.3.3 Thresholds of Significance

As defined in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, project impacts with regards to biological resources would be considered significant if the project was determined to:

- Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

- Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including but not limited to marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.
- Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.
- Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

5.3.4 Environmental Impacts

CSE Revision Policy and Program Analysis

The proposed CSE Revision establishes goals, policies, and guidelines for the proper planning and siting of Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, AT facilities, and alternatives to landfill technologies on a Countywide basis. The CSE serves mainly as a long-term planning and policy document, rather than a detailed infrastructure development program, that defines how the County will maintain sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over the next 15 years (through 2033). The CSE Revision does not involve any physical development or construction activity. Therefore, the proposed CSE Revision would not result in direct impacts related to biological resources. However, depending on phasing and implementation, certain policies may result in future project-level impacts through existing facility construction activities or construction of new facilities.

CSE Revision Facility Analysis

The CSE Revision must include the identification of an area or areas for the location of new solid waste AT or land disposal facilities or the expansion of existing facilities. The following program-level analysis describes the potential impact that future facilities could have related to biological resources. Future project-level environmental analysis will be required for new or amended entitlement applications as they are presented to the County or incorporated jurisdictions for review and approval.

Impact 5.3-1: Impacts to Endangered or Threatened Animals

Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

According to the Los Angeles County General Plan EIR (2015), the County supports at least 159 special-status plant species and 133 special-status wildlife species (refer to Table 5.4-1, Special-Status Plant Species. and Table 5.4-2, Special-Status Wildlife Species of the General Plan EIR.). The natural communities, as well as somewhat disturbed semi-natural communities, that are found throughout the Plan Area have the potential to support one or more of these sensitive species. As currently contemplated, the future solid waste disposal facilities comprising the Focus Area would avoid these natural communities and sensitive habitats.

Future facilities would be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. More specifically, the proposed Siting Criteria requires all facilities to avoid 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. Additionally, the proposed

Siting Criteria requires that 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. This includes compliance with Federal, State, and local regulations regarding candidate, sensitive or special status species. Adherence to Federal, State and local regulations, including the CSE Siting Criteria, FESA, CESA, and the County's or incorporated jurisdiction's General Plan, would minimize the potential for impacts to listed species pending project-level environmental review. This impact would be less than significant.

Impact 5.3-2: Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Communities

Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Construction of the contemplated solid waste disposal facilities would involve earth-disturbing activities, including grubbing and grading, which could occur near or adjacent to riparian areas or other habitats that are suitable for sensitive plants or wildlife. According to the CNDDB (2021), the Plan Area supports 24 sensitive plant communities and four aquatic communities. These plant communities could occur within or adjacent to the Focus Area. However, as previously indicated, project-level environmental review would be required prior to any approval. As a result and as part of the project-level analysis, a qualified biologist would perform a habitat assessment to evaluate the site's potential to support sensitive habitats and wildlife. As provided in Chapter 3, new solid waste disposal facilities would be located with existing solid waste management facilities (e.g., MRFs) or compatible industrial uses in developed areas. In general, high-quality, natural habitat that supports special status biological resources and other sensitive species would be avoided as directed by the proposed Siting Criteria. Based on these requirements and the fact that future projects would be subject to the necessary permits under FESA, CESA, the California Fish and Game Code, and other applicable regional or local regulations or plans, the impacts would be less than significant.

Impact 5.3-3: Jurisdictional Waters

Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including but not limited to marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

The precise location, design, and functionality of the solid waste management facilities contemplated under the Plan have not yet been determined. However, any proposed facility location that involves earth-disturbing activities, including grubbing and grading, has the potential to impact jurisdictional waters of the U.S. and/or the State, including wetland habitats, if such features are within or in close proximity to the future project. As required by the CWA and State Fish and Game Code, a qualified biologist will be required to conduct a habitat assessment to evaluate the site's potential to support jurisdictional wetlands/waters. If such features are present, the future project would be subject to the necessary permits under Section 404 of the CWA issued by USACE, Section 401 of the CWA (Water Quality Certification) issued by the RWQCB, and Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code. Compliance with these regulations combined with the proposed Siting Criteria, which places an emphasis on avoiding and minimizing adverse effects to wetlands, would make this impact less than significant.

Impact 5.3-4: Impacts to Wildlife Migration

Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

As previously discussed, wildlife corridors are areas of habitat, usually linear in nature, that connect two or more habitat patches that would otherwise be fragmented or isolated from one another (e.g., rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance). This path allows those more mobile animals to move between habitats while obtaining ample food and water. Since new facilities would be co-located with existing solid waste management facilities (e.g., MRFs) or compatible industrial uses in developed areas, existing migratory corridors would generally be avoided. Depending on the final location of future proposed AT facilities, these facilities would be required to comply with the Siting Criteria, which generally directs these facilities to existing industrial areas and away from sensitive biological resources and wildlife migratory corridors. Adherence to Federal, State and local regulations, including the CSE Siting Criteria, would avoid or minimize the potential impacts associated with wildlife corridors. For this reason, the impact is considered less than significant.

Impact 5.3-5: Local Policies or Ordinances

Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Future projects would be subject to local resource management and conservation policies as adopted by the County or local cities. For example, CR&R Catalina (AT Site #6) is located within the Santa Catalina Island CRA. Any land disturbance that occurs within the coastal zone is regulated through coastal land use plans and LCPs, in compliance with the California Coastal Act. Additionally, the County's Oak Tree Ordinance or Hillside Management Area Ordinance may apply based on local, site-specific conditions. The sites within the Focus Area are not located in a SEA, however, should any future project be located within a SEA, the future project will be subject to compliance with SEA development standards and review by the County Biologist. The proposed Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE reaffirms these requirements by mandating conformance with a local jurisdiction's General Plan and federal and state regulations regarding unique or protected species and their habitat. Based on these considerations, this impact is less significant.

Impact 5.3-6: Habitat Conservation Plans

Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

None of the future solid waste disposal facilities contemplated in the Proposed Plan would conflict with a habitat conservation plan. The proposed Siting Criteria in Appendix 6A, Table 6A-2 requires that new facilities not be placed in habitats of threatened or endangered species unless the local land use authority determines that the future project does not pose a substantial threat to the resource. Further, the proposed Siting Criteria requires the avoidance of County-designated ESAs unless the applicant is able to demonstrate project-compatibility. Based on the existing regulatory framework in place, combined with the co-locating of new facilities at existing solid waste management facilities or compatible industrial uses in developed areas, potential conflicts with adopted HCP and NCCP would be avoided and less than significant.

5.3.5 Cumulative Impacts

Implementation of the Plan would not result in any immediate direct or indirect effects to sensitive habitats or suitable habitat for listed species. Future projects will be subject to additional environmental review once project-specific details are defined. In response to the potential for cumulative effects to listed species or those of special concern, CDFW and USFWS have promulgated a regulatory scheme that limits impacts on these species. The effects of the Project would be minimized through compliance with all applicable regulations that protect special status plant wildlife species. Based on these considerations, no cumulatively considerable impact would result in conjunction with the Plan's adoption.

5.3.6 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, including the proposed CSE Siting Criteria, would minimize any impact to biological resources as a result of future projects and the impact would be less than significant.

5.3.7 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

5.3.8 Level of Significance After Mitigation

No significant impacts to biological resources are identified that would otherwise require mitigation.

5.3.9 References

Bureau of Land Management. 2005. Final Environmental Impact Report and Statement for the West Mojave Plan. Available at http://www.blm.gov/ca/pdfs/cdd_pdfs/wemo_pdfs/plan/wemo/Vol-1-Chapter1_Bookmarks.pdf. Accessed May 6, 2016.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) 2015. Natural Diversity Database. Rare Find Version. Viewed December 27, 2021.

County of Los Angeles, Department of Regional Planning. 2015. General Plan 2035. Chapter 9 Conservation and Natural Resources Element. Accessed April 20, 2016.

5.4

Cultural Resources

CALIFORNIA REPUBLIC

5.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section analyzes the potential impacts related to cultural resources as a result of adopting the Proposed Plan. The environmental setting includes a discussion of the applicable regulatory environment and describes existing cultural resources conditions within the Plan Area. Potential cultural resources impacts, including potential cumulative impacts, are considered programmatically in the impact analysis. If applicable, this section identifies proposed mitigation measures for any significant impacts.

5.4.1 Environmental Setting

This Environmental Impact Report (EIR) incorporates by reference the cultural resources setting for the Plan Area as identified in Section 5.5, Cultural Resources, of the County General Plan Update and EIR (2015).

Cultural Setting

Prehistoric Cultural Setting

The archaeological record of Southern California is traditionally divided chronologically based on changes in artifact types and styles. The following chronology for Native American habitation in prehistoric Southern California is based on archaeological data and correlations with ethnographic data.

Native American occupation of Los Angeles County and neighboring regions can be divided into five cultural periods: Early or Proto-Archaic period (variously dated between ca. 9000-6000 and 6000-3000 B.C.); Middle Archaic Period (between ca. 6000-3000 and 4000-500 B.C.); the Late Archaic (between ca. 4000-500 B.C. and 2000 B.C.-A.D. 1100), which ended in the ethnographic period, and includes two subsets referred to as the Pacific and Late Prehistoric Periods.

The earliest historical records of human settlements in Los Angeles County date back to the Proto-Archaic period (8,000-6,000 B.C.) with the settlements of the Chumash people. A hunter-gatherer and fisher tribe, the Chumash occupied the coastal regions of Southern California from present-day areas of San Luis Obispo to Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles County.

During the Middle Archaic period (6,000-4,000 B.C.), the Chumash became known for their technological and craftsman advances in basketry, inventing the plank canoe, fishing and whaling, creating an early form of currency through olive snail (*Olivella biplicata*) bead manufacturing and trading, and developing a form of tar used for waterproofing.

By the Pacific Period, beginning around 2,000 B.C., large Chumash villages appeared along the Pacific coast. Trading alliances, warfare, and the division of labor and manufacturing further enhanced the Chumash's presence in the region.

The Late Prehistoric period, around 200 to 500 A.D., ushered in the arrival of the Tongva tribe, who migrated west from the Mojave Desert area. Slowly, the Tongva began to displace the Chumash in Southern California. By 1500, an estimated 25 Tongva villages were in the area that would become Los Angeles County. Similar to the Chumash, the Tongva were hunters and gatherers and traded goods extensively throughout the Southern California and Nevada region. Both the Chumash and the Tongva remained largely isolated until Spanish explorers arrived in Southern California under Portuguese explorer Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo in 1542. The Chumash and Tongva populations dwindled from the 1500s to the 1900s due to the arrival of Old World diseases, such as smallpox and influenza, introduced by the Spanish. Research estimates that the Chumash population was approximately 2,000 in 2010, but many artifacts, cave paintings, and cultural elements remain extant today.

Ethnographic Setting

Following Cabrillo's arrival in 1542, the Spanish continued to settle throughout the Southern California region. The first mention of Los Angeles is documented on August 2, 1769, by Father Crespi, a Franciscan monk and party member to a land expedition led by Fernando Rivera y Moncado. That same year, another expedition led by Gaspar de Portola settled along the Los Angeles River in the area that would become Los Angeles County.

In 1771, the San Gabriel Mission was founded as the fourth of 21 missions across California (called "Alta California" at the time). Ten years later, El Pueblo de la Reyna de Los Angeles (The Pueblo of the Queen of the Angels) was founded near the present-day Los Angeles City Hall and County Headquarters. By 1797, Franciscan monks extended their presence north into the San Fernando Valley with the Mission Rey de España.

The Spanish remained the primary settlers in the Los Angeles area until the early 1800s when the first American and British vessels arrived along the coast. Southern California remained under Spanish control until 1822, after which Mexican independence took jurisdictional control of California. Over the next two decades, trade relations with the United States increased, and by the 1840s, the Los Angeles County area was a regional economic leader. California remained under Mexican control until 1846, when the United States obtained the land, following the Mexican-American war and the subsequent signing of the Treaty of Cahuenga in 1847.

During the 1840s, significant gold deposits were discovered throughout the Southern California area. The first discovery occurred in 1842 by Francisco Lopez in the Antelope Valley, followed by more famous discoveries such as Sutter's Mill in northern California in 1848, starting California's Gold Rush. Coinciding with this newfound wealth, the American Civil War depended heavily on gold, oil, and agriculture from California, bringing vast amounts of wealth and immigration into the Los Angeles County region throughout the 1850s and 1860s.

Historical Setting

The County was officially founded on February 18, 1850. The County was one of 27 original counties within the State of California. Later that year, the City of Los Angeles was founded as the first city in Los Angeles County.

Soon after, the Los Angeles County population grew to include original descendants of California's native tribes, Spanish-speaking Californios, Anglo-Americans, and former slaves of African descent. The late 1800s also welcomed greater immigration from Europe, Asia, and South America, especially the English, French, Spanish, Mexican, German, and Chinese. By the 1930s, Los Angeles County was home to distinct ethic communities of Japanese, Chinese, Russians, and Jews from Eastern Europe.

Population growth in Los Angeles County remained steady through the 1950s and was further expanded by the U.S. Immigration Act of 1965. According to the U.S. Census, Los Angeles County's population of foreign-born residents more than tripled, from 11.3 percent in 1970 to 36.2 percent in 2000. A 2000 survey by the Los Angeles Unified School District found that over 130 languages were spoken by its students. That year, Los Angeles replaced New York City as the nation's primary immigration port of entry. Today, these cultural and historical influences shape Los Angeles County into one of the most dynamic and ethnically diverse counties in the United States.

Cultural Resources

Historical Resources

The County has many historical landmarks and points of historical interest in its jurisdiction, including the remnants of vast ranchos, routes of early explorers, historic railroad lines, and the homes of prominent people who shaped local history. Searches for historical resources in Los Angeles County were conducted through the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Historical Resources (Office of Historic Preservation), California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historic Interest. Many of the resources listed in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) are also of national significance and listed in the NRHP.

Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources are prehistoric or historic materials that reflect human activities and may be buried or surface objects or structural remains. The NRHP defines an "archaeological site" (or property) as "the place or places where the remnants of a past culture survive in a physical context that allows for the interpretation of these remains. Archaeological remains usually take the form of artifacts (e.g., fragments of tools, vestiges of utilitarian or non-utilitarian objects), features (e.g., remnants of walls, cooking hearths, or midden deposits), and ecological evidence (e.g., pollen remaining from plants that were in the area when the activities occurred)."

"Prehistoric archaeological sites" represent the material remains of Native American groups and their activities. These sites are generally thought to date to the period before European contact, but in some cases may contain evidence of trade contact with Europeans. "Historic archaeological sites" reflect the activities of nonnative populations during the historic period. Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), archaeological sites may be treated as historical resources, unique archaeological resources, isolates, or non-unique archaeological resources.

A "unique archaeological resource" is defined by CEQA as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, that there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. It contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. It has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. It is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

An "isolate" is defined as an isolated artifact or small group of artifacts that appear to reflect a single event, loci, or activity and may lack identifiable context, but has the potential to add important information about a region, culture, or person. Isolates are considered categorically ineligible for inclusion in the CRHR or the NRHP because their information potential has been exhausted by accurate recording or, when appropriate, by collecting. Isolates do not require avoidance or mitigation under CEQA.

A "Native American sacred site" is defined as an area that has been and often continues to be of religious significance to Native American peoples, such as an area where religious ceremonies are practiced or an area that is central to their origins as a people. There are 85 Native American sacred sites considered under CEQA in association with archaeological resources or, in the case of burial locations, human remains.

Over 3,979 archaeological sites have been recorded in Los Angeles County. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological sites and as required under state law, locations are not published. Archaeological materials have been found throughout the county, both in urbanized and undeveloped locations. Record searches through the California Information Center are typically performed at the project-level to determine what known resources existing within the vicinity of a given project location.

Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources are fossils, or recognizable remains or evidence of past life on earth, including bones, shells, leaves, tracks, burrows, and impressions. Fossils are predominantly found in sedimentary rock deposits, and most of the Los Angeles Basin is composed of these sedimentary deposits.

Over 1,000 fossil localities have been recorded, and in excess of a million specimens have been collected in Los Angeles County. Numerous places countywide have yielded fossils, especially in the hills and in the vicinity of Rancho La Brea. Other localities where significant general fossil localities have been identified include La Brea Tar Pits, Palos Verdes Peninsula, Santa Monica Mountains (Topanga Canyon), Mint Canyon, and Puente Hills.

The formation of fossils typically involves the rapid burial of plant or animal remains and the formation of casts, molds, or impressions in the associated sediment (which subsequently becomes sedimentary rock). As a result of this process, the potential for fossil remains in a given geologic formation can be predicted based on known fossil occurrences from similar (or correlated) geologic formations in other locations.

The bedrock units comprising the Plan Area are divided into two groups: 1) basement rocks–early Cretaceous and older, crystalline metamorphic and igneous rocks; and 2) the overlying sequence of late Cretaceous and Tertiary strata. The basement rocks of the San Gabriel Mountains are comprised of Precambrian, Paleozoic, and pre-middle-Cretaceous Mesozoic metamorphic and igneous rocks. These are the oldest rocks in the Plan Area, and they appear to represent an old continental crust at the west edge of the North American continent. Table 5.4-1 provides the type of geologic substrate present at each of the site locations within the Focus Area and the associated sensitivity for paleontological resources.

Table 5.4-1. Focus Area Geological Formations and Sensitivity for Paleontological Resources

AT Site	Site Name	Geology		Sensitive for Fossils
		Symbol	Description	
AT Site #1	Forum Engineering & Construction Inc.	QPc	Pliocene and Pleistocene sandstone, shale, and gravel deposits	Yes
AT Site #2	Santa Monica Pier	Q	Alluvium, lake, playa, and terrace deposits; unconsolidated and semi-consolidated	No
AT Site #3	Santa Monica Airport	Q	Alluvium, lake, playa, and terrace deposits; unconsolidated and semi-consolidated	No
AT Site #4	City of Santa Monica Public Works Corps Yard	Q	Alluvium, lake, playa, and terrace deposits; unconsolidated and semi-consolidated	No
AT Site #5	City Terrace Recycling LLC	Q	Alluvium, lake, playa, and terrace deposits; unconsolidated and semi-consolidated	No
		P	Sandstone, siltstone, shale, and conglomerate (Pliocene)	Yes
AT Site #6	CR&R Catalina	M+KJf	Franciscan Compliance: Cretaceous and Jurassic sandstone (includes mélange)	Yes
AT Site #7	Interior Removal Specialists, Inc.	Q	Alluvium, lake, playa, and terrace deposits; unconsolidated and semi-consolidated	No
AT Site #8	Waste Resources Recovery, Inc.	Q	Alluvium, lake, playa, and terrace deposits; unconsolidated and semi-consolidated	No

Legend: Q – Quaternary, P – Permian, Pc – Precambrian, M – Mississippian, K – Cretaceous, J – Jurassic, AT – Alternative Technology

Source: California Geological Survey 2010

5.4.2 Existing Plans and Regulations

Federal

National Historic Preservation Act

Cultural resources are considered during federal undertakings chiefly under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) through one of its implementing regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800, Protection of Historic Properties) and under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under Section 101(d)(6)(A) of the NHPA. Other federal laws include the Archaeological Data Preservation Act of 1974, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1989, among others.

Section 106 of the NHPA (16 United States Code [USC] 470f) requires federal agencies to: (1) take into account the effects of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP; and (2) afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (36 CFR 800.1). Under Section 106 of the NHPA, the significance of any adverse effect on cultural resource is assessed, and mitigation measures are proposed to reduce the impacts to an acceptable level. Significant cultural resources are those resources that are listed in or are eligible for listing in the NRHP per the criteria listed at 36 CFR 60.4 below.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and that:

- **(a)** Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- **(b)** Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- **(c)** Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- **(d)** Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

State

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on one or more historical resources. A "historical resource" is defined as: a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the CRHR (*California Public Resources Code* [PRC] §21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (14 *California Code of Regulations* [CCR] §15064.5[a][2]); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant (14 CCR §15064.5[a][3]).

Section 5024.1 of the PRC, Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* (14 CCR), and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the CEQA Statutes (PRC) were used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study for the Proposed Plan. PRC 5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the CRHR. The purposes of the CRHR are to maintain listings of the state's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing on the NRHP.

Section 15064.5(a)(3) of the *CEQA Guidelines* states that "generally, a resource shall be considered by the Lead Agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR" (PRC §5024.1; 14 CCR §4852), including if the resource:

(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

(B) Is associated with lives of persons important in our past;

(C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The lead agency shall concurrently determine whether a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource (as defined in PRC §21083.2[b]) and, if so, must make reasonable efforts to permit the resources to be preserved in place or left undisturbed. Section 21083.2(g) of the California PRC defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be demonstrated that, without merely adding to the existing body of archaeological knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Using the information outlined above, the first level of evaluation is to determine whether a resource on a site is a historical resource and/or a unique archaeological resource that would be considered eligible for the CRHR and, therefore, significant. Impacts to significant cultural resources that affect those characteristics of the resource that qualify it for the CRHR or adversely alter the significance of a resource listed on or eligible for listing on the CRHR are considered to have a significant effect on the environment. Impacts to cultural resources are considered significant if a project: (1) physically destroys or damages all or part of a resource; (2) changes the character of the use of the resource or physical feature within the setting of the resource that contributes to its significance; and/or (3) introduces visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of significant features of the resource.

To the extent that unique archaeological resources are not preserved in place, mitigation measures that are consistent with Section 15126.4(b) of the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR) shall be required (PRC §21083.2[c]).

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) administers the CRHR, established in 1992 through PRC Sections 5020 et seq. to be "an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the State's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change".

The CRHR listing criteria focus on resources of the state, rather than national, significance. The CRHR includes the following types of resources, either as an individual property or a contributor to a historic district: (1) properties listed in or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP (automatically included); (2) California Historical Landmarks numbered 770 and higher (automatically included); (3) California Points of Historical Interest recommended for listing by the OHP; and (4) resources nominated for listing and determined eligible by meeting one or more of the CRHR criteria.

The minimum age criterion for the CRHR is 50 years. Properties less than 50 years old may be eligible for listing if "it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance." Once listed, the historical resource is protected from any detrimental changes, and any alterations, repairs and additions must be reviewed and approved by the State Historical Resources Commission (SHRC) under the State Historical Building Code to ensure that the quality of the resource remains intact.

California Health and Safety Code

Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code provides for the disposition of accidentally discovered human remains. Section 7050.5 states that if human remains are found, no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the County Coroner has determined the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains.

Section 5097.98 of the PRC states that if remains are determined by the Coroner to be of Native American origin, the Coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours, which in turn must identify the person or persons it believes to be the most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The descendants shall complete their inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains.

Local

This EIR incorporates by reference the General Plan policies from the County's recently adopted General Plan EIR.

County of Los Angeles General Plan

Los Angeles County recently adopted an update to its General Plan in 2015. The General Plan's Conservation and Natural Resources Element includes goals and policies for the management and preservation of historic, cultural, and paleontological resources in the unincorporated areas. Applicable General Plan policies are identified below for the reader's benefit.

Conservation and Natural Resources (C/NR) Element

- **Policy C/NR 14.1:** Mitigate all impacts from new development on or adjacent to historic, cultural, and paleontological resources to the greatest extent feasible.
- **Policy C/NR 14.2:** Support an inter-jurisdictional collaborative system that protects and enhances historic, cultural, and paleontological resources.
- **Policy C/NR 14.3:** Support the preservation and rehabilitation of historic buildings.
- **Policy C/NR 14.4:** Ensure proper notification procedures to Native American tribes in accordance with Senate Bill 18 (2004).
- **Policy C/NR 14.5:** Promote public awareness of historic, cultural, and paleontological resources.
- **Policy C/NR 14.6:** Ensure proper notification and recovery processes are carried out for development on or near historic, cultural, and paleontological resources.

Other Jurisdictions

In addition to the County, the Countywide Siting Element (CSE) Revisions contemplate up to six potential site locations within cities including, Carson, Santa Monica, and South Gate. Three of the potential site locations are within unincorporated areas in the Los Angeles County. Each of these cities has adopted General Plans and Municipal Codes (or Ordinances) which may include specific policies related to cultural resources. Depending on where future facilities are located, local plans and policies would be applicable to those facilities.

5.4.3 Thresholds of Significance

As defined in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, project impacts with regards to cultural resources would be considered significant if the project was determined to:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5.
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5.
- Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

5.4.4 Environmental Impacts

Countywide Siting Element Revision Policy and Program Analysis

The proposed CSE Revision establishes goals, policies, and guidelines for the proper planning and siting of Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, alternative technology (AT) facilities, and alternatives to landfill technologies on a Countywide basis. The CSE serves mainly as a long-term planning and policy document, rather than a detailed infrastructure development program, that defines how the County will maintain sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over the next 15 years (through 2033). The CSE Revision does not involve any physical development or construction activity. Therefore, the County's adoption of the proposed CSE Revision would not result in direct impacts related to cultural resources. However, depending on phasing and implementation, certain policies may result in future, project-level impacts through existing facility construction activities or construction of new facilities.

Countywide Siting Element Revision Facility Analysis

The CSE Revision must include the identification of an area or areas for the location of new solid waste AT or land disposal facilities or the expansion of existing facilities. The following analysis describes the potential impact that future facilities could have related to cultural resources. Future project-level environmental analysis will be required for new or amended entitlement applications as they are presented to the County or incorporated jurisdiction in which they are located for review and approval.

Impact 5.4-1: Historical Resources

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?

Any potential facility that involves earth-disturbing activities, such as grading and excavation, or alterations to existing infrastructure such as objects, buildings, or structures has the potential to impact significant historic resources and/or has the potential to cause adverse change to historic objects, buildings, or structures listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR and Local Registers. Future development of

potential facilities could be located near historical resources or resources considered to be potentially historic; although, the co-locating of new facilities with existing solid waste management facilities or compatible industrial uses in developed areas would minimize this potential. In addition, there is the potential for indirect impacts to buildings or structures of historic age (45 years old or older) as a result of construction-related vibration, if these buildings or structures are in close proximity to construction. Notwithstanding these concerns, future facilities would be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE to protect environmentally sensitive areas and avoid the siting of incompatible uses.

Furthermore, prior to the development of any potential future facility, a site-specific cultural resources survey, including investigation of potential historic architectural structures, would be required. This investigation would identify the presence of historic resources through a combination of field investigation and literature review. If required, mitigation measures would be proposed following subsequent environmental review. For example, Santa Monica Pier, in the vicinity of AT Site #2, has been designated as a Landmark by both the County and City of Santa Monica and protection of the pier and its contributing features would be important after determination of the exact site of the future AT facility. Adherence to Federal, State and local regulations, including the proposed CSE Siting Criteria, would minimize the potential for the Proposed Plan to impact historic resources. For this reason, the impact would be less than significant.

Impact 5.4-2: Archaeological Resources

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?

Archaeological materials have been found throughout the County, both in urbanized and undeveloped locations. New projects developed under the Proposed Plan could impact known and unknown archaeological sites. Locations of archaeological sites and types of resources in each site are kept confidential due to their sensitive nature. The Plan Area contains areas considered potentially sensitive for the discovery of archaeological resources. Thus, ground disturbance in these locations has a high potential for uncovering archaeological resources.

Future implementation projects proposed in conformance with the Proposed Plan would be subject to existing federal, state, and local regulations, including subsequent project review under CEQA. At the time project-specific details are known, a site-specific survey and literature review would be required. At that time, the proponent would be required to assess the localized archaeological sensitivity and the potential for the project to affect the associated resource. Project-level conditions of approval and mitigation measures could include avoidance and the inclusion of protocols for unanticipated archaeological discoveries. Adherence to Federal, State and local regulations, including the adoption of the proposed CSE Siting Criteria, combined with subsequent project-level environmental review would minimize the potential for the Proposed Plan to impact archaeological resources. For this reason, the impact would be less than significant.

Impact 5.4-3: Paleontological Resources

Would the project directly or indirectly destroy unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

As shown in Table 5.4-1, three potential facility locations are underlain with geologic formations that are sensitive for fossils. Therefore, earth-disturbing activities related to the construction of AT facilities could directly or indirectly destroy unique paleontological resources or site or unique geologic features. However, prior to commencement of any earth-disturbing activities, an archival records search would need to be undertaken at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC), or other appropriate institution to determine the depositional environment within the project area and to evaluate the likelihood of fossils being present.

Existing federal, state, and local regulations address: the provision of studies to identify paleontological resources; application review for projects that would potentially involve land disturbance; and project-level standard conditions of approval that address

unanticipated paleontological discoveries. Additionally, subsequent project-level environmental review may include requirements to develop specific mitigation measures if resources are encountered during any development activity. Adherence to Federal, State and local regulations, including the proposed CSE Siting Criteria, would minimize the potential for the Proposed Plan to impact significant paleontological resources. For this reason, this impact is less than significant.

Impact 5.4-4: Human Remains

Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of a formal cemetery?

Future facilities that would result in earth-disturbing activities within native sediments could have the potential to disturb Native American buried human remains that were on or near burial sites, and outside of formal cemeteries. It would be impossible to predict where such remains may be located since individuals were buried in a wide variety of locales.

California law recognizes the need to protect historic-era and Native American human burials, skeletal remains, and items associated with Native American interments from vandalism and inadvertent destruction. The procedures for the treatment of Native American human remains are contained in California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and 7052 and California PRC Section 5097. In accordance with the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities, the contractor and/or the project proponent are required to immediately halt potentially damaging excavation in the area of the burial and notify the Los Angeles County Coroner and a professional archaeologist to determine the nature of the remains. The coroner is required to examine all discoveries of human remains within 48 hours of receiving notice of a discovery on private or state lands (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5[b]). If the coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, he or she must contact the NAHC by phone within 24 hours of making that determination (Health and Safety Code Section 7050[c]). Following the coroner's findings, the property owner, contractor or project proponent, an archaeologist, and the NAHC-designated Most Likely Descendent (MLD) shall determine the ultimate treatment and disposition of the remains and take appropriate steps to ensure that additional human interments are not disturbed. The responsibilities for acting on notification of a discovery of Native American human remains are identified in California PRC Section 5097.9. Therefore, the Proposed Plan would result in a less than significant impact.

5.4.5 Cumulative Impacts

Direct impacts to cultural resources are generally site specific. As defined in Section 15130 of the CEQA Guidelines, a cumulative impact consists of an impact that is created as a result of the incremental effects of a proposed project together with the effects of other projects, causing related impacts. Although the Plan, in conjunction with the effects of past projects, other current projects, and probable future projects, could potentially result in the disturbance of prehistoric archaeological resource sites, paleontological resources, and human remains throughout the region, future projects would be required to prepare a site-specific cultural resources study to determine if the project would impact cultural resources and, if necessary, require mitigation measures. Additionally, other projects would be subject to similar requirements. As a result, the adoption of the Proposed Plan would not contribute to a significant cumulative impact.

5.4.6 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, including the proposed CSE Siting Criteria, would minimize any impact to cultural resources as a result of the Proposed Plan and the impact would be less than significant.

5.4.7 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

5.4.8 Level of Significance After Mitigation

No significant impacts to cultural resources are identified that would otherwise require mitigation.

5.4.9 References

County of Los Angeles, Department of Regional Planning. 2015. General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan. Accessed April 20, 2016.

5.5

Geology/Soils

5.5 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

This section analyzes the potential impacts related to geology and soils as a result of adopting the Proposed Plan. The environmental setting includes a discussion of the applicable regulatory environment and describes existing geology and soil conditions within the Plan Area. Potential geology and soils impacts, including potential cumulative impacts, are considered in programmatically in the impact analysis. If applicable this section identifies proposed mitigation measures for any significant impacts.

5.5.1 Environmental Setting

Regional Geology

The Plan Area is geographically expansive and is typified by diverse landforms and topography. The Plan Area includes landforms ranging from coastal plains, flat-lying large valleys, and mountainous areas. The County is situated at the intersection of the north-northwest trending Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province and the east-west trending Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province. The Peninsular Ranges are characterized by a series of mountain ranges and intervening valleys that extend from Orange County to Baja California. The Transverse Ranges extend eastward from the Santa Monica Mountains to the Mojave and Colorado Deserts.

The bedrock units comprising the Plan Area are divided into two groups: (1) basement rocks–early Cretaceous and older, crystalline metamorphic and igneous rocks; and (2) the overlying sequence of late Cretaceous and Tertiary strata. The basement rocks of the San Gabriel Mountains are comprised of Precambrian, Paleozoic, and pre-middle-Cretaceous Mesozoic metamorphic and igneous rocks. These are the oldest rocks in the Plan Area, and they appear to represent old continental crust at the west edge of the North American continent. Table 5.5-1 provides the type of geologic substrate present at each of the site locations within the Focus Areas.

Topography

The Plan Area varies topographically with the San Gabriel Mountains to the northeast, the Santa Monica Mountains to the northwest, the Orange County coastal plain to the southeast, and the Pacific Ocean to the west and southwest, including Santa Catalina Island. Topography ranges from sea level at the coast and rises to elevations of greater than 10,000 feet above mean sea level (MSL) in the San Gabriel Mountains. Multiple Focus Areas are located at elevations ranging between 15 to 1,900 feet MSL in the greater Los Angeles Basin, and approximately 700 feet in the Lancaster area (or Antelope Valley).

Soils

The Plan Area contains diverse soil types and conditions with as many as 17 different soil types in the region (County of Los Angeles 2018). The prevailing soil types within each Focus Area are summarized in Table 5.5-2. Common soils-related hazards include soil expansion (or shrink-swell), erosion, settlement, and corrosion. Typically, these issues are investigated at a site-specific level and addressed through standardized engineering practices.

Table 5.5-1. Focus Area Geology

AT Site	Site Name/ Address	Geology		Landslide Potential	Sensitive for Fossils
		Symbol[1]	Description		
AT Site #1	Forum Engineering & Construction Inc.	QPc	Pliocene and Pleistocene sandstone, shale, and gravel deposits	Yes	Yes
AT Site #2	Santa Monica Pier 200 Santa Monica Pier Santa Monica, CA 90401	Q	Alluvium, Holocene valley and flood deposits; unconsolidated and semi-consolidated	Low	No
AT Site #3	Santa Monica Airport 3223 Donald Douglas Loop S Santa Monica, CA 90405	Q	Alluvium, Holocene valley and flood deposits; unconsolidated and semi-consolidated	Low	No
AT Site #4	City of Santa Monica Public Works Corps Yard 2500 Michigan Avenue Santa Monica, CA 90404	Q	Alluvium, Holocene valley and flood deposits; unconsolidated and semi-consolidated	Low	No
AT Site #5	City Terrace Recycling LLC	Q	Alluvium, Holocene valley and flood deposits; unconsolidated and semi-consolidated	Low	No
		P	Sandstone, siltstone, shale, and conglomerate (Miocene)		Yes
AT Site #6	CR&R Catalina 1 Dump Road Avalon, CA 90704	M+KJf	Franciscan Compliance: Cretaceous and Jurassic sandstone (Includes melange)	High	Yes
AT Site #7	Interior Removal Specialists, Inc. 8990 Atlantic Avenue South Gate, CA 90280	Q	Alluvium, Holocene valley and flood deposits; unconsolidated and semi-consolidated	Low	No
AT Site #8	Waste Resources Recovery, Inc. 357 W. Compton Blvd Gardena, CA 90248	Q	Alluvium, Holocene valley and flood deposits; unconsolidated and semi-consolidated	Low	No

Source: California Geological Survey 2010

[1] Geological materials identified are based on a geographic overlay of the potential site locations with geologic mapping produced by the California Geologic Survey (2010). Additional site-specific investigation would be required to confirm the geologic materials present if one or more of the potential site locations are pursued in the future.

Table 5.5-2. Predominant Soil Types within the Focus Area

AT Site	Site Name(Potential)	Soil Type
AT Site #1	Forum Engineering & Construction Inc.	Trigo-Modesto-San Andreas families association, 15 to 70 percent slopes
AT Site #2	Santa Monica Pier	Abaft-beaches complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes (north of site)
		Built environment, no soil data available
AT Site #3	Santa Monica Airport	Built environment, no soil data available
AT Site #4	City of Santa Monica Public Works Corps Yard	Built environment, no soil data available
AT Site #5	City of Terrace Recycling LLC	Built environment, no soil data available
AT Site #6	CR&R Catalina	Oboship-Nauti-Bosun complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes
		Urban land-Xerorthents, landscaped, 0 to 8 percent slopes
AT Site #7	Interior Removal Specialists, Inc.	Built environment, no soil data available
AT Site #8	Waste Resources Recovery, Inc	Built environment, no soil data available

Source: NRCS, Soil Surveys for Los Angeles County (2018)

Regional Faulting and Seismic Setting

Los Angeles County is located within a very seismically active area as the Pacific Plate moves northward relative to the North American Plate at the boundary of the San Andreas (horizontal strike-slip) and the Transverse Range fault (horizontal strike-slip) systems. For purposes of zoning the State of California defines active faults as those that show evidence of movement in the last 11,000 years. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) maintains a database of faults. The faults are classified by the seismic activity based on recurrence interval classes: Class I (≤2,000 years); Class II (2,000 - ≤3,500 years); Class III (>3,500 - ≤5,000 years); Class IV (<5,000 - ≤10,000); Class V (>10,000 - ≤20,000 years); and Class VI (20,000 - ≤125,000). Potentially active faults are those that have no known movement in the past 11,000 years, however, show evidence of movement during Quaternary time (in the past 1.6 million years).

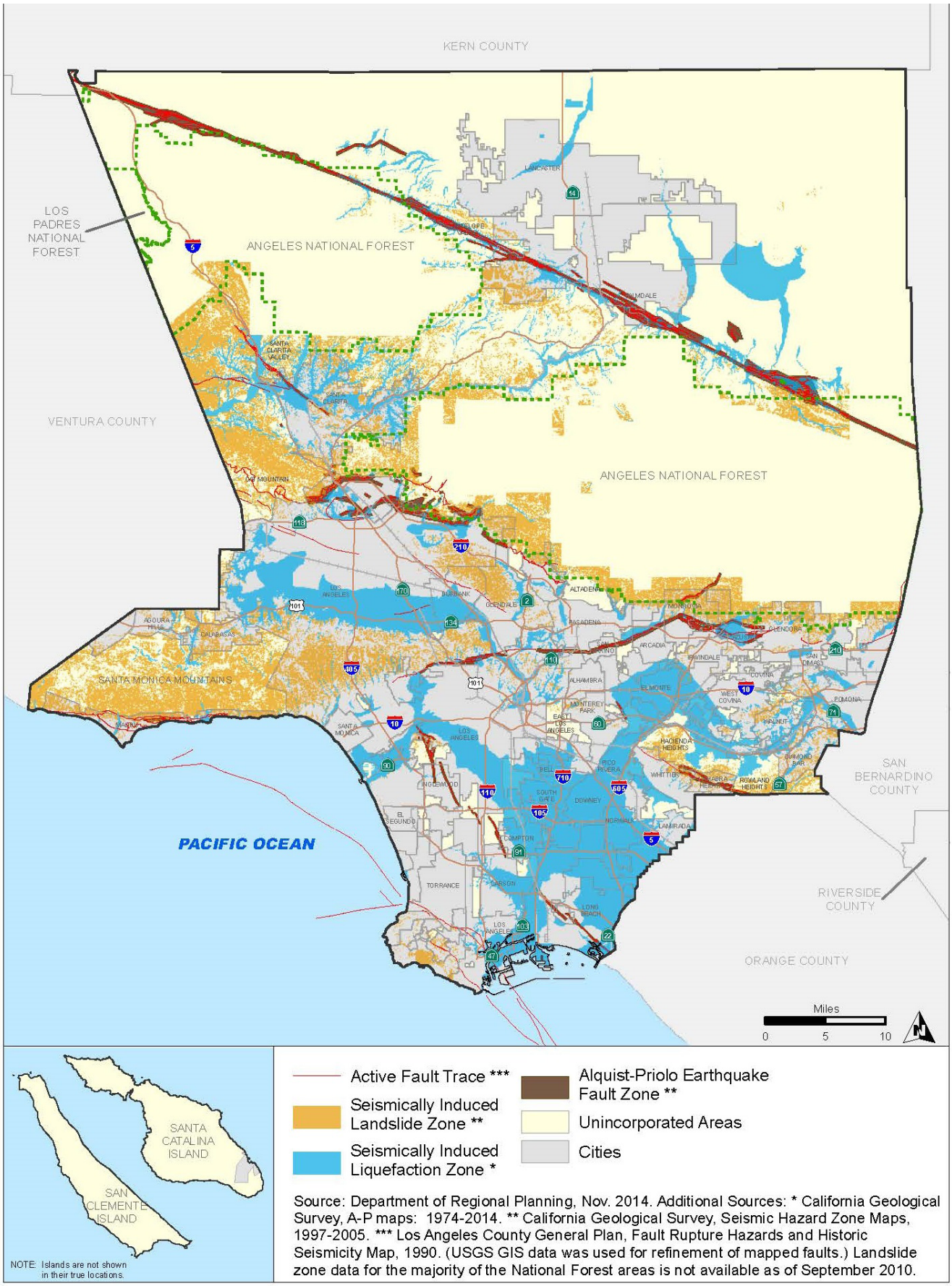
The Unified Building Code (UBC) classification system uses a six class system based on soil properties: Class A and B correspond to hard rock and rock; Class C corresponds to soft rock and very stiff/very dense soil; Classes D and E correspond to stiff soil and soft soil; and Class F is used for site-specific evaluations.

Faults are defined as having geologic evidence that demonstrates the existence of a Quaternary fault of tectonic origin, whether the fault is exposed by mapping or inferred from liquefaction or other deformational features. Class B faults are defined as having geologic evidence that demonstrates the existence of Quaternary deformation, but either: (1) the fault might not extend deeply enough to be a potential source of significant earthquakes; or (2) the currently available geologic evidence is too strong to confidently assign the feature to Class C but not strong enough to assign it to Class A. Class C faults are defined as having geologic evidence that is insufficient to demonstrate (1) the existence of tectonic fault, or (2) Quaternary slip or deformation associated with the feature.

According to data compiled from the USGS, there are 3,706 named faults and fault zones located within the project buffer zone, with 832 named faults and fault zones identified as quaternary aged. Figure 5.5-1 illustrates the seismic and geotechnical hazard zones and Table 5.5-3 presents 22 Class A and B faults located within the Plan Area.

According to the Los Angeles County General Plan Update Environmental Impact Report (EIR), the probability of a large earthquake will occur in the next 30 years is estimated to be 40 percent or greater. The magnitude of an earthquake is based on the Richter Magnitude Scale, which equates to the amplitude of the earthquake waves. In general, the higher the earthquake magnitude the greater the potential for damage and loss of life. Table 5.5-4, Description of Richter Scale Damage provides correlation of the damage related to the magnitude scale. Regional historical earthquake events (over a magnitude of 4.0) are presented in Table 5.5-5, Regional Earthquake Events (over magnitude 4.0).

Figure 5.5-1. Seismic and Geotechnical Hazard Zones



Source: County of Los Angeles General Plan EIR 2014

Table 5.5-3. Faults Located within the Plan Area

Fault Zone Name	General Location	Counties in Project Plan Area
Cabrillo	Trends northeasterly across Palos Verdes Hills.	Los Angeles
Cleghorn	Trends east/west, located west of San Bernardino.	San Bernardino
Elsinore	Trends north/south from Orange to San Diego County.	Orange and San Diego
Garlock	Trends southwest to northeast, located east of Bakersfield.	Los Angeles
Helendale-South Lockhart	Trends northwest to southeast, north of the San Bernardino Mountains.	San Bernardino
Hollywood	Extends through Beverly Hills, West Hollywood, to the L.A. River and I-5.	Los Angeles
Johnson Valley	Located in the central Mojave Desert.	San Bernardino
Lenwood-Lockhart	Located in the central Mojave Desert.	San Bernardino
Malibu Coast	Located adjacent to the coast in Malibu.	Los Angeles and Ventura
Newport-Inglewood-Rose Canyon	East of Ladera Heights and Dana point to Newport Beach north/south.	Los Angeles
North Frontal Thrust System	Major east-west trending fault zone between the Transverse Ranges and the Mojave Desert.	San Bernardino
Palos Verdes	Follows the northeastern range front of the Palos Verdes Hills between Redondo Beach and San Pedro, extending across Los Angeles harbor.	Los Angeles
Pleito	Along the border of the Transverse Ranges and the Great Valley. Located west of Bakersfield.	Kern
Pinto Mountain	Trends east/west, along boundary between the Transverse Ranges and the Mojave Desert in the area of Twenty-nine Palms.	San Bernardino and Riverside
Raymond	Trends east/west, extends from the Los Angeles River east of Griffith Park through Pasadena to the foot of San Gabriel Mountains.	Los Angeles
San Andreas	Trends northwesterly through the Coastal Mountains south through Frazier Mountain on the eastern side of the San Gabriel Mountains to the Mojave Desert.	San Bernardino
San Gabriel	Extends northeasterly from Frazier Mountain to Lukens Mountain through the Angeles National Forest.	Los Angeles and San Bernardino
San Jacinto	Branches off from the San Andreas near Cajon Pass and extends southeastward through the Peninsular Ranges to the Imperial Valley.	Riverside and San Bernardino
Santa Monica	Extends east from the coastline in Pacific Palisades through Santa Monica and West Los Angeles and merges with the Hollywood fault at West Beverly Hills.	Los Angeles
Santa Ynez	Alegria Canyon, Rancho San Marcos.	Ventura
Sierra Madre, Clamshell-Sawpit Section	Lies at or south of the San Gabriel Mountains.	Los Angeles, Ventura, and San Bernardino
Simi-Santa Rosa, Simi Santa Rosa Section	Base of the San Gabriel Mountains. From San Fernando Pass to the eastern San Gabriel Mountains.	Los Angeles

Source: USGS Quaternary Fault and Fold Database for the United States - http://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/qfaults/ca/lax.html. Site Accessed 2016.

Table 5.5-4. Description of Mercalli Scale vs. Richter Scale

Modified Mercalli	Richter Scale[1]	Damage
I. Instrumental	2 and under	"Micro Quake" – Recorded on local seismographs, but generally not felt.
II. Just Perceptible	3	Felt by a few people, especially on upper floors of tall buildings.
III. Slight	3.5	Felt by people lying down or in the upper floors of tall buildings. Vibration similar to the passing of a truck.
IV. Perceptible	4	Felt indoors by many people outdoors by a few people during the day. Some people are awakened at night.
V. Rather strong	4.5	Generally felt, with sleeping people awakened, but damage is rare.
VI. Strong	5	Trees sway, chandeliers swing with some damage from falling objects. Damage is usually slight. Widely felt, and normally only slight damage.
VII. Very Strong	5.5	General alarm; walls and plaster crack.
VIII. Destructive	6	Poorly constructed buildings are damaged.
IX. Violent	6.5	Damage is considerable in poorly designed structures, well designed frame structures thrown out of plume or shifted off foundations.
X. Intense	7	Some well built wooden structures destroyed. Most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundation.
XI. Extreme	7.5	Few if any masonry structures remain standing, bridges destroyed and rails greatly bent.
XII. Cataclysmic	8	"Great Quake" – Tremendous destruction and loss of life.

Source: Los Angeles Almanac, http://www.laalmanac.com/disaster/di02b.htm; SMS Tsunami Warning, n.d. http://www.sms-tsunami-warning.com/pages/mercalli-scale#.V5KIB_krKM9
Based on a standard seismograph at a distance of approximately 62 miles from the earthquake center.

Table 5.5-5. Regional Earthquake Events (over Magnitude 4.0)

Date	Location	Time	Richter	Modified Mercalli	Deaths & Property Damage
12/8/1812	L.A. Area	3:00 pm	7.0	X	Forty deaths; Mission San Juan Capistrano moderately to severely damaged; Mission San Gabriel moderately damaged
9/24/1827	L.A. Area	4:00 am	5.5	VII	No information
7/11/1855	L.A. Area	4:15 am	6.0	VIII	Bells of Mission San Gabriel collapsed; 26 buildings damaged in L.A.
1/9/1857	Fort Tejon	4:24 pm	7.9	XII	Two deaths; significant property damage and loss
10/23/1916	Tejon Pass Region	2:44 pm	5.3	VII	No information
3/10/1933	Long Beach	5:54 pm	6.4	IX	120 deaths; $50 million
10/21/1941	Torrance–Gardena	10:57 pm	4.8	VI	No deaths; $100,000 in property damage
11/14/1941	Torrance–Gardena	12:42 am	4.8	VI	No deaths; $1 million in property damage
12/25/1951	San Clemente Island	4:46 pm	5.9	VIII	No deaths; no appreciable damage
2/9/1971	San Fernando	6:01 am	6.6	IX	Sixty-five deaths; $505 million in property damage
1/1/1979	Malibu	3:15 pm	5.2	VI	No deaths; minor damage
10/1/1987	Whittier Narrows	7:42 am	5.9	VIII	Eight deaths; $358 million in property damage
12/3/1988	Pasadena	11:38 pm	5.0	VI	No deaths; no appreciable damage
1/19/1989	Malibu	10:38 pm	5.0	VI	No deaths; slight damage
6/12/1989	Montebello	9:57 am	4.6	V	No deaths; no appreciable damage
6/28/1991	Sierra Madre	7:44 am	5.8	VIII	Two deaths; $40 million in property damage
1/17/1994	Northridge	4:31 am	6.7	IX	61 deaths; est. $20 billion in property damage
9/9/2001	SE of West Hollywood	4:59 pm	4.2	IV	No deaths; moderate property damage
7/29/2008	Chino Hills	11:42 am	5.4	VII	No deaths; moderate property damage
3/16/2010	Pico Rivera	4:04 am	4.4	V	No deaths; moderate property damage
3/17/2014	Encino	6:25 am	4.4	V	No deaths; moderate property damage
3/28/2014	La Habra	9:09 pm	5.1	VI	No deaths; est. $10.8 million in property damage

Source: Los Angeles Almanac, Earthquakes & Disaster Preparation, Significant Earthquakes in L.A. County

Surface Fault Rupture

Surface fault rupture can occur during significant seismic events. The process generally involves the sudden failure and displacement of the earth's surface along a fault trace or fault zone. The magnitude and geometry of such ground displacement is highly variable. In general, strike-slip faults such as the San Andreas Fault are more likely to produce lateral offsets in the ground surface, with one side of the fault plane or zone "sliding" past the opposing side. Similarly, faults that generally fail under compressional stress, such as thrust or reverse faults, or extensional faults, are more prone to vertical offsets in the ground surface. In either case, buildings or other man-made structures that lie atop the fault can experience serious damage or catastrophic failure during a strong earthquake. Multiple locations within the EIR Focus Area are located within a half mile from a delineated fault rupture zone (see Section 5.5.2).

Strong Seismic Ground Shaking

An earthquake of moderate to large magnitude generated within the Plan Area could cause significant ground shaking. The exact degree of shaking experienced at a given location would depend on several site-specific factors, such as: the magnitude of the seismic event, the duration of the seismic event, the distance from a given site to the zone of rupture (i.e., hypocenter), local site-specific geologic conditions (i.e., nature, thickness, and extent of underlying soil and/or bedrock), and broader, often regional geologic factors such as basin geometry. In general, the severity of seismic ground shaking tends to abate with increasing distance from the event hypocenter. Seismic ground shaking, if sufficiently intense and sustained, can result in significant damage to, or catastrophic failure of buildings or other man-made structures (County of Los Angeles 2018).

Liquefaction

Liquefaction is the process by which water-saturated granular soils lose strength and transform from a solid to a liquid state during strong ground shaking. This process can lead to near-surface or surface ground failure that may result in extensive damage to or catastrophic failure of buildings, roads, utility lines, and other man-made structures. Liquefaction can manifest as lateral ground spreading or flow, localized sand boils (e.g., eruptions of fluidized sediment), or rapid subsidence and an accompanying loss of bearing strength.

Liquefaction occurs when there are low-density sandy soils, shallow groundwater, and intense ground motion. According to the Los Angeles County General Plan EIR (2015), liquefaction is typically a very site-specific issue of concern and would need to be addressed on a site-by-site basis for each of the potential site locations within the Focus Area. This would include comprehensive evaluations, which may require site-specific invasive sampling, testing and analysis.

Landslides/Mudflows/Debris Flows

Landslides, mudflows and debris flows include the falling, sliding, or flowing masses of soil, rocks, water-laden earth materials and debris. Landslides can occur as a result of moderate to high magnitude earthquakes. The Focus Area includes areas comprised of hilly or mountainous terrain and the potential for slides is a problem throughout much of Los Angeles County. Mudflows and debris flows, active deep-seated landslides, hillside erosion and man-induced slope instability comprise the vast majority of hillside hazards, in addition to areas that have experienced post-fire conditions which can exacerbate the potential for landslides. Table 5.5-1 includes an indication of landslide hazards that may exist in the site vicinity.

5.5.2 Existing Plans and Regulations

The following section provides a description of the applicable geology and soils regulatory environment for the proposed project.

State

Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (Public Resources Code §2621 et seq.)

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act works to avoid the hazard of surface fault rupture by regulating the development and construction of buildings intended for human occupancy. The act helps to define areas where fault rupture is likely to occur.

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act of 1972 was created to prohibit the location of most structures for human occupancy across the traces of active faults, thus lessening the hazard of fault rupture. Los Angeles County development complies with all aspects of the Alquist-Priolo Act. The three main provisions are to:

- Require the California Geological Survey to develop maps delineating the surface trace or projected trace of known active faults, and designate a buffer zone on either side of the known trace(s);
- Require property owners (or their real estate agents) to disclose if their property lies within identified hazard zones; and
- Prohibit new construction of projects as defined by the Alquist-Priolo Act within these identified hazard zones until a comprehensive geological study has been completed.

California Building Code (California Code of Regulations Title 24)

The California Building Code (CBC) (California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24) has its base in the federal UBC, although the CBC includes more extensive provisions relating to seismic hazards. The code also defines procedures to calculate seismic forces on structures.

The California Building Standards Commission is responsible for coordinating, managing, adopting, and approving building codes in California. In January 2013, the Commission adopted and published the International Building Code, which updated all the subsequent codes under the CCR Title 24. The CBC applies to building design and construction in the state and is based on the Federal UBC used widely throughout the country (generally adopted on a state-by-state or district-by-district basis). The State of California provides minimum standards for building design through the 20013 CBC Part 2, Vol. 2. (CCR, Title 24) and Chapter 21 of the 2013 CBC regulates excavation, foundations, and retaining walls, where no other building codes apply.

The 2007 CBC replaced the previous “seismic zones” descriptions (a number assigned from 1 to 4, where 4 required the most earthquake-resistant design) with new Seismic Design Category description (Class descriptions previously described), A through F, where F requires the most earthquake-resistant design for proposed project structures. With the shift from seismic zones to seismic design, the CBC philosophy has shifted from “life safety design” to “collapse prevention”, meaning structures are designed for collapse prevention at the maximum ground shaking level that is reasonably expected to occur onsite. Chapter 16 of the CBC specifies exactly how each seismic design category is site-specific based on soil characteristics and proximity to potential seismic hazards.

Seismic Hazards Mapping Act (Public Resources Code §2690–2699.6)

The goal of the 1990 Seismic Hazards Mapping Act is to reduce the threat of seismic hazard to public health and safety by identifying and delineating areas prone to liquefaction, earthquake-induced landslides and seismic shaking. Through the act, the California Geological Survey (formerly California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology), is directed to map seismic hazard zone areas. State, County, and City agencies are directed to utilize such maps in land use and permitting processes. The act also requires site specific geotechnical investigations to be conducted before permitting occurs for sites within seismic hazard zones.

The California Geologic Survey has published Special Publication 117A, Guidelines for Evaluating and Mitigating Seismic Hazards in California (California Geologic Survey, 1997). These guidelines are to: (1) assist in the evaluation and mitigation of earthquake-related hazards for projects within designated zones of required investigations; and (2) to promote uniform and effective statewide implementation of the evaluation and mitigation elements of the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act.

State Water Regional Control Board Title 27

Title 27 for Class III. Landfills for Non-hazardous Solid Waste, Section 20260(b) requires the following regarding general and geologic settings requirements.

(a) General. Class III landfills shall be located where site characteristics provide adequate separation between non-hazardous solid waste and waters of the state. The classification criteria in this section shall be used for reclassification of existing landfills at disposal sites approved as Class II-1 or II-2 (under previous versions of these SWRCB regulations) and any expansions of such landfills.

(b) Geologic Setting

(1) MSW landfills are subject to the SWRCB-promulgated waste containment requirements of this subdivision and of SWRCB Resolution No. 93-62. Siting Criteria for new Class III and existing Class II-2 landfills shall be sited where soil characteristics, distance from waste to ground water, and of water beneath or adjacent to the landfill. Factors that shall be evaluated include:

(d) Size of the landfill;

(e) Hydraulic conductivity and transmissivity of underlying soils;

(f) Depth to ground water and variations in depth to ground water;

(g) Background quality of ground water;

(h) Current and anticipated use of the ground water; and

(i) Annual precipitation.

(2) Where consideration of the factors in (b)(1) indicates that site characteristics alone do not ensure protection of the quality of ground water or surface water, Class III landfills shall be required to have a single clay liner with hydraulic conductivity of $1x10^{-6}$ cm/sec or less.

(c) Ground Rupture. New Class III and expansions of existing Class II-2 landfills shall not be located on a known Holocene fault. However, existing landfills assigned a Class II-2 designation under previous versions of the SWRCB regulations may be located on a known Holocene fault, provided that the Unit's containment structures are capable of withstanding ground accelerations associated with the maximum probable earthquake (see Section 20370).

(d) Rapid Geologic Change. New Class III and existing Class II-2 landfills can be located within areas of potential rapid geologic change only if the RWQCB finds that the Unit's containment structures are designed, constructed, and maintained to preclude failure. MSW landfills are also subject to any more-stringent unstable area siting requirements referenced in SWRCB Resolution No. 93-62 (see Section 258.15 and Section 258.16 of 40CFR258).

Local

This EIR incorporates by reference the General Plan policies from the County's recently adopted General Plan EIR (2015).

County of Los Angeles General Plan

Los Angeles County recently adopted an update to its General Plan in 2015. The General Plan's Conservation and Natural Resources and Safety Elements include policies adopted for the purposes of avoiding or mitigating adverse environmental impacts related to potential risks resulting from natural and man-made hazards. Additionally, the Safety Element works in conjunction with the Operational Area Emergency Response Plan, prepared by the County's Chief Executive Office – Office of Emergency Management (OES), which is described further in Section 5.7 of this EIR. Applicable General Plan policies are identified below for the reader's benefit.

Conservation and Natural Resources (C/NR) Element

- **Policy C/NR 13.5:** Encourage required grading to be compatible with the existing terrain.
- **Policy C/NR 13.8:** Manage development in Hillside Management Areas (HMAs) to protect their natural and scenic character and minimize risks from natural hazards, such as fire, flood, erosion, and landslides.

Safety Element

- **Policy S 1.1:** Discourage development in Seismic Hazard and Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones.
- **Policy S 1.2:** Prohibit the construction of most structures for human occupancy adjacent to active faults until a comprehensive fault study that addresses the potential for fault rupture has been completed.
- **Policy S 1.3:** Require developments to mitigate geotechnical hazards, such as soil instability, mudflow, debris flows and landslides in HMAs through siting and development standards.
- **Policy S 1.4:** Support the retrofitting of unreinforced masonry structures to help reduce the risk of structural damage and human loss due to seismic hazards.

Los Angeles County Code

The following sections of the County's Code (1987, updated July 19, 2016) include regulations related to geology and soils.

- Title 26, Chapters 2 through 35, and Appendices C, I, and J (Adoption of California Building Code)
- Title 26, Appendix J, Section J110 (Construction-related erosion control, preparation of cut-and-fill slopes, and the implementation of erosion control measures)
- Title 26, Chapters 95 and 96 (Seismic safety requirements for older concrete tilt-up buildings and unreinforced masonry bearing wall buildings)

Other Jurisdictions

In addition to the County, the Countywide Siting Element (CSE) Revisions contemplates up to six potential site locations within three cities including Carson, Santa Monica, and South Gate. Each of these cities has adopted General Plans and Municipal Codes (or Ordinances) which may include specific policies related to geology and soils. Depending where future facilities are located, local plans and policies would be applicable to those facilities.

5.5.3 Thresholds of Significance

As defined in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, project impacts with regards to geology and soils would be considered significant if the project was determined to:

- Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:
    - Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault. (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.)
    - Strong seismic ground shaking.
    - Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction.
    - Landslides.
- Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil.
- Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse.
- Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property.
- Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water.

5.5.4 Environmental Impacts

Countywide Siting Element Revision Policy and Program Analysis

The proposed CSE Revision establishes goals, policies, and guidelines for the proper planning and siting of Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and alternative technologies on a Countywide basis. The CSE serves mainly as a long-term planning and policy document, rather than a detailed infrastructure development program, that defines how the County plans to maintain sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over a 15-year period (through 2033). The CSE Revision does not involve any physical development or construction activity. Therefore, the proposed CSE Revision would not result in direct impacts related to geology and soils; however, depending on phasing and implementation, indirect, project-level impacts could result from existing facility construction activities and operation in the future. A programmatic analysis of these potential future facilities is provided below.

Countywide Siting Element Revision Facility Analysis

The CSE Revision must include the identification of an area or areas for the location of new solid waste AT or land disposal facilities or the expansion of existing facilities. The following analysis describes the potential impact that future facilities could have related to geology and soils. Future project-level environmental analysis will be required for new or amended entitlement applications as they are presented to the County for review and approval.

Impact 5.5-1: Exposure to Potential Substantial Adverse Effects

Would the project expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

Rupture of a Known Earthquake Fault

As presented in Table 5.5-3, there are numerous faults within the Plan Area and multiple locations within the EIR Focus Area are located within a half mile from a delineated fault rupture zone (see Section 5.5.2). Future facilities would be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE by ensuring the structural stability and safety of facilities by minimizing or avoiding the impacts of fault rupture through design and construction in accordance with state and local building codes.

Federal and State regulations prohibit locating a new Class III landfill or a lateral expansion of an existing Class III landfill on a known Holocene Fault. Adherence to existing state and local regulations, including the CBC as amended, and the proposed CSE Siting Criteria, combined with future, site-specific geotechnical investigations would avoid or minimize the geologic hazards associated with earthquake fault rupture and related seismic ground motion. For this reason, the impact is considered less than significant.

Strong Seismic Ground Shaking

Future facilities would be subject to ground shaking should an earthquake occur in the area. These facilities would be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE by ensuring the structural stability and safety of facilities thereby minimizing the effects of strong seismic ground shaking. Adherence to existing state and local regulations, including the CBC as amended, and the proposed CSE Siting Criteria, combined with future, site-specific geotechnical investigations and analyses would avoid or minimize the geologic hazards associated with seismic ground motion. For this reason, the impact is considered less than significant.

Seismic-related Ground Failure, including Liquefaction

The potential for subsidence, high groundwater levels, liquefaction, and hydrocompaction are site-specific issues that would need to be addressed on a case by case basis for each of the potential site locations within the Focus Area. Future facilities would be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE by ensuring the structural stability and safety of facilities and the protection of groundwater. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities:

- **All Facilities:** Avoid locations 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.
- **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.

Furthermore, a site-specific geotechnical investigation would be required once specific sites and conceptual facility layouts are identified. Site-specific geotechnical investigations would evaluate the potential for liquefaction and other geotechnical hazards such as subsidence, high groundwater levels, and hydrocompaction. Geotechnical investigation reports would provide recommendations for grading and for foundation design to reduce hazards to people and structures arising from liquefaction and other geotechnical hazards such as subsidence, high groundwater levels, and hydrocompaction. For example, the presence of shallow groundwater and loose, granular soils, at AT Site #2 is identified as having a high liquefaction risk (City of Santa Monica 2007). As a consequence, future facility, design at this location will be required to adhere to applicable seismic safety standards of the CBC, as amended by Santa Monica Building Code.

This will include preparation and submittal of site-specific grading plans and geotechnical reports and approval by the applicable local jurisdiction prior to implementation. Based upon mandated compliance with requirements of state and local agencies and regulations, including the CBC (as applicable) and the CSE Siting Criteria, the impact of these hazards is less than significant.

Landslides and Slope Instability

The Focus Area includes areas comprised of hilly or mountainous terrain and the potential for landslides is well-documented throughout Los Angeles County. Table 5.5-1 identifies areas within the Focus Area that have a high potential for landslides. However, future facilities would be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE, which requires structural stability and safety of new and expanded facilities in order to minimize or avoid the impact of landslides. Specifically, facilities located within areas susceptible to slope instability will be subject to site-specific geotechnical investigation and project-specific engineering to ensure their safe operation.

Through the preparation of a site-specific geotechnical investigation, potential landslide and other related geotechnical hazards would be identified and evaluated. Site-specific geotechnical investigation reports would provide recommendations for filling, grading and for foundation design to reduce hazards to people and structures arising from landslides and other geotechnical hazards. The development of future facilities on proposed site locations pursuant to the Proposed Plan would be required to adhere to existing building and grading codes (e.g. maintain 2:1 or flatter slope gradients), including the pre-construction preparation and submittal of site-specific grading plans and geotechnical design reports for approval by the local jurisdiction. Each future development project would be required to comply with the recommendations in the geotechnical investigation report and comply with existing state and local regulations, including the proposed CSE Siting Criteria, thereby reducing hazards related to landslide. This impact would be less than significant.

Impact 5.5-2: Soil Erosion or Loss of Topsoil

Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Future proposals in the Focus Area include the construction of new facilities. During grading and excavation construction activities, there is the potential for increased soil erosion or loss of topsoil and contaminated runoff. Current regulations pertaining to water quality require that site erosion be minimized. Construction would be required to comply with the applicable NPDES Permits as discussed in Section 5.8, Hydrology and Water Quality (Table 5.4-4). Future facilities would be required to prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and comply with local and state stormwater runoff control requirements.

The proposed CSE Revision does not involve physical development or construction activity that would otherwise result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. In this context, along with adherence to federal, local, and state regulations, including the CSE Siting Criteria, this impact would be less than significant.

Impact 5.5-3: Geologic Unit or Soil Instability

Would the project site be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?

Potential landslide, subsidence, lateral spreading, liquefaction, and/or soil collapse hazards are generally site-specific and related to local soil and or bedrock conditions. An assessment of these hazards would be addressed on a case-by-case basis for each of the potential site locations within the Focus Area. Future facilities would have to comply with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements and the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. These requirements identify the engineering design

standards to maintain safety and structural stability during a seismic or geologic event. By addressing the pre-existing geologic and soil hazards during the project-level design phase, the impact of these hazards would be less than significant.

Impact 5.5-4: Expansive Soils

Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1 of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?

Depending on where future facilities are sited, they may be located in areas that contain soils with expansive properties. A site-specific geotechnical investigation would be required once specific sites for facilities are selected. Further design requirements (e.g., structural enhancements/reinforcements or other measures) may be identified during those investigations to minimize or mitigate the adverse effects to expansive properties. Each future project would be required to comply with the recommendations of a site specific geotechnical investigation, which would include standardized engineering practices to mitigate for expansive soils, therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

Impact 5.5-5: Alternative Wastewater Disposal System

Would the project soils be incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

Future facilities will have a high probability of being located in areas where connections to a municipal sewer system would be available. In situations where sanitary sewer connections do not exist, portable toilets would be used. For this reason, new septic systems would not be required and the corresponding impact is considered less than significant.

5.5.5 Cumulative Impacts

Geology and soils impacts are very site-specific and are generally mitigated on a project-by-project basis and, thus, do not typically contribute to a cumulative impact. Upon determination of the facility location, a project-level CEQA analysis would be conducted to determine if the construction of such facilities would have a project-level and cumulative impact. The future cumulative analysis will utilize a list of projects and/or use projections to determine the project-level impacts to geology and soils within the County and incorporated jurisdictions.

5.5.6 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, including the proposed CSE Siting Criteria, would minimize any hazards related to geology and soils and the impact would be less than significant.

5.5.7 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

5.5.8 Level of Significance After Mitigation

No significant geology and soils impacts are identified that would otherwise require mitigation.

5.5.9 References

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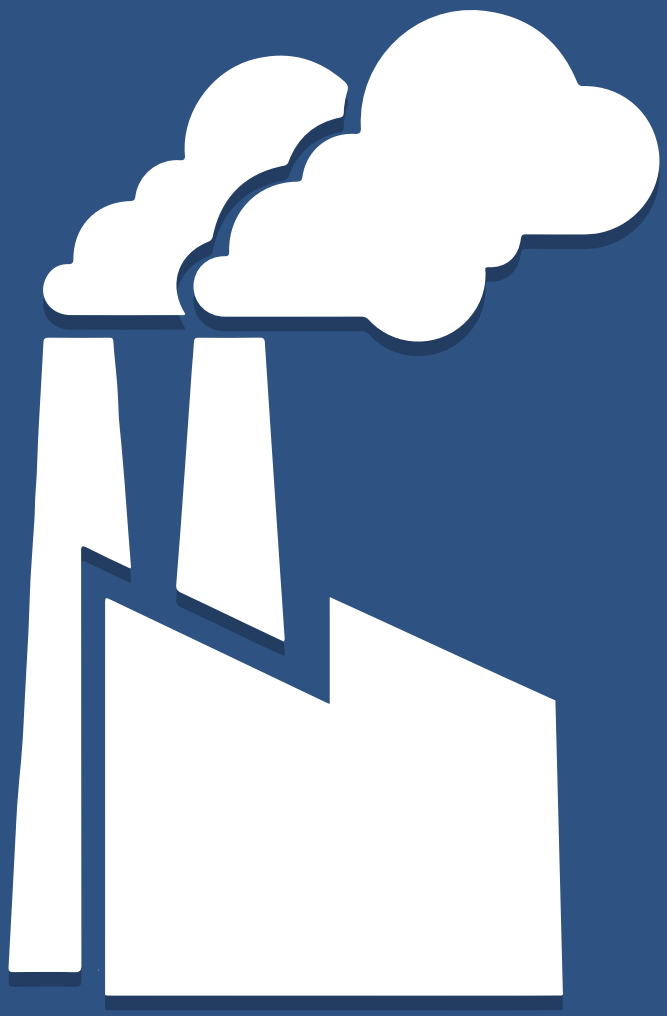

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Comparative Greenhouse Gas Emissions Analysis:

Briefing Report

An Integrated Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) with Conversion Technologies will achieve a net reduction in cumulative greenhouse gas emissions as compared to landfilling post-recycled residuals from a mixed-waste MRF.

BASELINE SCENARIO - LANDFILL

1,000 tpd

1,636,540 tons
Net generated greenhouse gas emissions

ALTERNATIVE SCENARIO - INTEGRATED MRF WITH CONVERSION TECHNOLOGIES

1,000 tpd

-666,022 tons
Net avoided greenhouse gas emissions

County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works

January 2016

5.6 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

This section analyzes the potential impacts related to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as a result of adopting the Proposed Plan. The environmental setting includes a discussion of the applicable regulatory environment and describes existing GHG emission conditions within the Plan Area. Potential GHG emissions impacts, including potential cumulative impacts, are considered in programmatically in the impact analysis. If applicable, this section identifies proposed mitigation measures for any significant impacts.

5.6.1 Environmental Setting

This EIR incorporates by reference the setting description for the Plan Area as identified in Section 5.7, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, of the County's General Plan EIR, Section 4.3, Air Quality, of the City of Los Angeles' Solid Waste Integrated Resources Plan (SWIRP) EIR, and the White Paper prepared by Los Angeles County (2016).

Climate Change

Any changes in measures of climate (such as temperature, precipitation, or wind) lasting for an extended period of time (decades or longer) is referred to as climate change (County of Los Angeles 2018). While climate change is not caused by poor air quality alone, the two have common causes and effects.

Scientist have concluded that human activities are contributing to global climate change by adding large amounts of heat-trapping gases, known as GHGs, to the atmosphere. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the principal GHGs that enter the atmosphere because of human activities are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and fluorinated gases (County of Los Angeles 2018). GHGs contribute to the destruction of the Earth's naturally-occurring ozone, which provides protection from the damaging effects of solar ultraviolet radiation (County of Los Angeles 2018).

GHG emissions in the U.S. are mostly derived from energy use. Economic growth, fuel used for electricity generation, and weather patterns are what drive energy consumption and GHG emissions. Energy-related carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions from fossil fuel explorations and use account for approximately three-quarters of the human-generated GHG emissions in the U.S. (County of Kern 2013). More than half the energy-related emissions come from large stationary sources, such as power plants; roughly one-third come from transportation; and industrial processes, agriculture, forestry, other land uses, and waste management make up most of the other sources (County of Kern 2013).

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has identified four major GHGs—water vapor, CO_2, methane (CH_4), and ozone (O_3)—that are the likely cause of an increase in global average temperatures observed within the 20th and 21st centuries. Other GHGs identified by the IPCC that contribute to global warming to a lesser extent include nitrous oxide (N_2O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and chlorofluorocarbons (IPCC 2007). The major GHGs are briefly described below:

- **Carbon dioxide (CO_2)** enters the atmosphere through the burning of fossil fuels (oil, natural gas, and coal), solid waste, trees and wood products; respiration; and as a result of other chemical reactions (e.g., manufacture of cement). Carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere (sequestered) when it is absorbed by plants as part of the biological carbon cycle.
- **Methane (CH_4)** is emitted during the production and transport of coal, natural gas, and oil. Methane emissions also result from livestock and other agricultural practices and from the decay of organic waste in landfills and water treatment facilities.
- **Nitrous oxide (N_2O)** is emitted during agricultural and industrial activities, as well as during the combustion of fossil fuels and solid waste.

- **Fluorinated gases** are synthetic, strong GHGs that are emitted from a variety of industrial processes. Fluorinated gases are sometimes used as substitutes for ozone-depleting substances. These gases are typically emitted in smaller quantities, but because they are potent GHGs, they are sometimes referred to as high global-warming-potential (GWP) gases.
- **Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)** are GHGs covered under the 1987 Montreal Protocol and used for refrigeration, air conditioning, packaging, insulation, solvents, or aerosol propellants. Since they are not destroyed in the lower atmosphere (troposphere, stratosphere), CFCs drift into the upper atmosphere where, given suitable conditions, they break down ozone. These gases are therefore being replaced by other compounds that are GHGs covered under the Kyoto Protocol.
- **Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)** are a group of human-made chemicals composed of carbon and fluorine only. These chemicals (predominantly perfluoromethane [CF_4] and perfluoroethane [C_2F_6]) were introduced as alternatives, along with hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), to the ozone-depleting substances. In addition, PFCs are emitted as byproducts of industrial processes and are used in manufacturing. PFCs do not harm the stratospheric ozone layer, but they have a high GWP.
- **Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF_6)** is a colorless gas soluble in alcohol and ether, and slightly soluble in water. SF6 is a strong GHG used primarily in electrical transmission and distribution systems as an insulator.
- **Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)** contain hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, and carbon atoms. Although they are ozone-depleting substances, they are less potent than CFCs. They have been introduced as temporary replacements for CFCs.
- **Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)** contain only hydrogen, fluorine, and carbon atoms. They were introduced as alternatives to ozone-depleting substances to serve many industrial, commercial, and personal needs. HFCs are emitted as by-products of industrial processes and are also used in manufacturing. They do not significantly deplete the stratospheric ozone layer, but they are strong GHGs.

California's Greenhouse Gas Sources and Relative Contribution

As of 2005, California was the second largest emitter of GHG emissions in the U.S. and is the tenth largest GHG emitter in the world. However, because of more stringent air emission regulations, in 2001, California ranked fourth lowest in carbon emissions per capita and fifth lowest among states in CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel consumption per unit of Gross State Product (total economic output of goods and services).

The California Air Resources Board's (CARB's) last update to the statewide GHG emissions inventory was conducted in 2012 for year 2009 emissions. California's transportation sector was the single largest generator of GHG emissions, producing 37.9 percent of the state's total emissions. Electricity consumption was the second largest source, comprising 22.7 percent. Industrial activities are California's third largest source of GHG emissions, comprising 17.8 percent of the state's total emissions. Other major sectors of GHG emissions include commercial and residential uses, recycling and waste management, high global warming potential GHGs, agriculture, and forestry.

In 2013, the statewide GHG emissions inventory was updated for 2009 to 2012 emissions that utilized the GWPs in IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report. Based on the Fourth Assessment Report GWPs, in 2012 California produced 459 million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO_2) equivalent (MMTCO2e) GHG emissions. California's transportation sector remains the single largest generator of GHG emissions, producing 36.5 percent of the state's total emissions. Electricity consumption is the second largest source, comprising 20.7 percent. Industrial activities are California's third largest source of GHG emissions, comprising 19.4 percent of the state's total emissions. Other major sectors of GHG emissions include commercial and residential uses, recycling and waste management, high global warming potential GHGs, agriculture, and forestry.

Potential Climate Change Impacts

Climate change will have numerous adverse impacts on ecosystems and the economy. Various scenarios predict intense flooding or prolonged droughts, higher temperatures that can lead to frequent wildfires, and rising sea levels that will affect low-lying coastal areas (County of Los Angeles 2018). The environmental consequences of gradual changes in the Earth's temperature are hard to predict. In California and western North America, observations of the climate have shown: (1) a trend toward warmer winter and spring temperatures; (2) a smaller fraction of precipitation falling as snow; (3) a decrease in the amount of spring snow accumulation in the lower and middle elevation mountain zones; (4) an advance snowmelt of 5 to 30 days earlier in the springs; and (5) a similar shift (5 to 30 days earlier) in the timing of spring flower blooms. According to the California Climate Action Team, even if actions could be taken to immediately curtail climate change emissions, the potency of emissions that have already built up, their long atmospheric lifetimes, and the inertia of the Earth's climate system could produce as much as 0.6° Celsius (1.1° Fahrenheit) of additional warming. Consequently, some impacts from climate change are now considered unavoidable. Global climate change risks to California include public health impacts, water resources impacts, agricultural impacts, coastal sea level impacts, forest and biological resource impacts, and energy impacts.

5.6.2 Existing Plans and Regulations

Federal

The Clean Air Act

On April 2, 2007, the Supreme Court found that GHGs are air pollutants that are covered by the Clean Air Act (CAA). It was determined that GHGs threaten the public health and welfare of the American people and that on-road vehicles contribute to these emissions; and the findings were included in Section 202(a) of the CAA. The findings do not in and of themselves impose any emission reduction requirements, but allow the USEPA to finalize the GHG standards proposed in 2009 for new light-duty vehicles as part of the joint rulemaking with the Department of Transportation (USEPA 2009).

The USEPA's endangerment finding covers emissions of six key GHGs—CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6—that have been the subject of scrutiny and intense analysis for decades by scientists in the U.S. and around the world.

40 CFR Part 98, Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Rule

In response to the endangerment finding, the USEPA issued the Mandatory Reporting of GHG Rule that requires substantial emitters of GHG emissions (large stationary sources, etc.) to report GHG emissions data. Facilities that emit 25,000 metric tons (MT) or more of CO_2 per year are required to submit an annual report.

Update to Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards (2010/2012)

The current Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards (for model years 2011 to 2016) incorporate stricter fuel economy requirements promulgated by the federal government and California into one uniform standard. Additionally, automakers are required to cut GHG emissions in new vehicles by roughly 25 percent by 2016 (resulting in a fleet average of 35.5 miles per gallon [mpg] by 2016). Rulemaking to adopt these new standards was completed in 2010. California agreed to allow automakers who show compliance with the national program to also be deemed in compliance with state requirements. The federal government issued new standards in 2012 for model years 2017–2025, which will require a fleet average of 54.5 mpg in 2025.

USEPA Regulation of Stationary Sources under the Clean Air Act (Ongoing)

Pursuant to its authority under the CAA, the USEPA has been developing regulations for new stationary sources such as power plants, refineries, and other large sources of emissions. Pursuant to the President's 2013 Climate Action Plan, the USEPA has been directed to also develop regulations for existing stationary sources.

Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills

Atmospheric methane concentrations have been increasing as a result of human activities related to agriculture, fossil fuel extraction and distribution, and waste generation and processing (CARB 2014). Methane is generated in landfills during the natural process of bacterial decomposition of organic material. Many factors influence the quantity and composition of the gas generated, including the types and age of waste buried in the landfill, the quantity and types of organic compounds in the waste, and the moisture content and temperature of the waste (CARB 2014). California has adopted several measures focused on controlling methane emissions from landfills, one of which includes the Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills. The EPA determined that it was appropriate to review the landfills Emission Guidelines based on changes in the landfill industry since the Emission Guidelines were promulgated in 1996. The EPA's review of the Emission Guidelines for municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills applies to landfills that accepted waste after November 8, 1987, and commenced construction, reconstruction, or modification on or before July 17, 2014 (USEPA 2018).

This action proposes to achieve additional reductions of landfill gas and its components, including methane, by lowering the emissions threshold at which a landfill must install controls (USEPA 2018). This action also incorporates new data and information received in response to an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking and addresses other regulatory issues including surface emissions monitoring, wellhead monitoring, and the definition of a landfill gas treatment system (USEPA 2018).

State

Executive Order S-03-05

Executive Order S-03-05, signed June 1, 2005, establishes statewide emissions reduction targets through 2050:

- By 2010, reduce GHG emissions to 2000 levels;
- By 2020, reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels; and
- By 2050, reduce GHG emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels.

This executive order does not include any specific requirements that pertain to the proposed project. However, actions taken by the State to implement these goals could affect the project, depending on the specific implementation measures that are developed.

Executive Orders S-01-07 and B-30-15

In January 2007, former Governor Schwarzenegger asserted California's leadership in clean energy and environmental policy by establishing a Low-Carbon Fuel Standard by Executive Order S-01-07. The executive order calls for a reduction of at least 10 percent in the carbon intensity of California's transportation fuels by 2020. It instructed the Secretary of the California EPA to coordinate activities between the University of California, the California Energy Commission (CEC), and other state agencies to develop and propose a draft compliance schedule to meet the 2020 target. Executive Order B-30-15 goes beyond S-01-07 and sets a GHG emissions target for 2030 at 40 percent below 1990 levels.

Assembly Bill 32 (The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006)

Assembly Bill (AB) 32 was passed by the California state legislature on August 31, 2006 to place the state on a course toward reducing its contribution of GHG emissions. AB 32 follows the 2020 tier of emissions reduction targets established in Executive Order S-03-05.

AB 32 directed the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to adopt discrete early action measures to reduce GHG emissions and outline additional reduction measures to meet the 2020 target. Based on the GHG emissions inventory conducted for the Scoping Plan by CARB, GHG emissions in California are anticipated to be approximately 596 $MMTCO_2e$ by 2020. In December 2007, CARB approved a 2020 emissions limit of 427 $MMTCO_2e$ for the state. The 2020 target requires a total emissions reduction of 169 $MMTCO_2e$ or 28.5 percent from the projected emissions of the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario for the year 2020 (i.e., 28.5 percent of 596 MMTCO2e is 427 $MMTCO_2e$).

In order to effectively implement the emissions cap, AB 32 directed CARB to establish a mandatory reporting system to track and monitor GHG emissions levels for large stationary sources that generate more than 25,000 MT of CO_2e per year, prepare a plan demonstrating how the 2020 deadline can be met, and develop appropriate regulations and programs to implement the plan by 2012.

CARB Scoping Plan

AB32 required the CARB to develop an implementation program and adopt GHG control measures "to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective GHG emission reductions from sources or categories of sources." The Scoping Plan released by CARB in 2008 outlined the State's strategy to achieve the AB32 goals. This Scoping Plan, developed by CARB in coordination with the Climate Action Team (CAT), proposed a comprehensive set of actions designed to reduce overall GHG emissions in California, improve the environment, reduce dependence on oil, diversify energy sources, save energy, create new jobs, and enhance public health. It was adopted by CARB in December 2008. According to the Scoping Plan, the 2020 target of 427 million MT of CO_2e requires the reduction of 169 million MT of CO_2e, or approximately 28.3 percent, from the State's projected 2020 Business as Usual (BAU) emissions level of 596 million MT of CO_2e.

In August 2011, the Scoping Plan was re-approved by CARB and included the Final Supplement to the Scoping Plan Functional Equivalent Document. This document included expanded analysis of project alternatives as well as updates to the 2020 emission projections in light of updated economic forecasts. Considering the updated 2020 BAU estimate of 507 million MT of CO_2e, only a 16 percent reduction below the estimated new BAU levels would be necessary to return to 1990 levels by 2020. The 2011 Scoping Plan expands the list of nine Early Action Measures into a list of 39 Recommended Actions.

However, in May 2014, CARB developed; in collaboration with the CAT, the First Update to California's Climate Change Scoping Plan (Update), which shows that California is on track to meet the near-term 2020 greenhouse gas limit and is well positioned to maintain and continue reductions beyond 2020 as required by AB32. In accordance with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), CARB is beginning to transition to the use of the AR4's 100-year global warming potential (GWPs) in its climate change programs. CARB has recalculated the 1990 GHG emissions level with the AR4 GWPs to be 431 million MT of CO_2e, therefore, the 2020 GHG emissions target established in response to AB32 is now slightly higher than the 427 million MT of CO_2e in the initial Scoping Plan.

The majority of the Scoping Plan's GHG reduction strategies are directed at the two sectors with the largest GHG emissions contributions: transportation and electricity generation. The GHG reduction strategies for these sectors involve statutory mandates affecting vehicle or fuel manufacture, public transit, and public utilities.

The reduction strategies employed by CARB are designed to reduce emissions from existing sources as well as future sources. The most relevant to the Proposed Plan are outlined in the following sections.

CARB Short Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Strategy

This final proposed Short-Lived Climate Pollutant (SLCP) Reduction Strategy (SLCP Strategy) was developed pursuant to SB 605 and SB 1383 and lays out a range of options to accelerate SLCP emission reductions in California, including regulations, incentives, and other market-supporting activities. The SLCP Strategy informed and was integrated into the 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update, which incorporated input from a wide range of stakeholders to develop a comprehensive plan for achieving the SB 32 statewide 2030 GHG limit of 40 percent below 1990 levels. The process for updating the Scoping Plan began in fall 2015 and was completed in November 2017.

Achievable reductions through implementation of the SLCP Strategy would include the following by 2030 (from 2013 levels):

- 50 percent for anthropogenic Black Carbon;
- 40 percent for methane; and
- 40 percent for hydrofluorocarbons, or HFCs.
- Convert manure and organic wastes into valuable energy and soil amendment products;
- Reduce disposal of edible foods by diverting them to food banks and other outlets;
- Reduce harmful emissions from residential wood stoves; and
- Accelerate the reduction of the fastest growing source of GHG emissions by building on global HFC phasedown agreements.

Landfill Methane Control Measure

In 2009, CARB adopted a regulation to reduce methane from MSW landfills. The regulation, effective June 17, 2010, is a discrete early action GHG emission reduction measure, as described in AB 32. The regulation requires owners and operators of certain uncontrolled MSW landfills to install gas collection and control systems and requires existing and newly installed gas and control systems to operate in an optimal manner (CARB 2014). The regulation allows local air districts to voluntarily enter into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with CARB to implement and enforce the regulation and to assess fees to cover costs (CARB 2014).

Assembly Bill 341

California disposes about 30 million tons of solid waste in landfills each year (CARB 2014). Complementary to the control of methane emissions from landfills themselves, the Mandatory Commercial Recycling Regulation (AB 341; Chesbro, Chapter 476, Statutes of 2011) was adopted in 2012 to further reduce landfill methane emissions via upstream organic material diversion from landfill disposal and to recognize the role waste management can play in GHG emission reductions (CARB 2014). The Mandatory Commercial Recycling Measure focuses on increased commercial waste diversion as a method to reduce GHG emissions. It is designed to achieve a reduction in GHG emissions of 5 $MMTCO_2e$. To achieve the measure's objective, an additional 2 to 3 million tons of waste materials annually will need to be recycled from the commercial sector by the year 2020 and beyond (CalRecycle 2016).

According to the 2008 Statewide Waste Characterization data, the commercial sector generates approximate three-fourths of the solid waste in California most of which is readily recyclable (CalRecycle 2016). Increasing the recovery of these recyclable materials will directly reduce GHG emissions due to multiple phases of product production, including extraction of raw materials, preprocessing and manufacturing (CalRecycle 2016). A co-benefit of increased recycling is avoided methane emissions at landfills from the decomposition of organic materials. Use of composted organic materials also provides environmental benefits such as carbon storage in soils and reduced use of fertilizers, pesticides, and water (CalRecycle 2016).

Assembly Bill 1493

AB 1493, also known as the Pavley Regulations or the Clean Car Standards, was adopted on July 22, 2002. AB 1493 required the state to develop and adopt regulations to achieve the maximum feasible and cost-effective reduction in GHG emissions emitted by passenger vehicles and light-duty trucks (County of Kern 2013). In 2004, subsequent regulations that were adopted by the CARB were threatened by automaker lawsuits and stalled by the EPA's initial denial to allow California to implement GHG standards for passenger vehicles. On June 30, 2009, the EPA finally granted California the authority to implement GHG emissions reductions standards for new passenger cars, pickup trucks, and sport utility vehicles. On September 24, 2009, CARB adopted amendments to the Pavley Regulations that would reduce GHG emissions in new passenger vehicles between 2009 and 2016 (County of Kern 2013).

Senate Bill 1771

Senate Bill (SB) 1771, required the Secretary of the Resources Agency to establish a nonprofit benefit corporation known as the California Climate Action Registry (CCAR). The CCAR is responsible for administering a voluntary GHG emissions registry to record and register voluntary GHG reductions that have been achieved since 1990 in California (County of Kern 2013). SB 1771 required the Energy Commission to develop metrics for use by the CCAR and to update the state's inventory of GHG emissions by January 1, 2002, and to qualify third-party organizations to provide assistance for purposes of monitoring and reducing GHG emissions. Additionally, the bill required the adoption of standards to verify emissions reductions and the establishment of GHG emissions reduction goals along with efficiency improvement plans (County of Kern 2013).

Senate Bill 32

Senate Bill 32 (SB 32) was signed into law on September 8, 2016 and expands upon AB-32 to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. SB-32 sets into law the mandated GHG emissions target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 written into Executive Order B-30-15.

Senate Bill 350

Senate Bill 350 was signed into law in September 2015. SB 350 establishes tiered increases to the RPS of 40 percent by 2024, 45 percent by 2027, and 50 percent by 2030. SB 350 also set a new goal to double the energy efficiency savings in electricity and natural gas through energy efficiency and conservation measures.

Senate Bill 375

In 2008, SB 375, the Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act, was adopted to connect the GHG emissions reduction targets established in the 2008 CARB Scoping Plan for the transportation sector to local land use decisions that affect travel behavior. Its intent is to reduce GHG emissions from light duty trucks and automobiles (excluding emissions associated with goods movement) by aligning regional long-range transportation plans, investments, and housing allocations to local land use planning to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and vehicle trips. Specifically, SB 375 required CARB to establish GHG emissions reduction targets for each of the 18 metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs). Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) is the MPO for the Southern California region, which includes the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura, and Imperial.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Regional Transportation Advisory Committee, CARB adopted per capita reduction targets for each of the MPOs rather than a total magnitude reduction target. SCAG's targets are an 8 percent per capita reduction from 2005 GHG emission levels by 2020 and a 13 percent per capita reduction from 2005 GHG emission levels by 2035 (CARB 2010).

The 2020 targets are smaller than the 2035 targets because a significant portion of the built environment in 2020 has been defined by decisions that have already been made. In general, the 2020 scenarios reflect that more time is needed for large land use and transportation infrastructure changes. Most of the reductions in the interim are anticipated to come from improving the efficiency of the region's existing transportation

network. The proposed targets would result in 3 $MMTCO_2e$ of reductions by 2020 and 15 $MMTCO_2e$ of reductions by 2035. Based on these reductions, the passenger vehicle target in CARB's Scoping Plan (for AB 32) would be met (CARB 2010).

Senate Bill 97

Senate Bill 97, enacted in August 2007, requires the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to develop guidelines for the mitigation of GHG emissions, or the effects related to releases of GHG emissions. The OPR submitted proposed amendments to the Natural Resources Agency in accordance with SB 97 including analysis and mitigation of GHG emissions on April 13, 2009. The amendments to the CEQA guidelines for GHG emissions were adopted by Natural Resources Agency on December 30, 2009 and subsequently approved by the Office of Administration Law to be filed with the Secretary of State for inclusion in the California Code of Regulations on February 16, 2010. The amendments became effective on March 18, 2010.

Assembly Bill 1826

In October 2014, Governor Brown signed AB 1826, requiring businesses to recycle their organic waste on and after April 1, 2016, depending on the amount of waste they generate per week. This law also requires that on and after January 1, 2016, local jurisdictions across the state implement an organic waste recycling program to divert organic waste generated by businesses, including multifamily residential dwellings that consist of five or more units. Organic waste means food waste, green waste, landscape and pruning waste, non-hazardous wood waste, and food-soiled paper waste that is mixed in with food waste.

Senate Bill 1383

Senate Bill 1383 will codify emission reduction targets for short-lived climate pollutants and require the California Air Resources Board to approve and implement a strategy to decrease emissions of these pollutants to achieve a reduction in methane by 40 percent, hydrofluorocarbon gases by 40 percent, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50 percent below 2013 levels by 2030.

Local

County of Los Angeles General Plan

Los Angeles County recently adopted an update to its General Plan in 2015. The General Plan's Air Quality and Public Services and Facilities sections include policies adopted for the purposes of avoiding or mitigating environmental impacts related to potential risks resulting from natural and man-made hazards. Applicable General Plan polices are identified below.

Air Quality (AQ) Element

- **Policy AQ 1.1:** Minimize health risks to people from industrial toxic or hazardous air pollutant emissions, with an emphasis on local hot spots, such as existing point sources affecting immediate sensitive receptors.
- **Policy AQ 1.3:** Reduce particulate inorganic and biological emissions from construction, grading, excavation, and demolition to the maximum extent feasible.
- **Policy AQ 1.4:** Work with local air quality management districts to publicize air quality warnings and track potential sources of airborne toxics from identified mobile and stationary sources.

Public Services and Facilities Element

- **Policy PS/F 5.3:** Discourage incompatible land uses near or adjacent to solid waste disposal facilities identified in the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan.
- **Policy PS/F 5.4:** Encourage solid waste management facilities that utilize conversion and other alternative technologies and waste to energy facilities.

- **Policy PS/F 5.5:** Reduce the County's waste stream by minimizing waste generation and enhancing diversion.

County Energy and Environmental Program

In 2006, the Board of Supervisors adopted an Energy and Environmental Program (EEP) for the development and enhancement of energy conservation and environmental programs for County departments (County of Los Angeles 2018). These programs contribute to the County's efforts to reduce communitywide GHGs and GHGs from County operations. The EEP consists of the following programs:

- **Energy and Water Efficiency.** The EEP establishes a reduction target of 20 percent by 2018 and implements conservation monitoring practices and water and energy shortage awareness programs for County buildings and departments (County of Los Angeles 2018).
- **Green Building Construction and Operations.** The County's Green Building Program consists of the Green Building, Low-Impact Development, and Drought Tolerant Ordinances. For more information on the County's environmental and sustainability programs, please visit http://green.lacounty.gov (County of Los Angeles 2018).
- **Environmental Stewardship.** The Environmental Stewardship Program measures and reduces the County's environmental footprint, including the amount of GHG produced through direct and indirect County operations, and develops climate change-related policies (County of Los Angeles 2018).
- **Public Outreach and Education.** The Public Outreach and Education Program utilizes the County's communication and outreach channels to share utility industry information, facilitate implementation of subsidy and assistance programs, and spread energy conservation practices throughout the region (County of Los Angeles 2018).

Los Angeles County Community Climate Action Plan

The Los Angeles County Community Climate Action Plan (CCAP) provides policy guidance for reducing GHG emissions generated within the unincorporated areas by ensuring that the County will be able to reduce emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. The CCAP includes an emissions inventory for the unincorporated areas and an analysis of the reduction needed to achieve County goals (County of Los Angeles 2018). The CCAP analyzes specific actions that result in reduced emissions, lays out a plan for their use and implementation, and provides a mechanism for tracking and evaluating the County's progress in achieving its climate change goals. The CCAP also supports sustainable design and energy efficiency, as well as active and multi-modal transportation strategies to reduce VMT (County of Los Angeles 2018).

The purpose of the CCAP is to:

(1) Establish a baseline emissions inventory and reduction needed to meet County goals;

(2) Identify specific actions that will measurably reduce GHG emissions;

(3) Implement state and local level measures; and

(4) Provide a mechanism for ongoing tracking and updates to the CCAP. (For more information, visit http://planning.lacounty.gov/ccap.)

South Coast Air Quality Management District

Rule 1150.1 (Amended April 1, 2011) was adopted to reduce non-methane organic compounds (NMOC), volatile organic compound (VOC) and toxic air contaminant (TAC) emissions from MSW landfills to prevent public nuisance and possible detriment to public health caused by exposure to such emissions. This rule also reduces methane emissions. To provide interim guidance to local lead agencies on determining significance for GHG emissions in their CEQA documents, SCAQMD has recommended a threshold of 3,000 metric tons (MT) of CO2e for residential, commercial, and mixed-use

projects and a 10,000 MT of CO2e threshold for industrial projects.

Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District

Rule 3011 (Adopted Jan 18, 2011) was adopted to provide the provisions necessary for the AVAQMD to incorporate requirements for the regulation of GHGs into Federal Operating Permits. In practice, the AVAQMD follows the same interim guidance as SCAQMD for GHG emission.

Other Jurisdictions

In addition to the County, the CSE Revision contemplates up to six potential site locations within three cities including Carson, Santa Monica, and South Gate. Each of these cities has adopted General Plans and Municipal Codes (or Ordinances) which may include specific policies related to GHG. Depending where future facilities are located, local plans and policies would be applicable to those facilities.

5.6.3 Thresholds of Significance

As defined in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, project impacts with regards to greenhouse gas emissions would be considered significant if the project was determined to:

- Generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment.
- Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs.

5.6.4 Environmental Impacts

CSE Revision Policy and Program Analysis

The proposed CSE Revision establishes goals, policies, and guidelines for the proper planning and siting of Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and alternative technologies on a Countywide basis. The CSE serves mainly as a long-term planning and policy document, rather than a detailed infrastructure development program, that defines how the County plans to maintain sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over a 15-year period (through 2033). The CSE Revision does not involve any physical development or construction activity. Therefore, the proposed CSE Revision would not result in direct impacts related to climate change or greenhouse gas emissions. However, depending on phasing, technologies, and implementation, certain policies may result in project-level impacts through existing facility construction activities or construction of new facilities.

CSE Revision Facility Analysis

The CSE Revision must include the identification of an area or areas for the location of new solid waste AT or land disposal facilities or the expansion of existing facilities. The following analysis describes the potential impact that future facilities could have related to climate change and the generation of GHGs. Future project-level environmental analysis will be required for new or amended entitlement applications as they are presented to the County for review and approval.

Impact 5.6-1: GHG Emissions

Would the project generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Landfills are one of the largest sources of methane, a powerful greenhouse gas which is 21 times more potent than carbon dioxide. As described in the White Paper discussed in Section 5.2, the County can significantly reduce its GHG emissions levels through an integrated solid waste management hierarchy as described in Chapter 3. Recycling can reduce GHGs both by reducing methane generation at landfills and by saving

energy through recycling. Estimates of the White Paper GHG emissions reductions were developed using the U.S. EPA Waste Reduction Model (WARM) based on material types and amounts diverted.

In analyzing the estimated emissions of an Integrated Material Recovery Facility (MRF) with Conversion Technologies including anaerobic digestion, thermal conversion, and composting, the results of the WARM modeling indicate an overall net reduction in GHG emissions measured in terms of $MTCO_2e$. The White Paper baseline transport and landfill disposal scenario (or No Project) based on 1,000 tons per day (tpd) of post MRF residuals resulted in net GHG emissions for non-biogenic sources of approximately 1.64 million $MTCO_2e$ over a period of 125 years taking into account continued GHG emissions from waste decomposition in existing landfills. The proposed integrated solid waste management scenario for a 1,000 tpd Integrated MRF with Conversion Technologies resulted in net avoided GHG emissions of (666,022) $MTCO_2e$ (equivalent to removing 140,000 cars off the road). The net Non-Biogenic Emissions are similar for both scenarios (representing fugitive methane emissions from landfills and carbon dioxide from a thermal gasification process).

Based on the White Paper, components of the Proposed Plan similar to the Integrated MRF with Conversion Technologies analyzed should result in desirable reductions in GHGs and the resulting impact would be less than significant.

Impact 5.6-2: Conflicts with GHG Reduction Plans

Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs?

The Proposed Plan envisions a new solid waste management paradigm which reverses the traditional hierarchy by resorting to transformation facilities and landfills, only after all other efforts have been exhausted. Emphasis would be redirected onto efforts to first reduce, reuse, and recycle. The remaining materials would be processed through alternative technologies, such as conversion technologies, and composting as feasible, prior to being disposed at a landfill. The new waste management paradigm would increase waste diversion throughout the entire County of Los Angeles. The Plan proposes an emphasis on the environmentally sound and technically feasible development of alternative technology facilities and operation of transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities. These facilities would assist in the diversion of solid waste from landfills.

The Proposed Plan does not propose the construction of new landfills or further expansion of existing landfills within the County. In this context, the Proposed Plan would be consistent with the intent of AB 32 by reducing GHG emissions related to the construction of new facilities. Additionally, the expansion of existing solid waste management facilities would facilitate the continued use of the existing transportation network thereby minimizing the need for an expanded network which could result in greater haul distances. Additionally, pursuant to AB 32, owners and operators of existing landfills currently without a methane control system would be required to install a gas collection and control system to capture methane emissions.

SCAG is responsible for developing a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) as part of the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) to help meet California's GHG emission reduction targets established by AB 32 and CARB. The *Connect SoCal* (2020) recognizes that goods movements and freight transportation are essential to support the SCAG region. As the disposal capacity within the County continues to diminish, and the siting of new and/or expansion of existing Class III landfills becomes increasingly difficult, development of and transport to out-of-County landfills becomes more essential to supplement in-County disposal capacity.

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

emphasis on waste-by-rail would reduce the number of heavy-duty trucks hauling solid waste on the road, thereby reducing vehicle miles traveled and GHG emissions. This would be consistent with Goal LUT-10 (Efficient Goods Movement) of the County's CCAP (2015). Likewise, the solid waste management paradigm envisioned under the Proposed Plan would be consistent with Goals BE-7 (Landfill Biogas) and SW1 (Waste Diversion Goal) by facilitating their implementation via the Proposed Plan. Based on these circumstances, the Proposed Plan would not conflict with plans or policies adopted for reducing GHG emissions, including the County's CCAP, and the impact is considered less than significant.

5.6.5 Cumulative Impacts

The incremental GHG emissions from the future facilities would have a cumulative contribution to global climate change. However, with the Plan's implementation of any Integrated MRFs with conversion technologies, GHG emission reductions could be achieved over traditional landfilling (or existing conditions). These emission reductions would be achieved over the long term and no residual operational-related GHG impacts would remain. Therefore, no cumulatively considerable impact is identified.

5.6.6 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

No significant GHG impacts have been identified.

5.6.7 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

5.6.8 Level of Significance After Mitigation

No significant transportation impacts have been identified.

5.6.9 References

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5.7

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

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5.7 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

This section analyzes the potential impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials as a result of adopting the Proposed Plan. The environmental setting includes a discussion of the applicable regulatory environment and describes existing hazards and hazardous materials conditions within the Plan Area. Potential hazard and hazardous materials impacts, including potential cumulative impacts, are considered programmatically in the impact analysis. If applicable, this section identifies proposed mitigation measures for any significant impacts.

5.7.1 Environmental Setting

The regional and overall Plan Area environmental setting is discussed in detail in Section 4.0. The following sections focus on specific environmental setting elements as they pertain to discussion of hazards and hazardous materials.

Airports

According to the Los Angeles County General Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR), 15 public use airports (five county-owned, nine public entity owned, and one privately owned), 11 private-use airstrips, one private-use seaplane base, and 138 heliports registered with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) are located within the Los Angeles County Airport Land Use Commission's (ALUC) jurisdiction. In general, the Focus Area avoids the placement of new sites within the vicinity of airports and the adopted Airport Influence Areas (AIA).

The ALUC has established provisions for safety, noise insulation, and the regulation of building height in the areas adjacent to each of the County public airports. The Santa Monica Airport (AT Site #3) is located in the City of Santa Monica at 3223 Donald Douglas Loop Street.

Emergency Response or Evacuation Plan

Emergency response plans include elements to maintain continuity of government, emergency functions of governmental agencies, mobilization and application of resources, mutual aid, and public information. Emergency response plans are maintained at the federal, state and local level for all types of disasters, including human-made and natural. It is the responsibility of government to undertake an ongoing comprehensive approach to emergency management in order to avoid or minimize the effects of hazardous events. Local governments have the primary responsibility for preparedness and response activities.

The Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) maintains the Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Response Plan and the County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan. OEM leads and coordinates disaster plans and disaster preparedness exercises for all cities and 288 special districts in Los Angeles County (County of Los Angeles 2018).

Fire Hazards

California in general is subject to some degree of wildfire hazard. Los Angeles County contains urbanized development adjacent to the Santa Monica Mountain Range, which increases the potential for wildfire. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE) maps fire hazard areas based on fuels, terrain, weather, and other factors that increase an area's susceptibility to fire (vegetation type, slope, and atmospheric conditions). Over half of the County is located within a Very High to Moderate Fire Hazard Zone due to the fuel and slopes associated with the Angeles National Forest and the Santa Monica Mountain areas. Santa Catalina Island and San Clemente Island are also located within a Very High Fire Hazard Zone. According to the Los Angeles County General Plan, fire hazard severity zones are designated into

the following three types of areas based on the jurisdiction financially responsible for preventing and suppressing wildfires:

- **Federal Responsibility Areas (FRAs):** The federal government is financially responsible for wildfire suppression. Within the CALFIRE Los Angeles District, which covers the Los Angeles County, the Angeles National Forest and federal land in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area are FRAs.
- **State Responsibility Areas (SRAs):** The state is financially responsible for wildfire suppression. Within the CALFIRE Los Angeles District, which covers the Los Angeles County, SRAs are in outlying areas such as the Santa Susana Mountains, foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, and parts of the Santa Monica Mountains.
- **Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs):** Cities or the County are financially responsible for wildfire suppression. LRAs in Los Angeles County include foothills of the Santa Susana and San Gabriel Mountains, and in the Verdugo Mountains, Santa Monica Mountains, Hollywood Hills, San Rafael Hills, Puente Hills, and in other hills in the central Los Angeles area.

Given the scope of the Plan Area, all three responsibility areas are located within Los Angeles County. As provided in Table 5.7-1, two of the site locations within the Focus Area are located within a fire hazard zone delineated by the State.

Table 5.7-1. Focus Area within Wildfire Hazard Zones

AT Site	Site Name	Responsibility	Hazard Zone
AT Site #1	Forum Engineering & Construction Inc.	SRA	Very High
AT Site #6	CR&R Catalina	SRA	Very High

Source: CalFire 2006

Hazardous Materials

There are five classes of waste that are considered hazardous or potentially hazardous. These are: (1) hazardous waste; (2) universal waste; (3) special waste; (4) recyclable materials; and (5) major appliances (i.e., bulky items). Facilities that handle and dispose of such hazardous waste within the 100-mile buffer of the Plan Area are shown in Table 5.7-2.

In addition to the facilities listed in Table 5.7-2, the County and cities operate permanent Solvent/Automotive/Flammable/Electronics (SAFE) centers throughout the Plan Area to collect household hazardous waste. SAFE centers also take some business waste from conditionally-exempt small quantity generators.

The GeoTracker database, maintained by the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), includes sites with known or potential contamination, as identified by state and local agencies. Table 5.7-3 Hazards Regulatory Database List provides a description of databases maintained by various federal, state and local agencies, which include information on use and handling of hazardous materials and/or waste, permitting, releases and accidents. A GeoTracker database search was conducted to identify potential environmental concern (PEC) sites in the vicinity of the EIR Focus Area locations. As provided in Table 5.7-4, nine open case sites are documented within the Focus Area.

TABLE 5.7-2. Hazardous/Non-Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities

Facility Name	Type	Phone	Location					Waste Accepted					Contaminants	
			Address	City	State	Zip	County	Haz	Non-Haz	Liquid	Solid	Soil	Accepted	Prohibited
Clean Harbors Wilmington	Class I	(310) 233-3486	1737 E. Denni Street	Wilmington	CA	90744	Los Angeles	X	X	X[1]	--	--	Haz. Waste, High BTU Liquid & Sludge, Wastewater	All other waste
Crosby & Overton, Inc.	Water Treatment/ Recycler	(562) 532-5445	1630 W. 17th Street	Long Beach	CA	90813	Los Angeles	X	X	X	X	--	Wastewater treatment (hydrocarbons/oily waters): Non-haz, Non RCRA (oily waters, clarifier waste), RCRA D001/ D018(oil waters w/ gasoline only)	Water w/ high concentration of soluble contaminants, RCRA codes other than D001/ D018; waste with cyanides, sulfides, high metals. Bulk solids, drummed liquids and solids.
DeMenno Kerdoon	Oil, Wastewater, Antifreeze Recycler	(310) 537-7100	2000 N. Alameda Street	Compton	CA	90222	Los Angeles	X	--	X	X	X	Used oil, oily water, waste antifreeze and glycol, waste RCRA fuels, soil transfer only	All other hazardous waste
Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center	Class III, Non-Haz Landfill	(661) 726-3468	600 East Avenue F	Lancaster	CA	93535	Los Angeles	--	X	--	X	X	Agricultural, Construction/ demolition, Industrial, Mixed municipal, Tires, Inert, Green Materials, Asbestos Non-friable, Sludge (Bio-Solids),	Hazardous
McKittrick	Class II, Non-Haz Landfill	(559) 834-9151 x240	56533 Highway 58 West	McKittrick	CA	93251	Kern	--	X	X[1]	X	X	E&P Waste[2], Non-Haz Soil, Wastewater, Car Wash Grit, Contaminated Soil, Asbestos Non-friable, Auto Shredder Fluff, Industrial, Solidification, drum management (solids/ liquid).	Hazardous, solids

TABLE 5.7-2. Hazardous/Non-Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities (Cont.)

Facility Name	Type	Phone	Location					Waste Accepted					Contaminants	
			Address	City	State	Zip	County	Haz	Non-Haz	Liquid	Solid	Soil	Accepted	Prohibited
Siemens	Water Treatment/ Recycler	(323) 277-1495	5375 S. Boyle Avenue	Vernon	CA	90058	Los Angeles	X	X	X[1]	X	X	Liquids (inorganic and trace organic), RCRA and Cal Haz solids, cyanides, metal bearing solutions, off specification chemicals, copper or nickel bearing wastes for recycling	Ignitable, water reactive wastes, infectious, radioactive, air reactive, and biological wastes; compressed gas, pesticides, dioxins
Veolia	Solvent Recycling	(626) 334-5117 x350	1704 W. First Street	Azusa	CA	92273	Los Angeles	--	X	X	--	--	Waste in bulk and drums (solvents)	Dioxins, PCBs, radioactive, reactive wastes, biological wastes and infectious materials
Clean Harbors Buttonwillow LLC	Class I	(661) 762-6200	2500 West Lokern Road	Buttonwillow	CA	93206	Kern	X	X	X[1]	X	X	California and non-hazardous soil, hazardous and non-hazardous liquid	All other waste
Mercury Disposal Systems, Inc	Universal Waste	(714) 505-6100	2650 Walnut Avenue, Unit D	Tustin	CA	92780	Orange	--	--	--	X	--	Fluorescent lamps, batteries	All other waste
Lighting Resources, LLC	Universal Waste	(888) 923-7252	805 East Francis Street	Ontario	CA	91761	San Bernardino	--	X	--	X	X	Lamp/bulbs, ballasts, mercury, battery, waste electrical	All other waste
TPST Soil Recyclers of CA	Kiln (HT Thermal) Non-Haz Recycler	(800) 862-8001	12328 Hibiscus Road	Adelanto	CA	92301	San Bernardino	--	X	--	X	X	Non-Haz Soil Sandblast Grit, hydrocarbon impacted soil	Hazardous wastes and liquids; P-listed wastes, and acutely hazardous wastes

Source: CalRecycle,2010.

[1] For solidification (e.g., liquids are mixed with other materials to form a solid before being disposed)

[2] E&P Waste = Commercial Exploration and Production waste

[3] Max treatment capacity per day

[4] Drum management

- = not accepted

Table 5.7-3. Hazards Regulatory Database List

Database	Description
Federal	
CERCLIS/ CERCLIS –NFRAP	The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) database (now retired) is a compilation of facilities that the USEPA has investigated or is currently investigating for a release or threatened release of hazardous substances pursuant to Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). No Further Remedial Action Planned (NFRAP) refers to facilities that have been removed and archived from its inventory of CERCLA sites.
CORRACTS	A list of handlers with Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRA) with nationally-defined corrective action core events.
ERNS	Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS) is a national database used to store information on unauthorized releases of oil and hazardous substances that have been reported to the National Response Center (NRC) since 2001. The NRC is the sole federal point of contact for reporting oil and chemical spills. Prior to 2001 this information was maintained by EPA.
FINDS	The Facility Index Database System (FINDS) is an EPA/National Technical Information Service database that contains both facility information and "pointers" to other sources of information that contain more detail.
FUDS	Includes locations of Formally Used Defense Sites Properties, where the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is actively working or will take cleanup actions.
HMIRS	The Hazardous Materials Incident Report System (HMIRS) contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to the Department of Transportation.
NPL/PNPL	National Priority List/Proposed NPL is a subset of CERCLIS. This database identifies over 12,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program.
RCRA - TSDF	The EPA maintains a database RCRA facilities associated with treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDF). Transporters are individuals or entities that move hazardous waste from the generator offsite to a facility that can recycle, treat, store, or dispose of the waste.
RCRA Generators	The EPA regulates all Hazardous Waste Generators subject to the RCRA. They are classified by the quantity of hazardous waste generated. A Small Quantity Generator (SQG) generates between 100 kilograms (kg) and 1,000 kg of waste per month. A Large Quantity Generator (LQG) generates over 1,000 kg of waste per month. A Conditionally Exempt Generator (CEG) SQG generates less than 100 kg of waste per month.
RCRA-NonGen/NLR	RCRA enacted by Congress in 1976; Amended in 1984 with the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments. Database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste. Non-generators (NonGen) do not presently generate hazardous waste, or no-longer reported.
SSTS	Section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, to submit a report to the EPA of the types and amounts of pesticides being produced, sold or distributed.
TRIS	The Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System (TRIS), U.S. EPA database that identifies facilities that release toxic chemicals into the air, water and land.
U.S. AIRS	A sub-system database of the Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS), which contains compliance data on air pollution point sources regulated by the U.S. EPA and/or state and local air regulatory agencies.

Table 5.7-3. Hazards Regulatory Database List (Cont.)

Database	Description
State, Local, and Tribal	
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank (AST) – State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) provides listing of ASTs Waste Management Unit Database System (WMUDS) – SWRCB maintains a list of waste management systems, including active and inactive, permitted and non-permitted solid waste disposal facilities, transfer stations and waste haulers.
CA FID UST	Facility Inventory Database (FID) contains a historical listing of active and inactive UST locations from the SWRCB.
Cal-Sites	Referred to as the Abandoned Sites Program Information System previously. This list identifies hazardous waste sites, screened by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) for further action.
CDL	A listing of Clandestine Drug Lab (CDL) locations.
CHMIRS	California Hazardous Material Incident Report System contains information on the reporting of accidental releases or spills from the California Office of Emergency Services.
Cortese	Hazardous Wastes & Substances Site List. Historical complication of sites listed in the LUST, SWF/LF and CALSITES databases. No longer an active database.
EMI	Toxics and criteria pollutant emissions data collected by the Air Resources Board and local air pollution agencies.
ENVIROSTOR	Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program's EnviroStor database identifies sites that have known contamination or sites that may require further investigation. The database includes the following site types: Federal Superfund sites NPL), State Response, including Military Facilities and State Superfund, Voluntary Cleanup, and School sites. EnviroStor provides information including, identification of formerly-contaminated properties that have been released for reuse, properties where environmental deed restrictions have been recorded to prevent inappropriate land uses, and risk characterization information that is used to assess potential impacts to public health and the environment at contaminated sites.
Dry Cleaners	A list of drycleaner related facilities that have EPA ID numbers.
HAULERS	A listing of registered waste tire haulers
HAZNET	Facility and Manifest Data. The data is extracted from the copies of hazardous waste manifests received each year by the DTSC. The annual volume of manifests is typically 700,000-1,000,000 annually, representing approximately 350,000-500,000 shipments.
HIST UST	The Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database is a historical listing of UST sites previously maintained by SWRCB. Current data can be found in the State or local UST database.
HIST CORTESE	Cortese Hazardous Waste & Substances Sites – The Cal/EPA Office of Emergency Information previously maintained a list of sites designated as LUST, solid waste facilities/landfill or Cal-Sites. The list is no longer updated and cases are maintained by the SWRCB, CalRecycle and DTSC.
HWP	Hazardous Waste Permits (HWP), Detailed information on permitted hazardous waste facilities and corrective action ("cleanups") tracked in the California database "EnviroStor".
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) Incident Report –SWRCB LUST records contain an inventory of reported leaking UST incidents.
Notify 65	Proposition 65 Records, maintained by the State Water Resources Control Board. SWRCB issues notification's about releases that could impact drinking water and present a potential health risk.
NPDES	Listing of all National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits including stormwater.
PEST LIC	A listing of licenses and certificates issued by the Department of Pesticide Regulation.

Table 5.7-3. Hazards Regulatory Database List (Cont.)

Database	Description
Response	Identifies confirmed release sites where DTSC is involved in remediation, either in a lead or oversight capacity.
RCRIS-TSDF	Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System – Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facilities
SCH	Proposed and existing schools that are being evaluated by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) for possible hazardous materials contamination.
SEMS	Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) tracks hazardous waste sites, potentially hazardous waste sites, and remedial activities performed in support of EPAs Superfund Program across the United States.
SEMS Archive	SEMS Archive tracks sites that have no further interest under the federal Superfund Program based on available information. This list was formerly known as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System No Further Action Planned, renamed to SEMS ARCHIVE by the EPA in 2015. EPA may perform a minimal level of assessment work at a site while it is archived if site conditions change and/or new information becomes available. Archived status indicates that, to the best of EPSs knowledge, assessment at a site has been completed and that EPA has determined no further steps will be taken to list the site on the National Priority List (NPL).
SLIC	The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations, and Cleanup) program is designated to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks and similar discharges. Statewide SLIC cases are maintained by the SWRCB.
SWEEPS UST	Statewide Environmental Evaluation and Planning System. This underground storage tank listing was updated and maintained by a company contracted by the SWRCB in the early 1980's. The listing is no longer updated or maintained. The local agency is the contact for more information on a site on the SWEEPS list.
SWF/LF	The Solid Waste Facilities/Landfill Sites comes from CalRecycle's Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) that contains inventory of solid waste disposal facilities and landfills
SWRCY	A listing of recycling facilities in the state of California, provided by the Department of Conservation.
Toxic Pits	Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites, maintained by SWRCB. A list of sites suspected of containing hazardous substances
UST	Underground Storage Tank (UST) as regulated under Subtitle I of the RCRA, data source from the SWRCB Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database.
WDS	Waste Discharge System (WDS) from the California Water Resource Control Board.
WMUDS/ SWAT	Water Management Unit Database System (WMUDS) is used by the SWRCB

Source: Environmental Data Resources (EDR) 2014.

Table 5.7-4. Potential Environmental Concern (PEC) Sites (within Focus Area)

REC Listing Name	REC Address	REC Listing	REC Listing Description	Location Relative to Potential AT Site
Beach Maintenance Facility	1540 Appian Way, Santa Monica, CA	LUST (Closed)	Minor spill in 1996. Case closed in 1996 follow remedial action.	Located at Santa Monica Pier - AT Site #2
Corporate Yards (T0603799303)	2500 Michigan Avenue, Santa Monica, CA	LUST (Closed)	The City of Santa Monica Corporation Yard Geotracker Global ID is T0603799303. Through a Settlement Agreement the City of Santa Monica has legal responsibility for control and remediation of all contamination, originating from the Gillette site.	Located at Santa Monica Public Works Corps Yard - AT Site #4
Santa Monica Municipal Airport (80000473)	3223 Donald Douglas Loop, Santa Monica, CA	FUDS (Needs Evaluation) LUST (closed)	The site was used by the army air force as a factory school giving 30 day course of advanced instructions in 1st and 2nd echelon maintenance and field emergency repairs on c-54 type aircraft. No evidence of any UST on the site.	Located at Santa Monica Airport - AT Site #3
Jervis Webb Company	9301 Rayo Ave. South Gate, CA	Federal Superfund Site	The Webb-Firestone property was used for the manufacture of aluminum and stainless-steel aircraft rivets from the 1950's until approximately 1980. A 3-stage wastewater clarifier was used at the site to discharge wastewater from sulfuric acid anodizing, tumbling, and deburring operations to the sanitary sewer. Raw materials included alkaline caustic, and chromic acid.	Located east and adjacent to the Interior Removal Specialist, Inc. site (AT Site #7)
Associated Spring	15001 S. Broadway Ave. Gardena, CA	SLIC	Cleanup status listed in June 1965. No additional information was given.	Located east and adjacent to the Waste Recovery and Recycling MRF/TS site (AT Site #8)

Hazardous Waste

A waste can be solid, semi-solid, liquid, or gaseous, and is considered hazardous if it exhibits at least one of the four characteristics (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity), or is a "listed waste." Acutely hazardous and extremely hazardous wastes are included in the definition of hazardous waste. Laboratory samples, animal carcasses, radioactive materials, scrap metal, and excluded recyclable materials are not considered hazardous waste. In California, the term "solid waste" refers to waste that is not hazardous.

A facility is likely to generate hazardous wastes if it handles the following types of materials where these materials are not entirely consumed by the operation.

- Dyes, paints, printing inks, thinners, solvents, and cleaning fluids
- Pesticides
- Acids and bases that dissolve metal, wood, paper, or clothing
- Flammable materials
- Materials that burn or corrode surfaces or cause injury upon contact with skin, or bubble or fume upon contact with water
- Products accompanied by shipping, labeling, or Safety Data Sheets (SDS) indicating that the product is hazardous
- Impacted soil and other wastes from site remediation and cleanup
- Many industrial facilities treat hazardous liquid wastes on-site under the California tiered permitting program (Health & Safety Code [HSC] §25200 et seq.) and discharge treated fluid wastes to the sanitary sewer under a permit issued by a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). In these instances, the facility may generate a residual industrial sludge that may be managed as a "Special Waste" (see below). On-site treatment at industrial facilities reduces the volume of hazardous waste that must be transported off-site.
- Medical and infectious wastes generated by California-registered hospitals, laboratories, biotechnology facilities, nursing centers and clinics that use, store or dispose of medical materials are not included in the definition of hazardous waste, but are regulated separately under the 1990 California Medical Waste Management Act (as amended). However, minor amounts of sharps (such as needles and broken glass items), pharmaceuticals, and biohazardous wastes (such as contaminated blood) may inadvertently enter the municipal solid waste stream through disposal from households or at other non-registered public and private facilities (e.g., materials placed in trash bins in public restroom). For this reason, biohazardous and sharps waste generated by non-registered sources is included under the hazardous waste category for the purpose of this EIR.

Universal Waste

Universal wastes are hazardous wastes that are widely produced by households and many different types of businesses. California hazardous waste regulations (22 §CCR 66261.9) identify seven categories of hazardous wastes that can be managed as universal wastes, as shown in Table 5.7-5.

Table 5.7-5. Potential Sources of Universal Waste

Universal Waste	Potential Sources
Electronic devices	Any electronic device that is a hazardous waste (with or without a cathode ray tube [CRT]), including televisions, computer monitors, cell phones, videocassette recorders (VCRs), computer central processing units (CPUs), and portable digital versatile disc (DVD) players.
Batteries	Most household-type batteries, including rechargeable nickel-cadmium batteries, silver button batteries, mercury batteries, alkaline batteries, and other batteries that exhibit a characteristic of a hazardous waste.
Electric lamps	Fluorescent tubes and bulbs, high-intensity discharge lamps, sodium vapor lamps, and electric lamps that contain added mercury, as well as any other lamp that exhibits a characteristic of a hazardous waste (i.e., lead).
Mercury-containing equipment	Thermostats, mercury switches, mercury thermometers, pressure or vacuum gauges, dilators and weighted tubing, mercury rubber flooring, mercury gas flow regulators, dental amalgams, counterweights, dampers, and mercury added novelties such as jewelry, ornaments, and footwear.
Cathode ray tubes	The glass picture tubes removed from devices such as televisions and computer monitors.
Cathode ray tubes glass	A CRT that has been accidently broken or processed for recycling.
Non-empty aerosol cans	Suspended fine solid or liquid particles in a gaseous medium.

Source: DTSC 2010.

Special Waste

- According to DTSC classification of hazardous waste, special waste is a subset category of non-RCRA hazardous wastes. Wastes that qualify for as a special waste are typically generated in larger volumes and pose fewer hazards. A special waste classification is not an automatic determination and a generator must apply to DTSC to request a special waste classification. Special wastes are eligible to be managed to less stringent standards, but the management is subject to other agency's approval and is not automatic.
    - **Criteria –** special wastes must only be hazardous for inorganic chemicals. The constituent concentrations may exceed their respective Soluble Threshold Limit Concentrations (STLCs) or Total Threshold Limit Concentrations (TTLCs). The wet-soluble concentration (when expressed in mg/kg) cannot exceed its TTLC value.
    - **Management –** Special waste can go into Class III landfills, but the landfill must have Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for special waste and the landfill operator must have a variance from DTSC.

Special wastes are specifically identified waste or hazardous wastes that satisfy certain criteria (see 22 CCR §66261.120). Some examples of special wastes are listed below in Table 5.7-6.

Table 5.7-6. Potential Sources of Special Waste

Special Waste	Potential Sources
Ash	Residue from burning of fossil fuels, biomass, and other combustible materials: refractory residues from industrial furnaces, kilns and ovens, slag from coal gasification, and sulfur dioxide scrubber waste from flue gas emission control in combustion of fossil fuels.
Industrial sludge	Dewatered sludge from treatment of industrial process water; dewatered tannery sludge, drilling mud from drilling of gas and oil wells, catalyst from petroleum refining and chemical plant processing, and tailings from processing ores and minerals.
Sewage sludge	Semi-liquid material consisting of suspended, colloidal, and dissolved organic and inorganic matter derived from human waste treatment.
Other	Baghouse and scrubber wastes for air pollution control, cement kiln dust, sand from sand blasting, sand from foundry casting, extraction tailings from ore and mineral processing, and auto shredder waste.

Source: http:ecarcenter.org/ca/ca-hazwaste.htm (Section F)

Recyclable Materials

Recyclable materials are excluded as hazardous wastes if used or reused as an ingredient or feedstock in an industrial process to make a commercial product. However, recyclable materials, classified as household hazardous waste (HHW) are considered hazardous until effectively recycled. Certain recyclable materials have special management requirements. These materials and management requirements are listed below in Table 5.7-7.

Table 5.7-7. Materials and Management Requirements

Material	Special Management Requirements
Used Industrial and Vehicle Oil	Recycling facilities are exempt from hazardous waste facility permits, transporters may use milk run manifest, and generator must have EPA ID number.
Used Dry Cell Batteries	Employees must be trained in proper handling and response to leaks, shipping papers must meet Department of Transportation (DOT) requirements, shipments must be sent to approved treatment facilities, and disposal/dilution of batteries is prohibited.
Spent Lead-Acid Storage Batteries	Shipments of spent batteries to a recycling or reclamation[1] facility must be shipped with bill of lading, and records maintained for three years.
Agricultural Recyclable Materials	DTSC may specify provisions governing use of pesticides, fertilizers, animal drugs, and feed additives that are licensed by the California Department of Food and Agriculture for processing for agricultural use.
Waste Elemental Mercury[2]	Must be transferred as hazardous waste if over 10 pounds and recovery facilities must comply with requirements for operation of a hazardous waste facility.
Contaminated Containers[3]	Containers must be empty so that the contents cannot pour out in any orientation. Solid residue must be scraped out to the extent practical. Containers greater than five gallons must be returned to vendor, transferred to drum recycler, or reused on-site.
Waste Oil Filters	Used, metal canister oil filters can be managed as non-hazardous waste if thoroughly drained, and the filters are accumulated, stored and transferred in closed, rainproof containers, and transferred for the purpose of metal recycling or energy recovery by burning.

Source: Dufour 1997. Hazardous Waste Management Manual: California Chamber of Commerce, Sacramento, CA, pp. 38 to 42.

Major Appliances

A major appliance (i.e., bulky item) is referred to as a "domestic or commercial device" (PRC §42166), and includes: washer or dryer, refrigerator or freezer, water and space heaters, furnace or boiler, air-conditioner or dehumidifier, trash compactor, stove, oven, and microwave oven. Materials that require special handling are materials that, when removed from a discarded appliance, may not be disposed of in the garbage or at a solid waste facility (HSC §25212).

The following materials must be removed from an appliance prior to the appliance being crushed, baled, shredded, sawed or sheared apart, disposed of, or otherwise processed in a manner that could result in the release of a hazardous material (PRC §42167):

- Mercury, found in switches and temperature control devices
- Used oil, from compressors and transmissions
- Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), and other non-CFC replacement refrigerants injected in air-conditioning/refrigerant units
- All metal-encased capacitors
- Any parts that contain encapsulated polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) or diethylhexylphthalate (DEHP)
- Any other material that is a regulated hazardous waste

The person or entity that removes these materials is considered a hazardous waste generator and must comply with applicable laws for generators of hazardous waste. Materials removed from appliances are managed as hazardous waste, universal waste or special waste (DTSC, December 2007).

1 Reclamation means any form of physical separation or reprocessing.
2 Typically contained in fluorescent tubes and mercury vapor lamps.
3 Does not include empty containers of five gallons or less, or containers composed of wood, paper, cardboard, fabric or other absorptive materials. However, empty aerosol cans are included.

Transportation

Currently, generators may transport up to 50 pounds of solid or five gallons of liquid hazardous waste in separate one-gallon containers in a private vehicle to a permitted facility or state-authorized collection facility. All other hazardous wastes that are not reused on-site must be shipped off-site to a licensed recycling, treatment, or disposal facility by a DTSC-registered hazardous waste transporter. These wastes are subject to documentation, packaging, labeling, and vehicle placarding requirements.

In addition, hazardous waste transporters must comply with DTSC, EPA, and DOT regulations that protect human health and the environment, and require: (1) vehicle and container specifications; (2) hazardous materials incident (spills) and handling (cleanup) reporting; (3) segregation of hazardous materials; and (4) safe loading and unloading practices.

5.7.2 Existing Plans and Regulations

Federal

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The goal of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), a federal statute passed in 1976, is the protection of human health and the environment, the reduction of waste, the conservation of energy and natural resources, and the elimination of the generation of hazardous waste as expeditiously as possible. The Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984 significantly expanded the scope of RCRA by adding new corrective action requirements, land disposal restrictions, and technical requirements. The corresponding regulations in 40 CFR 260-299 provide the general framework for managing hazardous waste, including requirements for entities that generate, store, transport, treat, and dispose of hazardous waste. The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is responsible for implementing.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly known as Superfund, was enacted by Congress on December 11, 1980. CERCLA was reauthorized by Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) in 1986. CERCLA created a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries and provided broad federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment. Over 5 years, $1.6 billion was collected and the tax went to a trust fund for cleaning up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. CERCLA established prohibitions and requirements concerning closed and abandoned hazardous waste sites; provided for liability of persons responsible for releases of hazardous waste at these sites; and established a trust fund to provide for cleanup when no responsible party could be identified.

Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (42 USC 11001 et seq.)

The Emergency Planning Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) was included under the SARA law and is commonly referred to as SARA Title III. EPCRA was passed in response to concerns regarding the environmental and safety hazards posed by the storage and handling of toxic chemicals. These concerns were triggered by the disaster in Bhopal, India, in which more than 2,000 people suffered death or serious injury from the accidental release of methyl isocyanate. To reduce the likelihood of such a disaster in the U.S., Congress imposed requirements on both states and regulated facilities. EPCRA establishes requirements for federal, state, and local governments, Indian Tribes, and industry regarding emergency planning and “Community Right-to-Know” reporting

on hazardous and toxic chemicals. SARA Title III requires states and local emergency planning groups to develop community emergency response plans for protection from a list of Extremely Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 355). The Community Right-to-Know provisions help increase the public's knowledge and access to information on chemicals at individual facilities, their uses, and releases into the environment. In California, SARA Title III is implemented through the California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP).

Hazardous Materials Transport Act – Code of Federal Regulations

The Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (HMTA) was published in 1975. Its primary objective is to provide adequate protection against the risks to life and property inherent in the transportation of hazardous material in commerce by improving the regulatory and enforcement authority of the Secretary of Transportation. A hazardous material, as defined by the Secretary of Transportation is, any "particular quantity or form" of a material that "may pose an unreasonable risk to health and safety or property." Title 39 CFR reflects laws passed by Congress as of January 2, 2006.

Federal Response Plan

The Federal Response Plan of 1999 is a partnership of federal, public, and volunteer agencies to coordinate government response to disasters or emergency situations (natural, radiological, or hazardous materials). The plan provides a mechanism to coordinate federal assistance and resources to supplement state and local governments. The Plan is implements in anticipation of a significant event that is likely to result in the need for federal assistance as a result of a major emergency or disaster.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) mission is to ensure the safety and health of America's workers by setting and enforcing standards; providing training, outreach, and education; establishing partnerships; and encouraging continual improvement in workplace safety and health. OSHA standards are listed in 29 CFR Part 1910.

The OHSA Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals (29 CFR Part 110.119) is intended to prevent or minimize the consequences of a catastrophic release of toxic, reactive, flammable, or explosive highly hazardous chemicals by regulating their use, storage, manufacturing, and handling. The standard intends to accomplish its goal by requiring a comprehensive management program integrating technologies, procedures, and management practices.

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act)

The objective of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, commonly referred to as the Clean Water Act (CWA), is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters by preventing point and nonpoint pollution sources, providing assistance to publicly owned treatment works for the improvement of wastewater treatment, and maintaining the integrity of wetlands. The Oil Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Program of the CWA specifically seeks to prevent oil discharges from reaching waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines. Further, facilities are subject to the SPCC rule if they:

- Store, transfer, use, or consume oil or oil products, and
- Could reasonably be expected to discharge oil to waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines. Farms that meet these criteria are subject to the SPCC rule if they meet at least one of the following capacity thresholds:

    - Aboveground oil storage capacity greater than 1,320 gallons, or
    - Completely buried oil storage capacity greater than 42,000 gallons.

However, the following are exemptions to the SPCC rule:

- Completely buried storage tanks subject to all the technical requirements of the underground storage tank regulations.
- Containers with a storage capacity less than 55 gallons of oil.
- Wastewater treatment facilities.
- Permanently closed containers.
- Motive power containers (e.g., automotive or truck fuel tanks).

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

The objective of Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) is to provide federal control of pesticide distribution, sale, and use. All pesticides used in the United States must be registered (licensed) by EPA. Registration assures that pesticides will be properly labeled and that, if used in accordance with specifications, they will not cause unreasonable harm to the environment. Use of each registered pesticide must be consistent with use directions contained on the label or labeling.

State

Air Quality Management Districts

Air Quality Management Districts (AQMDs) are responsible for protecting the air quality within the Plan Area and preventing further degradation. The AQMDs issue permits related to construction and operation of landfill gas recovery projects, landfill gas flare stations, landfill gas-to-energy facilities, and alternative technology facilities, such as waste-to-energy plants.

Department of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources

The Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) was formed in 1915 to address the needs of the state, local governments, and industry by regulating statewide oil and gas activities with uniform laws and regulations. The Division supervises the drilling, operation, maintenance, and plugging and abandonment of onshore and offshore oil, gas, and geothermal wells, preventing damage to: 1) life, health, property, and natural resources; 2) underground and surface waters suitable for irrigation or domestic use; and 3) oil, gas, and geothermal reservoirs. The Division's programs include: well permitting and testing; safety inspections; oversight of production and injection projects; environmental lease inspections; idle-well testing; inspecting oilfield tanks, pipelines, and sumps; hazardous and orphan well plugging and abandonment contracts; and subsidence monitoring.

Department of Toxic Substances Control

Each year, Californians generate two million tons of hazardous waste. One hundred thousand privately- and publicly-owned facilities generate one or more of the 800-plus wastes considered hazardous under California law. Properly handling these wastes avoids threats to public health and degradation of the environment.

The DTSC regulates hazardous waste under the jurisdiction of the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA), cleans-up existing contamination, and looks for ways to reduce the hazardous waste produced in California. Approximately 1,000 scientists, engineers, and specialized support staff make sure that companies and individuals handle, transport, store, treat, dispose of, and clean-up hazardous wastes appropriately. Through these measures, DTSC contributes to greater safety for all Californians, and less hazardous waste reaches the environment.

Division of Occupational Safety and Health

The California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal-OSHA) protects workers

and the public from safety hazards through its Cal/OSHA programs and provides consultative assistance to employers. Cal-OSHA issues permits, provides employee training workshops, conducts inspections of facilities, investigates health and safety complaints, and develops and enforces employer health and safety policies and procedures.

Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery

The Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) is responsible for assigning county health departments or local agencies the responsibility to develop and implement local plans, oversees Local Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) for the permitting of solid waste facilities, and conducts inspections of compliance with state minimum standards for solid waste handling and disposal.

State Water Resources Control Board

The SWRCB is responsible for maintaining the quality of surface water and groundwater in the state and delegates local authority for permitting landfills and surface water discharges to RWQCBs. Solid waste facilities are permitted by RWQCBs through Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), which specify protection and monitoring programs to protect water quality.

Emergency Response Plan

California has developed an Emergency Response Plan to coordinate emergency services provided by federal, state, and local government and private agencies. Response to hazardous materials incidents is one part of this plan. The plan is managed by the State Office of Emergency Services (OES), which coordinates the responses of other agencies including Cal-EPA, the California Highway Patrol (CHP), the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), the RWQCB, and the local fire and police departments.

Environmental Protection Agency

The Cal-EPA, including the DTSC and the SWRCB, establish rules governing the use of hazardous materials and the management of hazardous waste. Applicable state and local laws include the following:

- Public Safety/Fire Regulations/Building Codes
- Hazardous Waste Control Law
- Hazardous Substances Information and Training Act
- Underground Storage of Hazardous Substances Act
- Safe Drinking Water & Toxic Enforcement Act
- Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Act
- Asbestos-Containing Material Regulations
- Toxic Substances Control Act
- Medical Waste Management Act
- Hazardous Waste Generator and Onsite Hazardous Waste Treatment Programs
- California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) Program

Within Cal-EPA, DTSC has primary regulatory responsibility, with delegation of enforcement to local jurisdictions that enter into agreements with the state agency, for the management of hazardous materials and the generation, transport, and disposal of hazardous waste under the authority of the Hazardous Waste Control Law. The SWRCB manages a database system (GeoTracker), that contains sites that require groundwater cleanup (e.g. from leaking underground storage tanks), as well as permitted facilities (e.g. land disposal sites), that could impact groundwater.

Local

County of Los Angeles General Plan 2035

The updated Los Angeles County General Plan 2035 was approved on October 6, 2015. The Plan provides a policy framework for the unincorporated areas of approximately 2,650 square miles and over one million people. The Safety Element identifies goals and policies that minimize potential risks associated natural and human-made hazards, and specifies land use planning procedures that should be implemented to avoid hazardous situations. The policies listed in the Safety Element are not applicable to the proposed project, as they address human occupancy development.

Los Angeles Hazard Mitigation Plan

Los Angeles County, in conjunction with several emergency service partners, have prepared a Local All-Hazards Mitigation Plan that sets strategies for coping with natural and man-made hazards faced by residents. The plan has a five step risk and vulnerability assessment; 1) hazard identification; 2) profiling hazard events; 3) vulnerability assessment/inventory of existing assets; 4) risk analysis; and 5) assessing vulnerability/ analyzing development trends for earthquake hazards, flood hazards, wildfire, tsunami, and non-significant hazards (i.e. water/wastewater emergency, hazardous materials). The intent of the Plan is to develop a sustained source of action to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property for both natural and technological hazards and their effects.

Department of Health Services

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Environmental Health, Solid Waste Management Program is the designated Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) for solid waste facilities within the unincorporated portion of Los Angeles County and in cities in the County that do not have designated LEAs.

Los Angeles County Public Works

The Los Angeles County Public Works (LACPW) prepares, maintains, and administers the Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan, the County's Countywide Siting Element, and maintains the integrity of public drainage structures. The LACDPW is consulted during landfilling activities and upon closure of a solid waste disposal facility.

Other Jurisdictions

In addition to the County, the Countywide Siting Element (CSE) Revisions contemplate up to six potential site locations within cities including Carson, Santa Monica and South Gate. Three potential site locations are within unincorporated areas of the County. Each of the cities has adopted General Plans and Municipal Codes (or Ordinances), which may include specific policies related to hazards and hazardous materials, in addition to being under the jurisdiction of Local Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). Depending where future facilities are located, local plans and policies would be applicable to those facilities.

5.7.3 Thresholds of Significance

As defined in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, project impacts with regard to hazards and hazardous materials would be considered significant if the project was determined to:

- Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.
- Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment.

- Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substance, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school.
- Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment.
- For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project Area.
- For a project in the vicinity of a private airstrip, result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project Area.
- Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.
- Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to the urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands.

5.7.4 Environmental Impacts

CSE Revision Policy and Program Analysis

The proposed CSE Revision establishes goals, policies, and guidelines for the proper planning and siting of Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and alternative technologies on a Countywide basis. The CSE serves mainly as a long-term planning and policy document, rather than a detailed infrastructure development program, that defines how the County plans to maintain sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over a 15-year period (through 2033). The CSE Revision does not involve any physical development or construction activity. Therefore, the proposed CSE Revision would not result in direct impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials; however, depending on phasing and implementation, certain policies may result in project-level impacts through existing facility construction activities or construction of new facilities.

CSE Revision Facility Analysis

The CSE Revision must include the identification of an area or areas for the location of new solid waste at or land disposal facilities or the expansion of existing facilities. The following analysis describes the potential impact that future facilities could have related to hazards and hazardous materials. Future project-level environmental analysis will be required for new or amended entitlement applications as they are presented to the County for review and approval.

Impact 5.7-1: Routine Transport, Use or Disposal of Hazardous Materials

Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Construction activities and long-term operations associated with future facilities could involve the use, transport, and disposal of hazardous substances such as diesel fuel, gasoline, equipment fluids, cleaning solutions and solvents, lubricant oils, adhesives, human waste, and chemical toilets. These materials and waste have the potential to be toxic and may pollute, poison, or degrade environmental resources in the Plan and Focus Areas. These activities already occur under existing conditions and the adoption of the Plan would not otherwise create significant, new hazards. Additionally, extensive safety procedures and measures required by federal, state, and local regulations for the use, transport, and disposal of hazardous substances would minimize the risk of an accidental release of hazardous materials during construction. Other known hazardous substances and toxic emissions are controlled by existing rules and regulations

regarding the transport and disposal of hazardous materials, such as lead-based paint, polychlorinated biphenyls, and contaminated soils. Mandatory compliance with these required procedures would minimize impacts related to the removal of these materials during construction and future operation. As a result, the impact would be less than significant.

Impact 5.7-2: Possible Risk to the Public or Environment through Release of Hazardous Materials

Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

Although accidents and spills may increase proportionally to the increase in facility construction and hazardous waste transportation activities, infrastructure and programs to protect human health and the environment from new construction and transportation activities are already in place throughout the nation and in California. No new significant hazards to the public or the environment are anticipated since existing regulations are in place relating to hazardous waste transportation treatment, storage and disposal regulations.

New alternative technology (AT) facilities would be required to comply with local significance thresholds adopted by the SCAQMD and evaluate localized air emissions based on the type of technology proposed. Compliance with local SCAQMD regulations, including the preparation of a health risk assessment (HRA), would be required. Compliance with the existing regulatory framework combined with future project-level environmental review would minimize impacts related to the Plan's adoption, such that a less than significant would result.

Impact 5.7-3: Hazardous Emissions within One-quarter Mile of Existing or Proposed School

Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

Future facilities contemplated by the Proposed Plan include construction of new AT facilities. The development of future facilities on proposed site locations pursuant to the Proposed Plan would be located in areas zoned for heavy manufacturing, industrial, and utilities. Facilities that handle solid waste are not typically sited near or adjacent to sensitive uses (i.e., residences, schools, hospitals, senior care facilities, daycare, parks) as most are located in industrial or manufacturing zones. Future facilities would be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE to ensure that facilities are not located in close proximity to sensitive uses. The following siting criteria would apply to future facilities:

- **All Facilities:** Facility must be in conformance with local land use and zoning requirements of a county or city planning agency.
- **Land Disposal Facilities:** 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.
- **AT Facilities:** 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 an AT facility (e.g., conversion technology, transformation).

Each future development project would be required to comply with existing state and local regulations (i.e., applicable General Plan and zoning ordinance), including the proposed CSE Siting Criteria. Compliance with these regulations would minimize impacts associated with proximity to sensitive uses such that a less than significant impact would result.

Impact 5.7-4: Hazardous Materials Sites

Would the project be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would create a significant hazard to the public or environment?

Government Code Section 65962.5(a)(1) requires DTSC to compile and update, at least annually, a list of all hazardous waste facilities where DTSC has: (1) taken corrective action because a facility owner or operator has failed to comply with corrective action requirements (HSC §25187); or (2) has determined that immediate corrective action is necessary to abate an imminent or substantial endangerment. Due to the uncertainty of where future facilities would be located, there is a potential that the facility could be located on or adjacent to a site that is listed by DTSC as needing corrective action.

As shown in Tables 4-1 and 4-2, the development of future facilities on proposed site locations pursuant to the Proposed Plan would be located in areas zoned for heavy manufacturing, industrial, and utilities. Future facilities would be required to comply with the following proposed CSE Siting Criteria:

- **All Facilities:** Facility must be in conformance with local land use and zoning requirements of a county or city planning agency.
- **AT Facilities:** 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 an AT facility (e.g., conversion technology, transformation).

Additionally, prior to siting waste facilities and as part of the project-level environmental analysis, a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) would be conducted in conformance with industry-accepted practices. Based on the Phase I ESA findings, recommendations for further assessment would be issued, as appropriate. Proposed facilities would also need to comply with federal, state, and local regulations, including the proposed CSE Siting Criteria. Adherence to these regulations would minimize the potential for any impacts. As a result, this impact would be less than significant.

Impact 5.7-5: Safety Hazard to the Public Residing or Working within Proximity to a Private Airstrip

For a project in the vicinity of a private airstrip, result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project Area?

Based on a review of aerial maps, there are no future facilities proposed under the Proposed Plan that are located within two miles of a private airstrip. Therefore, people working at future facilities would not be exposed to safety hazards due to proximity to a private airstrip. No impact would occur.

AT Site #3 is located at the existing public Santa Monica Airport. The proximity of this potential AT site to this public airport could potentially expose people working at future facilities to safety hazards. However, as indicated in Chapter 3, this AT site would likely not be developed until following the planned closure of Santa Monica Airport in 2028. In addition, federal and state regulations exist that would prevent hazards to the public and environment near public airports. These include FAA regulations, which establish safety standards for civil aviation, and the State Aeronautics Act, which establishes air safety hazards. In addition, if future sites are proposed within two miles of an airport, the County requires that development projects near public airports comply with any

applicable ALUCP. Furthermore, future facilities would be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. Existing federal, state, and local regulations are intended to identify and properly address potential airport hazards prior to implementation of specific projects. Therefore, potential impacts associated with public airports are less than significant.

Impact 5.7-6: Emergency Response Plan or Emergency Evacuation Plan

Would the Project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Construction and operation of future facilities may increase traffic in the surrounding areas, impairing evacuation routes used in established emergency response or emergency evacuation plans. The distances on minor routes should be kept to a minimum to avoid interference with commercial or residential traffic and reduce the risks of accidents. Future facilities considered under the Proposed Plan would have to comply with state and local regulations, including the following CSE Siting Criteria:

- **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).

Adherence to federal, state, and local regulations, including the proposed CSE Siting Criteria would minimize impacts to less than significant.

Impact 5.7-7: Risk of Loss, Injury, or Death Involving Wildland Fires

Would the Project site expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to the urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

As previously indicated above, the following potential site locations are located within a very high hazard severity zone delineated by the State: CR&R Catalina (AT Site #6). In an effort to reduce the threats to lives and property, the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFD) has instituted a variety of regulatory programs and standards for vegetation management, pre-fire management and planning, fuel modification, and brush clearance. In addition to these programs, the LACoFD and Los Angeles County Public Works enforce fire and building codes related to development in very high fire hazard severity zones.

Fuel modification plans are required for projects within areas designated as fire hazard severity zones (FHSZs) within the State Responsibility Areas or very high fire hazard severity zones (VHFHSZs) within the Local Responsibility areas, as described in Title 32, Fire, Section 4908. The fuel modification plan identifies specific zones within a property that is subject to fuel modification. Vegetation management, as it relates to wildland fire, refers to the total or partial removal of high-fire-hazard grasses, shrubs, or trees. This includes thinning to reduce the amount of fuel and modification of vegetation arrangement and distribution to disrupt fire progress. The Vegetation Management Program (VMP) is a cost-sharing program that focuses on the use of prescribed fire, hand crews, mechanical, biological and chemical means, for addressing wildland fire fuel hazards, habitat restoration, and other resource management issues on State Responsibility Area (SRA) and Local Responsibility Area (LRA) lands.

Compliance with applicable regulations will minimize impacts related to wildland fires to a less than significant level.

5.7.5 Cumulative Impacts

Depending on the location of future facilities, as well as other projects that are proposed in the vicinity, there may be a cumulative impact from the transportation, use, storage, recycling and disposal of hazardous wastes that may be generated during implementation of the Proposed Plan. Upon determination of the facility location, a project-level CEQA analysis would be conducted to determine if the construction of such facilities would have a cumulatively considerable impact. The future cumulative analysis will utilize a list of project and/or use projections to determine the project-level impacts from the transportation, use, storage, recycling and disposal of hazardous wastes within the Plan and/or Focus Areas.

5.7.6 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, including the proposed CSE Siting Criteria, impacts related to hazards and hazardous would be less than significant.

5.7.7 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

5.7.8 Level of Significance After Mitigation

No significant hazards or hazardous materials impacts are identified that would otherwise require mitigation.

5.7.9 References

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5.8

Hydrology and Water Quality

5.8 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

This section analyzes the potential impacts related to hydrology and water quality as a result of adopting the Proposed Plan. The environmental setting includes a discussion of the applicable regulatory environment and describes existing hydrology and water quality conditions within the Plan Area. Potential hydrology and water quality impacts, including potential cumulative impacts, are considered programmatically in the impact analysis. If applicable this section identifies proposed mitigation measures for any significant impacts.

5.8.1 Environmental Setting

The Plan Area crosses a large number of jurisdiction boundaries from a hydrology and water quality perspective. The Plan Area includes the unincorporated communities located throughout Los Angeles County (County), 88 incorporated cities, three Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs), the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Water quality concerns are addressed at the County level, but are typically an application of water quality standards developed by the governing regional water quality control board in order to obtain a general NPDES permit. Region 4, the Los Angeles RWQCB, contains all of the potential projects in the Focus Area.

Watersheds and Drainage

California is divided into 10 hydrologic regions by the California Department of Conservation. The majority of the County is split between the South Coast Region and South Lahontan Region, with a small part of the northwest corner of the County within the Tulare Lake Hydrologic Region. Within these regions the Plan Area is further divided into six major watersheds with over 900 miles of major river systems, 2,600 miles of smaller streams, and 25 square miles of pond, lake, and reservoir surface (County of Los Angeles 2014a). These include the Antelope Valley Watershed, Los Angeles River Watershed, Dominguez Channel and Los Angeles Harbor Watershed, San Gabriel River Watershed, Santa Clara Watershed, and the Santa Monica Bay Watershed (Malibu Creek and Ballona Creek) (see Figure 5.8-1, Major Watersheds). The San Pedro Channel Islands Watershed is located on the southeast portion of the Santa Catalina Island.

Table 5.8-1 identifies the watershed areas containing the potential facilities included within the EIR Focus Area. Each of the major watersheds within the Plan Area are described in further detail below.

Table 5.8-1. Focus Area Watersheds

Site Location	Site Name	Watershed (and Area)
AT Site #1	Forum Engineering & Construction Inc.	Los Angeles River (San Fernando)
AT Site #2	Santa Monica Pier	Santa Monica Bay
AT Site #3	Santa Monica Airport	Santa Monica Bay
AT Site #4	City of Santa Monica Public Works Corps Yard	Santa Monica Bay
AT Site #5	City Terrace Recycling LLC	Los Angeles River
AT Site #6	CR&R Catalina	San Pedro Channel Islands
AT Site #7	Interior Removal Specialists, Inc.	Los Angeles River
AT Site #8	Waste Resources Recovery, Inc.	Dominguez Channel

Source: California Watershed Atlas 2014

Figure 5.8-1. Major Watersheds

Source: County of Los Angeles 2014

Antelope Valley Watershed

The Antelope Valley Watershed occupies 3,365 square miles. It is located in the northern portion of the County, southeast of Kern County, and west of San Bernardino County. The watershed includes both the Tehachapi Mountains, and the El Paso mountains which have southeast-facing slopes. Numerous streams drain from the mountain ranges and because the watershed does not have an outlet to the ocean, the surface water either infiltrates into the groundwater or enters into the Rogers Dry Lake, Rosamond Dry lake, and Buckhorn Dry Lake; all of which are within the Edwards Air Force Base (County of Los Angeles 2014a). Most storm drains in the Antelope Valley discharge to undeveloped desert land (County of Los Angeles 2014a).

Los Angeles Watershed

The Los Angeles River Watershed spans 830 square miles of western, central, and southern Los Angeles County, with a small portions reaching into eastern Ventura County (County of Los Angeles 2014a). The watershed extends from the San Gabriel Mountains in the northeast to the Santa Susana Mountains and Santa Monica Mountains on the northwest and west, and extends south to the Los Angeles River in the City of Long Beach (County of Los Angeles 2014a).

The primary discharge channels within the watershed are the Los Angeles River and Rio Hondo. The Los Angeles River is the primary stream in the watershed, and extends 48 miles from the confluence of Bell Creek and the Arroyo Calabasas in the southwest San Fernando Valley to the Pacific Ocean at the City of Long Beach (County of Los Angeles 2014a). Additionally, there are several retention basins near the Community of Sylmar in the City of Los Angeles.

Dominguez Channel and Los Angeles Harbor Watershed

The Dominguez Watershed spans 133 square miles of southwest Los Angeles County. Most of the watershed is in the Los Angeles Basin, and encompasses north-facing slopes of the Palos Verdes Hills. The Dominguez channel is the primary drainage channel in the watershed, extending 15 miles from the City of Hawthorne to the Los Angeles Harbor.

San Gabriel River Watershed

The San Gabriel River Watershed occupies 905 square miles of east-central and southeast Los Angeles County and a portion of northwest Orange County. The primary stream in the watershed is the San Gabriel Valley River which extends about 61 miles from the San Gabriel Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. The watershed extends from the San Gabriel Mountains on the north, encompasses the east half of San Gabriel Valley, Puente Hills, and a large portion of the southeast Los Angeles Basin, and extends south to the mouth of the San Gabriel Valley River in the City of Seal Beach.

Santa Clara River Watershed

The Santa Clara River Watershed occupies 1,624 square miles in northwest Los Angeles County and Ventura County. The Santa Clara River is the principal stream and drainage channel in the watershed, extending 83 miles from northwest Los Angeles County to its mouth on the Pacific Ocean at the south end of Ventura City. The two largest reservoirs, Castaic Lake and Pyramid Lake, are located in the Santa Clara Watershed. These reservoirs are water storage reservoirs and are the southern terminals for the California Aqueduct, which is a major component of the State Water Project (County of Los Angeles 2014a).

Santa Monica Bay Watershed (Malibu Creek and Ballona Creek)

The Santa Monica Bay Watershed includes both Malibu Creek and Ballona Creek; three of the potential projects in the Focus Area reside in the portion designated Ballona Creek. Many streams in the Santa Monica Mountains, Palos Verdes Hills, and the Los Angeles Basin provide drainage in the watershed. Unlike the Los Angeles Watershed, drainage in this watershed is not dominated by one stream. Ballona Creek is the major drainage route for the watershed in the Los Angeles Basin.

San Pedro Channel Islands Watershed

The Channel Islands include: Anacapa, San Nicolas, Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente Islands. CR&R Catalina (Alternative Technology [AT] Site #5), is located on Santa Catalina Island which is approximately 22 miles south of the Palos Verdes Peninsula and 22 miles southwest of the Orange County shoreline (County of Los Angeles 1983). The island is approximately 21 miles long and eight miles wide. The ocean waters adjacent to the Santa Catalina Island (not the entire circumference of Santa Catalina however) were designated Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) by the State of California (LARWQCB n.d.).

Groundwater Basins

As previously described, the County is divided into three hydrologic regions: Tulare Lake, South Coast, and South Lahontan; however, the County is almost entirely split between South Coast and South Lahontan hydrologic regions. The County overall gets about one-third of its water supply from groundwater and many communities have a larger proportion of their water supply come from groundwater. The County's Flood Control District spreading grounds serve a vital function in replenishing many of the groundwater basins in Los Angeles County (County of Los Angeles 2014a). Countywide there are approximately 3,634 acres of spreading ground, most of which are owned by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD). The County also contains 21 groundwater basins in the coastal plain and valleys. Excluding periods of drought, groundwater extraction accounts for nearly one-third of water usage in the unincorporated areas. Additionally, hundreds of households located in rural areas depend solely on private wells that rely on local groundwater sources (County of Los Angeles 2014a).

Table 5.8-2 identifies the groundwater basins (and basin ID) that underlie portions of the Focus Area. These groundwater basins (and sub-basins) are described further below.

Table 5.8-2. Focus Area Groundwater Basins

Site Location	Site Name	Groundwater Basins (and ID)
AT Site #1	Forum Engineering & Construction Inc.	San Fernando Valley (4-12)
AT Site #2	Santa Monica Pier	Coastal Plain of Los Angeles (4-011.01)
AT Site #3	Santa Monica Airport	Coastal Plain of Los Angeles (4-011.01)
AT Site #4	City of Santa Monica Airport Public Works Corps Yard	Coastal Plain of Los Angeles (4-11.01)
AT Site #5	City Terrace Recycling LLC	Coastal Plain of Los Angeles (4-11.04)
AT Site #6	CR&R Catalina	--
AT Site #7	Interior Removal Specialists, Inc.	Coastal Plain of Los Angeles (4-11.04)
AT Site #8	Waste Resources Recovery, Inc.	Coastal Plain of Los Angeles (4-11.03)

Source: DWR 2018

South Coast Region

The South Coast region covers about 11,100 square miles and includes all of Orange County, major portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura counties, and a small portion of Santa Barbara County (Department of Water Resources [DWR] 2018). The groundwater in the South Coast region typically contains calcium, sodium cations, and bicarbonate anions (DWR 2018). Below is a description of the numerous ground water basins and subbasins that make up the County; as well as, a discussion of the groundwater quality within these basins:

- The Coastal Plain of Los Angeles Basin (No. 4-11) spans approximately 491 square miles, underlying nearly all of the Los Angeles Basin in Los Angeles County south of the Puente Hills and Repetto Hills (DWR 2018). The basin contains some of the most heavily extracted groundwater basins in the South Coast region (DWR 2018). The Coastal Plain of Los Angeles Basin is comprised of four ground water subbasins: Santa Monica (No. 4-11.01), Hollywood (No. 4-11.02), West Coast (No. 4-11.03), and Central (No. 4-11.04) DWR 2018). The West Coast and Central subbasins make up a majority of the basins (County of Los Angeles 2014a). The major groundwater recharge basins in the Central subbasin are the Rio Hondo and San Gabriel Coastal Spreading Grounds. Ground water in the West Coast subbasin is recharged mostly though injection wells (County of Los Angeles 2014a).

Overall, the ground water in the Central subbasin and West Coast subbasin continues to be of high quality, suitable for potable and non-potable uses (County of Los Angeles 2014a). The Central subbasin also includes a groundwater treatment facility in the City of Pico Rivera (Water Quality Protection Project) to treat groundwater for a volatile organic compounds (VOCs) contamination plume originating from the San Gabriel Valley (County of Los Angeles 2014a).

- The San Fernando Valley Groundwater Basin (No. 4-12) is located north of the Coastal Plain of Los Angeles Groundwater Basin and underlies all of the San Fernando Valley and valley areas in the San Fernando Valley Planning Area, which is approximately 227 square miles (DWR 2018).

Regarding the groundwater quality within this basin, half of the 115 groundwater wells owned by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) are inactive due to groundwater contamination from VOCs, trichloroethylene (TCE), perchloroethylene (PCE), carbon tetrachloride, nitrates, and perchlorate. Within this basin, groundwater treatment is provided through three systems which include: the Tujunga Wellfield Joint Project, the North Hollywood operable Unit, and the Pollock Wells Treatment Plant (County of Los Angeles 2014a).

South Lahontan Region

The Antelope Valley Groundwater Basin (No. 6-44) spans 1,585 square miles in the Antelope Valley within northern Los Angeles County, southeast Kern County, and westernmost San Bernardino County (DWR 2018). Groundwater quality within the basin's principle aquifer is good and meets drinking water standards; however, the quality begins to degrade toward the northern portion of the dry lakes. There are currently 12 wells belonging to various agencies with the southern portion of the Antelope Valley that have tested in excess of the proposed maximum containment level (MCL) of 10 parts per billion (ppb), by the State of California (County of Los Angeles 2014a).

Santa Catalina Island

The City of Avalon, the location of CR&R Catalina (AT Site #6), is located within a small watershed that discharges into the coast and is designated as an area of special biological significance.

Floodplains

Flood Hazard Zones are geographic areas that FEMA has defined according to varying levels of flood risk. These zones are depicted on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map or Flood Hazard Boundary Map. Each zone reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area. Table 5.8-3 identifies the flood zone for each of the potential site locations within the Focus Area. Low to moderate flood risk areas are indicated by the letter X, high flood risk areas are indicated by the letters A and AE, and undetermined risk areas are indicated by the letter D.

Table 5.8-3. Flood Zones

AT Site	Site Name	Zone
AT Site #1	Forum Engineering & Construction Inc.	D
AT Site #2	Santa Monica Pier	A and 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
AT Site #3	Santa Monica Airport	X
AT Site #4	City of Santa Monica Public Works Corps Yard	X
AT Site #5	City Terrace Recycling LLC	X
AT Site #6	CR&R Catalina	D
AT Site #7	Interior Removal Specialists, Inc.	0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
AT Site #8	Waste Resources Recovery, Inc.	X

Source: FEMA 2016

Water Quality

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) found that approximately 218 million Americans live within 10 miles of a polluted lake, stream, river, or coastline; and a majority of the County falls within this category. Federal and state agencies, such as the USEPA and the Regional Boards, are identifying contaminates, imposing clean-up efforts, and bringing enforcement actions against polluters. In order to comply with surface water quality regulations to protect existing clean water bodies and restore impaired water bodies, the County and all cities are implementing water pollution prevention programs appropriate for their jurisdiction (County of Los Angeles, 2018).

The USEPA maintains a list of water quality impaired water bodies, called the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 303(d) list (33 USC 1250 et seq., at 1313(d)). These water bodies are identified as water bodies that do not meet water quality standards; and are thus considered "impaired" and placed onto the CWA Section 303(d) list. On July 30, 2018, the USEPA approved California's 2012 CWA Section 303(d) list of impaired waters and disapproved the omission of several water bodies and associated pollutants that meet federal listing requirements. Project developers are required to identify 303(d) listed water bodies in the vicinity of their proposed development/facility. Any project facility discharging directly to a 303(d) listed water body will have to verify that anticipated pollutants will not exacerbate existing impairments and demonstrate mitigation measures implemented to the maximum extent practicable.

There are a significant number of water bodies within the County, including rivers, lakes, coastal estuaries, bays, and beaches that are included on the 303(d) list; and for each impaired water body, states are required to develop a total maximum daily load (TMDL). TMDL is a tool by which water quality standards are implemented. TMDL establishes allowable pollutant loading for a water body, and any pollution or residual above this threshold is allocated for reduction among the various sources of the pollutant in order to regain the beneficial uses of the water body (County of Los Angeles 2018). As of 2013, there are 34 TMDLs developed for water bodies within the Plan Area; all of which are being implemented through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit. Additionally, TMDLs are expected in the future for the remaining

pollutants on the 303(d) list.

Seiche, Tsunami, and Mudflow

A seiche is a wave that oscillates in a water body (e.g., lake, bays, or gulf) from a few minutes to a few hours as a result of seismic or atmospheric disturbances. Reservoirs and aboveground water storage tanks can also generate seiches posing substantial flooding hazards.

A tsunami is a wave caused by the sudden displacement of a large volume of water, usually an ocean, but can also occur in lakes. This is most often due to earthquakes occurring below or near the ocean floor (County of Los Angeles 2014b). The Plan Area includes coastal and low-lying areas that could be inundated in the event of a tsunami and have been mapped by the California Geological Survey. These inundation areas include the Santa Monica Mountains Planning Area and the Westside Planning Area. The South Bay and Gateway Planning Areas do not have tsunami inundation areas in the unincorporated areas; the entire coastline of these two planning areas consists of cities only (County of Los Angeles 2014a). The most recent tsunami that struck the County was the 2011 tsunami caused by the earthquake in Japan. If a tsunami were to occur the impacts on life, property, infrastructure, and the economy could be severe. Considerable damage is caused by the resultant floating debris.

A mudflow and/or debris flow is a fast-moving downhill flow of mud and soil, with rock and vegetative matter (e.g. trees, branches, and roots) loosened by rainfall or melting snow. An area of potential mudflow and/or debris flow within the project Plan Area would be associated with canyon areas and areas along the bases of mountain slopes, particularly areas that may have been recently subject to wildland fires. The LACFCD reservoirs receive large volumes of sediment due to mudflows from tributary watersheds, which affect the reservoir's ability to protect against flooding and capacity to conserve water. The LACFCD also has numerous debris basins and inlets above many of the foothill communities which also provide protection from flooding and aide in water conservation; however, these basins and inlets require cleanouts in order to maintain the function.

5.8.2 Existing Plans and Regulations

Federal, state, regional, and local requirements influence hydrology and water quality within the project Plan Area. This section lists and briefly describes the relevant plans, policies, and regulations that pertain to hydrology and water quality.

Federal

Clean Water Act of 1977 Section 311 and 402, United States Code Title 33 Section 1342, Code of Federal Regulations Title 40 Parts 123-136

The federal Water Pollution Control Act (also known as the Clean Water Act [CWA]) was amended in 1972 to prohibit discharge of any pollutant into Waters of the United States unless the discharge is authorized by a NPDES Permit. Originally, the NPDES program focused on reducing pollutants from discharges from industrial process wastewater and municipal sewage treatment plants. In 1987, the CWA was amended to require the USEPA to regulate stormwater discharges through use of NPDES stormwater permits. Section 402(p) of the CWA established a framework for regulating discharges under the NPDES program.

In California, the EPA has delegated authority to issue NPDES permits to the SWRCB. The SWRCB and nine RWQCBs carry out the regulation, protection, and administration of water quality standards. The state is divided into nine regions related to water quality and quantity characteristics. Each RWQCB is required to adopt a Water Quality Control Plan that recognizes and reflects the regional differences in existing water quality, the beneficial uses of the region's ground and surface water, and local water quality conditions and problems. The project Plan Area includes all or part of three RWQCBs: Los Angeles, Lahontan, and Central Valley. The various Water Quality Control Plans for these basins are designed to preserve and enhance water quality and protect the beneficial uses of all regional waters.

Section 303(d), Total Maximum Daily Loads

As described in the existing conditions, Section 303(d) of the CWA (33 USC 1250 et seq., at 1313(d)) requires states to identify impaired water bodies as those that do not meet water quality standards. States are required to compile this information in a list and submit the list to EPA for review and approval. As part of this process, states are required to prioritize waters and watersheds for future development of TMDL requirements. SWRCB and RWQCBs have ongoing efforts to monitor and assess water quality, to prepare the Section 303(d) list, and to develop TMDL requirements. The applicable RWQCBs responsible for protecting surface waters and ground water within the project Plan Area are the Los Angeles RWQCB, Lahontan RWQCB and Central Valley RWQCB.

National Flood Insurance Act

The FEMA is responsible for managing the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), which makes federally backed flood insurance available for communities that agree to adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances to reduce future flood damage. The NFIP, established under the National Flood Insurance Act, requires that participating communities adopt certain minimum floodplain management standards. To help identify areas with flood potential, FEMA has developed Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) that can be used for planning purposes, including floodplain management, flood insurance, and enforcing mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements. The County of Los Angeles is a participating jurisdiction in the NFIP, and, therefore, all new development must comply with the minimum requirements of the NFIP.

State

Department of Water Resources

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) is responsible for preparing and updating the California Water Plan to guide development and management of the State's water resources; planning, designing, constructing, operating, and maintaining the State Water Resources Development System; regulating dams; providing flood protection; assisting in emergency management to safeguard life and property; educating the public; and serving local water needs by providing technical assistance. DWR also cooperates with local agencies on water resources investigations; supports watershed and river restoration programs; encourages water conservation; explores conjunctive use of

ground and surface water; facilitates voluntary water transfers; and, when needed, operates a State drought water bank.

California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act 1998, California Water Code Section 13000-14957, Division 7

The California Water Code contains provisions regulating water and its use. Division 7 establishes a program to protect water quality and beneficial uses of the state water resources including groundwater and surface water. The SWRCB and RWQCB administer the program and are responsible for control and water quality. They establish waste discharge requirements, water quality control planning and monitoring, enforcement of discharge permits, and ground and surface water quality objectives.

California Water Code Section 13260

California Water Code Section 13260 (as prescribed by the Porter-Cologne Quality Act) requires that any person discharging waste or proposing to discharge waste that could affect the quality of the waters of the State, other than into a community sewer system, must submit a Report of Waste Discharge to the applicable RWQCB. The RWQCB is responsible for issuing a Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) permit for any facility that discharges or proposes to discharge waste that may affect groundwater quality. This may include systems that have waste storage systems with land disposal, such as a seasonal storage and reuse. Potential dischargers must file a complete Report of Waste Discharge with the RWQCB at least 120 days prior to discharging waste. Issuance of WDRs for a permit is based on information provided in the Report of Waste Discharge. WDRs may set effluent standards for activities that do not pose a threat or nuisance to water quality.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits

The NPDES permit system was established in the federal CWA to regulate municipal and industrial discharges to surface waters of the U.S. Sections 401 and 402 of the CWA contain general requirements regarding NPDES permits. CWA Section 402 regulates stormwater discharges to surface waters through the NPDES program, administered by the EPA. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board is authorized by the USEPA to oversee the NPDES program through the RWQCB.

Non-point sources diffuse and originate over a wide area rather than from a definable point. Non-point pollution often enters receiving water in the form of surface runoff, but is not conveyed by way of pipelines or discrete conveyances. As defined in the federal regulations, such non-point sources are generally exempt from federal NPDES permit program requirements. However, three types of non-point source discharges are controlled by the NPDES program: non-point source discharge caused by general construction activities, the general quality of stormwater in municipal stormwater systems, and discharges associated with industrial operations. The 1987 amendments to the CWA directed the federal EPA to implement the stormwater program in two phases.

Phase 1 requires NPDES permits for storm water discharge from a large number of priority sources including medium and large municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) generally serving populations of 100,000 to 250,000 or more and several categories of industrial activity including construction activity that disturbs five or more acres. Phase 1 permits for MS4s mostly cover larger cities, and require them to develop a storm water management program, and to track, monitor, and submit periodic reports for facilities regulated under the NPDES stormwater program. These permits are reissued as the permits expire. The following industrial sectors are regulated by Phase 1: facilities subject to EPA storm water effluent guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutant effluent standards; heavy manufacturing facilities; mining/ oil and gas; hazardous waste facilities; landfills; recycling facilities; steam electric power; transportation facilities; sewage treatment plants; construction activity; and light manufacturing facilities.

Phase II of the storm water program, which this guide addresses, requires permits for storm water discharges from certain small municipal separate storm sewer systems and construction activity generally disturbing between 1 and 5 acres. Phase II can be divided into three main components:

Regulated Small MS4s General Permit

A certain subset of operators of small MS4s (primarily those located in urbanized areas) are required to implement programs and practices to control polluted storm water runoff from the jurisdiction serviced by the MS4. The operator must design its storm water management program to satisfy applicable CWA water quality requirements and technology standards. The program must include the development and implementation of best management practices (BMPs) and measurable goals to implement the following six minimum measures: public education and outreach; public participation and involvement; illicit discharge detection and elimination; construction site runoff control; post-construction runoff control; and pollution prevention/good housekeeping.

The SWRCB adopted the MS4 General Permit (Order No. 2013-0001-DWQ) on February 5, 2013, which supersedes Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ.

NPDES General Construction Permit

Construction of the project must comply with the requirements of the NPDES permit for Discharges of Storm Water Runoff Associated with Construction Activity (General Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ). This permit regulates discharges from construction sites that disturb one acre or more of total land area. By law, all storm water discharges associated with construction activity where clearing, grading, and excavation results in soil disturbance of at least one acre of total land area must be in compliance with the provisions of the NPDES Permit and develop and implement an effective Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP must include BMPs to reduce pollutants and any more stringent controls necessary to meet water quality standards.

The SWRCB also adopted the General Construction Permit (Order No. 2012-0006-DWQ) on September 2, 2009, and General Construction Permit (Order No. 2010-0014-DWQ) on November 16, 2010. Both of these amend Order No. 2009-DWQ.

NPDES General Industrial Permit

After approval and assessment of the proposed projects in the Focus Area, operation will require compliance with the requirements of the NPDES permit for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities. This general NPDES permit covers all stormwater and some non-stormwater discharges associated with certain industrial activities. The proposed project will be covered according to its Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), Refuse Systems (SIC 4953). The permit requires control of pollutant discharges using best available technology (BAT) economically achievable and best conventional technology (BCT) to prevent pollutants as necessary to meet water quality standards.

The SWRCB adopted General Industrial Permit (Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ) on April 1, 2014, which supersedes Water Quality Order No. 97-03-DWQ. Currently the SWRCB and RWQCB are undergoing the public review process for the Industrial General Permit TMDL implementation language for TMDLs listed in Attachment E of Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ. The RWQCBs will have a 30-day comment period for each draft TMDL implementation language in which no action will be taken by the RWQCB. The Industrial General Permit TMDLs will collectively then go through a separate public process at the SWRCB. The draft amendment to the General Permit and supporting documentation was released to the public in December 2017.

Table 5.8-4 lists the applicable NPDES permits for the Focus Area.

Table 5.8-4. Applicable NPDES Permits

Applicable Statewide NPDES Permit	County/Regional Permit
General Permit for Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Storm Water Discharge from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) Order No. 2013-0001-DWQ, NPDES No. CA000004	Waste Discharge Requirements for MS4 Discharges within the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles County. Order No. R4-2012-0175 as amended by WQ2015-0075, NPDES CAS004001
General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000002 as amended by Order No. 2010-0014-DWQ and 2012-0006-DWQ	
General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000001	

Source: RWQCB 2016

Local

County of Los Angeles

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System NPDES Permit

As separate Permittees under the MS4 NPDES Permit, the LACFCD and the unincorporated County of Los Angeles each implements its own stormwater program. The latest MS4 Permit was adopted by the LARWQCB on November 8, 2012 and became effective December 28, 2012. In addition to the LACFCD and County, the Permit is also issued to 84 municipalities within the County (the cities of Palmdale, Lancaster, Avalon, and Long Beach are excluded). Each Permittee is responsible for implementing its own stormwater program.

County of Los Angeles Grading Code

The Building and Safety and Land Development Division of Los Angeles County Public Works are the agencies responsible for the enforcement of the grading code (Title 26, County of Los Angeles Building Code, Appendix J) for the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County as well as contract cities. The grading code requires erosion control and water quality for grading operations. NPDES compliance is required for all projects in the Plan Area.

For new non-residential projects consisting of disturbed, graded areas less than one acre, an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) is required prior to issuance of a grading permit by the County. The ECSP should include specific BMPs to minimize the transport of sediment and protect public and private property from the effects of erosion, flooding, or deposition of mud, debris, or construction related pollutants.

For projects consisting of a graded area of one acre or greater, a SWPPP must be prepared and a Notice of Intent (NOI) should be filed with the State Water Resources Control Board. Filing of the NOI and attainment of a Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) number from the state is required for projects at this scope prior to issuance of a grading permit by the County. If a SWPPP is prepared in accordance with the Construction General Permit, it can be accepted as an ESCP.

County of Los Angeles Stormwater and Runoff Pollution Control Ordinance

The purpose of this ordinance (Title 12, Chapter 80, Part 6) is to implement pollutant reduction and control measures at certain industrial/commercial facilities, as may be required by a NPDES municipal stormwater permit governing county unincorporated areas. The director will maintain an inventory of all registered industrial/commercial facilities for the purpose of tracking and inspecting facilities that are critical sources of stormwater pollution. Each registered facility that has been inspected and found

in compliance with any applicable requirements of a NPDES municipal stormwater permit will be issued a certificate of inspection by the director. Facilities subject to the ordinance include municipal landfills, hazardous waste treatment disposal or recovery facilities, and facilities subject to the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.

Low Impact Development (LID) Ordinance and Standards Manual

On October 2008, the County adopted LID Ordinance into the Los Angeles County Code Title 12, Chapter 84 which requires the use of LID principles in all development projects except road and flood infrastructure projects. The 2012 MS4 permit (Order No. R4-2012-0175) made it necessary for the County to modify the ordinance to reflect the new stormwater runoff water quality and hydromodification requirements for new development and redevelopment projects (County of Los Angeles 2014c). In November 2013, the County amended the Ordinance 12.84, to incorporate the requirements of the MS4 Permit. The LID Standards Manual was prepared to complement and be consistent with the November 2013 LID Ordinance requirements. Project applicants for individual projects must submit an LID plan and analysis demonstrating compliance with the LID Standards Manual for review and approval by the Director of Public Works. The LID Plan must include the following information:

- Identification of whether the proposed project is a Designated or Non-Designated Project. If the proposed project is a Designated Project, identification of the project category;
- Feasibility of infiltration including a percolation report as part of a geotechnical report prepared by a geotechnical engineer;
- Source control measure(s) proposed to be implemented
- Calculation of the Stormwater Quality Design Volume (SWQDV);
- Discussion on whether stormwater runoff harvest and use is feasible;
- Stormwater quality control measure(s) proposed to be implemented;
- Discussion of how the applicable water quality standards and TMDLs will be addressed (off-site mitigation projects only);
- Proposed hydromodification controls and calculations (if necessary); and
- Proposed maintenance plan (if necessary).

The LID plan will be a separate plan that will be:

- A section of, or appendix to the Hydrology Report that must be submitted to the Land Development Division;
- A section of, or appendix to the Grading Report submitted to the Building and Safety Division.

Los Angeles County Flood Control District Code

Chapter 21 of the County Flood Control District Code, *Stormwater and Runoff Pollution Control*, sets forth requirements regulating discharges to LACFCD storm drains.

The following discharges to County storm drains are prohibited:

- Discharges of stormwater containing pollutant concentrations that exceed or contribute to the exceedance of a water-quality standard.
- Non-storm water discharges unless authorized by an NPDES Permit and by a permit issued by the Chief Engineer.
- Discharges of sanitary or septic waste or sewage from any property or residence, any type of recreational vehicle, camper, bus, boat, holding tank, portable toilet, vacuum truck or other mobile source, or any waste holding tank, container or device.
- Pollutants, leaves, dirt, or other landscape debris (County Flood Control District Code Sections 21.07 and 21.11).

Applicable Plans and Programs

Groundwater Basins Master Plan

The Water Replenishment District of Southern California (WRD) is the regional groundwater management agency for the two most utilized groundwater basins in the state of California, the West Coast and Central Basins. The WRD service area lies entirely within Los Angeles County and serves 43 incorporated cities, including the cities of Los Angeles, Long Beach, Downey and Torrance (ESA 2018). Beginning in 1962, the WRD and County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County pioneered the use of recycled water for groundwater recharge (ESA 2018). WRD operates a number of clean water programs, including detection, prevention and removal of contaminants in the groundwater. The WRD also implements programs to monitor groundwater quality, provide wellhead treatment, remediate contamination, and mitigate saltwater intrusion.

The WRD is in the process of finalizing the Groundwater Basin Master Plan (GBMP). The Draft GBMP's Programmatic EIR ended its public review on February 15, 2016. The purpose of the GBMP is to provide a single reference document of the entities responsible for managing and maintaining the West Coast and Central groundwater basins. It establishes a framework to enhance groundwater replenishment in the two basins, increase reliability of groundwater water supplies, improved and protect groundwater quality, and accommodate growing potable water demands (ESA 2018).

In 2018, the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority released its San Gabriel Basin Groundwater Quality Management and Remediation Plan ("§406 Plan"), which is required by this agency's enabling act. The §406 Plan identifies a framework of overarching remedial principals and sets forth specific projects proposed to be facilitated by the WQA or by others within the Basin.

Water Quality Control Plan Los Angeles Region (4)

The southern portion of the Plan Area is within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles RWQCB. The Los Angeles RWQCB has prepared a Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Los Angeles Basin Plan), which encompasses all coastal drainage flowing to the Pacific Ocean between Rincon Point (on the coast of western Ventura County) and the County's eastern line, as well as the drainages of five coastal islands (Anacapa, San Nicolas, Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente). In addition, the Los Angeles region includes all coastal waters within three miles of the continental and island coastlines. The eastern boundary of the County strays somewhat from the hydrologic divide into the Santa Ana region. Thus, the Los Angeles and Santa Ana regions share jurisdiction over watersheds along their common border. The Los Angeles Basin Plan was adopted in 1975 per requirements of California's 1969 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and was subsequently revised in 1994.

The purpose of the Los Angeles Basin Plan is to preserve and enhance water quality and to protect the beneficial uses of all regional waters. The Los Angeles Basin Plan:

- Sets water quality objectives to protect designated beneficial uses;
- Sets specific parameters (numeric objectives) and general characteristics of the water body (narrative objectives); and
- Describes implementation programs to protect regional waters.

Los Angeles Basin Plan also incorporates all applicable state and regional board plans and policies, and other pertinent water quality regulations. Regulations include:

- Preparing, monitoring compliance with, and enforcing WDRs including NPDES permits;
- Implementing and enforcing local stormwater control efforts;
- Enforcing water quality laws and regulations; and
- General Construction Activity Stormwater Discharges.

Water Quality Control Plan Lahontan Region (6)

The northern portion of the Plan Area is within the jurisdiction of the Lahontan RWQCB. The Lahontan RWQCB has prepared a Water Quality Control plan for the Lahontan Region (Lahontan Basin Plan) which serves as the basis for the Regional Board's regulatory program. The Lahontan Basin Plan recognizes the natural water quality, existing and potential beneficial uses, and water quality problems associated with human activities. It also identifies required or recommended control measures for these issues. The Lahontan Basin Plan also summarizes past and present water quality monitoring programs, and identifies monitoring activities, which should be carried out to provide the basis for future updates to the basin plan and WDRs of conditional waivers.

The Lahontan RWQCB has the regulatory authority to enforce the requirements of the CWA and the California Water Code; and as previously described, this includes the regulatory authority to enforce the implementation of TMDLs, the adoption of waste WDRs to ensure compliance with surface water quality objectives (WQOs), and groundwater management. Under the Water Quality Management Plan for the Lahontan Region, it prohibits certain types of discharges in particular areas. This includes, prohibiting discharge of material to lands within the 100-year floodplain. The intent is to protect floodplain function such as conveyance and storage, along with other hydrologic, geomorphic, biologic and ecologic processes such as ground water recharge, floodwater filtration, sediment transport, spawning gravel replenishment, seed dispersal, and riparian vegetation maintenance (Lahontan RWQCB 1995). Exemptions to this prohibition may be granted on a case by case basis as long as discharges do not reduce or adversely affect the existing floodplain function; or restore and/or improve previously impacted floodplain functions.

County of Los Angeles General Plan

Los Angeles County recently adopted an update to its General Plan in 2015. The General Plan's Conservation and Natural Resources Element and Safety Element include policies adopted for the purposes of guiding long-term conservation of natural resources and to reduce the risk of death, injuries, and economic damage resulting from natural and man-made hazards.

Conservation (C) and Natural Resources (NR) Element

- **Policy C/NR 5.1:** Support the LID philosophy, which seeks to plan and design public and private development with hydrologic sensitivity, including limits to straightening and channelizing natural flow paths, removal of vegetative cover, compaction of soils, and distribution of naturalistic BMPs at regional, neighborhood, and parcel-level scales.
- **Policy C/NR 5.2:** Require compliance by all County departments with adopted Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), General Construction, and point source NPDES permits.
- **Policy C/NR 5.3:** Actively engage with stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of surface water preservation and restoration plans, including plans to improve impaired surface water bodies by retrofitting tributary watersheds with LID types of BMPs.
- **Policy C/NR 5.4:** Actively engage in implementing all approved Enhanced Watershed Management Programs/Watershed Management Programs and Coordinated Integrated Monitoring Programs/Integrated Monitoring Programs or other County-involved TMDL implementation and monitoring plans.
- **Policy C/NR 5.5:** Manage the placement and use of septic systems in order to protect nearby surface water bodies.
- **Policy C/NR 5.6:** Minimize point- and nonpoint- source water pollution.

- **Policy C/NR 5.7:** Actively support the design of new and retrofit of existing infrastructure to accommodate watershed protection goals, such as roadway, railway, bridge, and other–particularly– tributary street and greenway interface points with channelized waterways.
- **Policy C/NR 6.1:** Support the LID philosophy, which incorporates distributed, post-construction, parcel-level stormwater infiltration as part of new development.
- **Policy C/NR 6.2:** Protect natural groundwater recharge areas and regional spreading grounds.
- **Policy C/NR 6.3:** Actively engage in stakeholder efforts to disperse rainwater and stormwater infiltration BMPs at regional, neighborhood, infrastructure, and parcel-level scales.
- **Policy C/NR 6.4:** Manage the placement and use of septic systems in order to protect high groundwater.
- **Policy C/NR 6.5:** Prevent stormwater infiltration where inappropriate and unsafe, such as in areas with high seasonal groundwater, on hazardous slopes, within 100 feet of drinking water wells, and in contaminated soils.
- **Policy C/NR 7.1:** Support the LID philosophy, which mimics the natural hydrologic cycle using undeveloped conditions as a base, in public and private land use planning and development design.
- **Policy C/NR 7.2:** Support the preservation, restoration and strategic acquisition of available land for open space to preserve watershed uplands, natural streams, drainage paths, wetlands, and rivers, which are necessary for the healthy function of watersheds.
- **Policy C/NR 7.3:** Actively engage with stakeholders to incorporate the LID philosophy in the preparation and implementation of watershed and river master plans, ecosystem restoration projects, and other related natural resource conservation aims, and support the implementation of existing efforts, including Watershed Management Programs and Enhanced Watershed Management Programs.
- **Policy C/NR 7.4:** Promote the development of multiuse regional facilities for stormwater quality improvement, groundwater recharge, detention/attenuation, flood management, retaining non stormwater runoff, and other compatible uses.

Safety Element

- **Policy S 2.1:** Discourage development in Los Angeles County's Flood Hazard Zones.
- **Policy S 2.2:** Discourage development from locating downslope from aqueducts.
- **Policy S 2.3:** Consider climate change implications in planning for flood and inundation hazards.
- **Policy S 2.4:** Ensure that developments located within Los Angeles County's Flood Hazard Zones are sited and designed to avoid isolation from essential services and facilities in the event of flooding.
- **Policy S 2.5:** Ensure that the mitigation of flood related property damage and loss limits impacts to biological and other resources.
- **Policy S 2.6:** Work cooperatively with public agencies with responsibility for flood protection and with stakeholders in planning for flood and inundation hazards.
- **Policy S 2.7:** Locate essential public facilities, such as hospitals and fire stations, outside of Flood Hazard Zones, where feasible.

Other Jurisdictions

In addition to the County, the Countywide Siting Element (CSE) Revision contemplates up to six potential site locations within cities including Carson, Santa Monica, and South Gate. Three potential sites are within unincorporated areas of the Los Angeles County. Each of these cities has adopted General Plans and Municipal Codes (or Ordinances) which may include specific policies related to hydrology and water quality. Depending where future facilities are located, local plans and policies would be applicable to those facilities.

5.8.3 Thresholds of Significance

As defined in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, project impacts with regards to hydrology and water quality would be considered significant if the project was determined to:

- Violate any water-quality standards or waste-discharge requirements.
- Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of preexisting nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted.
- Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site.
- Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site.
- Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff.
- Otherwise substantially degrade water quality.
- Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map.
- Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows.
- Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam.
- Be subject to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.

Issues Requiring No Further Evaluation

Following the application of the significance criteria identified above, the following criteria require no further consideration based on the actions proposed Chapter 3. These criteria are not applicable to the actions described in Chapter 3 or would have no impact.

- The Proposed Plan would not involve the placement of housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map.
- Adoption of the Plan would not include new facilities that could expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam.

5.8.4 Environmental Impacts

Countywide Siting Element Revision Policy and Program Analysis

The proposed CSE Revision establishes goals, policies, and guidelines for the proper planning and siting of Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and alternative technologies on a Countywide basis. The CSE serves mainly as a long-term planning and policy document, rather than a detailed infrastructure development program, that defines how the County plans to maintain sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over a 15-year period (through 2033). The CSE Revision does not involve any physical development or construction activity. Therefore, the proposed CSE Revision would not result in direct impacts related to hydrology, water quality, or floodplains; however, depending on phasing and implementation, certain policies may result in future project-level impacts through existing facility construction activities or construction of new facilities.

Countywide Siting Element Revision Facility Analysis

The CSE Revision must include the identification of an area or areas for the location of new solid waste AT or land disposal facilities or the expansion of existing facilities. The following analysis describes the potential impact that future facilities could have related to hydrology, water quality, and floodplains. Future project-level environmental analysis will be required for new or amended entitlement applications as they are presented to the County for review and approval.

Impact 5.8-1: Water Quality Standards and Waste Discharge requirements

Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

The Plan Area encompasses multiple watersheds, including but not limited to the Los Angeles River Watershed, for which the Los Angeles RWQCB has identified multiple beneficial uses and associated water quality standards. Table 5.8-1 more specifically identifies the watershed areas containing the potential AT facilities included within the Focus Area. As provided in Table 5.8-4, many of the potential sites would be co-located with existing solid waste processing and/or disposal facilities, which are currently subject to existing NPDES permits and WDRs issued by the Los Angeles RWQCB.

The Proposed Plan does not involve any physical development or construction activity that would otherwise result in new wastewater or industrial discharges that could contribute to existing water quality impairments. Depending on future proposals at one or more locations within the Focus Area, construction and implementation of these facilities could have an impact on local receiving water as a result of one or more pollutants that may be discharged from the site. There are eight types of facilities that could be developed under the proposed project. Table 5.8-5 contains a summary of the types of solid waste facilities contemplated under the Plan and the anticipated pollutants that could be generated over the planning period.

Table 5.8-5. Industrial Facility Pollutant Generation Summary

Processing Facility	Anticipated Pollutants
Composting (Aerobic - Large-Scale and Small-Scale)	Sediment, Nutrients, Heavy Metals, Organic Compounds, Trash and Debris, Oxygen Demanding Substances, Oil and Grease, Bacteria and Viruses, Pesticides
Composting (Anaerobic Digestion)	Sediment, Nutrients, Heavy Metals, Organic Compounds, Trash and Debris, Oxygen Demanding Substances, Oil and Grease, Bacteria and Viruses, Pesticides
Alternative Technology – Advanced Thermal Recycling	Ash residue (including unused flue gas cleaning reagents [i.e., lime, carbon, ammonia or urea], Sediment, Heavy Metals, Organic Compounds, Trash and Debris, Oxygen Demanding Substances, Oil and Grease
Alternative Technology – Biological (Anaerobic Digestion)	Sediment, Nutrients, Heavy Metals, Organic Compounds, Trash and Debris, Oxygen Demanding Substances, Oil and Grease, Bacteria and Viruses, Pesticides
Alternative Technology – Thermal (Plasma Arc, Gasification and Pyrolysis)	Ash residue (including unused flue gas cleaning reagents [i.e., lime, carbon, ammonia or urea]), Sediment, Heavy Metals, Organic Compounds, Trash and Debris, Oxygen Demanding Substances, Oil and Grease

The proposed facilities in the Plan Area (and Focus Area) are located in major cities with established sanitary sewer and drainage infrastructure. Depending on the type of facility proposed and availability of drainage and/or sanitary sewer infrastructure, the implementation of the Proposed Plan carries the potential to directly or indirectly impact surface water or groundwater quality.

Future discharges from these sites would be subject to Sections 6.4 and 6.6, Siting and Permitting, of the CSE (2018), which would include new or amended NPDES permits, WDRs, and Low Impact Development (LID) requirements to address the pollutants of concern at each facility. For example, 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. If a discharge to surface water is proposed, a NPDES permit would be required from the RWQCB (Los Angeles or Lahontan) and coordinated with the SWRCB and USEPA, Region IX, so that the discharge complies with water quality standards for applied beneficial uses and, if applicable, associated TMDLs.

The Proposed Plan generally consolidates the proposed solid waste management facilities (e.g., AT) at existing solid waste management facilities. Other agency approvals may also be required based on the facility type, location, and available infrastructure. With these factors in combination with adherence to existing state and local regulations, including the proposed CSE Siting Criteria, the Proposed Plan would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements and the corresponding impact would be less than significant.

Impact 5.8-2: Groundwater

Would the project substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level?

The County contains 21 groundwater basins in the coastal plain and valleys. Future sites proposed under the CSE and the underlying groundwater basins are provided in Table 5.8-2. The proposed CSE planning document would not include the construction or physical development of any of the contemplated solid waste facilities identified in Chapter 3. In this context, the adoption of the CSE would not directly result in the construction of any new solid waste management facilities that could otherwise result in the depletion of groundwater levels. In addition to federal, state, and local requirements, project siting would be required to comply with proposed CSE criteria, including:

- **Land Disposal Facilities:** Facilities must comply with the California RWQCB permit requirements for groundwater monitoring.

Throughout these groundwater basins are a number of regional groundwater recharge areas, or spreading grounds, which capture close to 80 percent of the runoff that flows from the mountains. Countywide there are approximately 3,634 acres of spreading ground. Construction of future facilities could have a significant impact on groundwater recharge rates. Project siting would be required to comply with the proposed CSE criteria, including:

- **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.

With adherence to federal, state, and local regulations, including the proposed CSE Siting Criteria, groundwater impacts, in terms of both quantity and quality, resulting from the Proposed Plan would be less than significant.

Impact 5.8-3: Changes to Drainage Patterns and Erosion

Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

Those solid waste facilities contemplated under the Plan and within the Focus Area would generally be co-located with existing solid waste management facilities (e.g., materials recovery facilities [MRFs]) or compatible industrial uses in developed areas. Drainage patterns for these areas are already established by the existing facilities but they could be further modified by the addition of new facilities (e.g., new impervious surfaces). The construction of these facilities could increase the amount of run off, possibly increasing diversion or redirection of flows. This increase in run off volume, rate, duration, and velocity can create sediment transport issues for existing streams resulting in channel erosion, bank failure, change in channel form, etc. These impacts to existing drainage patterns and peak runoff (quantity and timing) would be avoided or minimized through the preparation of project-specific drainage plans and/or water quality management plans in accordance with state and local regulations. For this reason, changes in drainage patterns and erosion impacts resulting from hydromodification would be less than significant.

Impact 5.8-4: Changes to Drainage Patterns and Flooding

Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

Those solid waste facilities contemplated under the Plan and within the Focus Area would generally be co-located with existing solid waste management facilities (e.g., MRFs) or compatible industrial uses in developed areas. Drainage patterns for these areas are already established by the existing facilities but they could be further modified by the addition of new facilities (e.g., new impervious surfaces). The construction of these facilities could increase the amount of run off from existing conditions, possibly increasing diversion or redirection of flows. These impacts to existing drainage patterns and peak runoff (quantity and timing) would be avoided or minimized through the preparation of project-specific drainage plans/or water quality management plans in accordance with state and local regulations. For this reason, flooding impacts resulting from hydromodification would be less than significant.

Impact 5.8-5: Exceed Drainage Capacity and Source of Polluted Runoff

Would the project create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

The proposed CSE planning document would not include the construction or physical development of any of the contemplated solid waste facilities identified in Chapter 3. In this context, the adoption of the CSE would not directly result in the construction of any new solid waste management facilities that could otherwise result in construction or operational-related discharges to existing storm drain infrastructure. However, with the adoption of the CSE, new AT sites could result in new discharges in the future if all approvals are secured. These discharges would be considered an indirect impact of adopting the CSE.

During future site grading and construction activities, large areas of bare soil would be exposed to erosive forces for potentially long periods of time. Construction activities involving soil disturbance, excavation, cutting/filling, stockpiling, and grading activities could result in increased erosion and sedimentation to surface waters. Additionally, accidental spills or disposal of potentially harmful materials used during construction could possibly wash into and pollute surface water runoff. Materials that could potentially contaminate the construction area, or spill or leak, include lead-based paint flakes, diesel fuel, gasoline, lubrication oil, hydraulic fluid, antifreeze, transmission fluid, lubricating grease, and other fluids. Similar issues could occur in conjunction with facility operations.

In order to reduce potential impacts to water quality during construction and future operations, future project applicants will be required to file a Notice of Intent (NOI) to comply with the General NPDES Construction Permit and, if applicable, the General NPDES Industrial Permit. Both General Permits require the preparation of a project-specific SWPPP that would include BMPs targeted at minimizing and controlling construction and post-construction runoff and erosion to the "maximum extent practicable." Additionally, Los Angeles County Grading Code (Title 26 of the County Code) requires the project applicant to use a qualified engineer in the site-specific application of BMPs for the project's grading plan. Additionally, as noted in Section 5.7, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, future projects would be subject to mandatory hazardous material and waste transport, storage, and disposal requirements as managed in accordance with site's hazardous materials business plan. Based on these existing regulations, including compliance with the NPDES General Construction and General Industrial Permits, combined with the site-specific application of BMPs during future project-level environmental review, impacts to storm drain systems and associated water quality impacts are considered less than significant.

Impact 5.8-6: Degradation of Water Quality

Would the project otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

As stated previously, the development of the proposed facilities in the CSE has the potential to impact water quality. Construction discharge may lead to contaminated runoff and facility operation may lead to contamination of groundwater basins. Future facilities would be required to implement SWPPP and comply with applicable NPDES permits (Table 5.8-4). The following CSE Siting Criteria would also be applicable to future facilities:

- **Facilities Generating Wastewaters:** Facilities should be located in areas with adequate sewer capacity to accommodate the expected wastewater discharge. If sewers are not available, on-site capture and treatment should be considered. Alternatively, wastewaters could also be transported in bulk via highways to facilities capable of treating them.
- **Land Disposal Facilities:** 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 protection system and a leachate collection and removal system.

Adherence to Federal, State, and local regulations, including the proposed CSE Siting Criteria, would minimize impacts to water quality. Impacts to water quality are considered less than significant.

Impact 5.8-7: 100 Year Flood Hazard

Would the project be placed within a 100-year flood hazard area, which would impede or redirect flood flows, or expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?

Inundation of a solid waste facility (e.g., AT) 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 the leachate handling systems of a land disposal facility. As provided in Table 5.8-3, a few of the new AT facilities are located on parcels containing a flood risk zone designation. The placement of new facilities within a flood zone could affect flood flows by impeding or redirecting flooding.

Future facility siting would be required to comply with proposed CSE Siting Criteria, including:

- **Land Disposal Facilities**: 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.

If a future facility is proposed within a floodplain, a floodplain study would be required to address FEMA or jurisdictional floodplain management requirements during the project entitlement process and final engineering. The floodplain study would investigate the hydrology of the river system and develop a hydraulic model to quantify existing and proposed water surface elevations and velocities.

Adherence to the federal, state, and local regulations, including the proposed CSE Siting Criteria, would minimize impacts of flooding and is considered less than significant.

Impact 5.8-8: Seiche, Tsunami, or Mudflow

Would the project be subject to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

Landscapes most susceptible to potential mudflow and/or debris flow within the project Plan Area would be associated with canyon areas and areas at the bases of mountain slopes, particularly areas that may have been recently subject to wildland fires. However, new solid waste facilities constructed as part of the Proposed Plan would be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE by ensuring the structural stability and safety of the facility thereby minimizing or avoiding the impact of mudflows and/or debris flows. Since new facilities would generally be co-located with existing solid waste management facilities (e.g., MRFs) or compatible industrial uses in developed areas, the Plan would not exacerbate the existing threat of tsunami impacts in low lying portions of the Focus Area. Seiche is a risk associated with the creation of waves in a lake as a result of a seismic event. No facilities are planned adjacent to, or near large lakes that would present a risk of damage due to seiche. For this reason, the impact is less than significant.

5.8.5 Cumulative Impacts

The construction of the proposed facilities included in the CSE would take place throughout the County of Los Angeles. The facility proponents would need to assess the impacts of other projects in the vicinity or general area. Future facility proponents would need to investigate, quantify, and mitigate any potential impacts from their facility, including their cumulative impacts to the watershed. Proposals for future facilities would require assessment of cumulative impacts of facilities in the vicinity of the Focus Area. Similar to the future projects contemplated under the Proposed Plan, other cumulative projects must follow established regulations in regards to water quality and runoff.

The RWCQB's in the area have established Basin Plans pertaining to water quality standards and control measures for both groundwater and surface water protection. These plans identify beneficial uses for water bodies and identify water quality improvement objectives, waste discharge prohibitions, and other measures to protect these beneficial uses. Any TMDL requirements are also identified. Proponents of future development within the Focus Area would need to review the master drainage plan in the vicinity of any future facilities and their flow to the ultimate discharge of the drainage. Urban areas will have an existing drainage master plan identifying the site conditions, while other natural drainages will need assessment to further identify potential impacts to the overall system. Any deviations from existing master plan assumptions would need to be addressed in future developments.

Based on the pre-existing regulatory framework for issues relating to hydrology, flooding, and water quality, the Plan's contribution to a cumulative impact would not be cumulatively considerable and, therefore, less than significant.

5.8.6 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Compliance with the proposed CSE Siting Criteria and applicable regulatory requirements in conjunction with future project-level environmental review would minimize or avoid direct and indirect impacts to hydrology, flooding, and water quality such that impacts would be less than significant.

5.8.7 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required to minimize or reduce impacts related to hydrology and flooding.

5.8.8 Level of Significance After Mitigation

Plan related impacts to hydrology and water quality would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

5.8.9 References

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5.9

Land Use and Planning

5.9 LAND USE AND PLANNING

This section analyzes the potential impacts related to land use and planning as a result of adopting the Proposed Plan. The environmental setting includes a discussion of the applicable regulatory environment and describes existing land use and planning conditions within the Plan Area. Potential land use and planning impacts, including potential cumulative impacts, are considered in programmatically in the impact analysis. If applicable this section identifies proposed mitigation measures for any significant impacts.

5.9.1 Environmental Setting

This EIR incorporates by reference the land use setting for the Plan Area, as identified in Section 5.10, Land Use and Planning, of the County's General Plan and EIR. This includes the description of the 11 Planning Areas within the County and the existing land uses by Planning Area (see Figure 4-2 in Section 4 of this EIR). Additionally, descriptions of the locally adopted Area Plans for the Antelope Valley, Santa Monica Mountains North Area, and Santa Clarita Valley are incorporated by reference. Similarly, descriptions of the Santa Catalina Island Specific Plan and Local Coastal Plan (LCP) and East Los Angeles Community Plan as provided in the County General Plan Update and EIR (2015) are incorporated by reference.

As provided in Section 3.2 of Chapter 3 herein, the Plan Area includes a network of Class III minor and major Landfills, inert waste landfills, materials recovery facilities (MRF), transfer stations, and Alternative Technology (AT) Facilities that comprise the County's solid waste management system. These include one inert waste landfill, four Class III minor landfills, six Class III major landfills, 30 MRFs, 19 transfer stations, and two AT facilities. Under the Proposed Plan, these facilities would continue to operate under their permitted capacity in accordance with their approved Solid Waste Facility Permits (SWFPs).

Beyond the current permitted operations as described in Chapter 3, the Proposed Plan includes the potential for up to eight new AT facilities. These potential future projects would occur at up to eight site locations (or the EIR Focus Area) and are located within multiple cities and unincorporated areas of the County. Table 5.9-1 presents the four potential facility locations within unincorporated areas, the type of facility, and the associated General Plan land use and zoning.

The CSE Revision contemplates up to four potential site locations within cities including Santa Monica and South Gate. Table 5.9-2 presents thefour potential facility locations within the two cities, the type of facility, and the associated General Plan land use and zoning.

Table 5.9-1. CSE Revision – Contemplated Facilities in Unincorporated Areas

AT Site	Site Name	Land Use Plan	General Plan Land Use Zoning
AT Site #1	Forum Engineering & Construction	N/A	• Commercial • Heavy Agriculture
AT Site #5	City Terrace MRF	East Los Angeles Community Plan	• Industrial • Heavy Manufacturing (M-2)
AT Site #6	CR&R Catalina	Santa Catalina Island Land Use Plan	• Public • Utilities and Industrial (U/I)
AT Site #8	Waste Resources Recovery, Inc.	County General Plan	• Heavy Industrial (IH) • Heavy Manufacturing (M-2)

Table 5.9-2. CSE Revision – Contemplated Facilities in Incorporated Cities

AT Site	Site Name	Jurisdiction, General Plan Land Use and Zoning
AT Site #2	Santa Monica Pier	• City of Santa Monica • Industrial • Oceanfront (OF)
AT Site #3	Santa Monica Airport	• City of Santa Monica • Industrial • Not Listed
AT Site #4	Santa Monica Public Works Corps Yard	• City of Santa Monica • Industrial • Industrial Conservation (IC)
AT Site #7	Interior Removal Specialist, Inc.	• City of South Gate • Industrial • Heavy Manufacturing (M2) and Industrial Flex (IF)

5.9.2 Existing Plans and Regulations

Federal

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) was enacted by Congress in 1976 to protect human health and the environment from the potential hazards of waste disposal, conserve energy and natural resources, reduce the amount of waste generated, and ensure that wastes are managed in an environmentally sound manner. RCRA gives the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the authority to control hazardous waste from "cradle-to-grave." This includes the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA also sets forth a framework for the management of non-hazardous solid waste.

A series of amendments to RCRA were adopted in 1984, known as the Federal Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments, and focused on waste minimization and phasing out land disposal of hazardous waste, as well as corrective action for releases. Some of the other mandates of this law include increased enforcement authority for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), more stringent hazardous waste management standards, and a comprehensive underground storage tank program.

State

The California Integrated Waste Management Act

Assembly Bill (AB) 939 (Integrated Solid Waste Management Act of 1989; Public Resources Code 40050 et seq.) established an integrated waste-management system that focused on source reduction, recycling, composting, and land disposal of waste. AB 939 required every California city and county to divert 50 percent of its waste from landfills by the year 2000. Compliance with AB 939 is measured in part by comparing solid waste disposal rates for a jurisdiction with target disposal rates. Actual rates at or below target rates are consistent with AB 939. AB 939 also requires California counties to show 15 years of disposal capacity for all jurisdictions in the county or show a plan to transform or divert its waste.

Assembly Bill 341 (Chapter 476, Statutes of 2011) increased the statewide solid waste diversion goal to 75 percent by 2020. The law also mandates recycling for commercial and multifamily residential land uses as well as schools and school districts.

Section 5.408 of the 2013 California Green Building Standards Code (Title 24, California Code of Regulations, Part 11) requires that at least 50 percent of the non-hazardous construction and

demolition waste from nonresidential construction operations be recycled and/or salvaged for reuse.

Senate Bill 1000 (Amendment to the State Planning and Zoning Law)

The State's Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city and of any land outside its boundaries that bears relation to its planning. That law requires this general plan to include several elements, including, among others, a safety element for the protection of the community from unreasonable risks associated with the effects of various geologic hazards, flooding, wildland and urban fires, and climate adaptation and resilience strategies.

SB 1000 adds to the required elements of the general plan by requiring the inclusion of an environmental justice element, or related goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements, that identifies disadvantaged communities, as defined, within the area covered by the general plan of the city or county, if it contains a disadvantaged community. The bill would also require the environmental justice element, or related environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements, to identify objectives and policies to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities, as specified, identify objectives and policies to promote civil engagement in the public decision-making process, and identify objectives and policies that prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities.

The County is in the process of addressing the requirements of SB 1000 for unincorporated areas of the Plan Area. Local municipalities, containing disadvantaged populations, are also in the process of integrating these requirements into their respective general plans.

Regional

Connect SoCal Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS)

The Sustainability Planning Grant Program (formally known as Compass Blueprint Grant Program) was established as an innovative vehicle for promoting local jurisdiction efforts to test local planning tools. *Connect SoCal* and its Program EIR was adopted by the SCAG's Regional Council on September 3, 2020. *Connect SoCal* is a long-range visioning plan that balances future mobility and housing needs with economic, environmental and public health goals. *Connect SoCal* charts a course for closely integrating land use and transportation, so that the region can grow smartly and sustainably. Table 5.9-3 presents the goals from the 2016 RTP/SCS, corresponding goals from *Connect SoCal*, and the County's proposed Siting Element's consistency with those goals.

Table 5.9-3. Project Consistency with RTP/SCS 2016 and 2020 Goals

2016 RTP/SCS Goals	Corresponding 2020 *Connect SoCal* Goals	Project Consistency
1. Align the plan investments and policies with improving regional economic development and competitiveness.	1. Encourage regional economic prosperity and global competitiveness.	Since new facilities proposed under the Plan would be co-located with existing solid waste management facilities (e.g., materials recovery facility [MRF]) or compatible industrial uses in developed areas, major changes to existing General Plan land use and associated zoning are unlikely. The County's proposed waste management hierarchy as illustrated in Figure 3-5 of the DEIR would encourage regional prosperity and global competitiveness through an integrated solid waste management strategy that would maximize opportunities for diversion, integrate new alternative, disposal technologies within existing solid waste disposal areas, and avoid the placement of new or expanded landfill capacity within the county.
2. Maximize mobility and accessibility for all people and goods in the region.	2. Improve mobility, accessibility, reliability and travel safety for people and goods.	The proposed CSE Revision establishes goals, policies, and guidelines for the proper planning and siting of Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and alternative technologies on a Countywide basis and does not involve any physical development that could otherwise affect local mobility, access, reliability and travel safety for people and goods. As provided in Section 3.5 of this FEIR, the specific discretionary approvals and permit requirements for future projects would apply to project-specific plans on a case-by-case basis. Consistency with Goal 2 would be achieved through the local agency with discretionary authority over the future project as part of the project-level CEQA review for these future approvals.
3. Ensure travel safety and reliability for all people and goods in the region.	2. Improve mobility, accessibility, reliability and travel safety for people and goods. 3. Enhance the preservation, security, and resilience of the regional transportation system.	While the creation and or expansion of waste facilities could create construction-related traffic and/or temporary detours, new facilities would be co-located with existing solid waste management and heavy industrial facilities. Once operational, there could be additional waste collection vehicle traffic entering waste management facilities, which could increase local traffic. However, any change in daily disposal truck trips would be gradual and require approval from local jurisdictions subject to project-level CEQA review. Consistent with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6A of the CSE, travel distances on minor routes would continue to be kept to a minimum, in favor of major routes (e.g., highways), to avoid interference with commercial or residential traffic and reduce the risk of accidents. Additionally, many of the existing waste facilities that could be expanded are not on heavily trafficked routes or areas with high levels of transit access (Section 5.14 Transportation). Based on these considerations, the proposed CSE would be consistent with Goal 3 of *Connect SoCal*.
4. Preserve and ensure a sustainable regional transportation system.	7. Adapt to a changing climate and support an integrated regional development pattern and transportation network.	The proposed CSE Revision would not result in significant direct or indirect impacts related to climate change or greenhouse gas emissions. The Proposed Plan promotes the development and use of infrastructure to transport solid waste to out-of-County landfills to complement the County's waste management systems, such as the Mesquite Regional Landfill's waste-by-rail system. Continued emphasis on waste-by-rail would reduce the number of heavy-duty trucks hauling solid waste on the road, thereby reducing vehicle miles traveled and GHG emissions. This would be consistent with Goal LUT-10 (Efficient Goods Movement) of the County's CCAP (2015). Likewise, the solid waste management paradigm envisioned under the Proposed Plan would be consistent with Goals BE-7 (Landfill Biogas) and SW1 (Waste Diversion Goal) by facilitating their implementation via the Proposed Plan (Section 5.6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions). Based on these considerations, the proposed CSE would be consistent with Goal 7 of *Connect SoCal*.

2016 RTP/SCS Goals	Corresponding 2020 *Connect SoCal* Goals	Project Consistency
5. Maximize the productivity of our transportation system.	4. Increase person and goods movement and travel choices within the transportation system.	The proposed CSE Revision does not specify any opportunities to increase or decrease person and goods movement and travel choices within the transportation system beyond encouraging solid waste diversion strategies that would minimize disposal trips to In- and Out-of-County landfills. Based on these considerations, the proposed CSE would be consistent with Goal 4 of *Connect SoCal*.
6. Protect the environment and health of our residents by improving air quality and encouraging active transportation (e.g., bicycling and walking).	5. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality. 6. Support healthy and equitable communities.	Future facilities would be required to comply with the local General Plan designation and zoning, which are evaluated in the AQMP. In this context, the emissions reduction strategies proposed in the AQMP would be effective and the facility would not obstruct implementation of the AQMP. From an indirect standpoint, by increasing the proposed diversion rate to 75 percent, a corresponding increase in truck trips would result in order to support expanded recycling programs. However, SCAQMD Rule 1193 (Clean On-Road Residential and Commercial Refuse Collection Vehicles) requires solid waste collection fleet operators to acquire alternative-fuel refuse collection vehicles when procuring or leasing these vehicles, which would result in additional reductions of NOx and PM10. Additionally, by increasing the amount of materials diverted from landfills a corresponding decrease in landfill-related transportation and operations greenhouse gas emissions would result (Section 5.2 Air Quality). The Proposed Plan responds to future projected growth within the Plan Area through a long-term strategy that provides for sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over a 15- year period through 2033. Solid waste disposal facilities are demand-response public service systems that develop in response to community growth. As solid waste disposal is critical to developing healthy and equitable communities, the Plan provides a strategy for the provision of disposal capacity as a response to the projected demand for responsible solid waste management. Adherence to Federal, State and local regulations, including the CSE Siting Criteria and local environmental justice policies, as they are adopted, would minimize conflicts with the applicable jurisdiction's General Plan and support the creation of equitable communities. Based on these considerations, the proposed CSE would be consistent with Goals 5 and 6 of *Connect SoCal*.
7. Actively encourage and create incentives for energy efficiency, where possible.	8. Leverage new transportation technologies and data-driven solutions that result in more efficient travel.	The Proposed Plan promotes the development and use of infrastructure to transport solid waste to out-of-County landfills to complement the County's waste management systems, such as the Mesquite Regional Landfill's waste-by-rail system. Continued emphasis on waste-by-rail would reduce the number of heavy-duty trucks hauling solid waste on the road, thereby reducing vehicle miles traveled and GHG emissions consistent with Goal LUT-10 (Efficient Goods Movement) of the County's CCAP (2015), Goal BE-7 (Landfill Biogas), and SW1 (Waste Diversion Goal) as further described in Section 5.6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions of the DEIR. Expanding existing waste management facilities or siting new ones near/adjacent to existing facilities would reduce the distance waste collection vehicles would need to travel to dispose of waste and create more efficient waste transportation patterns. Additionally, SCAQMD Rule 1193 (Clean On-Road Residential and Commercial Refuse Collection Vehicles) requires solid waste collection fleet operators to acquire alternative-fuel refuse collection vehicles when procuring or leasing these vehicles, which would modernize the waste collection fleet and result in more efficient trips (Section 5.2 Air Quality). Based on these considerations, the proposed CSE would be consistent with Goal 8 of *Connect SoCal*.

2016 RTP/SCS Goals	Corresponding 2020 *Connect SoCal* Goals	Project Consistency
8. Encourage land use and growth patterns that facilitate transit and active transportation.	9. Encourage development of diverse housing types in areas that are supported by multiple transportation options.	The Proposed Plan responds to future projected growth within the Plan Area through a long-term strategy that provides for sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over a 15- year period through 2033. In this context, future facilities would neither encourage nor discourage development of diverse housing types in areas that are supported by multiple transportation options. Based on these considerations, Goal 9 is not applicable to the proposed CSE.
9. Maximize the security of the regional transportation system through improved system monitoring, rapid recovery planning, and coordination with other security agencies.	2. Improve mobility, accessibility, reliability and travel safety for people and goods.	"The proposed CSE Revision establishes goals, policies, and guidelines for the proper planning and siting of Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and alternative technologies on a Countywide basis and does not involve any physical development that could otherwise affect local mobility, access, reliability and travel safety for people and goods. As provided in Section 3.5 of this FEIR, the specific discretionary approvals and permit requirements for future projects would apply to project-specific plans on a CASE-by-case basis. Consistency with Goal 2 would be achieved through the local agency with discretionary authority over the future project as part of the project-level CEQA review for these future approvals. "
N/A	10. Promote conservation of natural and agricultural lands and restoration of habitats.	"One of the key siting criteria objectives is to ""protect environmentally sensitive areas"" (Table 3-4). These criteria are set forth for use in future waste management decisions and would promote conservation of natural and agricultural areas consistent with the County's General Plan. In the case of the Proposed Plan, a combination of features are included to avoid potential conflicts with agricultural and natural areas. First, the Proposed Plan co-locates new facilities at existing solid waste facilities or compatible industrial uses in developed areas that contain the appropriate zoning and supporting infrastructure (e.g., roads, offices, scales, maintenance buildings, etc.). Second, future facilities would be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6A of the CSE, including but not limited to ensuring facilities located in agricultural areas are required to obtain a use permit from the local jurisdiction (Section 5.9 Land Use). Based on these considerations, the proposed CSE would be consistent with Goal 10 of the *Connect SoCal*."

Local

This EIR incorporates by reference the General Plan policies from the County's recently adopted General Plan EIR.

County of Los Angeles General Plan

Los Angeles County recently adopted an update to its General Plan in 2015. The General Plan's Land Use and Planning and Public Services and Facilities Element includes policies adopted for the purposes of avoiding or mitigating adverse environmental impacts to land use. Applicable General Plan policies are identified below for the reader's benefit.

Public Services and Facilities (PS/F) Element

- **Policy PS/F 5.3:** Discourage incompatible land uses near or adjacent to solid waste disposal facilities identified in the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan.

Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling and Reuse Ordinance

The County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors adopted the Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling and Reuse Ordinance on January 4, 2005. The Ordinance added Chapter 20.87 to the Los Angeles County Code, which requires projects in the unincorporated areas to recycle or reuse 50 percent of the debris generated for the project. Its purpose was to increase the diversion of construction and demolition debris from disposal facilities and to assist the County in meeting the State of California's 50 percent waste reduction mandate.

Los Angeles County Land Use Compatibility Plan

The Los Angeles County Land Use Compatibility Plan sets forth land use compatibility policies applicable to future development in the vicinity of the airport (Los Angeles County ALUC 2004). The policies are designed to ensure that future land uses in the surrounding area will be compatible with potential long range aircraft activity at the airport. As adopted by the Los Angeles County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC), these policies provide the basis by which the Commission can carry out its land use development review responsibilities in accordance with the California State Aeronautics Act (Section 21670 et seq. of the Public Utilities Code) (Los Angeles County ALUC 2004). The Santa Monica Airport site (AT Site #3) is within Santa Monica Airport's influence area, and is therefore subject to the Los Angeles County Land Use Compatibility Plan. The airport is scheduled to shut down in 2028.

Santa Catalina Island Local Coastal Program

The California Coastal Act of 1976 sets forth a requirement to establish policies to guide new development and to improve public access to coastal areas through the approval of a LCP. The Santa Catalina LCP, which addresses the island's unincorporated territory, ensures that the vast majority of the island will remain in its present natural state for future generations to enjoy by establishing detailed land use policy and development standards within its respective zone. Island resources, such as Significant Ecological Area (SEA) designations, are identified in the LCP and are subject to restrictive development regulations. Any changes to the SEA boundaries or associated regulations require an amendment to the LCP and certification by the California Coastal Commission. Additionally, in accordance with the California Coastal Act, all development within the coastal zone must obtain a Coastal Development Permit from the California Coastal Commission.

Other Jurisdictions

In addition to the County, the CSE Revision contemplates up to six potential site locations within cities including Carson, Santa Monica, and South Gate. Three potential site locations are within unincorporated areas in the County. Each of the cities has adopted General Plans and Municipal Codes (or Ordinances) which may include specific policies related to land use and planning. Depending where future facilities are located, local plans and policies would be applicable to those facilities.

5.9.3 Thresholds of Significance

As defined in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, project impacts with regards to land use and planning would be considered significant if the project was determined to:

- Physically divide an established community.
- Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.
- Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.

5.9.4 Environmental Impacts

Countywide Siting Element Revision Policy and Program Analysis

The proposed CSE Revision establishes goals, policies, and guidelines for the proper planning and siting of Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, AT facilities, and alternatives to landfill technologies on a Countywide basis. The CSE serves mainly as a long-term planning and policy document, rather than a detailed infrastructure development program, that defines how the County will maintain sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over the next 15 years (through 2033). The CSE Revision does not involve any physical development or construction activity. Therefore, the proposed CSE Revision would not result in direct impacts related to land use and planning; however, depending on phasing and implementation, certain policies may result in project-level impacts through existing facility construction activities or construction of new facilities.

Countywide Siting Element Revision Facility Analysis

The CSE Revision must include the identification of an area or areas for the location of new solid waste AT or land disposal facilities or the expansion of existing facilities. The following analysis describes the potential impact that future facilities could have related to land use and planning. Future project-level environmental analysis will be required for new or amended entitlement applications as they are presented to the County for review and approval.

Impact 5.9-1: Division of an Established Community

Would the project physically divide an established community?

The Proposed Plan includes the potential for up to eight new AT facilities. These facilities would be located within multiple cities and unincorporated areas of the County. Each of the solid waste facilities must have land use approval from the jurisdiction in which it resides. As stated in Appendix 6A of the Siting Criteria, facilities should be located where the zoning and existing land use is compatible with the proposed use. As proposed and presented in Chapter 3, new solid waste disposal facilities proposed under the Plan would be co-located with existing solid waste management facilities (e.g., MRFs) or compatible industrial uses in developed areas. As a result, new facilities developed pursuant to the Proposed Plan would be located in areas zoned for heavy manufacturing, industrial, utilities, commercial, and public uses. These facilities would not be sited near or adjacent to residential uses (as defined by the jurisdiction with discretionary approval), which could otherwise physically divide an established community. In this context, this impact is less than significant.

Impact 5.9-2: Conflict with Applicable Plan, Policy, or Regulation

Would the project conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

The Proposed Plan is a countywide long-term (15 years) planning and policy document which identifies the proposed management strategy for the disposal of solid waste generated within the County during that time period. In accordance with the County of Los Angeles Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan, the Proposed Plan includes new or expanded solid waste facilities to accommodate the County's solid waste disposal needs through 2033. These facilities could include up to eight new AT facilities, which would be constructed within unincorporated and incorporated (cities) portions of the County. Prior to developing these facilities, the local jurisdiction would be responsible for evaluating each individual project based on the application information submitted for compliance with laws, rules, and regulations of the residing jurisdictions

(including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, redevelopment plan, interim control ordinance, habitat/community conservation plan, and zoning ordinance).

Under CEQA, the focus of planning consistency is oriented towards whether the Proposed Plan or a policy contained within the Plan is in conflict with other plans or policies adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating a significant environmental effect. For example, if a new facility were proposed in or near a residential land use or school and determined to result in an adverse effect as a result of facility operations (e.g., noise, traffic, odor, etc.) a conflict would be identified. In the case of the Proposed Plan, a combination of features are included to avoid potential conflicts. First, the Proposed Plan co-locates new facilities at existing solid waste facilities or compatible industrial uses in developed areas that contain the appropriate zoning and supporting infrastructure (e.g., roads, offices, scales, maintenance buildings, etc.). Second, future facilities would be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6A of the CSE, including but not limited to the following:

- Conform with local land use and zoning requirements of a county or city planning agency.
- Prohibit land disposal facilities within 10,000 feet of airport runways used by turbojet aircraft and 5,000 feet of airport runways used by piston aircraft.
- Locate new facilities in areas with sufficient sewer capacity.
- Facilities located in agricultural areas are required to obtain a use permit from the local jurisdiction.
- Centrally locate new facilities within the wasteshed being served.
- If an amendment to a General Plan is required the proposed facility must be found in conformance with the Proposed Plan through a finding of conformance by the County Solid Waste Management Subcommittee and Integrated Waste Management Task Force.

As provided in Table 5.9-1 and 5.9-2, each of the AT sites are located on properties that are generally in conformance with the above criteria. However, given the programmatic nature of this analysis, the precise placement of the AT facilities is not currently known. In addition, notwithstanding conformance with a site's zoning, the location of the AT sites are such that localized, non-confirming land uses, including residences, continue to exist in relatively close proximity (e.g. 500 feet) to multiple AT sites. Further, a majority of these communities contain high CalEnviroScreen Scores[1] (CalEPA 2017). As a result and depending on the specific technologies employed at each of the contemplated AT sites, the placement could increase the pollution burden in these communities and/or sources of odor.

Adherence to Federal, State and local regulations, including the CSE Siting Criteria and local environmental justice policies, as they are adopted, would minimize conflicts with the applicable jurisdiction's General Plan. Based on the existing regulatory framework in place combined with the co-locating of new facilities at existing solid waste management facilities or compatible industrial uses in developed areas, impacts related to on-site plan consistency and zoning are less than significant. Notwithstanding these considerations, the placement of these facilities could still result in indirect, health risk and/or odor impacts to locally disadvantaged communities in the immediate vicinity. This impact would be significant and, therefore, Mitigation Measures AQ-2 and AQ-.3 are proposed to minimize the potential localized health risk and odor impacts resulting from each AT facility.

1 The overall CalEnviroScreen score is calculated by multiplying the Pollution Burden and Population Characteristics scores. Since each group has a maximum score of 10, the maximum CalEnviroScreen Score is 100. The geographic areas are ordered from highest to lowest, based on their overall score. A percentile for the overall score is then calculated from the ordered values. As for individual indicators, a geographic area's overall CalEnviroScreen percentile equals the percentage of all ordered CalEnviroScreen scores that fall below the score for that area.

Impact 5.9-3: Habitat Conservation Plan

Would the project conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?

As proposed in Chapter 3, new solid waste disposal facilities proposed under the Plan would be co-located with existing solid waste management facilities (e.g., MRFs) or compatible industrial uses in developed areas. In general, the Proposed Plan avoids areas included within an adopted habitat conservation plan (HCP) or natural communities conversation plan (NCCP).

The proposed Siting Criteria in Appendix 6A, Table 6A-2 requires that new facilities not be placed in habitats of threatened or endangered species unless the local land use authority determines that the future project does not pose a substantial threat to the resource. Further, the proposed Siting Criteria requires the avoidance of County-designated Sensitive Ecological Areas (SEAs) unless the applicant is able to demonstrate project-compatibility. Based on the existing regulatory framework in place combined with the co-locating of new facilities at existing solid waste management facilities or with compatible industrial uses in developed areas, potential conflicts with adopted HCP and NCCP would be avoided and no impact would result.

5.9.5 Cumulative Impacts

Consistency with applicable land use plans would be determined on a facility-by-facility basis and would also take into consideration the existing and proposed development (other cumulative projects) at the time an application is filed. The ability for the project and the future facilities to contribute to a cumulative land use impact will be dependent upon the siting of the future facilities, what the applicable General Plan and zoning is for the site, and what the surrounding uses are. Additionally, other projects proposed or under construction in the vicinity of the future facilities would be considered. Due to the long-range planning nature of the Proposed Plan, project analysis makes it difficult to provide a specific cumulative impact analysis. However, the Proposed Plan must be in compliance with the Siting Criteria and other Federal, State and local regulations which when implemented would minimize any impacts to less than significant.

5.9.6 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

No significant land use and planning impacts have been identified.

5.9.7 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures AQ-2 and AQ-3 as presented in Section 5.2 of the EIR are proposed to address potential conflicts with residential land uses in close proximity to one or more AT sites.

5.9.8 Level of Significance After Mitigation

No significant land use and planning impacts have been identified.

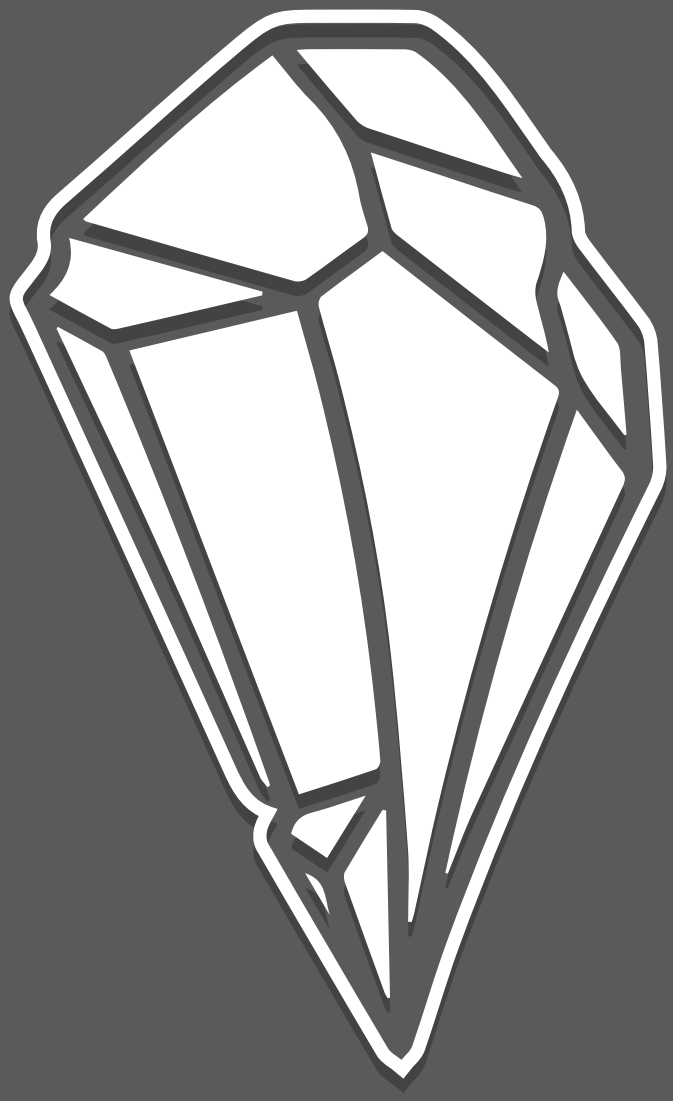
5.9.9 References

California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) 2017. Update to the California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool. January 2017

County of Los Angeles, Department of Regional Planning, 2015. General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan. Accessed April 20, 2016.

Los Angeles County Airport Land Use Commission. 2004. Accessed May 17, 2015. http://planning. lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/aluc_fox-lucp.pdf

5.10



Mineral Resources

5.10 MINERAL RESOURCES

This section analyzes the potential impacts related to mineral resources as a result of adopting the Proposed Plan. The environmental setting includes a discussion of the applicable regulatory environment and describes existing mineral resource conditions within the Plan Area. Potential mineral resources impacts, including potential cumulative impacts, are considered programmatically in the impact analysis. If applicable, this section identifies proposed mitigation measures for any significant impacts.

5.10.1 Environmental Setting

Mineral Resources

Mineral resources are commercially-viable aggregate or mineral deposits, such as sand, gravel, and other construction aggregate. California is the largest consumer of sand and gravel in the country, but is also a major producer, generating approximately one billion dollars-worth of these mineral resources annually. The Los Angeles metropolitan area produces and consumes more construction aggregate than any other metropolitan area in the country. A continuous supply of aggregate materials for urban infrastructure is essential to the Southern California economy.

The County depends on the California Geological Survey to identify deposits of regionally-significant aggregate resources. These clusters or belts of mineral deposits are designated as Mineral Resource Zones (MRZ-2s). Four major MRZ-2s are identified in or partially within the unincorporated areas and are shown in Table 5.10-1: Little Rock Creek Fan, Soledad Production Area, Sun Valley Production Area, and Irwindale Production Area. The Soledad and Little Rock Creek MRZ-2s contain significant deposits that are estimated to provide for future needs through the year 2046. However, the Sun Valley MRZ-2 is near depletion, and the Irwindale MRZ-2 is expected to approach depletion in 2017 (County of Los Angeles 2018).

Based on a review of MRZ maps for the Plan Area utilizing the County's GIS-NET3 interactive geographic information system (GIS) web mapping application, none of the site locations within the Focus Area are located within an MRZ.

Table 5.10-1. Geologic Inventory of Mineral Resources in Los Angeles County

Production Region	Aggregate Reserves as of 1999	Per Capita Consumption Rates	Estimated Depletion Year
Irwindale Production Area	250 Million Tons	4.0 Tons	2017
Little Rock Creek Fan	250 Million Tons	12.7 Tons	2046
Soledad Production Area	160 Million Tons	9.9 Tons	2046
Sun Valley Production Area	20 Million Tons	2.4 Tons	Near depletion

Source: County of Los Angeles 2015

Oil and Natural Gas

California has 51,776 oil wells in production (California Department of Conservation 2009). In the Los Angeles Basin area, oil field properties offer one of the few open areas still available for development. The conditions of oilfield properties vary, with some in heavily urbanized areas, hillsides, and in coastal zones. Individual lots containing plugged or abandoned oil wells are often the last oilfield areas to be developed. There are numerous oil fields located throughout the Plan Area. Oil fields are located parallel to and along the coast line from Ventura County to the Newport Beach area. Additional pockets of oil fields are located west of the City of Los Angeles in the Beverly Hills area,

south in the Inglewood and Rosecrans area, and in the area of Montebello extending east to the City of Corona. There are no existing oil and gas wells in the vicinity of the Focus Area.

Geothermal Resources

According to the Department of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources' (DOGGR's) Online Mapping System (DOMS), the Plan Area generally corresponds with Geothermal District G2. The area of Desert Hot Springs is identified as the closest geothermal field to the Plan Area.

5.10.2 Existing Plans and Regulations

State

Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975

The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA), Chapter 9, Division 2 of the Public Resources Code (PRC), requires the State Mining and Geology Board to adopt State policy for the reclamation of mined lands and the conservation of mineral resources. These policies are prepared in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act, (Government Code) and are found in California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 2, Chapter 8, Subchapter 1.

The SMARA Act of 1975 (PRC Sections 2710-2796) provides a comprehensive surface mining and reclamation policy with the regulation of surface mining operations to assure that adverse environmental impacts are minimized and mined lands are reclaimed to a usable condition. SMARA also encourages the production, conservation, and protection of the state's mineral resources. The State Mining and Geology Board is also granted authority and obligations under the following statues:

- **PRC Section 2207** provides annual reporting requirements for all mines in the state.
- **PRC Section 2208:** Site Inspections Conducted by the Department of Conservation.
- **PRC Section 10295.5 (a)-(e) and 20676 (a)-(c):** Purchase and Use of Mined Materials by State and Local Agencies.
- **Water Code Section 13397 et seq.:** Liability Limitations for Remediation/ Reclamation of Abandoned Mines.

Mineral Land Classification System

To implement Article 4, Section 2761b of SMARA, the State Geologist developed the Mineral MRZ nomenclature and criteria based on the California Mineral Land Classification System. The four major divisions are:

1. Areas of Identified Mineral Resource Significance;
2. Areas of Undetermined Mineral Resource Significance;
3. Areas of Unknown Mineral Resource Significance; and
4. Areas of No Mineral Resource Significance.

The divisions between these major "knowledge" categories marks the divisions between areas classified MRZ-1, MRZ-2, MRZ-3, and MRZ-4.

Department of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources

DOGGR is charged with implementing Section 3208.1 of the PRC. DOGGR oversees the drilling, operation, maintenance, and closing of oil, natural gas, and geothermal wells. The division is intended to protect the environment, prevent pollution, and ensure public safety (DOGGR 2013a). It functions as an information repository but also regulates oil and gas extraction activities consistent with state regulations that include Section 3000 et seq. of the State PRC and Title 14, Division 2, Chapter 4 of the California Code of Regulations. These codes include provisions regulating the distribution of oil wells.

Before issuing building or grading permits, local permitting agencies review and implement the DOGGR's preconstruction well requirements. Interaction between local permitting agencies and DOGGR helps resolve land use issues and allows for responsible development in oil and gas fields. Additionally, DOGGR developed the Construction-Site Plan Review Program to assist local permitting agencies in identifying and reviewing the status of oil or gas wells located near or beneath proposed structures.

Conservation of Geothermal Resources

California laws for the Conservation of Geothermal Resources, Division 3, Chapter 4, of the PRC governs the regulation of geothermal operations. These laws are based on the determination that the citizens of the State of California have a direct and primary interest in the development of geothermal resources. The State of California, through the authority vested in the State Oil and Gas Supervisor, should exercise its power and jurisdiction to require that wells for the discovery and production of geothermal resources be drilled, operated, maintained, and abandoned in such manner as to safeguard life, health, property, and the public welfare, and to encourage maximum economic recovery.

Local

This EIR incorporates by reference the General Plan policies from the County's recently adopted General Plan EIR (2015).

Los Angeles County General Plan

Los Angeles County recently adopted an update to its General Plan in 2015. The General Plan's Conservation and Natural Resources and Safety Element includes policies adopted for the purposes of avoiding or mitigating adverse environmental impacts to mineral resources. Applicable General Plan policies are identified below.

Conservation and Natural Resources (C/NR) Element

- **Policy C/NR 10.1:** Protect MRZ-2s and access to MRZ-2s from development and discourage incompatible adjacent land uses.

Community Standards Districts

Community Standards Districts (CSDs) are established by the County as supplemental districts to implement special development standards. CSDs also provide a means of addressing issues that are unique to certain geographic areas within the County. Chapter 22.44 of the County Code contains development standards for the Baldwin Hills CSD and West Rancho Dominguez-Victoria CSD related to regulation of oil and natural gas facilities. Provisions for the Baldwin Hills CSD specifically state that its associated standards are intended, in part, to ensure that oil field operations are "conducted in harmony with adjacent land uses."

Other Jurisdictions

In addition to the County, the CSE Revision contemplates up to six potential site locations within cities including Santa Monica, Carson, and South Gate. Three potential site locations are within unincorporated areas in Los Angeles County. Each of these

cities has adopted General Plans and Municipal Codes (or Ordinances) which may include specific policies related to mineral resources. Depending where future facilities are located, local plans and policies would be applicable to those facilities.

5.10.3 Thresholds of Significance

As identified in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, project impacts with regards to mineral resources would be considered significant if the project was determine to:

- Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state.
- Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan.

Issues Requiring No Further Evaluation

Following the application of the significance criteria identified above, the following criteria require no further consideration based on the actions proposed in Chapter 3. These criteria are not applicable to the actions described in Chapter 3 or would have no impact.

- **Loss of Availability of a Known Mineral Resource:** None of the potential site locations located within the Focus Area are located within a delineated MRZ.

5.10.4 Environmental Impacts

CSE Revision Policy and Program Analysis

The proposed CSE Revision establishes goals, policies, and guidelines for the proper planning and siting of Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, AT facilities, and alternatives to landfill technologies on a Countywide basis. The CSE serves mainly as a long-term planning and policy document, rather than a detailed infrastructure development program, that defines how the County will maintain sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over the next 15 years (through 2033). The CSE Revision does not involve any physical development or construction activity. Therefore, the proposed CSE Revision would not result in direct impacts related to mineral resources. However, depending on phasing and implementation, certain policies may result in project-level impacts through existing facility construction activities or construction of new facilities.

CSE Revision Facility Analysis

The CSE Revision must include the identification of an area or areas for the location of new solid waste AT or land disposal facilities or the expansion of existing facilities. The following analysis describes the potential impact that future facilities could have related to mineral resources. Future project-level environmental analysis will be required for new or amended entitlement applications as they are presented to the County for review and approval.

Impact 5.10-1: Locally Important Mineral Resource Recovery Site

Would the project result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

The potential for future facilities to result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan is dependent upon where these facilities are sited. Any future facility located in an area supporting oil or gas wells would require coordination with DOGGR. The local permitting agency in coordination with DOGGR would conduct a Construction Site Review. Compliance with the DOGGRs requirements would minimize the potential for impacts to mineral resources. As a result, this impact is less than significant.

5.10.5 Cumulative Impacts

Depending on the location of future facilities, as well as other projects that are proposed in the vicinity, and their relationship to valuable mineral resources sites, there could be a cumulative impact on mineral resources. Preliminary studies found that the proposed facilities are not located within a delineated MRZ and would not result in the loss of availability of locally important mineral resources. Due to the long-range planning nature of the Proposed Plan, it is difficult to provide a specific cumulative analysis and further CEQA analysis might be required at the project-level. At the program level, adherence to Federal, State, and local regulations would minimize any cumulative impacts such that they would not be cumulatively considerable or significant.

5.10.6 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Compliance with applicable regulatory requirements would reduce the potential for impacts to mineral resources to less than significant.

5.10.7 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

5.10.8 Level of Significance After Mitigation

No significant mineral resources impacts are identified that would otherwise require mitigation.

5.10.9 References

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RECYCLE

5.11

Noise

5.11 NOISE AND VIBRATION

This section analyzes the potential impacts related to noise and vibration as a result for adopting the Proposed Plan. The environmental setting includes a discussion of the applicable regulatory environment and describes existing noise and vibration conditions within the Plan Area. Potential noise and vibration impacts, including potential cumulative impacts, are considered in programmatically in the impact analysis. If applicable this section identifies proposed mitigation measures for any significant impacts.

5.11.1 Environmental Setting

This EIR incorporates by reference the noise setting for the Plan Area as identified in Section 5.12 of the County's General Plan EIR.

Noise Descriptors

The following are brief definitions of terminology used in this section:

- **Sound:** A disturbance created by a vibrating object, which when transmitted by pressure waves through a medium such as air, is capable of being detected by a receiving mechanism, such as the human ear or a microphone.
- **Noise:** Sound that is loud, unpleasant, unexpected, or otherwise undesirable.
- **Decibel (dB):** A unit of level that denotes the ratio between two quantities that are proportional to power. The number of decibels is 10 times the logarithm (base 10) of this ratio which has a reference quantity in the denominator. For sound pressure decibels, the reference quantity is 20 micropascals (μPa).
- **A-Weighted Decibel (dBA):** An overall frequency-weighted sound level in decibels that approximates the frequency response of the human ear.
- **Equivalent Continuous Noise Level (Leq):** The mean of the noise level, energy averaged over the measurement period.
- **Statistical Sound Level (Ln):** The sound level that is exceeded "n" percent of time during a given sample period. For example, the L50 level is the statistical indicator of the time-varying noise signal that is exceeded 50 percent of the time (during each sampling period), which is half of the sampling time, the changing noise levels are above this value and half of the time they are below it. This is called the "median sound level." The L10 level, likewise, is the value that is exceeded 10 percent of the time (i.e., near the maximum) and this is often known as the "intrusive sound level." The L90 is the sound level exceeded 90 percent of the time and is often considered the "effective background level" or "residual noise level."
- **Day-Night Sound Level (Ldn or DNL):** The energy-average of the A-weighted sound levels occurring during a 24-hour period, with 10 dB added to the sound levels occurring during the period from 10:00 PM to 7:00 AM.
- **Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL):** The energy-average of the A-weighted sound levels occurring during a 24-hour period, with 5 dB added to the levels occurring during the period from 7:00 PM to 10:00 PM and 10 dB added to the sound levels occurring during the period from 10:00 PM to 7:00 AM.

Characteristics of Sound

Sound is a pressure wave transmitted through the air. It is described in terms of loudness or amplitude (measured in decibels), frequency or pitch (measured in Hertz [Hz] or cycles per second), and duration (measured in seconds or minutes). The standard unit of measurement of the loudness of sound is the dB. Changes of 1 to 3 dB are detectable under quiet, controlled conditions and changes of less than 1 dBA are usually

indiscernible. A 3 dB change in noise levels is considered the minimum change that is detectable with human hearing in outside environments. A change of 5 dB is readily discernible to most people in an exterior environment whereas a 10 dBA change is perceived as a doubling (or halving) of the sound.

The human ear is not equally sensitive to all frequencies. Sound waves below 16 Hz are not heard at all and are "felt" more as a vibration. Similarly, while people with extremely sensitive hearing can hear sounds as high as 20,000 Hz, most people cannot hear above 15,000 Hz. In all cases, hearing acuity falls off rapidly above about 10,000 Hz and below about 200 Hz. Since the human ear is not equally sensitive to sound at all frequencies, a special frequency dependent rating scale is usually used to relate noise to human sensitivity. The dBA performs this compensation by discriminating against frequencies in a manner approximating the sensitivity of the human ear.

Noise is defined as unwanted sound, and is known to have several adverse effects on people, including hearing loss, speech and sleep interference, physiological responses, and annoyance. Based on these known adverse effects of noise, the federal government, the State of California, and many local governments have established noise criteria to protect public health and safety and to prevent disruption of certain human activities.

Measurement of Sound

Sound intensity is measured through the A-weighted measure to correct for the relative frequency response of the human ear. In other words, an A-weighted noise level deemphasizes low and very high frequencies of sound similar to the human ear's de-emphasis of these frequencies.

Unlike linear units such as inches or pounds, decibels are measured on a logarithmic scale, representing points on a sharply rising curve. This logarithmic scale is used to better account for the large variations in pressure amplitude (the above range of human hearing, 0 to 140 dBA, represents a ratio in pressures of 100 trillion to one). All noise levels in this study are relative to the industry-standard pressure reference value of 20 micropascals. Because of the physical characteristics of noise transmission and perception, the relative loudness of sound does not closely match the actual amounts of sound energy.

In practical application, an increase of 10 dB is 10 times more intense than 1 dB, while 20 dB is 100 times more intense, and 30 dB is 1,000 times more intense. A sound as soft as human breathing is about 10 times greater than 0 dB. The decibel system of measuring sound gives a rough connection between the physical intensity of sound and its perceived loudness to the human ear. Ambient sounds generally range from 30 dBA (very quiet) to 100 dBA (very loud). To help relate noise level values to common experience, Table 5.11-1 shows typical noise levels from noise sources.

Table 5.11-1. Typical A-Weighted Noise Levels

Common Outdoor Activities	Noise Level (dBA)	Common Indoor Activities
	— 110 —	Rock band
Jet fly-over at 1000 feet		
	— 100 —	
Gas lawn mower at 3 feet		
	— 90 —	
Diesel truck at 50 feet at 50 mph		Food blender at 3 feet
	— 80 —	Garbage disposal at 3 feet
Noisy urban area, daytime		
Gas lawn mower, 100 feet	— 70 —	Vacuum cleaner at 10 feet
Commercial area		Normal speech at 3 feet
Heavy traffic at 300 feet	— 60 —	
		Large business office
Quiet urban daytime	— 50 —	Dishwasher next room
Quiet urban nighttime	— 40 —	Theater, large conference room (background)
Quiet suburban nighttime		
	— 30 —	Library
Quiet rural nighttime		Bedroom at night, concert
	— 20 —	
		Broadcast/recording studio
	— 10 —	
Lowest threshold of human hearing	— 0 —	Lowest threshold of human hearing

Source: Caltrans, Technical Noise Supplement, November 2009.

Sound levels are generated from a source and their decibel level decreases as the distance from that source increases. Sound dissipates exponentially with distance from the noise source. This phenomenon is known as "spreading loss." For a single point source, sound levels decrease by approximately 6 dB for each doubling of distance from the source. This drop-off rate is appropriate for noise generated by onsite operations from stationary equipment or activity at a project site. If noise is produced by a line source, such as highway traffic, the sound decreases by 3 dB for each doubling of distance in a hard site environment. Line source noise in a relatively flat environment with absorptive vegetation decreases by 4.5 dB for each doubling of distance.

Time variation in noise exposure is typically expressed in terms of a steady-state energy level equal to the energy content of the time varying period (called Leq), or alternately, as a statistical description of the sound level that is exceeded over some fraction of a given observation period. For example, the L50 noise level represents the noise level that is exceeded 50 percent of the time. Half the time the noise level exceeds this level and half the time the noise level is less than this level. This level is also representative of the level that is exceeded 30 minutes in an hour. Similarly, the L2, L8 and L25 values represent the noise levels that are exceeded 2, 8, and 25 percent of the time or 1, 5,

and 15 minutes per hour. These “L” values are typically used to demonstrate compliance for stationary noise sources with a given city’s or county’s noise ordinance, as discussed below. Other values typically noted during a noise survey are the Lmin and Lmax. These values represent the minimum and maximum root-mean-square noise levels obtained over the measurement period.

Because community receptors are more sensitive to unwanted noise intrusion during the evening and at night, state law and most local jurisdictions (including the County of Los Angeles [County]) require that, for planning purposes, an artificial dB increment be added to quiet time noise levels in a 24-hour noise descriptor called the CNEL or Ldn. The CNEL descriptor requires that an artificial increment of 5 dBA be added to the actual noise level for the hours from 7:00 PM to 10:00 PM and 10 dBA for the hours from 10:00 PM to 7:00 AM. The Ldn descriptor uses the same methodology except that there is no artificial increment added to the hours between 7:00 PM and 10:00 PM. Both descriptors give roughly the same 24-hour level with the CNEL being only slightly more restrictive (i.e., higher).

Psychological and Physiological Effects of Noise

Physical damage to human hearing begins at prolonged exposure to noise levels higher than 85 dBA. Exposure to high noise levels affects our entire physiological system, with prolonged noise exposure in excess of 75 dBA increasing body tensions, and thereby affecting blood pressure, functions of the heart and the nervous system. In comparison, extended periods of noise exposure above 90 dBA could result in permanent hearing damage. When the noise level reaches 120 dBA, a tickling sensation occurs in the human ear even with short-term exposure. This level of noise is called the threshold of feeling. As the sound reaches 140 dBA, the tickling sensation is replaced by the feeling of pain in the ear. This is called the threshold of pain. A sound level of 190 dBA will rupture the eardrum and permanently damage the inner ear.

Vibration Fundamentals

Vibration is a trembling, quivering, or oscillating motion of the earth. Like noise, vibration is transmitted in waves, but in this case through the earth or solid objects. Unlike noise, vibration is typically of a frequency that is felt rather than heard.

Vibration can be either natural as in the form of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, sea waves, landslides, or manmade as from explosions, the action of heavy machinery or heavy vehicles such as trains. Both natural and manmade vibration may be continuous such as from operating machinery, or transient as from an explosion. The way in which vibration is transmitted through the earth is called propagation. Propagation of earthborn vibrations is complicated and difficult to predict because of the endless variations in the soil through which waves travel. There are three main types of vibration propagation: surface, compression and shear waves. Surface waves, or Raleigh waves, travel along the ground’s surface. These waves carry most of their energy along an expanding circular wave front, similar to ripples produced by throwing a rock into a pool of water. P-waves, or compression waves, are body waves that carry their energy along an expanding spherical wave front. The particle motion in these waves is longitudinal (i.e., in a “push-pull” fashion). P-waves are analogous to airborne sound waves. S-waves, or shear waves, are also body waves that carry energy along an expanding spherical wave front. However, unlike P-waves, the particle motion is transverse or “side-to-side and perpendicular to the direction of propagation.”

As vibration waves propagate from a source, the energy is spread over an ever-increasing area such that the energy level striking a given point is reduced with the distance from the energy source. This geometric spreading loss is inversely proportional to the square of the distance. Wave energy is also reduced with distance as a result of material damping in the form of internal friction, soil layering, and void spaces. The amount of attenuation provided by material damping varies with soil type and condition as well as the frequency of the wave.

As with noise, vibration can be described by both its amplitude and frequency. Amplitude

may be characterized in three ways: displacement, velocity, and acceleration. Particle displacement is a measure of the distance that a vibrated particle travels from its original position and for the purposes of soil displacement is typically measured in inches or millimeters. Particle velocity is the rate of speed at which soil particles move in inches per second or millimeters per second. Particle acceleration is the rate of change in velocity with respect to time and is measured in inches per second or millimeters per second. Typically, particle velocity (measured in inches or millimeters per second) and/or acceleration (measured in gravities) are used to describe vibration.

Vibrations also vary in frequency and this affects perception. Typical construction vibrations fall in the 10 to 30 Hz range and usually occur around 15 Hz. Traffic vibrations exhibit a similar range of frequencies; however, due to their suspension systems, buses often generate frequencies around 3 Hz at high vehicle speeds. It is less common, but possible, to measure traffic frequencies above 30 Hz.

Noise- and Vibration-Sensitive Receptors

Certain land uses are particularly sensitive to noise and vibration. These uses include residential, schools, libraries, churches, nursing homes, hospitals, and open space/recreation areas where quiet environments are necessary for enjoyment, public health, and safety. Commercial and industrial uses are generally not considered noise- and vibration-sensitive uses, unless noise and vibration would interfere with their normal operations and business activities.

Noise Setting

Los Angeles County is impacted by a multitude of noise sources. Mobile sources, especially automobiles, trucks, and trains, are the most common and significant sources of noise in most communities and the predominant source of noise in Los Angeles County. Major sources of transportation noise include a large number of highways and rail lines that traverse unincorporated areas. In addition, commercial, industrial, and institutional land uses (i.e., schools, fire stations, utilities) throughout Los Angeles County generate stationary-source noise. These different classes of noise sources are discussed in more detail in the following subsections.

Local Noise

For the County General Plan EIR (2015), ambient noise measurement data from several recent project studies within the County were compiled. The data found that energy-average (Leq) community noise levels are most often in the range of low-60's to low-70's dBA. Maximum (Lmax) sound levels and the similar intrusive sound levels (L10) can often reach into the mid- to upper-80s dBA; depending on the proximity to heavily traveled roadways and/or other, major noise sources. These sample data for ambient conditions are judged to be typical for primarily developed areas within a large, metropolitan region. As such, they inherently include noise from traffic along major roadways, traffic at busy intersections, movements along commuter and freight rail lines, and aircraft flyovers.

Military Installations and Operations Areas

The County includes several military installations that contribute to the noise environment in the unincorporated areas. The U.S. Department of Defense is responsible for thousands of acres within Los Angeles County, including installations and facilities. Coordination between the County and U.S. Department of Defense is important to ensure compatibility between military installations and operation areas, and adjacent land uses. The management of natural resources within the military installations and operation areas are described in greater detail in the Conservation and Natural Resources Element (Los Angeles County General Plan 2015).

Although much of the Antelope Valley Planning Area consists of undeveloped land, a substantial portion of this land is used for military operations. Noise from military installations would primarily be related to aircraft operations and, secondarily, to ground-

based activities involving vehicle movements and/or weapons training. In general, noise from military installations is exempt from the purview of local jurisdictions, such as cities or counties.

Rail Noise

The County has an extensive rail network that is focused on the efficient and safe movement of people and goods throughout the region. For transporting people via rail lines, there are three systems that operate within the County: Metro, Metrolink, and Amtrak.

The Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) operates the Metro rail system, which is exclusively within the County. The Metro rail system consists of the following lines: A (Blue) B (Red) C (Green), D (Purple), E (Expo) and L (Gold). The hub of the system is in Downtown Los Angeles at Union Station. The Metro lines that primarily serve the unincorporated areas include the Metro A (Blue), C (Green), and L (Gold) Lines. Two additional rail service operators that provide services in the County are Metrolink and Amtrak. The Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA) operates the 416 mile Metrolink commuter rail system, which has its hub in Downtown Los Angeles at Union Station and extends to Ventura, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, and San Diego counties, and serves some of the unincorporated areas. Amtrak provides interstate service from points around the country to Union Station, as well as regional service between major cities throughout California.

For the movement of goods, the Southern Pacific Railway and the Union Pacific Railway operate between the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach and the central Los Angeles freight yard transfer stations, with connections onward to the transcontinental rail network.

In general, noise from rail operations, both for people and goods movement, is under the jurisdiction of the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) who sets forth and enforces safety standards, including noise emissions for railroad locomotive cabs, at-grade crossing bells, and locomotive warning horns.

Aircraft Noise

Los Angeles County includes approximately 15 public- and private-use airports that contribute to the noise environment. In general, community-based annoyance reactions to airport noise increases as the noise environment increases.

Communities with the strongest reaction from airport noise are those with homes and businesses that lie beneath the flight path of major airports, such as Santa Monica Airport and Los Angeles International Airport (LAX). Noise from aircraft and airports is regulated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

Vibration

The primary existing sources of vibration within Los Angeles County are rail and truck traffic. Perceptible vibration levels may be caused by train pass-bys in areas adjacent to the railroad lines. Also, heavy trucks hitting discontinuities in the pavement from gaps and potholes can cause potentially troublesome vibration effects. Under normal conditions with well-maintained asphalt, vibration levels are usually not perceptible beyond the road right-of-way. There are no known major sources of vibration, such as heavy industrial equipment, that would cause substantial levels of vibration to nearby sensitive uses.

On-Road Vehicles

By far, the largest single source of community noise within Los Angeles County is the flow of traffic on major roadways. Motor vehicle noise is generated by engine vibrations, the interaction between tires and the road, and the exhaust system. Reducing the average motor vehicle speed reduces the noise exposure of receptors adjacent to the road. Each reduction of five miles per hour reduces noise by about 1.3 dBA.

In order to assess the potential for mobile-source noise impacts, it is necessary to determine the noise currently generated by vehicles traveling through the Focus Area. The results of modeling conducted for the Los Angeles County General Plan EIR (2015) indicated that average noise levels along arterial segments ranged from approximately 46 dBA to 79 dBA CNEL as calculated at a distance of 100 feet from the centerline of the road.

Stationary Sources of Noise

Whereas mobile-source noise affects many receptors along an entire length of roadway, stationary noise sources affect only their immediate areas. Stationary sources of noises may occur from all types of land uses. Residential uses would generate noise from landscaping, maintenance activities, and air conditioning systems. Commercial uses would generate noise from heating, ventilation, air conditioning (HVAC) systems, loading docks and other sources. Industrial uses may generate noise from HVAC systems, loading docks, and, possibly, machinery; all of which may be on a more continual basis due to the nature of the particular activities[1]. Also, noise from at-grade railroad crossing bells and/or train warning horns, both regulated by the Federal Railway Administration, can generate notable noise levels near the crossings.

Noise generated by residential, commercial, and school uses is generally short and intermittent. Schools are considered noise-sensitive because of the necessity for quiet in the classroom to provide an adequate environment for learning. However, outdoor activities that occur on school campuses throughout Los Angeles County can generate noticeable levels of noise. While it is preferable to have schools in residential areas to support the neighborhood, noise generated on both the weekdays (by physical education classes and sports programs) and weekends (by use of the fields by youth organizations) can elevate noise levels. Noise from stationary sources is regulated through the County Code (described above).

5.11.2 Existing Plans and Regulations

Federal

Noise Control Act of 1972 (42 US Code 4910)

The Noise Control Act of 1972 (42 US Code [USC] 4910) is a national policy which promotes an environment for all Americans free of noise that jeopardizes their health and welfare. The Noise Control Act of 1972 serves to establish a means for:

1. Effective coordination of Federal research and activities in noise control;
2. The establishment of Federal noise emissions standards for products distributed in commerce; and
3. Providing information to the public with respect to the noise-emission and noise-reduction characteristics of such products.

United States EPA Recommendations in "Information on Levels of Environmental Noise Requisite to Protect Health and Welfare with an Adequate Margin of Safety" (NTIS 550/9-74-004, United States EPA, Washington, D.C., March 1974)

The development of noise policies and programs has been established by federal agencies and interagency committees. In response to a federal mandate, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has established general guidelines for noise levels in sensitive areas to provide state and local agencies guidance in establishing local laws, ordinances, and standards. The document containing the provisions of the guidelines is commonly referred to as the "Levels Document." This document does not

1 *Noise exposure to workers within industrial facilities is controlled by federal and state employee health and safety regulations, whereas noise levels outside of industrial and other facilities are subject to local standards.*

constitute USEPA regulations or standards but identifies safe levels of environmental noise exposure without consideration of costs for achieving these levels or other potentially relevant considerations. The USEPA guidelines suggest that the average residential outdoor noise level be 55 dBA and the indoor level be 45 dBA. Most metropolitan areas in the United States have outdoor noise levels above the 55 dBA guideline. The agency is careful to stress that the recommendations contain a factor of safety and do not consider technical or economic feasibility issues and therefore should not be construed as standards or regulations.

Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 205, Subpart B

Federal regulations have established noise limits for medium and heavy trucks under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 205, Subpart B. The federal truck pass-by noise standard is 80 dB at 50 feet from the centerline of the roadway. These standards are implemented through regulatory controls on truck manufacturers.

The federal government actively advocates that local jurisdictions use their land use regulatory authority to arrange new development in such a way that "noise sensitive" uses are either prohibited from being sited adjacent to a highway or that the developments are planned and constructed in such a manner that potential noise impacts are minimized. Since the federal government has pre-empted the setting of standards for noise levels that can be emitted by transportation sources, the County is restricted to regulating the noise generated by the transportation system through nuisance abatement ordinances and land use planning. These are discussed further under county regulations.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration Occupational Noise Exposure; Hearing Conservation Amendment (Federal Register 48 [46], 9738–9785, 1983)

The standard stipulates that protection against the effects of noise exposure shall be provided for employees when sound levels exceed 90 dBA over an 8-hour exposure period. Protection shall consist of feasible administrative or engineering controls. If such controls fail to reduce sound levels to within acceptable levels, personal protective equipment shall be provided and used to reduce exposure of the employee. Additionally, a Hearing Conservation Program must be instituted by the employers whenever employee noise exposure equals or exceeds the action level of an 8-hour time-weighted average sound level of 85 dBA. The Hearing Conservation Program requirements consist of periodic area and personal noise monitoring, performance and evaluation of audiograms, provision of hearing protection, annual employee training, and record keeping.

State

State of California Building Code (Title 24, Building Standards Administrative Code, Part 2)

The State of California's noise insulation standards are codified in the California Code or Regulations, Title 24, Building Standards Administrative Code, Part 2, California Building Code. These noise standards are applied to new construction in California for the purpose of interior noise compatibility from exterior noise sources. The regulations specify that acoustical studies must be prepared when noise-sensitive structures, such as residential buildings, schools, or hospitals, are located near major transportation noise sources, and where such noise sources create an exterior noise level of 65 dBA CNEL or higher. Acoustical studies that accompany building plans must demonstrate that the structure has been designed to limit interior noise in habitable rooms to acceptable noise levels. For new residential buildings, schools, and hospitals, the acceptable interior noise limit for new construction is 45 dBA CNEL.

California Noise Control Act of 1973

The California Health and Safety Code established the California Noise Control Act of 1973 (§46000 et seq.) to "establish and maintain a program on noise control." This act mirrors the federal Noise Control Act of 1972 and also defers the enforcement of noise emission standards to local county and city agencies.

California Government Code Section 65302 (f)

California Government Code Section 65302 (f) states that general plans must include a noise element section which identifies and appraises noise problems in the community, and recognizes the guidelines established by the Office of Noise Control. The adopted noise element should serve as a guideline for compliance with the state's noise standards. Table 5.11-2 identifies guidelines for normally acceptable, conditionally acceptable and clearly unacceptable noise levels for various land uses to be considered in general plans.

Table 5.11-2. Land Use Compatibility for Community Noise Environments

Land Use Category	Community Noise Exposure Level Ldn or CNEL, dBA						
	50	55	60	65	70	75	80
Residential-Low Density Single Family, Duplex, Mobile Homes							
Residential-Multiple Family							
Transient Lodging-Motels, Hotels							
Schools, Libraries, Churches, Hospitals, Nursing Homes							
Auditoriums, Concert Halls, Amphitheaters							
Sports Arena, Outdoor Spectator Sports							
Playgrounds, Neighborhood Parks							
Golf Courses, Riding Stables, Water Recreation, Cemeteries							
Office Buildings, Business, Commercial, and Professional							
Industrial, Manufacturing, Utilities, Agriculture							

Normally Acceptable:

Specified land use is satisfactory based upon the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction, without any special noise insulation requirements.

Conditionally Acceptable:

New construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in the design. Conventional construction, but with closed windows and fresh air supply systems or air conditioning will normally suffice. Outdoor environment may seem noisy.

Normally Unacceptable:

New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made with needed noise insulation features included in the design. Outdoor areas must be shielded.

Clearly Unacceptable:

New construction or development should generally not be undertaken. Construction costs to make the indoor environment acceptable would be prohibitive and the outdoor environment would not be usable.

Source: State of California Governor's Office of Planning and Research, General Plan Guidelines, 1990.

Local

This EIR incorporates by reference the General Plan policies from the County's recently adopted General Plan EIR.

County of Los Angeles General Plan

Los Angeles County's recently adopted update to its General Plan in 2015 includes Noise Element policies for the purposes of reducing and limiting the exposure of the general public to excessive noise levels.

Noise (N) Element

- **Policy N 1.1**: Utilize land uses to buffer noise-sensitive uses from sources of adverse noise impacts.
- **Policy N 1.2:** Reduce exposure to noise impacts by promoting land use compatibility.
- **Policy N 1.3:** Minimize impacts to noise-sensitive land uses by ensuring adequate site design, acoustical construction, and use of barriers, berms, or additional engineering controls through Best Available Technologies (BAT).
- **Policy N 1.4:** Enhance and promote noise abatement programs in an effort to maintain acceptable levels of noise as defined by the Los Angeles County Exterior Noise Standards and other applicable noise standards.
- **Policy N 1.5:** Ensure compliance with the jurisdictions of State Noise Insulation Standards (Title 24, California Code of Regulations and Chapter 35 of the Uniform Building Code), such as noise insulation of new multifamily dwellings constructed within the 60 dB (CNEL or Ldn) noise exposure contours.
- **Policy N 1.6:** Ensure cumulative impacts related to noise do not exceed health-based safety margins.
- **Policy N 1.7:** Utilize traffic management and noise suppression techniques to minimize noise from traffic and transportation systems.
- **Policy N 1.9:** Require construction of suitable noise attenuation barriers on noise sensitive uses that would be exposed to exterior noise levels of 65 dBA CNEL and above, when unavoidable impacts are identified.
- **Policy N 1.12:** Decisions on land adjacent to transportation facilities, such as the airports, freeways and other major highways, must consider both existing and future noise levels of these transportation facilities to assure the compatibility of proposed uses.

The County Noise Control Ordinance (Title 12 § 12.08.010 et seq., of the Los Angeles County Code)

The County of Los Angeles is chiefly involved in maintaining the health and welfare of its residents in respect to noise through nuisance abatement ordinances and land use planning. The County Noise Control Ordinance, Title 12 of the County Code, was adopted by the Board of Supervisors in 1977 "...to control unnecessary, excessive, and annoying noise and vibration...." It declared that County policy was to "...maintain quiet in those areas which exhibit low noise levels and to implement programs aimed at reducing noise in those areas within the county where noise levels are above acceptable values" (Section 12.08.010 of the County Code).

On August 14, 2001, the Board of Supervisors approved an ordinance amending Title 12 of the County Code to prohibit loud, unnecessary, and unusual noise that disturbs the peace and/or quiet of any neighborhood or which causes discomfort or annoyance to any reasonable person of normal sensitivity residing in the area. Regulations can include requirements for sound barriers, mitigation measures to reduce excessive noise, or the placement and orientation of buildings, and can specify the compatibility of different uses with varying noise levels, as shown in Table 5.11-3. In addition to the countywide noise ordinance, many communities address noise concerns in their individual area or community plans.

Table 5.11-3. Los Angeles County Exterior Noise Standards

Noise Zone	Designated Noise Zone Land Use (Receptor Property)	Time Interval Exterior Noise	Exterior Noise Level (dB)
I	Noise-sensitive area, designated to ensure exceptional quiet	Anytime	45
II	Residential properties, zoned as such in County Code Title 22	10:00 PM to 7:00 AM (nighttime)	45
		7:00 AM to 10:00 PM (daytime)	50
III	Commercial properties, zoned as such in County Code Title 22	10:00 PM to 7:00 AM (nighttime)	55
		7:00 AM to 10:00 PM (daytime)	60
IV	Industrial properties, zoned as such in County Code Title 22	Anytime	70

Source: Los Angeles County 1978.

Other Jurisdictions

The Plan Area includes 88 cities in addition to the unincorporated areas. Each of these cities has adopted General Plans and Municipal Codes (or Ordinances) which may include specific policies related to noise and vibration. Depending where future facilities are located, local plans and policies would be applicable to those facilities.

5.11.3 Thresholds of Significance

As defined in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, project impacts with regards to noise and vibration would be considered significant if the project was determined to:

- Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies.
- Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels.
- A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.
- A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.
- For a project located within an airport land use plan or where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, expose people residing or working in the Project Area to excessive noise levels.
- For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, expose people residing or working the Project Area to excessive noise levels.

Issues Requiring No Further Evaluation

- **Exposure to Public or Private Airport Noise.** Two of the potential alternative technology (AT) sites are located within two miles of public airports: (1) Compton/Woodley Airport, and (2) Santa Monica Airport. Based on the proposed uses and likely activities (e.g. solid waste disposal), the proximity of these potential sites to public airports is unlikely to expose people working at these locations to excessive noise levels. Additionally, the proposed Siting Criteria restricts the placement of potential facilities within 10,000 feet of a runway used by turbojet aircraft. As provided in Chapter 3, the Santa Monica Airport is scheduled for closure by 2028, within the implementation timeline for the Proposed Plan. In this context, utilization of AT Site #4 would be restricted until after the scheduled shutdown of the airport thereby eliminating any conflict with an airport runway. For these reasons, no impact would result.
- **Exposure to Private Airstrip Noise.** Based on a review of aerial maps, there are no future facilities proposed under the Proposed Plan that are located within two miles of a private airstrip. Therefore, people working at future facilities would not be exposed to excessive noise levels due to proximity to a private airstrip. Additionally, the proposed Siting Criteria restricts the placement of potential facilities within 510,000 feet of a runway used by piston-type aircraft. Therefore, no impact would occur.

5.11.4 Environmental Impacts

Countywide Siting Element Revision Policy and Program Analysis

The proposed Countywide Siting Element (CSE) Revision establishes goals, policies, and guidelines for the proper planning and siting of Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and alternative technologies on a Countywide basis. The CSE serves mainly as a long-term planning and policy document, rather than a detailed infrastructure development program, that defines how the County plans to maintain sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over a 15-year period (through 2033). The CSE Revision does not involve any physical development or construction activity. Therefore, the proposed CSE Revision would not result in direct impacts related to noise and vibration; however, depending on phasing and implementation, indirect, project-level impacts as a result of existing facility construction activities or operation could result based on future project-level analysis.

Countywide Siting Element Revision Facility Analysis

The CSE Revision must include the identification of an area or areas for the location of new solid waste AT or land disposal facilities or the expansion of existing facilities. The following analysis describes the potential impact that future facilities could have related to noise and vibration. Future project-level environmental analysis will be required for new or amended entitlement applications as they are presented to the County for review and approval.

Impact 5.11-1: Noise Levels in Excess of Standards

Would the project result in the exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Noise standards vary within the Plan Area depending on the local jurisdiction. The potential for a future facility to exceed an adopted noise standard (interior or exterior) would vary depending on where the future facility is located, what building materials are used, what type of operation, and the uses adjacent to the future facility. Future facilities could result in short-term noise and vibration as a result of future facility construction. Long-term noise and vibration could also result from the operational activities, which can include traffic-associated noise from vehicles, as well as equipment in the facility. Potential impacts due to construction and operation are discussed below.

Construction activities for future facilities would vary depending on the type of facility, but it is assumed that some type of grading and excavating would be required to prepare the site for future landfilling or for structural foundations. In addition to earth-moving equipment, equipment would be used to construct structures and could include equipment such as cranes, concrete saws, and pneumatic tools. Construction-related traffic, including construction crew trips and material deliveries are additional sources of noise associated with facility construction. Additionally, final site preparation, including paving of travel ways and parking areas is likely to occur. Table 5.11-4 provides maximum noise levels for typical construction equipment at 50 feet from the noise source.

Table 5.11-4. Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels

Type of Equipment	Maximum (Lmax) Level, dBA (50 feet)
Backhoe	78
Concrete saw	90
Crane	81
Excavator	81
Front-end loader	79
Jackhammer	89
Paver	77
Pneumatic tools	85
Dozer	82

Source: Federal Transit Administration, Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, 2006

During construction of future facilities, noise from construction activities could adversely affect noise-sensitive land uses if they are located in the immediate area. Most of the heavy equipment that produces the highest noise levels would be in use during the excavation and grading phases of construction, as well as during the finishing phase of construction. As provided in Tables 5.9-1 and 5.9-2 in Section 5.9 Land Use and Planning, the potential facility locations are located in areas zoned for heavy agriculture, heavy manufacturing, or utilities and industrial uses and, as a result, generally do not contain sensitive land uses. For this reason, it is unlikely that noise sensitive receivers would be located adjacent to these facilities and subject to construction-related noise. Further, the proposed Siting Criteria (CSE Table 6A-2) both restricts the placement of new facilities with incompatible zoning and encourages the incorporation of buffers or use of natural (or engineered barriers) to protect the population at large.

These combined factors would minimize any construction-related noise impacts to noise sensitive land uses through the initial facility siting process by locating future facilities in commercial and industrial zones where sensitive receivers (including but not limited to residential, schools, hospitals, senior care facilities, parks, etc.) are not present. Therefore, noise exposure from construction activities would be unlikely to exceed established noise standards for industrial zoning. This impact is considered less than significant.

Once operational, the proposed facilities have the potential to generate noise resulting from the transport of solid waste to the facility and from stationary noise-generating equipment located at the facility. The specific location of noise-generating equipment at new facilities would need to be identified and noise levels determined based on whether they are located within an enclosed building and their distance to the nearest sensitive receptor. The proposed future facilities would be subject to additional environmental review pursuant to CEQA to determine operational noise impacts. However, since the proposed facilities would be located in commercial and industrial zones, the nearest sensitive receivers would likely be at distances of greater than 1,000 feet. Therefore, noise exposure to operational equipment would not likely have a significant impact on sensitive receivers and would not likely exceed established noise standards.

The increase in traffic resulting from implementation of the project would increase the ambient noise levels at off-site locations in the vicinity of future facilities. However, at this time, the specific truck haul routes that would be utilized for transport is unknown. As the locations of the facilities are determined, a specific traffic study would be required to evaluate the incremental increase in traffic, which would then dictate the change over existing noise levels. Based on the need for future project-level review combined with the existing noise regulations in place at the County and local jurisdictions, noise impacts result from the Plan are considered less than significant.

Impact 5.11-2: Excessive Groundborne Vibration

Would the project result in the exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Depending on the construction or operational equipment used, ground-borne vibrations can be perceptible within 30 to 100 feet of a vibration source. Structural damage from vibration typically does not occur in buildings more than 50 feet from the location of the activity (Caltrans, 2004). Pile driving typically generates the highest vibration levels and, at this time, it is not known whether pile driving would be necessary to construct the type of facilities that would be proposed under the Proposed Plan. In addition, it is likely that neighboring buildings would be located more than 100 feet away. Additionally, based on the types of land uses and associated zones affected (e.g. industrial), vibration-related annoyance to adjacent noise sensitive land uses is unlikely. Furthermore, buffer distances and/or the incorporation of barriers (e.g. topography) as proposed in the Siting Criteria would minimize the potential for vibration impacts (annoyance or damage) during the facility siting process. Therefore, impacts related to vibration levels associated with future facilities is considered less than significant.

Impact 5.11-3: Substantial Permanent Increase in Ambient Noise Levels

Would the project result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

Future facilities have the potential to generate noise resulting from the on-site operations and transport of recyclables, organic materials, and municipal solid waste to and from the facilities contemplated in the CSE. The determination of whether future project-related increases in noise would be contingent on the type of operation, access routes, and the proximity of noise sensitive land uses and ambient noise environment. A project-specific noise study would be required to characterize the existing noise environment in the vicinity of the proposed site location and, if necessary, off-site locations.

Through the incorporation of buffer distances and/or physical barriers (e.g., topography) as proposed in the Siting Criteria, permanent noise impacts would be minimized through project-specific design and engineering. By siting new facilities in areas of compatible land uses, the Plan avoids direct noise impacts on noise sensitive land uses. Compliance with the Plan as it relates to siting new facilities combined with future project-specific analysis, which may include a noise study, this impact is considered less than significant.

Impact 5.11-4: Substantial Temporary Increase in Ambient Noise Levels

Would the project result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

As noted earlier, construction-related noise levels could have the potential to exceed the construction noise standard at the property boundary depending upon where the sensitive receiving property boundary is located. Construction-related noise levels that increase existing noise levels above the construction noise standard established within the County, or pertinent jurisdiction and surrounding areas, would be considered a potentially significant impact.

However, as shown in Tables 5.9-1 and 5.9-2 (see Section 5.9 Land Use and Planning), the development of future facilities on proposed site locations pursuant to the Proposed Plan would be located in areas zoned for heavy agriculture, heavy manufacturing, industrial, and utilities. As stated in the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE, “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.” Based on this consideration, future facilities would be sited at distances of 1,000 feet or greater from buildings or structures. Therefore, noise exposure from construction equipment would not have a significant impact on sensitive receivers and would not exceed established noise standards. This is considered a less than significant impact.

5.11.5 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative projects in the Los Angeles County region would have the potential to result in a cumulative noise impact if they would, in combination with regional growth in the immediate area, create excessive community noise levels. In the absence of predictive noise levels at each of the potential facility locations, which should account for ambient noise levels and cumulative traffic conditions, future project-level analysis would need to quantify existing and with-project noise levels to determine the need for any corresponding mitigation.

Further, cumulative projects under the buildout of the Proposed Plan within Los Angeles County would be required to comply with the applicable land use compatibility classification or they would not be approved without a general plan amendment. Therefore, the Proposed Plan would not contribute to a significant cumulative noise impact above and beyond what has already been identified above.

5.11.6 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Assuming compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, noise impacts would be less than significant.

5.11.7 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

5.11.8 Level of Significance After Mitigation

No significant noise or vibration impacts have been identified.

5.11.9 References

County of Los Angeles, Department of Regional Planning. 2015. General Plan 2035. Chapter 11 Noise Element. Accessed April 20, 2016.

County of Los Angeles Municipal Code. 1987 (updated July 19, 2016). Accessed July 22, 2016. https://www.municode.com/library/ca/los_angeles_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=LOS_ANGELES_CO_CODE

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ICF Jones & Stokes. 2009. Technical Noise Supplement. November. (ICF J&S 00183.08) Sacramento, CA. Prepared for California Department of Transportation, Sacramento, CA.

State of California Governor's Office of Planning and Research. 1990. General Plan Guidelines.

OPEN DAILY
BEST FOOD ON THE BOARD WALK
ATM MACHINE
VENICE BEACH

5.12

Population and Housing

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5.12 POPULATION AND HOUSING

This section analyzes the potential impacts related to population and housing as a result of adopting the Proposed Plan. The environmental setting includes a discussion of the applicable regulatory environment and describes existing population and housing conditions within the Plan Area. Potential population and housing impacts, including potential cumulative impacts, are considered in programmatically in the impact analysis. If applicable this section identifies proposed mitigation measures for any significant impacts.

5.12.1 Environmental Setting

Population

The California Department of Finance (DOF) prepares reports on population statistics and demographics throughout the State on an annual basis. Table 5.12-1 presents the most recent annual population estimates for the unincorporated areas of the County, the incorporated cities in which potential future projects could be located, and the Plan Area. The Countywide Siting Element (CSE) Revision contemplates up to four potential site locations within Santa Monica, Gardena, and South Gate. The remaining four potential site locations are located in unincorporated areas of the County.

As shown in Table 5.12-2, the individual population forecasts for the unincorporated areas of the County, three incorporated cities in which potential future projects could be located, and the Plan Area are anticipated to increase in population over the next 25 years.

Table 5.12-1. Population Estimates

County/City	Total Population		Percent Change
	1/1/2020	1/1/2021	
County of Los Angeles (unincorporated)	1,036,375	1,024,204	-1.2
City of Santa Monica	92,995	92,968	-0.03
City of South Gate	96,147	96,553	0.4
City of Gardena	60,732	60,344	-0.6
Plan Area (all jurisdictions)	**10,135,614**	**10,044,458**	**-0.9**

Source: California Department of Finance Table E-1, 2021.

Table 5.12-2. Population Forecasts

County/City	Population Forecasts			
	2016	2020	2035	2045
County of Los Angeles (unincorporated)	1,044,500	1,106,600	1,216,100	1,258,000
City of Santa Monica	93,600	95,300[1]	101,700[1]	114,700
City of South Gate	98,000	99,300[1]	107,300[1]	112,800
City of Gardena	60,600	60,700[1]	68,700[1]	65,700
Plan Area	**10,110,000**	**10,407,326**	**11,173,987**	**11,673,937**

1: 2020 and 2035 city population forecasts were not available in *Connect SoCal* 2020 and were therefore based on the 2016 RTP/SCS growth forecast (SCAG 2016).
Source: Southern California Association of Governments 2020

Employment

Table 5.12-3 shows the employment information provided by the California Employment Development Department (EDD) for the Plan Area and the incorporated cities in which potential future projects could be located. Table 5.12-3 shows the November 2021 preliminary data for industry employment. As shown in Table 5.12-4, Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) projects employment in the Plan Area to grow to 5,382,235 by 2045.

Table 5.12-3. Employment Information

County/City	Number of Employed Persons
County of Los Angeles (unincorporated)	453,700
City of Santa Monica	47,300
City of South Gate	39,200
City of Gardena	28,400
Plan Area (all jurisdictions)	**4,722,100**

Source: EDD 2021

Table 5.12-4. Employment Forecasts

County/City	Employment Forecasts			
	2016	2020	2035	2045
County of Los Angeles (unincorporated)	269,100	237,500	272,400	320,100
City of Santa Monica	105,800	105,800[1]	105,800[1]	105,800
City of South Gate	22,400	22,100[1]	23,200[1]	24,600
City of Gardena	29,300	25,700[1]	28,900[1]	32,100
Plan Area	**4,743,000**	**4,838,000**	**5,172,000**	**5,382,000**

1: 2020 and 2035 city population forecasts were not available in *Connect SoCal* 2020 and were therefore based on the 2016 RTP/SCS growth forecast (SCAG 2016).
Source: Southern California Association of Governments 2020.

Housing

According to the DOF calculations for 2020, the unincorporated areas of the County, three incorporated cities in which potential future projects could be located, and the Plan Area are currently not experiencing a housing shortage. As shown in Table 5.12-5, the vacancy rate in the Plan Area is 6.4 percent. There is an average of 2.96 persons per household in the Plan Area.

It is forecasted that the unincorporated areas of the County, three incorporated cities in which potential future projects could be located, and the Plan Area will experience increased housing demands through 2045 based on an increase in population. As shown in Table 5.12-6, household projections for the Plan Area are anticipated to reach up to 4,119,000 in 2045.

Table 5.12-5 Housing Information

County/City	Housing Information			Persons per Household
	Total	Occupied	Vacancy Rate	
County of Los Angeles (unincorporated)	311,204	294,401	5.4%	3.51
City of Santa Monica	52,629	48,391	8.1%	1.88
City of South Gate	24,540	23,585	3.9%	4.07
City of Gardena	22,004	21,138	3.9%	2.82
Plan Area	**3,590,574**	**3,360,402**	**6.4%**	**2.96**

Source: California Department of Finance Table E-5, 2020.

Table 5.12-6. Housing Forecasts

County/City	Housing Forecasts			
	2016	2020	2035	2045
County of Los Angeles (unincorporated)	294,800	332,700	371,800	419,300
City of Santa Monica	48,100	49,000[1]	53,400[1]	51,400
City of South Gate	23,700	25,200[1]	27,200[1]	25,600
City of Gardena	20,800	21,900[1]	24,200[1]	23,700
Plan Area	**3,319,000**	**3,472,000**	**3,885,000**	**4,119,000**

1: 2020 and 2035 city population forecasts were not available in *Connect SoCal* 2020 and were therefore based on the 2016 RTP/SCS growth forecast (SCAG 2016).
Source: Southern California Association of Governments 2020.

5.12.2 Existing Plans and Regulations

State

Housing Element Law

State law requires each city and county to adopt a general plan containing at least seven mandatory elements, including housing. Unlike the other general plan elements, the housing element, required to be updated every five to six years, is subject to detailed statutory requirements and mandatory review by the California Department of Housing and Community Development. Housing element law requires local governments to adequately plan to meet their existing and projected housing needs including their share of the regional housing need. A region's share of the statewide housing need is based on the Department of Finance population projections and regional population forecasts used in preparing regional transportation plans. A Regional Housing Need Plan (RHNP) allocates the region's share of the statewide need to the cities and counties within the region. The law recognizes that in order for the private sector to adequately address housing needs and demand, local governments must adopt land-use plans and regulatory schemes that provide opportunities for, and do not unduly constrain, housing development in order to meet the regional housing need identified in each Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) for each locality.

California Relocation Act

The provisions of the California Relocation Act apply if a public entity undertakes a project for which federal funds are not present. In this case, the public entity must provide relocation assistance and benefits to any private property acquisitions. Where acquisition and relocation are unavoidable, owners of private property have state constitutional guarantees that their property would not be taken or damaged for public use unless they first receive just compensation.

Local

Regional Growth Management Policies: SCAG

SCAG is recognized by the state and federal governments as the regional planning agency for the six-county south coast region that includes Los Angeles County. In 2004, SCAG adopted a voluntary regional growth strategy known as the Compass Blueprint. SCAG's Compass Blueprint is an advisory or voluntary plan that promotes mixed-use development, better access to jobs, conservation of open space, public/private partnerships, and user-fee infrastructure financing, improving the capacity and efficiency of movement of goods, reducing vehicle miles traveled (VMT), improving air quality,

improving housing availability and affordability, renovating urban cores, and creating over 500,000 high–paying jobs.

In 2020, the Regional Council of SCAG adopted the *Connect SoCal* Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) to increase mobility for the region's residents and visitors. Furthermore, the 2020-2045 RTP/SCS commits to reducing emissions from transportation sources to comply with SB 375, improving public health, and meeting the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The SCS envisions combining transportation and land use elements in order to achieve emissions reduction targets set by the California Air Resources Board (CARB).

Los Angeles County Housing Element

The Housing Element is one of seven mandatory elements of the County's General Plan. The Housing Element provides an overview of demographics, household, housing stock, economic, and regulatory factors affecting housing development and affordability within the County. The Housing Element sets forth a series of goals and implementing policies to address a variety of housing issues, including identifying vacant and underutilized sites to accommodate the County's RHNA. The RHNA is a state-mandated number of units by income category for which a jurisdiction must identify adequate development potential. The Los Angeles County Housing Element, 2014–2021, identifies adequate sites. It was adopted by the County Board of Supervisors and certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development on May 1, 2014. The Housing Element will guide housing development through 2021. This time frame applies to all housing elements in the SCAG region.

Other Jurisdictions

In addition to the County, the CSE Revision contemplates up to six potential site locations within Carson, Santa Monica, and South Gate. Three potential site locations are within unincorporated areas in the County. Each of these cities has adopted General Plans and Municipal Codes which may include specific policies related to population and housing. Depending where future facilities are located, local plans and policies would be applicable to those facilities.

5.12.3 Thresholds of Significance

As defined in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, project impacts with regards to population and housing would be considered significant if the project was determined to:

- Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure).
- Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.
- Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

5.12.4 Environmental Impacts

Countywide Siting Element Revision Policy and Program Analysis

The proposed CSE Revision establishes goals, policies, and guidelines for the proper planning and siting of Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and alternative technologies on a Countywide basis. The CSE serves mainly as a long-term planning and policy document, rather than a detailed infrastructure development program, that defines how the County plans to maintain sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over a 15-year period (through 2033). The CSE Revision does not involve any physical development or

construction activity.

Countywide Siting Element Revision Facility Analysis

An essential component of the CSE Revision is to identify an area or areas for the location of new solid waste alternative technology (AT) or land disposal facilities or the expansion of existing facilities. The following analysis describes the potential impact that future facilities could have to population and housing. Future project-level environmental analysis will be required for new or amended entitlement applications as they are presented to the County or local jurisdictions for review and approval.

Impact 5.12-1: Growth Inducement

Would the project induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

The Proposed Plan responds to future projected growth within the Plan Area through a long-term strategy that provides for sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over a 15-year period through 2033. Solid waste disposal facilities are demand-response public service systems that develop in response to community growth. The Plan provides a strategy for the provision of disposal capacity as a response to the projected demand for responsible solid waste management. The Plan does not provide the actual capacity; rather future solid waste projects would provide the needed capacity in response to continued growth. In this context, future facilities would not promote new growth, but would merely respond to it on an incremental, project-by-project basis. Based on these considerations, no direct or indirect growth-inducing impacts are associated with the Plan's adoption and the impact is considered less than significant.

Impact 5.12-2: Displacement of Housing

Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

The development of future solid waste disposal and AT facilities within the Focus Area pursuant to the Proposed Plan would be located in areas zoned for heavy agriculture, heavy manufacturing, industrial, and utilities. Facilities that handle solid waste are not typically sited near or adjacent to residential uses as most are located in industrial or manufacturing zones. Further, it is unlikely that housing would be demolished to accommodate future facilities. However, future facilities may require acquisition of land that is privately owned and/or that has been improved with structures, including fencing, barns, etc. If, at the time of construction, property acquisition is necessary, the County or local jurisdiction where the facility would be constructed will be required to adhere to applicable federal, state, and local laws regarding acquisition of property. This would include any compensation to displaced property owners or tenants and, if required, relocation assistance and benefits for persons who may be displaced. Pursuant to the California Relocation Act, the public entity that undertakes a project must provide relocation assistance and benefits to any private property owners displaced by acquisitions. Adherence to applicable federal, state, and local laws would minimize impacts such that they would be less than significant.

Impact 5.12-3: Displacement of Substantial Numbers of People

Would the project displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

Future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan would be located in areas zoned for heavy agriculture, heavy manufacturing, industrial, and utilities. Facilities that handle solid waste are not typically sited near or adjacent to residential uses as most are located in industrial or manufacturing zones. Therefore, it is unlikely that people would be displaced from their homes to accommodate future facilities. However, future facilities may require acquisition of land that is privately owned and/or that has been improved with structures, including public or private residences. The Santa Monica Pier (AT Site #2), Santa Monica Airport (AT Site #3) and City of Santa Monica Public Works Corps Yard (AT Site #4) sites are located near existing residences. If, at the time of construction, acquisition is necessary, the County or local jurisdiction where the facility would be constructed will be required to adhere to applicable federal, state, and local laws regarding acquisition of property, compensation to displaced property owners or tenants, and relocation assistance and benefits for persons who may be displaced. Pursuant to the California Relocation Act, the public entity that undertakes a project must provide relocation assistance and benefits to any private property owners displaced by acquisitions. Where acquisition and relocation are unavoidable, owners of private property have state constitutional guarantees that their property would not be taken or damaged for public use unless they first receive just compensation. Adherence to applicable federal, state, and local laws would minimize the potential for displacing substantial numbers of people. As a result, this impact is less than significant.

5.12.5 Cumulative Impacts

Implementation of the Plan is not expected to have an impact related to population and housing, since future facilities are expected to be proposed in areas where no existing residences are located. Residences are not anticipated to be removed and residents are not anticipated to be displaced. The planning documents, such as County General Plan and general plans prepared by the incorporated cities, would be subject to regional plans such as SCAG's Regional Comprehensive Plan (RCP) and *Connect SoCal*, similar to the Proposed Plan. Likewise, the general plans of adjacent jurisdictions have been prepared to be consistent with the population forecast of the regional planning documents. Thus, these planning documents, as adopted, would accommodate anticipated future growth, not induce new growth, similar to the Proposed Plan, which responds to the waste management needs of the future population. Thus, the Proposed Plan is not expected to contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact for population and housing.

At the time facilities are proposed, a project-level CEQA analysis will be conducted, which will include a new cumulative impact analysis for population and housing.

5.12.6 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

No significant population and housing impacts have been identified.

5.12.7 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

5.12.8 Level of Significance After Mitigation

No significant population and housing impacts have been identified.

5.12.9 References

California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit. 2021. Report E-1, Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State January 1, 2020 and 2021. Released May 1, 2021. Accessed January 6, 2022. http://www.dof.ca.gov/research/demographic/reports/ estimates/e-1/view.php

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5.13

Public Services and Recreation

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5.13 PUBLIC SERVICES AND RECREATION

This section analyzes the potential impacts relating to public services and recreation as a result of adopting the Proposed Plan. The environmental setting includes a discussion of the applicable regulatory environment and describes existing public services and recreation conditions within the Plan Area. Potential public services and recreation impacts, including potential cumulative impacts, are considered programmatically in the impact analysis. If applicable this section identifies proposed mitigation measures for any significant impacts.

The solid waste facilities identified in the Proposed Plan are not expected to result in an increase in population that would generate an increase in demand on existing schools, libraries, public or private parks, or other recreational facilities that could result in the physical deterioration of these facilities. Therefore, these issue areas are not further analyzed in this section.

5.13.1 Environmental Setting

This EIR incorporates by reference the public services setting for the Plan Area as identified in Section 5.14 of the County's General Plan EIR.

Fire Protection and Emergency Services

The Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFD) serves the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County as well as 58 cities that choose to have the County of Los Angeles (County) provide fire and emergency medical services (EMS) services. The LACoFD provides fire suppression and emergency medical services to over four million residents within Los Angeles County. The LACoFD operates 172 fire stations within nine divisions. The LACoFD had a total of 27,000 personnel in 2020. In addition to fire suppression, the LACoFD also provides fire prevention services, EMS, hazardous materials services, and urban search and rescue (USAR) services.

Under a mutual aid pact covering federal forestlands, responsibility for non-structure fires within the National Forest belong to the United States Forest Service (USFS), while LACoFD has the primary mission of suppressing structure fires. Although these responsibilities are stated in the mutual aid pact, each agency fights both wild and structure fires in actual fire emergencies. In addition, an automatic aid agreement, which is an agreement that allows the closest municipality to provide an initial response to fires that may occur in a part of another municipality, exists between USFS and LACoFD. Firefighting, however, is not the primary function of USFS, and the agency is on duty at only certain times of the day. As a result, LACoFD would be called upon to provide fire service if fires involving structures or brushlands near the National Forest boundary occur after USFS's hours of service.

The LACoFD has several standards to maintain adequate fire protection within their service area. The current standards for response times are:

- 5 minutes or less for response time for urban area;
- 8 minutes or less for suburban area; and
- 12 minutes or less for rural areas.

In June 2011, the LACoFD approved an update to its Strategic Plan to be more responsive to the dynamic environment in which the County operates by developing strategic priorities and ensuring that these priorities are addressed effectively and timely through department-level strategic planning and operations. The LACoFD includes eight bureaus, including the new Leadership and Professional Standards Bureau, which report directly to the Fire Chief. Much of the EIR Focus Area is covered by one of these bureaus or by the incorporated City. Table 5.13-1 provides a jurisdictional summary of the fire and emergency response responsibilities for each of the site locations within the EIR Focus Area.

Table 5.13-1. Fire Protection Responsibilities

Service Provider	Division	Site Name
Los Angeles County Fire Department	Central Region Operations Bureau - Division 1	■ City Terrace Recycling (AT Site #5) ■ CR&R Catalina (AT Site #6) ■ Waste Resources Recovery, Inc. (AT Site #8)
	Central Region Operations Bureau - Division 6	■ Interior Removal Specialists, Inc. (AT Site #7) ■ Waste Recovery and Recycling Inc. (AT Site #8)
	Valley Region Operations Bureau – Division 8	■ Forum Engineering & Construction (AT Site #1)
City of Santa Monica	--	■ Santa Monica Pier (AT Site #2) ■ Santa Monica Airport (AT Site #3) ■ City of Santa Monica Public Works Corps Yard (AT Site #4)

Source: LACFD 2022.

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement services in the Plan Area are provided by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD). LASD provides general-service law enforcement to unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County, serving as the equivalent of the county police for unincorporated areas, as well as cities within Los Angeles County that have contracted with the agency for law-enforcement services.

LASD staff has indicated that an officer-to-population ratio of one officer to every 1,000 residents provides the desired level of service for its service area. This ideal standard typically is applied in EIRs for proposed projects that are served by the LASD as a means to develop a rough assessment of the project's impacts on law enforcement services.

Table 5.13-2 identifies the law enforcement responsibility for each of the site locations within the EIR Focus Area.

Table 5.13-2. Law Enforcement Service Providers

AT Site	Site Name	Service Provider
AT Site #1	Forum Engineering & Construction	Mission Community Police
AT Site #2	Santa Monica Pier	Santa Monica Police
AT Site #3	Santa Monica Airport	Santa Monica Police
		LAPD Pacific Division
AT Site #4	City of Santa Monica Public Works Corps Yard	Santa Monica Police
AT Site #5	City Terrace Recycling LLC	East Los Angeles Sheriff
AT Site #6	CR&R Catalina	Avalon Sheriff
AT Site #7	Interior Removal Specialists, Inc.	South Gate Police
AT Site #8	Waste Resources Recovery, Inc.	Compton Sheriff

Source: Los Angeles County 2018

5.13.2 Existing Plans and Regulations

Federal

There are no federal regulations pertaining to public services that are applicable to the project.

State

California Health and Safety Code (Section 13000 et seq.)

State fire regulations are set forth in Section 13000 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code, which include regulations concerning building standards (as also set forth in the California Building Code), fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices such as extinguishers and smoke alarms, high-rise building and child care facility standards, and fire suppression training. The State Fire Marshal enforces these regulations and building standards in all State-owned buildings, State-occupied buildings, and State institutions throughout California.

California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24, Part 2 and Part 9

Part 2 of Title 24 of the CCR refers to the California Building Code, which contains complete regulations and general construction building standards for state adopting agencies, including administrative, fire and life safety, and field inspection provisions. Part 2 was updated in 2008 to reflect changes in the base document from the Uniform Building Code to the International Building Code. Part 9 refers to the California Fire Code, which contains fire-safety-related building standards referenced in other parts of Title 24. This Code is preassembled with the 2000 Uniform Fire Code of the Western Fire Chiefs Association. This Code was revised in January 2008 with a change in the base model/consensus code from the Uniform Fire Code series to the International Fire Code.

California Public Resource Code (PRC) Sections 4201-4204

This section of the PRC was amended in 1982 to require the California Department of Forestry to classify all State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) into fire hazard severity zones. The purpose of this code is to provide classification of lands within SRAs in accordance with the severity of fire hazard present for the purpose of identifying measures to be used to retard the rate of spreading and to reduce the potential intensity of uncontrolled fires that threaten to destroy resources, life, or property.

Local

Los Angeles County General Plan

The County General Plan Public Facilities and Safety Elements include the following applicable goals and polices.

Goal Public Services/Facilities (PS/F) 1: A coordinated, reliable, and equitable network of public facilities that preserves resources, ensures public health and safety, and keeps pace with planned development.

- **Policy PS/F 1.1:** Discourage development in areas without adequate public services and facilities.
- **Policy PS/F 1.2:** Ensure that adequate services and facilities are provided in conjunction with development through phasing or other mechanisms.
- **Policy PS/F 1.3:** Ensure coordinated service provision through collaboration between County departments and service providers.
- **Policy PS/F 1.4:** Ensure the adequate maintenance of infrastructure.
- **Policy PS/F 1.5:** Focus infrastructure investment, maintenance and expansion efforts where the General Plan encourages development.
- **Policy PS/F 1.6:** Support multi-faceted public facility expansion efforts, such as substations, mobile units, and satellite offices.
- **Policy PS/F 1.7:** Consider resource preservation in the planning of public facilities.

Los Angeles County Fire Code (Ord. 2010-0060 §4, 2010; Ord. 2002-0080 §4, 2002)

Title 32 of the Los Angeles County Fire Code establishes regulations affecting or relating to fire flow, minimum distance to fire stations, and public and private fire hydrant. With respect to fire flows, water pressure, and hydrant spacing, the County Fire Code requirements vary based on land use, building size, density, and terrain. In addition, fire prevention issues addressed in the County Fire Code include the provision of access roads, adequate road widths, and clearance of brush around structures located in hillside areas that are considered wildland fire risk areas.

Other Jurisdictions

In addition to the County, the Countywide Siting Element (CSE) Revisions contemplates up to four potential site locations within Santa Monica and South Gate. Four potential site locations are within unincorporated areas of the County. Each of these cities has adopted General Plans and Municipal Codes (or Ordinances) which may include specific policies related to public services and recreation. Depending on where future facilities are located, local plans and policies would be applicable to those facilities.

5.13.3 Thresholds of Significance

As defined in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, project impacts with regards to public services and recreation would be considered significant if the project was determined to:

- Result in a substantial adverse physical impact associated with the provisions of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for the following services:
    - Fire Protection
    - Police Protection
    - Schools
    - Parks
    - Other public facilities
- Increase the use of existing neighborhood parks and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would result.
- Include recreational facilities or require the construction of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

Issues Requiring No Further Evaluation

The following issue areas are not applicable and/or would result in no impact.

- **Schools.** Implementation of the Plan does not include school facilities or require the construction or expansion of school facilities which might have an adverse physical impact on the environment. No impact would result.
- **Solid Waste.** The Plan proposes a strategy for accommodating the solid waste disposal needs of the County and would not increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated. For this reason, no impact would result.
- **Impacts to Parks.** The Plan contemplates new facilities on industrial and commercially zoned properties. Existing park facilities would generally be avoided. Additionally, adoption of the Plan is unlikely to generate new population growth. For these reasons, no impact would occur.
- **New Parks or Recreational Facilities**. The Plan does not include other public facilities or require the construction or expansion of other public facilities, including park and other recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. No impact would result.

5.13.4 Environmental Impacts

Countywide Siting Element Revision Policy and Program Analysis

The proposed CSE Revision establishes goals, policies, and guidelines for the proper planning and siting of Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and alternative technologies on a Countywide basis. TThe CSE serves mainly as a long-term planning and policy document, rather than a detailed infrastructure development program, that defines how the County plans to maintain sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over a 15-year period (through 2033). The CSE Revision does not involve any physical development or construction activity. Therefore, the proposed CSE Revision would not result in direct impacts related to public services and recreation; however, depending on phasing and implementation, indirect, project-level impacts could result from existing facility construction activities and operation in the future.

Countywide Siting Element Revision Facility Analysis

The CSE Revision must include the identification of an area or areas for the location of new solid waste, alternative technology (AT), land disposal facilities, or the expansion of existing facilities. The following analysis describes the potential impact that future facilities could have related to public services and recreation. Future project-level environmental analysis will be required for new or amended entitlement applications as they are presented to the County or local jurisdiction for review and approval.

Impact 5.13-1: Response Times

Would the project create staffing or response time problems at the fire station or sheriff's substation serving the project site?

Fire Station Response Times

Standard criteria for evaluating acceptable service levels and determining the need for expansion of existing fire stations is based primarily on the ability to meet response time goals and not exceed maximum distances between fire stations. The standards are expressed in terms of service radius, equipment, and response time.

Fire protection at existing transformation facilities consists of a sprinkler system similar to typical industrial type buildings with combustible contents. The sprinkler systems are triggered by heat sensors. All future facilities considered in the Proposed Plan under the jurisdiction of the County of Los Angeles would be required to incorporate applicable fire protection measures included in Title 32 of the Los Angeles County Fire Code. Future facilities proposed in incorporated cities would likely be required to incorporate similar fire protection measures.

The ability of a fire department to respond to potential fire calls will be dependent on the location of the new facilities in relation to a station, as well as current staffing at that station. Development projects within the County and other jurisdictions are required to pay development impact fees. Such fee payments would be required of future facilities in high-growth areas (e.g. Malibu/Santa Monica Mountains, Santa Clarita Valley, and the Antelope Valley) that are constructed and may only be used to fund the development and equipping of new fire stations within these high-growth areas. Payment of these fees, which would be required as part of the development of future facilities, would reduce potential impacts on fire protection services. For this reason, impacts to fire protection and response would be less than significant.

Sheriff's Station Response Times

Future facilities would include fencing and lighting to provide a level of safety and security at the facilities. The ability of the law enforcement entity to respond to potential law enforcement-related calls at future facilities will be dependent on the location of the new facilities in relation to the nearest police or sheriff station, as well as current staffing at that station and available officer resources. Development projects within the County and other jurisdictions are required to pay development impact fees, a portion of which pays for the increased demand for police or sheriff protection services. Such fee payments would be required as part of the conditions of approval for future facilities that would go towards the acquisition of additional police or sheriff protection personnel and equipment. Payment of these fees, which would be required as part of the development of future facilities, would reduce minimize impacts to police or sheriff protection services. For this reason, the impact is less than significant.

5.13.5 Cumulative Impacts

The potential for cumulative impacts is dependent upon where future facilities are proposed in the future and the existing level of services for the affected service providers. Upon determination of the facility location, a project-level CEQA analysis would be conducted to determine if the facility would have an incremental, cumulative impact on the affected service providers. Given that the Plan, on its own, would not generate any new demands and that future projects will be subject to project-level environmental review and, if applicable, subject to impact fees, decreases in public services as a result of the Plan are unlikely and no cumulatively considerable impact would result.

5.13.6 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Assuming compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, public services impacts would be less than significant.

5.13.7 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

5.13.8 Level of Significance After Mitigation

No significant public services impacts have been identified.

5.13.9 References

County of Los Angeles. General Plan EIR.

County of Los Angeles. General Plan Parks and Recreation Element.

County of Los Angeles. 2011. Los Angeles County Fire Department Strategic Plan, 2011.

Los Angeles County Fire Department. 2011. Los Angeles County Fire Department Strategic Plan.

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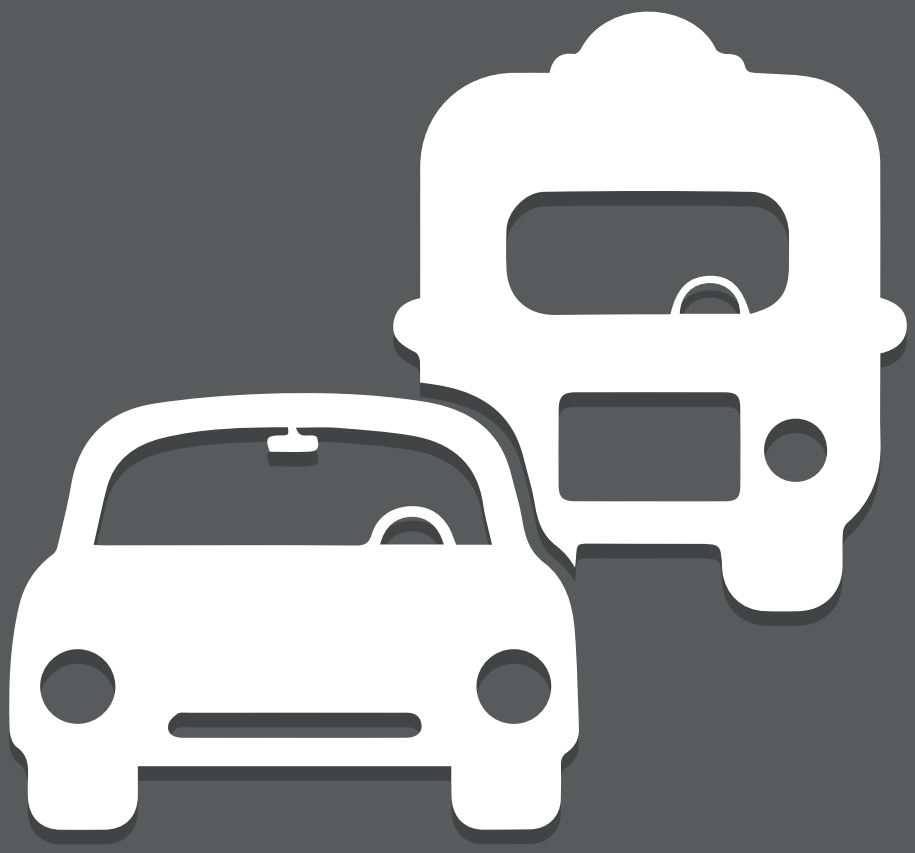

Transportation

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5.14 TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC

This section analyzes the potential impacts related to transportation and traffic as a result of adopting the Proposed Plan. The environmental setting includes a discussion of the applicable regulatory environment and describes existing transportation and traffic conditions within the Plan Area. Potential transportation and traffic impacts, including potential cumulative impacts, are considered programmatically in the impact analysis. If applicable, this section identifies proposed mitigation measures for any significant impacts.

5.14.1 Environmental Setting

This EIR incorporates by reference the transportation and traffic setting for the Plan Area, as identified in Section 5.16, Transportation and Traffic, of the County of Los Angeles's (County) General Plan Update and EIR (2015); as well as Chapter 7, Mobility Element, of the County's General Plan.

Los Angeles County has one of the largest transportation systems in the world, providing rail, bus, paratransit, roadway, bikeway, and pedestrian mobility systems throughout the County. Despite continuing efforts to increase transportation services and build transportation infrastructure, transportation systems are heavily burdened by the demands of a growing population and a diversity of activities. Transportation is also one of the biggest contributors of noise, and greenhouse gases and other air pollutants.

The regional transit system network is comprised of an extensive network of services provided by dozens of operators. The network includes fixed-route local bus lines, community circulators, express and rapid buses, Bus Rapid Transit (BRT), demand response[1], light rail transit, heavy rail transit (subway), and commuter rail. Based on the scope of the Proposed Plan, bus, all rail types, and demand response modes of transportation would not be affected by the plan; therefore, this section will only address roadways and bicycle pathways.

Freeway, Highway, and Local Road Networks

The highway network is comprised of the State Highway System, which consists of 915 freeway and highway miles, and includes U.S. Interstate freeways and state-maintained freeways and highways, High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes, and county and city highways. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is the state agency responsible for the maintenance of freeways and highways. Caltrans estimates that on average there are more than 100 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT) per day in the County via the State Highway System.

Public Works (PW) is generally responsible for the design, construction, operation, maintenance, and repair of roads within the unincorporated Plan Area, as well as in a number of jurisdictions that contract with the County for these services. PW maintains over 3,100 miles of major roads and local streets in the unincorporated areas and over 1,700 miles in 22 cities. The primary transportation focus of the County is on the portions of the highway system that fall within the unincorporated areas. Primary responsibility for transportation planning in the County is the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro). As a result, the County is not directly responsible for overall transportation planning or service provision in the County. The County's Highway Plan designates the functional classifications of the County's highway system and these roadway classifications are depicted in Figure 5.14-1 and described in Table 5.14-1.

While the Highway Plan map displays a majority of the arterial highways in the County, these designations officially apply only to the Plan Area. The contiguous segments of roadways that fall within city areas are governed by the applicable city plans. For

1 *"Demand response" is defined as a transit mode comprised of passenger cars, vans, or small buses operating in response to calls from passengers or their agents for transportation to a destination.*

example, South Vermont Avenue in the unincorporated portion of the South Bay Planning Area is designated as a Major Highway in the Highway Plan. To the north is the City of Torrance, and to the south is the City of Lomita. Those cities classify Vermont Avenue based on the respective city's functional designation. In many cases, the functional classification types between cities and the Highway Plan match, as do the right-of-way designations. In some cases, however, the Highway Plan designation may differ from the adjacent city designation. In other cases, although the name of the classification may be different, the underlying key features, such as number of lanes and right-of-way width, match. For example, some cities label Secondary Highways as Secondary Arterials, although both classifications operate and function identically to one another.

In the northern portion of the County, the Highway Plan governs a relatively larger portion of highway mileage than the areas to the south as a result of the northern portion, particularly the Antelope Valley, being a larger proportion of the land area unincorporated. Also, in these areas, the potential for significant land use change and growth is greater because the highways fall within undeveloped areas. This is especially true in the areas west of Interstate (I) 5 near the City of Santa Clarita, the areas paralleling State Route (SR) 14 between the City of Santa Clarita and City of Palmdale, and the areas east of the City of Palmdale and the City of Lancaster. Throughout much of the Plan Area south of the City of Santa Clarita, most Major and Secondary Highways are fully built to their ultimate cross sections, and further widening would not be feasible. In some cases, turn lanes (left- and right-turn lanes) can be added at intersections to provide additional capacity, but in most cases the roadways will not be significantly widened.

Bicycle Network

The County uses the same bicycle network classification system as Caltrans. In addition to the bikeways within unincorporated areas, the Los Angeles County maintains many regional bicycle paths that travel through incorporated cities, which including: Ballona Creek Bicycle Path, Compton Creek Bicycle Path, Coyote Creek Bicycle Path, Dominguez Channel Bicycle Path, La Canada Verde Creek Bicycle Path, Laguna Dominguez Bicycle Path, Laguna Dominguez Bicycle Path, Los Angeles River Bicycle Path, North Fork Coyote Creek Bicycle Path, Rio Hondo Bicycle Path, San Gabriel River Bicycle Path, San Jose Creek Bicycle Path, Santa Anita Wash Bicycle Path, and Marvin Braude Bicycle Path.

Figure 5.14-1. Highway Plan Policy Map

Source: County of Los Angeles 2018

Table 5.14-1. Highway Plan Roadway Classifications

Classification	Description
Major Highway	This classification includes urban and rural highways that have countywide significance and are the most highly traveled routes. These roads generally require four or more lanes of moving traffic, channelized medians, and, to the extent possible, access control and limits on intersecting streets. In urban areas, the typical right-of-way width for these highways is 100 feet. Alternative major highway sections may be established by the County to accommodate features such as raised medians, bicycle facilities, and wider parkways with varying right-of-way widths. In rural areas, major highways are intended to maintain a rural appearance (without curb, gutter, and/or sidewalk) to reflect the rural character of various communities throughout Los Angeles County. The typical right-of-way width of a rural major highway is 108 feet. Additional right-of-way may be required to accommodate other transportation uses. In addition, beyond the ultimate road right-of-way, there may be a need for additional dedications for trail purposes to accommodate equestrian and other non-vehicular uses.
Secondary Highway	This classification includes urban and rural routes that serve or are planned to serve an area wide or countywide function, but are less heavily traveled than major highways. Secondary highways also frequently act as oversized collector roads that feed the countywide system. In this capacity, the routes serve to remove heavy traffic from local streets, especially in residential areas. Access control, especially to residential property and minor streets, is desirable along these roads. In urban areas, secondary highways generally have four lanes of vehicular traffic on 80 feet of right-of-way. However, configuration and width may vary with traffic demand and existing conditions. In a few cases, routes that carry major highway levels of traffic are classified as secondary highways because it is impractical to widen them to major highway standards. Alternative secondary highway sections may be established by the County to accommodate features such as raised medians, bicycle facilities, and wider parkways with varying right-of-way widths. In rural areas, certain connector highways to and between rural communities are also classified as secondary highways. These highways are intended to maintain a rural appearance (without curb, gutter, and/or sidewalk) to reflect the rural character of various communities throughout Los Angeles County. The typical right-of way width of rural secondary highways is 86 feet. Additional right-of-way may be required to accommodate other transportation uses. In addition, beyond the ultimate road right-of-way, there may be a need for additional dedications for trail purposes to accommodate equestrian and other non-vehicular uses.
Limited Secondary Highway	This classification includes urban and rural routes that provide access to low-density areas. In urban areas, limited secondary highways generally feature lower traffic volumes and multimodal transportation facilities. The typical right-of-way width of these highways generally ranges between 64 and 80 feet. Alternative secondary highway sections may be established by the County to accommodate features such as raised medians, bicycle facilities, and wider parkways with varying right-of-way widths. In rural areas, limited secondary highways are generally located in rural communities and remote foothill, mountain, and canyon areas. These highways are intended to maintain a rural appearance (without curb, gutter, and/or sidewalk) to reflect the rural character of various communities throughout Los Angeles County. The typical right-of-way width of rural limited secondary highways is 64 feet. Additional right-of-way width may be required to accommodate left turn pockets and passing lanes may be provided when required for traffic safety. The right-of-way may be increased for additional improvements where traffic or drainage conditions warrant. In addition, beyond the ultimate road right-of-way, there may be a need for additional dedications for trail purposes to accommodate equestrian and other non-vehicular uses.
Parkway	This classification includes urban and rural routes that have park-like features either within or adjacent to the roadway. The right-of-way width required varies as necessary to incorporate these features, typically a minimum of 80 feet. Roadway improvements vary depending on the composition and volume of traffic carried.
Expressway	This classification includes urban and rural controlled-access highways connecting communities. Expressways can generally accommodate six to ten traffic lanes and are intended for thru-traffic, featuring full or partial control of access. The right-of-way required varies as necessary to incorporate these features, but is typically 180 feet in width. Roadway improvements vary depending upon the composition and volume of traffic carried.

Source: County of Los Angeles 2018

5.14.2 Existing Plans and Regulations

State

California Department of Transportation

Caltrans has jurisdiction over the construction and maintenance of highways and freeways within the Plan Area. Caltrans also coordinates several statewide transportation programs that directly impact the circulation system in the region. These include: the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP), the Congestion and Mitigation and Air Quality Program (CMAQ), and the Traffic Congestion Relief Program (TCRP).

Traffic analysis in California is also guided by policies and standards set by local jurisdictions and by Caltrans. Caltrans, which has jurisdiction over State highways, sets maximum load limits for trucks and safety requirements for oversized vehicles that operate on State highways. Caltrans regulations listed below apply to the potential transportation and traffic impacts related to the Focus Area.

California Vehicle Code Division 15, Chapters 1 through 5 (Size, Weight, and Load)

Include regulations pertaining to licensing, as well as the size, weight, and load of vehicles that operate on State highways.

California Street and Highway Code Sections 660-711

Require permits from Caltrans for any roadway encroachment. The sections also include regulations pertaining to the care and protection of State and County highways and provisions for the issuance of written permits, which are required when a load exceeds Caltrans' weight, length, or width standards for public roadways and State highways.

California Highway Design Manual (2006), Section 100-2, Topic 102

Highway Capacity identifies a level of service (LOS) standard of C to D for rural, two-lane highways with a corresponding design year peak hour traffic volume (average vehicles per lane per hour) of 1,000 to 1,200 vehicles.

California Senate Bill 743 (2013), Section 5

Mandates that CEQA review of transportation impacts of proposed projects be modified by using Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) as the primary metric in identifying transportation impacts for all future development projects.

Local

This EIR incorporates by reference the General Plan policies from the County's recently adopted General Plan EIR.

Los Angeles County General Plan

The County recently adopted an update to its General Plan in 2015. The General Plan's Mobility Element includes policies adopted for the purposes of avoiding or mitigating adverse environmental impacts. Applicable General Plan policies are identified below.

Mobility (M) Element

- **Policy M 2.3:** Accommodate pedestrians and bicyclists, and reduce motor vehicle accidents by implementing the following intersection designs, whenever appropriate and feasible.

    - Right angle intersections that reduce intersection skew.
    - Smaller corner radii to reduce crossing distances and slow turning vehicles.
    - Traffic calming measures, such as bulb-outs, sharrows, medians, roundabouts, and narrowing or reducing the number of lanes (road diets) on streets.
    - Crossings at all legs of an intersection.
    - Shorter crossing distances for pedestrians.
    - Right-turn channelization islands. Sharper angles of slip lanes may also be utilized.
    - Signal progression at speeds that support the target speed of the corridor.
    - Pedestrian push buttons when pedestrian signals are not automatically recalled.
    - Walk interval on recall for short crossings.
    - Left turn phasing.
    - Prohibit right turn on red.
    - Signs to remind drivers to yield to pedestrians.

- **Policy M 2.4:** Ensure a comfortable walking environment for pedestrians by implementing the following, whenever appropriate and feasible:

    - Designs that limit dead-end streets and dead-end sidewalks.
    - Adequate lighting on pedestrian paths, particularly around building entrances and exits and transit stops.
    - Designs for curb ramps, which are pedestrian friendly and compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
    - Perpendicular curb ramps at locations where it is feasible.
    - Pedestrian walking speed based on the latest standard for signal timing. Slower speeds should be used when appropriate (i.e., near senior housing, rehabilitation centers, etc.)
    - Approved devices to extend the pedestrian clearance times at signalized intersections.
    - Accessible Pedestrian Signals (APS) at signalized intersections.
    - Pedestrian crossings at signalized intersections without double or triple left or right turn lanes.
    - Pedestrian signal heads, countdown pedestrian heads, pedestrian phasing and leading pedestrian intervals at signalized intersections.
    - Exclusive pedestrian phases (pedestrian scrambles) where turning volume conflicts with very high pedestrian volumes.
    - Advance stop lines at signalized intersections.
    - Pedestrian Hybrid Beacons
    - Medians or crossing islands to divide long crossings.
    - High visibility crosswalks

- Pedestrian signage
- Advanced yield lines for uncontrolled crosswalks
- Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon or other similar approved technology at locations of high pedestrian traffic.
- Safe and convenient crossing locations at transit stations and transit stops located at safe intersections

Southern California Association of Governments

Regional Comprehensive Plan (October 2008)

The Regional Comprehensive Plan (RCP) is a guidance document to guide the Southern California Association of Government's (SCAG's) role in transportation, land use, and air quality planning, and recommends key roles and responsibilities for public and private sector stakeholders to implement policies.

Connect SoCal Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (September 2020)

The *Connect SoCal* Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) is a major planning document for regional transportation and the land use network. This document lays the groundwork for the region's future mobility and housing needs with economic, environmental and public health goals. The plan incorporates highways, railway, bikeways, and walkways. This long-range plan is updated every four years and is an evolving blueprint for the future of the region. This plan has been updated to include California Senate Bill 375, which outlines growth strategies to better integrate land use and transportation planning to reduce the State's greenhouse gas emissions for cars and light trucks.

According to *Connect SoCal*, the population of Los Angeles County is anticipated to increase by over 1.2 million people by the year 2045. Based on the projected population and employment trends, regional daily traffic delays are expected to result in 4.2 million person-hours of daily delay and 11.3 minutes of daily delay per capita along the region's highways and local arterials (SCAG 2020). SCAG measures regional growth, and cumulative impacts in vehicle miles traveled (VMT), vehicle hours traveled (VHT), and heavy-duty truck VHT. The VMT base year in 2016 was 22.2 miles with a 13.4-minute delay and a projected 2045 baseline of 20.4 miles with a 13.4-minute delay in Los Angeles County (SCAG 2020). Implementation of the 2045 plan would reduce the VMT to 19.2 miles with a 10.5-minute delay in Los Angeles County.

Metro Congestion Management Plan (2010)

The Congestion Management Plan (CMP) was created following the passage of Proposition 111. The CMP assesses transportation operating conditions at key locations for the County and is implemented by Metro. The CMP also addresses the impact of local growth on regional transportation system, linking the local land use decision with associated impacts on regional transportation and air quality and developing a partnership among transportation decision makers on determining appropriate transportation solutions for all modes of travel.

The CMP was developed to meet the requirements of Section 65089 of the California Government Code. As such, the CMP includes the following elements:

- A system of highways and roadways with minimum level of service performance
- A performance element including performance measures to evaluate multimodal system performance
- A travel demand element promoting alternative transportation strategies
- A program to analyze the impacts of local land use decisions on the regional transportation system, including an estimate of the costs of mitigating those impacts
- A seven-year capital improvement program of projects that benefit the CMP system
- A deficiency plan

The CMP requires designation of a system of highways and roadways, including all state highways and principal arterials. Statute also requires establishment of LOS standards to measure congestion on the system. LOS standards can be set no lower than LOS E, or the current level is worse than LOS E. An LOS E or lower would have a significant impact on driver comfort level.

The CMP requires the establishment of LOS standards to measure congestion on the system. LOS ranges from A to F, with LOS A representing free-flow conditions, and LOS F representing a high level of congestion. Table 5.14-2 describes LOS designations for freeway segments, and Table 5.14-3 describes designation for arterial intersections. According to the CMP, half of the freeway system operates at a LOS of E and F, in morning and afternoon rush hours. Almost 20 percent of the arterial intersections operate LOS E and F in the morning rush hours and just over 20 percent of the intersections operate at LOS E and F in the afternoon.

Additionally, as part of the 2003 Short Range Transportation Plan, the Metro Board authorized a nexus study to evaluate the feasibility of implementing a congestion mitigation fee.

Table 5.14-2. Levels of Service for Freeway Segments

Level of Service	Operating Speed	Delays	Flow Conditions
LOS A	55+	None	Highest quality of service. Free traffic flow, low volumes and densities. Little or no restriction on maneuverability or speed.
LOS B	50	None	Stable traffic flow, speed becoming slightly restricted. Low restriction on maneuverability.
LOS C	45	Minimal	Stable traffic flow, but less freedom to select speed change lanes, or pass. Density increasing.
LOS D	40	Minimal	Approaching unstable flow. Speeds tolerable but subject to sudden and considerable variation. Less maneuverability and driver comfort.
LOS E	35	Significant	Unstable traffic flow with rapidly fluctuating speeds and flow rates. Short headways, low maneuverability and low driver comfort.
LOS F	<20	Considerable	Forced traffic flow. Speed and flow may drop to zero with high densities.

Table 5.14-3. Levels of Service for Arterial Intersection

Level of Service	Volume to Capacity (V/C) Ratio	Operating Conditions
LOS A	0.00-0.60	At LOS A, there are no cycles that are full loaded, and few are even close to loaded. No approach phase is fully utilized by traffic and no vehicle waits longer than one red indication. Typically, the approach appears quite open, turning movements are easily made, and nearly all drivers find freedom of operation.
LOS B	> 0.60-0.70	LOS B represents stable operation. An occasional approach phase is fully utilized and a substantial number are approaching full use. Many drivers begin to feel somewhat restricted within platoons of vehicles.
LOS C	> 0.70-0.80	In LOS C stable operation continues. Full signal cycle loading is still intermittent, but more frequent. Occasionally drivers may have to wait through more than one red signal indication, and back-ups may develop behind turning vehicles.
LOS D	> 0.80-0.90	LOS D encompasses a zone of increasing restriction, approaching instability. Delays to approaching vehicles may be substantial during short peaks within the peak period, but enough cycles with lower demand occur to permit periodic clearance of developing queues, thus preventing excessive back-ups.
LOS E	> 0.90-1.00	LOS E represents the most vehicles that any particular intersection approach can accommodate. At the volume to capacity (V/C) ratio of 1.00, there may be long queues of vehicles waiting upstream of the intersection and delays may be great (up to several signal cycles).
LOS F	>1.00	LOS F represents jammed conditions. Back-ups from locations downstream or on the cross street may restrict or prevent movement of vehicles out of the approach under consideration; hence, volumes carried are not predictable. V/C values are highly variable because full utilization of the approach may be prevented by outside conditions.

Los Angeles County Highway Plan

The Los Angeles County Highway Plan (Highway Plan) provides policy guidance for building a comprehensive highway network throughout the unincorporated areas. The Highway Plan provides a highway system that is consistent with and supportive of the goals and policies outlined in the County's General Plan Land Use Element. More specifically, the Highway Plan maintains right-of-way corridors to ensure space for future facility improvements and accommodate alternative modes of transportation. This is important in urbanized areas, which often have limited room for expansion, but are in need of additional facilities and improvements, such as bike lanes, sidewalks, and bus service. This is also important in rural areas to accommodate trails and landscaping, which encourage active transportation, provide shade, and reduce runoff from pollutants.

The purpose of the Highway Plan is to:

- Depict the general location of planned highway routes
- Provide a means for protecting highway rights-of-way within the unincorporated areas
- Establish a plan and process for coordinating highway policies with neighboring cities and counties
- Provide for a system of highways that is consistent with the General Plan

Los Angeles County Bicycle Master Plan

The Los Angeles County Bicycle Master Plan (Bicycle Master Plan), adopted in March 2012, provides policy guidance for building a comprehensive bicycle network throughout the unincorporated areas by identifying bikeways along rivers, creeks, and flood protection facilities, and transportation systems that are available for use by bicyclists for both recreational use and commuter travel countywide. These systems include roadways with bike lanes or designated bike routes and dedicated off-road bike paths, such as those along flood protection channels. The purpose of the Bicycle Master Plan is to:

- Guide the development of infrastructure, policies, and programs that improve the bicycling environment
- Depict the general location of planned bikeway routes
- Provide for a system of bikeways that is consistent with the General Plan

The Bicycle Master Plan also includes data on collisions involving bicyclists and motor vehicles in the unincorporated areas between the years 2004 and 2009. One of the goals of the Bicycle Master Plan is to reduce the number of collisions by making bicycling safer through the implementation of education programs and network improvements.

Other Jurisdictions

In addition to the County, the CSE Revision contemplates up to six potential site locations within Carson, Santa Monica, and South Gate. Three potential site locations are within unincorporated areas in the County. Each of these cities has adopted General Plans and Municipal Codes (or Ordinances) which may include specific policies related to transportation. Depending on where future facilities are located, local plans and policies would be applicable to those facilities.

5.14.3 Thresholds of Significance

As defined in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, project impacts with regards to transportation and traffic would be considered significant if the project was determined to:

- Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit.
- A conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways.
- A change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks.
- Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment).
- Inadequate emergency access.
- Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities.

Issues Requiring No Further Evaluation

The following issues are not applicable and/or have no impact as a result of the proposed:

- **Change Air Traffic Patterns.** The Proposed Plan is a planning and policy document that defines how the County will plan for solid waste disposal capacity through 2033. No construction or physical development is proposed by the Proposed Plan. As outlined by the Proposed Plan, future facilities would be located in established urban areas, co-located and not within close proximity to airports except for the facility at Santa Monica Airport (AT Site #3). The closure of the Santa Monica Airport is scheduled for 2028, within the same timeframe of implementation of the Proposed Plan. The utilization of AT Site #3 would occur after the closure of the airport; hence, the Proposed Plan does not have the potential to impact air traffic patterns, increase in air travel, nor change the location of travel so as to result in a substantial safety risk. No impact is identified for this issue area and no further evaluation is required.
- **Inadequate Emergency Access.** The Proposed Plan would not result in inadequate emergency access as it is solely a planning and policy document. The construction of future AT facilities would be analyzed in the future at the project-level following the availability more detailed site design and access plans. Therefore, no impact would result.
- **Conflict with Policies, Plans, or Programs Regarding Public Transit, Bicycle or Pedestrian Facilities.** The Proposed Plan is focused on the management of solid waste within the County and would not generate new growth that would conflict with policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle or pedestrian facilities. The construction of future AT facilities would be further analyzed in the future at the project-level once project-specific information is available. Therefore, no impact would result.

5.14.4 Environmental Impacts

Countywide Siting Element Revision Policy and Program Analysis

The proposed CSE Revision establishes goals, policies, and guidelines for the proper planning and siting of Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and alternative technologies on a Countywide basis. The CSE serves mainly as a long-term planning and policy document, rather than a detailed infrastructure development program, that defines how the County plans to maintain sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over a 15-year period (through 2033). The CSE Revision does not involve any physical development or construction activity. Therefore, the proposed CSE Revision would not result in direct impacts related to public services and recreation; however, depending on phasing and implementation, indirect, project-level impacts could result from existing facility construction activities and operation in the future.

Countywide Siting Element Revision Facility Analysis

The CSE Revision must include the identification of an area or areas for the location of new solid waste, alternative technology (AT), land disposal facilities, or the expansion of existing facilities. The following analysis describes the potential impact that future facilities could have related to public services and recreation. Future project-level environmental analysis will be required for new or amended entitlement applications as they are presented to the County or local jurisdictions for review and approval.

Impact 5.14-1: Circulation System Performance

Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?

Increases in traffic as a result of the Plan's adoption would be dependent upon the location of a specific facility as well as the operational characteristics of the facility and capacity of the surrounding roadway segments and intersections. As provided in Chapter 3, the new facilities would be co-located with existing solid waste management facilities (e.g., materials recovery facilities [MRFs]) or compatible industrial uses in developed areas and, therefore, existing access routes would likely be maintained. Construction and operation of the new facilities would generate different impacts to the local circulation network as described below.

New Construction/Reconstruction. Construction- of the individual projects would result in temporary construction-related traffic, which could result in a temporary and intermittent reduction in the capacities of access and haul routes because of the slower movements and larger turning radii of construction trucks compared to passenger vehicles. Since new facilities would be co-located at existing facilities or compatible industrial uses in developed areas, construction-related traffic would likely be in addition to existing solid waste management traffic. During construction, project traffic would be generated from two sources: truck trips to and from the work sites, and construction work crews and supervisor staff commuting to and from work sites. Construction-related truck trips would include trucks hauling equipment, material, or backfill to the work sites as well as trucks hauling spoils away for disposal or reuse offsite. In addition, off-site improvements may require temporary lane restrictions or reduced turning movements.

Operations. Some of the solid waste facilities contemplated for new AT facilities as part of the proposed Plan and are currently subject to an existing Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP). The SWFP sets the maximum tonnage of materials that may be received at each facility on a daily basis, which in turn restricts the maximum number of daily disposal truck trips. As part of the Plan's adoption, no increase to the current maximum daily disposal capacity would be requested. Rather increases would occur incrementally over the duration of the Plan's implementation (2018-2033). A new SWFP would be required for locations and otherwise covered under an existing SWFP. Given that the CSE is unlikely to change existing land use patterns and would utilize existing transportation routes, future changes in VMT as a result of the new CSE would be minimal and more subject to local land use decisions within the County.

As new facilities are proposed, the affected jurisdictions would require the applicant to assess average daily and peak traffic volumes (and corresponding VMT analysis) with and without traffic from the future facilities. Where feasible, existing haul truck routes and traffic control features such as traffic signals, striping, or medians would be maintained. Consistent with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6A of the CSE, travel distances on minor routes would continue to be kept to a minimum, in favor of major routes (e.g., highways), to avoid interference with commercial or residential traffic and reduce the risk of accidents. Adherence to Federal, State, and local regulations, including the CSE Siting Criteria, would address the performance of the circulation system for transportation modes on a project-specific basis through preparation of a project-level traffic impact analysis. In this context and at the Plan level, impacts to traffic and circulation would be less than significant.

Impact 5.14-2: Congestion Management Program

Would the project conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?

Construction and operation of future facilities have the potential of increasing traffic and congestion on surrounding roadways and intersections. Roads that are currently operating at or near the maximum capacity vehicles would not be considered ideal routes for the transport of solid waste, including those identified in the County's CMP. Ideally the roads best suited for solid waste transportation are those on which the additional vehicles serving the facility would have little or no impact on the affected roadway and/or intersection LOS. Depending on the type of roadway affected (e.g., highway verses arterial) and level of congestion, future facilities would be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6A of the CSE:

- The changes in the ratio capacity to average annual daily traffic (AADT) should be negligible after calculating the number of trucks on the major and minor routes expected to service the facility.
- 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.

Adherence to the CSE Siting Criteria combined with the preparation of a project-specific traffic impact analysis would avoid exceeding LOS standards and conflicts with adopted travel demand measures in the CMP. In this context and at the Plan level, impacts to traffic and circulation would be less than significant.

Impact 5.14-3: Design Features or Incompatible Uses

Would the Proposed Plan substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

The CSE revision proposes eight potential locations for AT facilities. The proposed future facilities locations are zoned as industrial or heavy agriculture. As required by the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6A of the CSE, all future facilities must be in conformance with local land use and zoning requirements of a county or city planning agency. Therefore, the creation of new design hazards or incompatible uses is unlikely. Road design safety measures to ensure safe ingress and egress at the future sites would be incorporated into each location during project design and evaluated at the project-level in accordance with CEQA. Where appropriate, local roadways could be upgraded to increase their capacity, improve traffic controls, or to construct truck-only lanes or routes. These improvements would be determined at the project level pending subsequent, project-level environmental review. Based on these considerations, the impact is less than significant.

5.14.5 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative traffic impacts are a function of future projects combined with existing traffic volumes and other proposed projects in the vicinity. Future facilities are required to comply with the CSE Siting Criteria (Appendix 6A) and project level CEQA compliance requirements, which would minimize the potential for future projects to operationally impact the local circulation network. Traffic control plans would be required to address temporary construction impacts, where identified. As provided in the project-level analysis, traffic and circulation impacts resulting from the Proposed Plan would be less than significant and not cumulatively considerable.

5.14.6 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

No significant transportation impacts have been identified.

5.14.7 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

5.14.8 Level of Significance After Mitigation

No significant transportation impacts have been identified.

5.14.9 References

County of Los Angeles, Department of Regional Planning, 2015. General Plan 2035. Available at http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/generalplan. Accessed April 20, 2016.

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Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro). 2010. 2010 Congestion Management Plan. Accessed April 11, 2016. http://media.metro.net/projects_studies/cmp/ images/CMP _Final_2010.pdf

Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). 2020. *Connect SoCal* Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy 2020-2045. Accessed January 6, 2022. https://scag.ca.gov/sites/main/files/file-attachments/0903fconnectsocal-plan_0.pdf?1606001176

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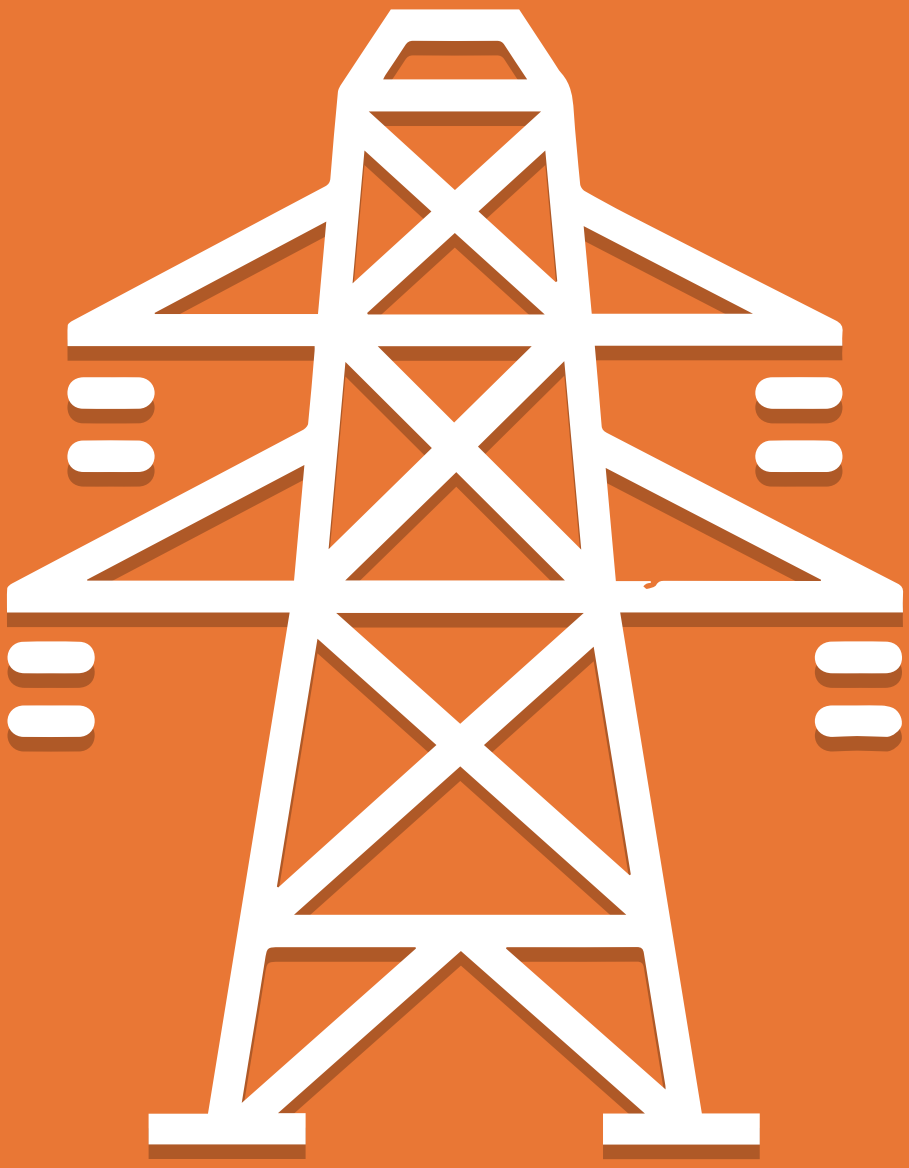
5.15



Utilities and Service Systems

5.15 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

This section analyzes the potential impacts related to utilities and service systems as a result of adopting the Proposed Plan. The environmental setting includes a discussion of the applicable regulatory environment and describes existing utilities and service system conditions within the Plan Area. Potential utilities and service systems impacts, including potential cumulative impacts, are considered in programmatically in the impact analysis. If applicable this section identifies proposed mitigation measures for any significant impacts.

5.15.1 Environmental Setting

Water Supply

Los Angeles County receives its water supplies from a variety of sources in order to provide a continuous supply of clean water for everyday uses. County residents, businesses, and public agencies and organizations receive their water through a complex water management system, which consists of numerous water supply wholesale and retail providers and is regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and California Department of Public Health. Water supplies delivered by these agencies occur through an intricate system of aqueducts, reservoirs, and groundwater basins. As shown below in Table 5.15-1, imported water supplies comprise a large majority of the County's water supply. This situation is projected to continue through the County's General Plan horizon year of 2035.

Table 5.15-1. Water Supplies by Source for Los Angeles County (Acre-Feet per Year)

	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Groundwater	797,637	870,093	817,057	885,632	890,488
Imported Water	1,213,992	1,125,244	1,036,715	1,124,463	1,103,251
Surface Water	23,332	23,293	23,293	23,293	23,293
Recycled Water	108,190	138,536	144,956	160,522	168,904
Water Banking	39,950	39,950	34,950	34,950	34,950
Conservation	52,953	74,946	91,830	108,867	122,838
Stormwater Capture and Direct Use	3,423	5,984	9,974	15,958	24,935
Water Transfers	39,862	40,147	40,147	40,147	40,147
Desalination	500	21,000	26,000	26,000	31,000
Total	**2,279,839**	**2,339,193**	**2,224,922**	**2,419,832**	**2,439,806**

Source: County of Los Angeles 2018

Approximately 33 percent of the water supply comes from local sources, including surface water from mountain runoff, groundwater and recycled water. While local water supplies are the least costly, surface water and groundwater supplies fluctuate in response to variations in annual rainfall, contamination and effectiveness of conservation measures. Water is imported into Los Angeles County from three sources: the Colorado River, the Bay Delta in Northern California via the State Water Project, and the Owens Valley via the Los Angeles Aqueduct. The Los Angeles Aqueduct primarily serves the residents and businesses of the City of Los Angeles (County of Los Angeles 2018).

Water Agencies

- The **Los Angeles County Waterworks Districts (LACWD)**, a division of the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, provides customers with water from three sources: local groundwater, water imported through the State Water Project (SWP) and the Colorado River Aqueduct. The State Water Project is a system of reservoirs, pump stations, storage facilities, power plants, and 660 miles of pipes and canals that spans two-thirds the length of California. LACWD purchases imported water from local SWP contractors:

- The **Metropolitan Water District (MWD)** buys imported SWP water; imports water from the Colorado River; and wholesales water to its member agencies. MWD wholesales water to its member agencies, who in turn distribute the water to end users. Twenty-seven member agencies contract with MWD and together serve approximately 300 cities and unincorporated areas in Southern California.

- Other water wholesalers in Los Angeles County include the Central Basin Municipal Water District, West Basin Municipal Water District, Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, Castaic Lake Water Agency, Las Virgenes Municipal Water District, Three Valleys Municipal Water District, and Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency. The Central Basin Municipal Water District, West Basin Municipal Water District, Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, and the Three Valleys Municipal Water District are member agencies of the MWD. Some water wholesalers also operate groundwater wells.

- Additional water purveyors providing water to retail customers include; agencies of cities or counties private companies, and special districts.

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), services the City of Los Angeles and nearby cities. The LADWP 2005 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) indicates that Citywide water demand, based on normal weather conditions, will be about 776,000 acre-feet per year by 2030 (City of Los Angeles 2005, E-Ref 2010). Much of the unincorporated area within the Antelope Valley Planning Area that does have municipal water service is served by Los Angeles County Waterworks District 40 (WWD40), which also serves parts of the City of Lancaster and City of Palmdale (Los Angeles County 2014). Table 5.15-2 identifies the local water purveyors for each of the potential facility locations within the EIR Focus Area.

Governor's Drought Declaration

California Governor Edmund Brown Jr. declared a Drought State of Emergency on January 17, 2014, asking Californians to reduce water use by 20 percent. The U.S. Department of Agriculture designated 27 California counties, including Los Angeles County, as primary natural disaster areas on January 15, 2014, due to the drought. Average annual rainfall at the Los Angeles Civic Center is 14.41 inches, but the Civic Center received 5.93 inches of rainfall between October 2012 and September 2013, which is 41 percent of the average during the 2012–2013 water year. Rainfall at the Civic Center between October 2013 and January 2014 was 0.88 inches, only 12 percent of the average. The Department of Water Resources (DWR) announced on January 31, 2014, that if current dry conditions persist, customers would receive no deliveries from the State Water Project in 2014, except for small carryover amounts from 2013. Deliveries to agricultural districts with longstanding water rights in the Sacramento Valley ending up being cut 50 percent—the maximum permitted by contract (County of Los Angeles 2018). Governor Gavin Newsome declared an additional Drought State of Emergency in July 2021, asking Californians to further reduce water use by 15 percent (CA Office of the Governor 2021).

Table 5.15-2. Water Purveyors in Focus Area

AT Site	Site Name	Water Purveyor
AT Site #1	Forum Engineering & Construction	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and West Basin Municipal Water District
AT Site #2	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	City of Santa Monica
AT Site #3		City of Santa Monica
AT Site #4	Santa Monica Public Works Corp Yard	City of Santa Monica
AT Site #5	City Terrace MRF	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
AT Site #6	CR&R Catalina	Southern California Edison Company- (Santa Catalina System)
At Site #7	Interior Removal Specialists, Inc.	City of South Gate Water Division
AT Site #8	Waste Resources Recovery, Inc.	Southern California Water Company

Source: County of Los Angeles GIS 2018; County of Los Angeles 2018

Sanitary Sewer Collection, Treatment, and Disposal

In the unincorporated areas of the Plan Area, the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (LACSD), the Consolidated Sewer Maintenance District (CSMD), and municipal septic or wastewater systems provide sanitary sewer collection, treatment, and disposal with the goal of protecting public health. Construction operations and maintenance of facilities that collect, treat, recycle, and dispose of sewage and industrial wastes is the responsibility of LACSD. Local sewers connected to the LACSD's trunk sewer lines in unincorporated areas are the responsibility of the CSMDs.

The LACSD are a confederation of 24 independent districts, serving the wastewater and solid waste management needs covering over 820 square miles and servicing 78 cities and the unincorporated areas of the County (Pretreatment Program Annual Report, 2018). As of 2013, the LACSD owned, operated and maintained 1,400 miles of trunk sewers that conveyed 400 million gallons per day (gpd) of wastewater, 140 million gpd (MGD) of which is recycled at 11 wastewater treatment plants. The Joint Outfall System (JOS) is made up of 17 of the 24 Sanitation Districts, the Santa Clarita Valley Sanitation district, and the Antelope Valley (which is served by Sanitation District Nos. 14 and 20) (LACSD 2014). These districts are signatories to a Joint Outfall Agreement that provides sewerage services in the Los Angeles metropolitan area. The JOS service area encompasses 73 cities and unincorporated territory, and includes some areas within the City of Los Angeles (LACSD 2014).

The City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation (LASAN) provides wastewater treatment for the City of Los Angeles and several unincorporated and incorporated areas adjacent to the City of Los Angeles. LASAN operates and maintains the largest wastewater sanitary sewer system in the nation, serving a population of over four million. LASAN's system consists of more than 6,500 miles of sewers, 140,000 maintenance holes, and 46 pump stations. LASAN also provides wastewater conveyance and treatment services to 29 satellite agencies under contractual agreements but is not responsible for satellite agencies' sewer system management. LASAN's sewer system consists of three separate sanitary sewer systems: Hyperion Sanitary Sewer System, Terminal Island Water Reclamation Plant Sanitary Sewer System, and the City's Regional Sanitary Sewer System (City of Los Angeles, 2010).

To comply with the waste discharge requirements issued by the State Water Resources Control Board, under the jurisdiction of the California Environmental Protection Agency, a Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) was prepared for each of LACSD's and LASAN's sanitary sewer systems to control and mitigate all sanitary sewer overflows. The County Code requires that every business that disposes industrial wastewater obtain a permit. LASAN's Environmental Programs Division also permits and inspects industrial waste discharge into local sewers. Table 5.15-3 provides the sanitary sewer service providers and Table 5.15-4 provides the wastewater treatment providers and facilities for each of the facilities included within the EIR Focus Area.

Table 5.15-3. Sanitary Sewer Service Providers

AT Site	Site Name	City	Sanitary Sewer Service Provider
AT Site #1	Forum Engineering & Construction	Unincorporated	LASAN
AT Site #2	Santa Monica Pier	Santa Monica	City of Santa Monica
AT Site #3	Santa Monica Airport	Santa Monica	City of Santa Monica
AT Site #4	Santa Monica Public Works Corp Yard	Santa Monica	City of Santa Monica
AT Site #5	City Terrace MRF	Unincorporated	District 2 - JOS
AT Site #6	CR&R Catalina	Avalon	City of Avalon
AT Site #7	Interior Removal Specialists, Inc.	South Gate	County Sanitation District No. 1.
AT Site #8	Waste Resources Recovery, Inc.	Gardena	County Sanitation District No. 8

Source: LACSD, n.d.

Table 5.15-4. Wastewater Treatment Provider and Treatment Facility

AT Site	Site Name	Los Angeles County Planning Area	Wastewater Treatment Provider	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Existing Capacity mgd
AT Site #1	Forum Engineering & Construction	Metro	LACSD	JWPCP	400
AT Site #2	Santa Monica Pier	Metro	LASAN	Hyperion Treatment Plant	450
AT Site #3	Santa Monica Airport	Metro	LASAN	Hyperion Treatment Plant	450
AT Site #4	Santa Monica Public Works Corp Yard	Metro	LASAN	Hyperion Treatment Plant	450
AT Site #5	City Terrace Recycling, Inc.	Metro	LACSD	JWPCP	400
AT Site #6	CR&R Catalina	Coastal Island	City of Avalon	Avalon WRP	1.2
AT Site #7	Interior Removal Specialists, Inc.	Gateway	LACSD	JWPCP	400
AT Site #8	Waste Resources Recovery, Inc.	Metro	LACSD	JWPCP	400

Source: County of Los Angeles 2014

Notes:

WRP = Water Reclamation Plant

JWPCP = Joint Water Pollution Control Plant

Drainage

Drainage systems responsible for receiving and conveying stormwater runoff from facilities comprising the Focus Area are described in Section 5.8, Hydrology and Water Quality.

Solid Waste Management

As previously discussed in Chapter 3.0 Project Description, solid waste for the unincorporated communities in Los Angeles and 88 incorporated cities is collected by both residential and commercial waste haulers through a diverse and complex system. Each jurisdiction utilizes various bin systems for the collection of its residential waste such as a one-bin system, two-bin system, and three-bin system; and in rare cases a four-bin system to segregate the waste stream by material types. The types of materials collected in these bins include Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), recycled materials, green materials and manure (in the case of a four-bin system). In the commercial sector, dumpsters are commonly used as storage bins for the collection of commercial waste.

A majority of the jurisdictions use an automatic solid waste collection method. After collection, waste is either hauled directly to the landfills or transformation facilities, or is hauled to the landfills/transformation facilities via a transfer station, materials recovery facility (MRF), or Construction, Demolition, and Inert (CDI) debris recycling facility. The County relies on a mixture of publicly and privately-owned and operated facilities to maintain a competitive environment for waste collection and disposal. Table 5.15-4 identifies the entities responsible for solid waste collection in the vicinity of the Focus Area sites.

Table 5.15-5. Solid Waste Collection for the EIR Focus Area

Alternative Technology Site	Solid Waste Collection Service Provider
Forum Engineering & Construction	Republic Services
Santa Monica Pier	Santa Monica Solid Waste Management Division
Santa Monica Airport	Santa Monica Solid Waste Management Division
Santa Monica Public Works Corp Yard	Santa Monica Solid Waste Management Division
CR&R Catalina	CR&R Waste Services
Interior Removal Specialists, Inc.	Waste Management Inc.
Waste Resources Recovery, Inc.	Waste Resources, Inc.
City Terrace Recycling	Department of Public Works Bureau of Sanitation

Source: LACSD 2016

Once collected, solid waste is transported to an In-County or Out-of-County solid waste transfer or disposal facility. The County currently is a host to two classifications of land disposal facilities, namely Class III landfills and inert waste landfills. The first landfill classification, Class III, is allowed to accept most non-hazardous solid waste for disposal. Class III landfills are required to comply with strict environmental and technical standards mandated by local, state, and federal agencies. While this high level of regulation ensures safe disposal of solid waste and protection of the public health, it also increases the amount of time required for the siting and permitting of Class III facilities. Today, the siting and permitting of a Class III landfill can take anywhere from 10 to 15 years and, in some cases, longer.

As of December 31, 2018, the remaining permitted Class III landfill capacity in the County is estimated at 167.60 million tons (201.01 million cubic yards), of which the remaining permitted capacities for Major and Minor Landfills are 160.07 and 7.55 million tons (187.85 and 13.16 million cubic yards), respectively. Based on the 2018 average disposal rate of 15,806 tons per day (tpd) (excluding waste imported to the County), the reliance on in-County Class III landfills alone will not be sufficient in accommodating the County's disposal needs over the 15-year planning period of the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (CSE) (County of Los Angeles 2018).

Major Class III Landfills. As of December 31, 2018, there are six existing permitted major Class III landfills within the County:

- Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Facility
- Calabasas Landfill
- Chiquita Canyon Landfill
- Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center
- Scholl Canyon Landfill
- Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill

The total average daily disposal rate in 2018 for the six existing permitted major Class III landfills, is approximately 15,664 tpd based on 2018 disposal data (County of Los Angeles 2018).

Minor Class III Landfills. As of December 31, 2018, there are four existing permitted minor Class III landfills within the County:

- Burbank Landfill No. 3 (City of Burbank use only)
- Pebbly Beach Disposal Site, Avalon, Santa Catalina Island
- San Clemente Landfill, U.S. Navy Facility, San Clemente Island
- Savage Canyon Landfill (City of Whittier use only)

The total average daily disposal rate in 2018 for the four existing permitted minor Class III landfills is approximately 396 tpd based on 2018 disposal data (County of Los Angeles 2018).

Inert Waste Landfills. Inert waste landfills include facilities/operations such as inert debris disposal facilities, inert debris engineered fill operations, and inert debris engineered fill activities. The combined total average disposal rate of the inert waste landfill in the County is 9,891 tpd as of December 31, 2018. The total remaining permitted disposal capacity for the inert waste landfill in the County as of December 31, 2018 is unknown (County of Los Angeles 2018). However, based on the available total remaining disposal capacity of the permitted inert waste landfill and Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operations (IDEFOs), there is currently sufficient daily capacity at permitted inert waste landfills.

As of December 31, 2018, there is one permitted inert waste landfill in the County:

- Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill (inert waste only portion)

The total average daily disposal rate in 2018 for the permitted inert waste landfill is approximately 1,356 tpd based on 2018 disposal data. The total remaining permitted disposal capacity for the permitted inert waste landfill in the County is approximately 55.71 million tons (44.56 million cubic yards) as of December 31, 2018 (County of Los Angeles 2018). At the current average disposal rate of 1,356 tpd the total remaining permitted capacity will be exhausted in about 28 years.

As of December 31, 2018, there are 11 IDEFOs in the County:

- Durbin Landfill
- Hanson Aggregates (Livingston-Graham)
- Lower Azusa Reclamation Project
- Manning Pit
- Montebello Land and Water Company
- North Kincaid Pit
- Nu-Way Arrow Reclamation
- Peck Road Gravel Pit
- Reliance Landfill
- Sun Valley Landfill
- United Rock Products

The total average daily disposal rate in 2018 for the IDEFOs is approximately 8,535 tpd, based on 2018 disposal data (County of Los Angeles 2018).

Transformation Facilities. As of December 31, 2018, there are two transformation waste-to-energy facilities located within the County:

- Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility (CREF) (closed as of 2018)
- Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF)

The total average daily disposal rate in 2018 for the transformation facilities is approximately 1,571 tpd based on 2017 disposal data. The SERRF processed approximately 1,127 tpd of solid waste including about 145 tpd of solid waste imported from outside the County, while CREF processed approximately 252 tpd which includes about 47 tpd of solid waste imported from other counties (County of Los Angeles 2017). The residual ash generated from the transformation process is diverted for use in the production of Portland cement concrete and other uses.

City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation

LASAN provides solid waste management services to single-family and multi-family residential building (up to 4 units) households in the City of Los Angeles (City). Private hauling companies collect other refuse, including most multi-family and all commercial and industrial waste. The City's Solid Resources program includes the collection, recycling, and disposal of solid waste, green waste, bulky items, and other special solid resources materials for residences City-wide, and management of contracted recycling programs for apartments, and commercial and industrial businesses. This includes the recycling and disposal of household hazardous waste, the development of long-term alternatives to landfill disposal, and clean fuel programs related to solid waste.

The LASAN collects, disposes, and recycles over 1.5 million tons per year of single-family residential solid waste, collecting refuse, recyclables, yard trimmings, and bulky items (City of Los Angeles SWIRP 2013). Solid waste facilities utilized by the City include: refuse collection yards; mulching/composting facilities; permanent Solvents, Automotive, Flammables, and Electronics (SAFE) centers for household hazardous waste; regional transfer stations and landfills, material recovery facilities (MRFs), animal rendering plants, and waste-to-energy facilities.

The Solid Waste Integrated Resource Plan (SWIRP) is a long-range master plan for solid waste management in the City. The blueprint for SWIRP is RENEW L.A. RENEW L.A. establishes the vision for Zero Waste. SWIRP proposes an approach for LA to achieve a goal of 75 percent diversion by 2013 and 90 percent diversion by 2025. These targeted diversion rates would be implemented through an enhancement of existing policies and programs, implementation of new policies and programs, making certain programs mandatory, and the development of future facilities to meet the City's recycling and solid waste infrastructure needs through 2030.

Solid Waste Facilities Permit

The local enforcement agency (LEA) for CalRecycle has the primary responsibility for processing and enforcing solid waste facilities permits (SWFP). The SWFP outlines accepted and prohibited waste streams for existing landfills. The primary goal/purpose of issuing or revising a solid waste facilities permit is to ensure protection of the public health and safety and prevention of environmental damage. The SWFP places limits and conditions for design and operation of solid waste facilities. Table 5.15-5 lists the SWFP number and corresponding daily tonnage and capacity limits for each of the potential facility locations within the EIR Focus Areas.

Electrical and Natural Gas

The following discussion incorporates by reference the existing setting for electricity and natural gas as identified in the County's General Plan EIR.

Southern California Edison (SCE) provides electricity to Los Angeles County. Total electricity demands in SCE's service area were 82,069 gigawatt-hours (GWH) per year in 2012 and are forecast to increase to 96,516 GWH in 2024; one GWH is equivalent to one million kilowatt-hours.

The Southern California Gas Company (SCGC) supplies natural gas to most of Los Angeles County except for a few cities, including the City of Vernon and City of Long Beach, which supply natural gas to their own residents and other customers. Total natural gas supplies available to SCGC are forecasted to remain constant at 3,875 million cubic feet per day (MMCF/Day) from 2018 through 2033.

Table 5.15-6. Solid Waste Facility Permits

AT Site	Site Name	Site Location	Permit Number	Permitted Maximum Daily Tonnage (tons per day)	Maximum Permitted Capacity (cubic yards)	Remaining Permitted Capacity as of 12/31/15 (tons)
AT Site #1	Forum Engineering & Construction	12605-12615 Lopez Canyon Rd., Sylmar, CA 91342	N/A	---	---	---
AT Site #2	Santa Monica Pier	200 Santa Monica Pier, Santa Monica, CA 90401	N/A	--	--	--
AT Site #3	Santa Monica Airport	3223 Donald Douglas Loop Santa Monica, CA 90405	N/A	--	--	--
AT Site #4	Santa Monica Public Works Corps Yard	200 Michigan Ave. Santa Monica, CA 90404	N/A	--	--	--
AT Site #5	City Terrace Recycling, LLC	1525 Fishburn Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90063	19-AA-0859	700	---	---
AT Site #6	CR&R Catalina	1 Dump Rd., Avalon, CA 90704	19-AA-0061	49	143,142	53,414
AT Site #7	Interior Removal Specialists, Inc.	8990 Atlantic Ave., South Gate, CA 90280	19-AA-1077	3,000	---	---
AT Site #8	Waste Resources Recovery, Inc.	357 W. Compton Blvd., Gardena, CA 90248	19-AA-0857	500	---	---

Sources: SWIS, n.d.; SWIMS, n.d. County of Los Angeles 2018

5.15.2 Existing Plans and Regulations

The following section provides a description of the applicable regulatory environment for the proposed project.

Federal

Refer to Section 5.8, Hydrology and Water Quality for a description and overview of the Clean Water Act.

State

Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code Sections 10610 et seq.)

The Urban Water Management Planning Act (California Water Code Sections 10610-10656) requires that all urban water suppliers with at least 3,000 customers prepare urban water management plans (UWMP) and update them every five years. The act requires that urban water management plans include a description of water management tools and options used by that entity that will maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.

Water Conservation Act of 2009 (Senate Bill X7-7)

Senate Bill 7 of Special Extended Session 7 (SB X7-7) was signed into law in November 2009. SB X7-7 calls for progress towards a 20 percent reduction in per capita water use statewide by 2020 and establishes a statutory framework intended to achieve the co-equal goals of providing a more reliable water supply to California and restoring and enhancing the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta Ecosystem. As a result, the legislation now mandates each urban water retail supplier to develop and report a water use target in the retailer's UWMP. The legislation further requires that retailers report an interim 2015 water use target, their baseline daily per capita use and 2020 compliance daily per capita use, along with the basis for determining those estimates. SB X7-7 provides four possible methods for an urban retail water supplier to use to calculate its water use target. DWR has also developed methodologies for calculating base daily per capita water use, baseline commercial, industrial and institutional water use, compliance daily per capita water use, gross water use, service area population, indoor residential water use and landscape area water use. Agencies not in compliance with SB X7-7 will be ineligible for state loan and grant funding.

Water Supply Assessments (Senate Bill 610 (Chapter 643, Statutes of 2001) and Senate Bill 221 (Chapter 643, Statutes of 2001))

Senate Bill (SB) 610 and SB 221 amended state law to improve the link between information on water supply availability and certain land use decisions made by cities and counties. SB 610 and SB 221 are companion measures that seek to promote more collaborative planning between local water supplies and cities and counties. Both statutes require that detailed information regarding water availability be provided to city and county decision-makers prior to approval of specific large development projects, and be included in the administrative record that serves as the evidentiary basis for an approval action by the city or county on such projects. Under SB 610, water supply assessments must be provided to local governments for inclusion in any environmental documentation for certain projects subject to CEQA, as defined in Water Code Section 10912(a), which is applicable to the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Los Angeles County CSE.

In general, terms, prior to constructing developments with more than 500 homes or the commercial/industrial equivalent, SB 610 requires applicants to demonstrate that there is an adequate 20-year water supply. Water Code Section 10910(c)(3) states that a water supply assessment (WSA) generally must meet the following requirements:

> *If the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was not accounted for in the most recently adopted urban water management plan, or the public water system has no urban water management plan, the water supply assessment for the project shall include a discussion with regards to whether the public water system's total projected water supplies available during normal, single dry, and multiple dry water years during a 20-year project will meet the projected water demand associated with the proposed project, in addition to the public water system's existing and planned future uses, including agricultural and manufacturing uses.*

Under SB 221, approval by a city or county of certain types of residential subdivisions requires an affirmative verification of sufficient water supply. SB 221 serves as a method to ensure collaboration on finding the needed water supplies to serve a new large subdivision before construction begins. General plans serve as an important planning tool for the local water supplier when they prepare the 20-year vision for the UWMP.

California Public Utilities Commission

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) regulates privately-owned electric, natural gas, telecommunications, water, railroad, rail transit, and passenger transportation companies. The CPUC serves the public interest by protecting consumers and ensuring the provision of safe, reliable utility service and infrastructure at reasonable rates, with a commitment to environmental enhancement and a healthy California economy. One of the state's largest end uses of electricity is in the treatment, heating, and conveyance of water in California. This is known to many as the "Water/Energy Nexus." The investor-owned utilities (IOUs) currently offer many incentive programs in the areas of energy efficiency, demand response, and distributed generation related to the water/energy nexus.

Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings (California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 6)

Title 24, Part 6, of the California Code of Regulations establishes California's Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings. For nonresidential buildings, the standards establish minimum energy efficiency requirements related to building envelope, mechanical systems (e.g., heating/ventilation/air conditioning and water heating systems), indoor and outdoor lighting, and illuminated signs.

Assembly Bill 1890 (The Electric Utility Industry Restructuring Act)

On the State level, the CPUC and California Energy Commission (CEC) are two agencies with authority over different aspects of energy. The CPUC regulates privately owned utilities in the energy, rail, telecommunications, and water fields. AB 1890 made the generation of electricity competitive in California. The legislation became law on September 23, 1996. Before restructuring, a single utility provided each customer with generation, transmission, distribution, and metering and billing of electricity. Assembly Bill 1890, enacted in 1996, deregulated the power generation industry, allowing customers to purchase electricity on the open market. Under deregulation, the production and distribution of power that was under the control of IOUs (e.g., SCE) was decoupled. The deregulation requirements do not apply to public-owned utilities. The new structure allowed customers in most, but not all, existing electric utility service areas to choose their electric generation supplier. Restructuring also brought changes to the transmission of electricity. Previously restricted transmission facilities were opened to power generators on a fair and equitable basis, overseen by a new organization, the Independent System Operator. The Independent System Operator has been given the responsibility for assuring reliability of the high voltage transmission system. Local utilities continue to distribute electricity.

Section 5.408 of the California Green Building Standards Code) (Title 24, California Code of Regulations, Part 11)

The 2013 California Green Building Standards Code (CalGreen), California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 11, took effect January 1, 2014. Section 5.408 of the 2013 California Green Building Standards Code (Title 24, California Code of Regulations, Part 11) requires that at least 50 percent of the non-hazardous construction and demolition waste from nonresidential construction operations be recycled and/or salvaged for reuse.

Local

County of Los Angeles General Plan

Los Angeles County recently adopted an update to its General Plan in 2015. The General Plan's Public Services and Facilities Element includes policies adopted for the purposes of promoting the orderly and efficient planning of public services and facilities and infrastructure in conjunction with development and growth.

Public Services and Facilities (PS/F) Element

- **Policy PS/F1.2:** Ensure that adequate services and facilities are provided in conjunction with development through phasing or other mechanisms.
- **Policy PS/F1.3** Ensure coordinated service provision through collaboration between County Departments and service providers.
- **Policy PS/F 3.1:** Increase the supply of water through the development of new sources, such as recycled water, gray water, and rainwater harvesting.
- **Policy PS/F 3.2:** Support the increased production, distribution and use of recycled water, gray water, and rainwater harvesting to provide for groundwater recharge, seawater intrusion barrier injection, irrigation, industrial processes and other beneficial uses.
- **Policy PS/F 4.1:** Encourage the planning and continued development of efficient countywide sewer conveyance treatment systems.
- **Policy PS/F 4.2:** Support capital improvement plans to improve aging and deficient wastewater systems, particularly in areas where the General Plan encourages development, such as transit oriented developments.
- **Policy PS/F 4.3:** Ensure the proper design of sewage treatment and disposal facilities, especially in landslide, hillside, and other hazard areas.
- **Policy PS/F 4.4:** Evaluate the potential for treating stormwater runoff in wastewater management systems or through other similar systems and methods.
- **Policy PS/F 5.1:** Maintain an efficient, safe and responsive waste management system that reduces waste while protecting the health and safety of the public.
- **Policy PS/F 5.2:** Ensure adequate disposal capacity by providing for environmentally sound and technically feasible development of solid waste management facilities, such as landfills and transfer/processing facilities.
- **Policy PS/F 5.4:** Encourage solid waste management facilities that utilize conversion and other alternative technologies and waste to energy facilities.
- **Policy PS/F 5.5:** Reduce the County's waste stream by minimizing waste generation and enhancing diversion.
- **Policy PS/F 5.6:** Encourage the use and procurement of recyclable and biodegradable materials.
- **Policy PS/F 5.7:** Encourage the recycling of construction and demolition debris generated by public and private projects.
- **Policy PS/F 5.8:** Ensure adequate and regular waste and recycling collection services.
- **Policy PS/F 5.9:** Encourage the availability of trash and recyclables containers in new developments, public streets, and large venues.

Green Building Program

In 2008, Los Angeles County adopted the Green Building Program, which included Drought-Tolerant Landscaping, Green Building, and Low Impact Development Ordinances (the Ordinances), and created an Implementation Task Force and Technical Manual. In November 2013, in response to the mandates set forth in CalGreen (2010 California Green Building Standards Code), the Board of Supervisors adopted the Los Angeles County Green Building Standards Code (Title 31).

Other Jurisdictions

In addition to the County, the CSE Revisions contemplates up to five potential site locations within cities including Gardena, Santa Monica, and South Gate. Three potential site locations are within unincorporated areas in the County. Each of these cities has adopted General Plans and Municipal Codes (or Ordinances) which may include specific policies related to utilities and service systems. Depending where future facilities are located, local plans and policies would be applicable to those facilities.

5.15.3 Thresholds of Significance

As defined in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, project impacts with regards to utilities and service systems would be considered significant if the project was determined to:

- Would exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- Would require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.
- Would require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.
- Would have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed.
- Would result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.
- Would be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.
- Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Issues Requiring No Further Evaluation

The following issues are not applicable and/or have no impact as a result of the Proposed Plan.

- **Compliance with Solid Waste Regulations.** The Proposed Plan serves as a long-term planning and policy document that defines how the County will maintain sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over the next 15 years. The Proposed Plan provides a mechanism to identify locations for additional solid waste disposal facilities based on projected increases in demand. The main objective of the Proposed Plan is to comply with the State's Integrated Solid Waste Management Act and related regulations. For this reason, no impact would result.

5.15.4 Environmental Impacts

Countywide Siting Element Revision Policy and Program Analysis

The proposed CSE Revision establishes goals, policies, and guidelines for the proper planning and siting of Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and alternative technologies on a Countywide basis. The CSE serves mainly as a long-term planning and policy document, rather than a detailed infrastructure development program, that defines how the County plans to maintain sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over a 15-year period (through 2033). The CSE Revision does not involve any physical development or construction activity. Therefore, the proposed CSE Revision would not result in direct impacts related to utilities and service systems; however, depending on phasing and implementation, certain policies may result in project-level impacts through future facility construction activities and operation.

Countywide Siting Element Revision Facility Analysis

The CSE Revision must include the identification of an area or areas for the location of new solid waste, alternative technology, land disposal facilities, or the expansion of existing facilities. The following analysis describes the potential impact that future facilities could have related to utilities and service systems. Future project-level environmental analysis will be required for new or amended entitlement applications as they are presented to the County or local jurisdictions for review and approval.

Impact 5.15-1: Exceed Wastewater Treatment Requirements

Would the project exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?

Future discharges from potential future facilities would be subject to Sections 6.4 and 6.6, Siting and Permitting, of the CSE (2017), which would include new or amended National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), and a Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) to address the pollutants of concern at each facility. For example, the SWRCB requires Class III landfills to obtain WDRs. Facilities that will discharge treated wastewater to land, or that have surface impoundments, waste piles, or land treatment or disposal facilities, require 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. If a discharge to surface water is required, a NPDES permit would be required from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) (Los Angeles or Lahontan) in coordination with USEPA, Region IX, so that the discharge complies with water quality standards for applied beneficial uses and, if applicable, associated total maximum daily loads (TMDLs).

Future facilities would be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE by ensuring the protection of surface waters. 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. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities:

- **Facilities Generating Wastewaters:** 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 NPDES permits issued by the RWQCB. The NPDES permit sets limitations on the quantity and quality of the waste discharges, and may specify engineering and technical requirements to ensure compliance.

The Proposed Plan generally consolidates the proposed solid waste management facilities (e.g. AT) at existing solid waste management facilities. These factors in combination with adherence to existing state and local regulations, including the proposed CSE Siting Criteria, would minimize impacts related to wastewater treatment. For this reason, the impact is considered less than significant.

Impact 5.15-2: New Water or Wastewater Treatment Facilities

Would the project require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Water demand is determined based on the individual jurisdiction. Each water purveyor is required to prepare an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) every five years. Water supply projections/capacity is typically determined based on population growth and is generally consistent with the City or County's general plan. If a facility is sited in an area consistent with the general plan land use designation for that jurisdiction, it is presumed that water supply would be sufficient. In addition to the UWMP and general plan assumptions, development applications for future facilities greater than 40 acres of land, having more than 650,000 square feet of floor area, or employing more than 1,000 persons shall include a WSA pursuant to SB 610. At this time, insufficient information is available to determine if a WSA would be required for one or more of the facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan. For this reason, as individual projects are proposed and undergo the entitlement process, they would be subject to project-level CEQA review and, if necessary, a WSA. Based on these considerations, impacts to water supplies are considered less than significant.

Future facilities would be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE by protecting surface waters through the incorporation of best management practices (BMPs). 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. The following siting criteria would apply to potential future facilities:

- Facilities Generating Wastewaters: 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. Alternatively, 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 NPDES permits issued by the RWQCB. The NPDES permit sets limitations on the quantity and quality of the waste discharges, and may specify engineering and technical requirements to ensure compliance.

Adherence to Federal, State, and local regulations, including the proposed CSE Siting Criteria, combined with project-level CEQA review would minimize impacts to less than significant.

Impact 5.15-3: New or Expanded Storm Water Drainage Facilities

Would the project require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Future facilities would be required to comply with all stormwater discharge requirements, as well as any applicable NPDES permits, as explained in Section 5.8, Hydrology and Water Quality. As new facilities are proposed within the Focus Area, each would be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE. Future facilities would require compliance with Federal, State, and local regulations, including the proposed CSE Siting Criteria, in combination with project-level environmental review. In this context, impacts to storm drain facilities as a result of the Plans' adoption are less than significant.

Impact 5.15-4: Sufficient Water Supplies

Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlement needed?

As previously indicated, water demand is determined based on the supply availability of individual jurisdictions and their corresponding water purveyors. Each water purveyor is required to prepare an UWMP every five years. Water supply projections/capacity is typically determined based on population growth and is generally consistent with the City or County's general plan. If the facility is sited in an area consistent with the general plan land use designation for that jurisdiction, it is presumed that water supply would be sufficient. In addition to the UWMP and general plan assumptions, development applications for future facilities greater than 40 acres of land, having more than 650,000 square feet of floor area, or employing more than 1,000 persons are required to include a WSA pursuant to SB 610. The WSA would be prepared by the water agency serving the facility and address: (1) document wholesale water supplies; and (2) identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water availability to the water supplier in five-year increments for the 20-year projection. For each identified supply, the WSA is required to detail the quantity available and whether it is a water supply entitlement, water right, or water service contract; (3) document the project demand; (4) document dry year supplies; (5) document dry year demand; and (6) determine if projected water supply is sufficient or insufficient for the proposed facility. This existing regulatory framework combined with project-level environmental review for specific projects would minimize impacts to existing water supplies. For this reason, this impact is considered less than significant.

Impact 5.15-5: Adequate Wastewater Treatment Capacity

Would the project result in the determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

Future facilities would be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6-A of the CSE by ensuring the protection of surface waters. 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. The following siting criteria would apply to potentially future facilities:

- **Facilities Generating Wastewaters:** 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 NPDES permits issued by the RWQCB. The NPDES permit sets limitations on the quantity and quality of the waste discharges, and may specify engineering and technical requirements to ensure compliance.

Adherence to Federal, State, and local regulations, including the proposed CSE Siting Criteria, would minimize impacts to less than significant.

Impact 5.15-6: Sufficient Landfill Accommodation

Would the project be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?

As stated previously, County of Los Angeles solid waste is collected by both residential and commercial waste haulers using various bin systems. Solid waste is collected and is, either, hauled directly to landfills or transformation facilities, or is hauled to landfills and AT facilities via a transfer station, MRF, or CDI debris recycling facility. A component of the Proposed Plan is to increase diversion rates to 75 percent by 2020 through implementation of new policies and programs in order to reduce disposal demand. Table 5.15-5 lists the SWFP number and corresponding daily tonnage and capacity limits for each of the potential facility locations within the Focus Areas.

The Proposed Plan and development of future facilities, following project-level CEQA review, would have a beneficial impact on solid waste disposal capacity, through the increased diversion of solid wastes, construction of alternative technology facilities, and leveraging out-of-County landfill capacity. Adherence to Federal, State, and local regulations, including the proposed CSE Revision would identify a beneficial impact for this issue area.

5.15.5 Cumulative Impacts

Based on the location of future facilities, as well as other planned projects in their vicinity, the resulting wastewater discharge, water consumption, energy consumption, and stormwater discharge could exceed available capacity. However, compliance with local regulations and the proposed Siting Criteria combined with future project-level environmental review would minimize potential project-level impacts and would not be cumulatively considerable.

5.15.6 Level of Significance Before Mitigation

Compliance with applicable regulatory requirements, including the proposed CSE Siting Criteria, would minimize the potential for impacts to public and private utilities such that impacts would be less than significant.

5.15.7 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

5.15.8 Level of Significance After Mitigation

No significant impacts to public utilities and service systems are identified that would otherwise require mitigation.

5.15.9 References

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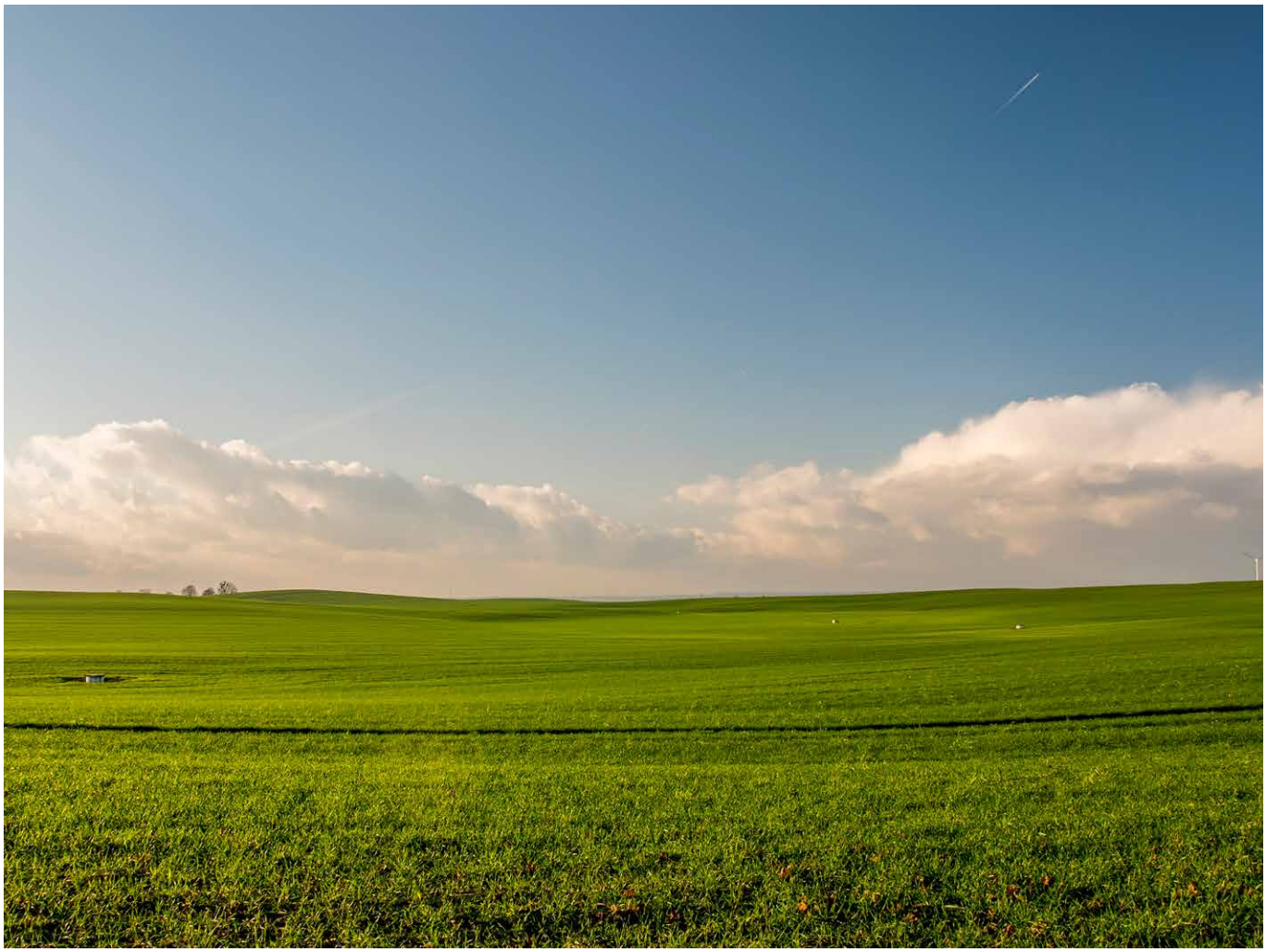
ZERO
GRADE
NITROGEN
NITROGEN
AND
METHANE

6

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

6.0 SIGNIFICANT UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS



In accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15126(b), Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) must include a discussion of significant environmental effects that cannot be avoided if the proposed project is implemented. The impact analysis, as detailed in Chapter 5.0 of this EIR, concludes that air quality impacts would remain significant, even after the incorporation of mitigation for the Proposed Plan.

Air Quality

Since specific facility-level analysis cannot be conducted at this time, due to the uncertainty of technologies to be implemented, Los Angeles County (County) is unable to verify if facility emission impacts will be reduced to below a level of significance through the implementation of proposed mitigation. Based on the analysis provided in Section 5.2, Air Quality, implementation of the proposed Countywide Siting Element (CSE) Revision would result in significant construction and operational emissions of criteria air pollutants, including nitrogen oxides (NO_x). Implementation of Best Available Control Measures (BACMs) in conjunction with Mitigation Measure AQ-1 would reduce some of the construction related emissions; however, the County is unable to confirm whether these reductions would be sufficient for reducing construction-related impacts to below a level of significance. For this reason, construction-related emissions are considered significant at the Plan level, pending a project specific air quality analysis.

From an operational perspective, implementation of the proposed CSE Revision would result in an increase in criteria air pollutants (e.g., NO_x). Although process-specific emissions control technologies would be employed at new or expanded facilities, their combined operations would result in an increase in criteria air pollutants when compared to existing solid waste management operations. In addition to stationary and area sources, NO_x emissions associated with vehicular and haul truck trips would further contribute to exceedances of South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) (or Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District [AVAQMD]) thresholds. Adherence to the County's existing clean fuels programs and compliance with Mitigation Measure AQ-2 would reduce some of the NO_x emissions associated with haul trucks and other stationary sources, however, residual operational-related impacts could remain. Therefore, this impact is considered cumulatively considerable at the Plan level and significant pending a project-specific air quality analysis.

7

Alternatives to the Proposed Project

Frank R. Bowerman Landfill

7.0 ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT

7.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) include a discussion of reasonable project alternatives that would "feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the project, but would avoid or substantially lessen any significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6). This chapter identifies potential alternatives to the proposed Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (CSE) Revision and provides a comparative evaluation of their respective impacts, as required by CEQA.

Note, the Proposed Plan is described in detail in **Chapter 3.0** of this document. As described in Chapter 3.0, the anticipated disposal needs of the County cannot be met by pursuing a single disposal alternative (i.e., landfill expansions, out-of-County disposal, etc.), the Proposed Plan would entail the potential implementation of all solid waste management options available to the County to avert a disposal capacity shortfall. Implementation of the Proposed Plan assumes that a combination of one or more of the following actions would occur over the 15-year planning period to manage the County's projected solid waste disposal needs through 2033:

1. Increase in diversion rate (up to 75 percent by 2020);
2. Use of existing in-County permitted disposal facilities for MSW (including AT facilities and excluding disposal at inert waste landfills);
3. No new Class III landfills within the County;
4. Increase in utilization of alternative technology (e.g., conversion technology) facility capacity (up to 1,600 tpd by 2033 – see **Figure 3-6** located in Chapter 3.0 of this EIR);
5. Utilization of current exports to out-of-County landfill disposal facilities; and
6. Increase in exports to out-of-County disposal facilities including utilization of the waste-by-rail system to Mesquite Regional Landfill (up to 16,000 tpd by 2033).

Figure 3-7 (see Chapter 3.0 of this EIR) illustrates how each of these solid waste

management options, when combined, would accommodate the County's projected solid waste disposal needs through 2033.

Key provisions of the CEQA Guidelines on alternatives (Section 15126.6[a] through [f]) are summarized below to explain the foundation and legal requirements for the alternatives analysis in the EIR.

- "The discussion of alternatives shall focus on alternatives to the project or its location which are capable of avoiding or substantially lessening any significant effects of the project, even if these alternatives would impede to some degree the attainment of the project objectives, or would be more costly" (15126.6[b]).
- The "specific alternative of 'no project' shall also be evaluated along with its impact" (15126.6[e][1]).
- If the environmentally superior alternative is the 'no project' alternative, the EIR shall also identify an environmentally superior alternative among the other alternatives" (15126.6[e][2]).
- "The range of alternatives required in an EIR is governed by a 'rule of reason' that requires the EIR to set forth only those alternatives necessary to permit a reasoned choice. The alternatives shall be limited to ones that would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the project" (15126.6[f]).
- "Among the factors that may be taken into account when addressing the feasibility of alternatives are site suitability, economic viability, availability of infrastructure, general plan consistency, other plans or regulatory limitations, jurisdictional boundaries, and whether the proponent can reasonably acquire, control or otherwise have access to the alternative site (or the site is already owned by the proponent)" (15126.6[f][1]).
- For alternative locations, "only locations that would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the project need be considered for inclusion in the EIR" (15126.6[f][2][A]).
- "An EIR need not consider an alternative whose effect cannot be reasonably ascertained and whose implementation is remote and speculative" (15126.6[f][3]).

For each alternative, this analysis:

- Describes the alternative;
- Analyzes the impact of the alternative compared to the proposed project;
- Identifies the impacts of the project that would be avoided or lessened by the alternative;
- Assesses whether the alternative would meet most of the basic project objectives; and
- Evaluates the comparative merits of the alternative and the project.

7.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

As described in Section 3.3, Statement of Objectives, objectives have been established for the proposed CSE Revision and will aid decision makers in their review of the project and associated environmental impacts. Objectives include:

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

- To decrease the volume and tonnage of solid waste being disposed of at landfills by continuing to implement and expand source reduction, recycling, reuse, composting, and public education programs as well as by promoting the development of alternative technologies that complement recycling efforts.
- To promote, encourage, and expand waste diversion activities by solid waste facility operators.
- To conserve Class III landfill capacity through recycling and reuse of inert waste, disposal of inert waste at inert waste landfills, increased waste disposal compaction rates, recycling of organic materials from the waste stream, and the use of appropriate materials, such as tarps, 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.
- To protect the health, welfare, safety, and 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.
- To foster the development of alternative technologies as alternatives to landfill disposal.
- To provide siting criteria that considers and provides for the environmentally sound and technically feasible development of solid waste management facilities, including alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation) and landfills.
- To protect the health, welfare, and safety of all citizens of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County and the County unincorporated communities by addressing their solid waste disposal needs during the 15-year planning period (through 2033) 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 polices to:

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

7.3 ALTERNATIVES ELIMINATED FROM DETAILED CONSIDERATION

In addition to specifying that the EIR evaluate “a range of reasonable alternatives” to the project, Section 15126.6(c) of the CEQA Guidelines requires that an EIR identify any alternatives that were considered but were rejected as infeasible. Below are alternatives that were initially considered by the County, but eliminated from consideration in this EIR due to more or greater environmental effects or an inability to achieve the basic project objectives (e.g. accommodate projected waste disposal needs).

7.3.1 Utilization of Existing Landfill Disposal Capacity

An alternative that would involve utilization of existing landfill disposal capacity would limit the disposal of all solid waste to existing permitted In-County disposal facilities only (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills). Similar to the proposed CSE Revision, this alternative would require an increase of the countywide diversion rate to 75 percent by 2020; however, no increase in existing In-County landfill capacity or Out-of-County exports would be included. Based on these alternative features, reliance on existing permitted In-County disposal capacity alone would be insufficient to meet the County’s long-term disposal needs (through 2033). Therefore, a disposal capacity shortfall would be expected to occur during the planning period. For this reason, this alternative fails to meet the basic project objective of satisfying the County’s disposal capacity demands (through 2033) and was eliminated from detailed consideration in the EIR.

7.3.2 Meeting CalRecycle's Statewide Disposal Target of 2.7 Pounds per Person per Day (ppd)

An alternative that would involve meeting CalRecycle's Statewide Disposal Targets would include the following features during the planning period: (1) use of existing In-County permitted disposal facilities (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills); (2) an aggressive diversion effort by each jurisdiction within the Study Area (increasing countywide diversion rate to 83 percent by 2020) in order to achieve CalRecycle's Statewide disposal target of 2.7 ppd which would also meet Senate Bill 1383 organic waste disposal reduction targets; (3) utilization of current exports to out-of-County landfills; and (4) no potential increase of existing Class III landfill capacity and/or new transformation facilities. Based on these assumptions, a disposal capacity shortfall is not expected to occur during the planning period. However, a diversion rate beyond 75 percent was considered speculative for the purpose of this analysis and could not be reasonably assumed. For this reason, this alternative would carry the potential of not accommodating the County's projected solid waste disposal needs and was not carried forward for consideration.

7.3.3 No Utilization of AT Capacity

The County considered alternatives that would exclude the utilization of additional alternative technology (AT) capacity (e.g., conversion technology, other alternatives to landfilling) as part of the County's solid waste disposal portfolio. However, in the absence of additional disposal capacity from AT facilities, the County would require additional In- or Out-of-County disposal capacity to avoid a shortfall during the planning period. As a consequence, eliminating the potential for new AT facilities would further limit the options available to the County for accommodating its projected solid waste disposal demands through 2033. Further, by eliminating AT facilities from the County's menu of solid waste disposal options, the County would be unable to take advantage of the potential reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that are associated with AT facilities when compared to traditional landfill disposal methods. For these reasons, alternatives that excluded additional disposal capacity from AT facilities were not carried forward for consideration in the EIR.

7.4 ALTERNATIVES SELECTED FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS

7.4.1 No Project Alternative (Status Quo)

The No Project Alternative assumes a continuation of the status quo under the existing 1997 CSE. Under the No Project Alternative, the County would continue disposal at existing permitted In- and Out-of-County disposal facilities (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills) similar to existing conditions. Similar to the proposed CSE Revision, continued jurisdiction's diversion efforts (increasing countywide diversion rate to 75 percent by 2020 and thereafter) would be necessary to maintain sufficient disposal capacity through 2033 under this alternative. No new AT facilities would occur under this alternative. Under the No Project Alternative, the County would not experience a disposal capacity shortfall during the planning period.

However, over the long term the No Project Alternative would provide less than half the available landfill disposal capacity projected in 2033 when compared to the Proposed Plan. Additionally, the No Project alternative would rely on achieving 75 percent countywide diversion rates by 2020 and continued availability of Out-of-County disposal through 2033.

Aesthetics

Less than significant aesthetics impacts are identified for the proposed CSE Revision. This alternative would not create new or greater impacts to visual resources and aesthetics when compared to the proposed project. This alternative would avoid any expanded landfill facilities or new AT facilities; therefore, impacts would be less compared to the Proposed Plan.

Air Quality

The No Project Alternative would limit the disposal options available to the County by leveraging existing In- and Out-of-County landfill capacity over the planning period. This alternative would avoid potential emissions of criteria air pollutants and/or toxic air contaminants (TACs) resulting from new AT facilities or expanded landfill capacity as proposed under the Proposed Plan. However, given that this alternative would likely continue to feature landfill disposal as the primary disposal method, emissions of criteria air pollutants would continue to exceed local criteria thresholds. Further, by limiting the expansion potential for In-County landfill capacity, this alternative could result in greater cumulative emissions (beyond the planning period) as a result of the limited reserve capacity within the County and increased likelihood for increased Out-of County exports. Therefore, this alternative would not reduce, or avoid, any significant impacts related to criteria air pollutants and the impact would be significant. Impacts associated with this alternative would be similar to the Proposed Plan.

The No Project Alternative would eliminate the potential for new AT facilities. As a result, potential localized health risk impacts associated with potential AT facilities would be avoided under this alternative. However, given that TACs would still result from landfill operations, this impact would be significant. Mitigation Measure AQ-3 would be required if this alternative is selected.

Biological Resources

Less than significant biological resources impacts have been identified for the Proposed Plan. This alternative would not create new or greater biological impacts when compared to the Proposed Plan. No construction activities beyond existing permitted facilities would result under this alternative; therefore, impacts would be less compared to the Proposed Plan.

Cultural Resources

Less than significant cultural resources impacts have been identified for the proposed CSE Revision. This alternative would not create new or greater impacts to cultural resources when compared to the proposed project. No new construction would occur beyond existing permitted facilities; therefore, impacts would be less compared to the Proposed Plan.

Geology and Soils

Less than significant geology and soils impacts have been identified for the Proposed Plan. This alternative would not create a new or greater impact related to soils and geology when compared to the proposed project. Similar to the Proposed Plan, impacts resulting under this alternative would be less than significant.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) are inherent to the solid waste transport and disposal process. As presented in Section 5.6, GHG emissions under the Proposed Plan may be reduced through a reduction in traditional landfill disposal methods and a corresponding increase in the use of AT facilities. This alternative would not facilitate an increase in the use of AT facilities and, therefore, would rely on traditional landfill disposal methods. As a result, GHG emissions may be greater than the proposed project under the No Project Alternative.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Less than significant hazards and hazardous materials impacts were identified for the Proposed Plan. This alternative would not create new or greater impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials when compared to the proposed project. Impacts would be similar compared to the Proposed Plan.

Hydrology and Water Quality

Less than significant hydrology and water quality impacts were identified for the Proposed Plan. This alternative would not create new or greater impacts related to hydrology and water quality when compared to the Proposed Plan. Impacts would be similar compared to the Proposed Plan.

Land Use and Planning

Less than significant land use and planning impacts were identified for the Proposed Plan. This alternative would result in the County being out of compliance with State law adopted for the purposes of avoiding or mitigating environmental effects as they related to solid waste disposal. As a result, the No Project Alternative would create new impacts related to land use and planning. In this context, impacts associated with the No Project Alternative would be significant and greater when compared to the Proposed Plan.

Mineral Resources

Less than significant mineral resources impacts were identified for the Proposed Plan. This alternative would not create new or greater impacts related to mineral resources when compared to the Proposed Plan. Impacts would be similar compared to the Proposed Plan.

Noise and Vibration

Less than significant noise and vibration impacts were identified for the Proposed Plan. This alternative would not create new or greater impacts related to noise and vibration when compared to the Proposed Plan. Impacts would be similar compared to the Proposed Plan.

Population and Housing

Less than significant population and housing impacts were identified for the Proposed Plan. This alternative would not create new or greater impacts related to population and housing when compared to the Proposed Plan. Impacts would be similar compared to the Proposed Plan.

Public Services and Recreation

Less than significant public services and recreation impacts were identified for the Proposed Plan. This alternative would not create new or greater impacts related to public services and recreation when compared to the Proposed Plan. Impacts would be similar compared to the Proposed Plan.

Transportation and Traffic

Less than significant transportation and traffic impacts were identified for the Proposed Plan. This alternative would not create new or greater impacts to transportation and traffic when compared to the Proposed Plan. Impacts would be similar compared to the Proposed Plan.

Utilities and Service Systems

Less than significant utilities and service systems impacts were identified for the Proposed Plan. This alternative would not create new or greater impacts to utilities and service systems when compared to the Proposed Plan. However, over the long term, this alternative would provide less than half the available landfill disposal capacity in 2033 projected.

7.4.2 Alternative 1 – Potential In-County Class III Landfill Expansions

Alternative 1, Potential In-County Landfill Expansions, includes a solid waste management strategy that places emphasis on expanding In-County landfill capacity. This alternative assumes the following during the planning period: (1) expansion of existing In-County permitted disposal facilities and increase in daily disposal rate (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills); (2) continued jurisdiction's diversion efforts (increasing countywide diversion rate to 75 percent by 2020 and thereafter); and (3) utilization of current exports to out-of-County landfills. No new AT facilities would be constructed under this alternative and no increase in out-of-County exports would occur. This alternative proposes an increase in In-County landfill capacity with the expansion of one or more existing landfills within the County during the 15-year planning period. This alternative would provide sufficient disposal capacity during the planning period.

Aesthetics

No significant aesthetics impacts were identified for the Proposed Plan. This alternative would place emphasis on In-County landfill expansions (as opposed to new AT facilities) over the planning period. Additional project-level review would be required for any potential landfill expansion once preliminary project plans are available. Notwithstanding this circumstance, this alternative would accelerate the use of the County's In-County landfill capacity over time and include future expansion at one or more landfills within the County, which may result in greater visual impacts when compared to the Proposed Plan. Similar to the Proposed Plan, this alternative would be subject to the CSE Siting Criteria, which could minimize the visual impacts of future expansions. However, future landfill expansions would occur in undeveloped areas in contrast to AT facilities, which would be constructed at infill locations within existing urbanized areas. In this context, at the program level these impacts would be significant and greater than the Proposed Plan.

Air Quality

Under this alternative, an increase in the daily permitted disposal rate would occur at one or more existing landfills. The increase in the daily permitted disposal rate would involve additional truck trips that originate from various points in the region and localized increases in point and/or area source emissions. No AT facilities would be constructed under this alternative and emissions of criteria air pollutants (e.g. NOx) may be lessened, but not avoided. An increase in the localized emissions of TACs may occur with expanding landfills as compared to new AT facilities, which could result in elevated health risk impacts. These air quality impacts could be greater when compared to the Proposed Plan.

Biological Resources

Less than significant biological resources impacts were identified for the Proposed Plan. Compared to the Proposed Plan, this alternative involves one or more landfill expansions, which could affect undeveloped, open space areas adjacent to existing landfills. These areas may contain SEA designated areas under the County's recently adopted General Plan. Therefore, this alternative would likely result in greater impacts to biological resources when compared to the Proposed Plan.

Cultural Resources

Less than significant cultural resources impacts were identified for the proposed CSE Revision. Unlike the Proposed Plan, this alternative would involve one or more landfill expansions. New landfill expansions would require structural alterations or subsurface excavations that could result in a significant impact to previously unidentified cultural resources. Therefore, this alternative has the potential to result in significant impacts to cultural resources, which are greater than those associated with the Proposed Plan.

Geology and Soils

Less than significant geology and soils impacts have been identified for the proposed CSE Revision. With the incorporation of standard engineering practices and compliance with the CSE siting criteria, this alternative would not create a new or greater impact related to soils and geology when compared to the proposed CSE Revision. Similar to the Proposed Plan, a less than significant impact would result.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

As provided in Section 5.6, GHG emissions under the Proposed Plan would likely be reduced through a reduction in traditional landfill disposal methods with an increase in the use of AT facilities depending on size and type of AT facility. This alternative would not facilitate an increase in the use of AT facilities and, therefore, would rely on traditional landfill disposal methods. As a result, GHG emissions may be greater under Alternative 1 as compared to the Proposed Plan.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Less than significant hazards and hazardous materials impacts have been identified for the proposed CSE Revision. This alternative would not create a new or greater impact related to hazards and hazardous materials when compared to the Proposed Plan. Similar to the Proposed Plan, compliance with existing federal and state laws combined with adherence to the proposed siting criteria, impacts resulting under this alternative would be less than significant.

Hydrology and Water Quality

Less than significant hydrology and water quality impacts have been identified for the Proposed Plan. This alternative would involve one or more potential landfill expansions, which could create greater impacts to hydrology and water quality when compared to the Proposed Plan. In this context, this alternative could result in significant hydrology and water quality impacts that would not otherwise occur under the Proposed Plan.

Land Use and Planning

Less than significant land use and planning impacts have been identified for the Proposed Plan. This alternative would not create a new or greater impact related to land use and planning when compared to the Proposed Plan. Similar to the AT facilities proposed under the Plan, the expansion of one or more landfills would be required to follow the County (or City) entitlement process and comply with the proposed siting criteria. In this context, this impact would be less than significant.

Mineral Resources

Less than significant mineral resources impacts have been identified for the Proposed Plan. This alternative would not create a new or greater impact related to mineral resources when compared to the proposed CSE Revision. Similar to the Proposed Plan, impacts resulting under this alternative would be less than significant.

Noise and Vibration

Less than significant noise and vibration impacts have been identified for the Proposed Plan. This alternative would not create a new or greater impact related to noise and vibration when compared to the Proposed Plan. Similar to the Proposed Plan, impacts resulting under this alternative would be less than significant.

Population and Housing

Less than significant population and housing impacts have been identified for the Proposed Plan. This alternative would not create a new or greater impact related to population and housing when compared to the Proposed Plan. Similar to the Proposed Plan, impacts resulting under this alternative would be less than significant.

Public Services and Recreation

Less than significant public services and recreation impacts have been identified for the Proposed Plan. This alternative would not create a new or greater impact related to public services and recreation when compared to the Proposed Plan. Similar to the Proposed Plan, impacts resulting under this alternative would be less than significant.

Transportation and Traffic

Less than significant transportation and traffic impacts have been identified for the Proposed Plan. This alternative would not create a new or greater impact related to transportation and traffic when compared to the Proposed Plan. Similar to the Proposed Plan, a less than significant impact would result.

Utilities and Service Systems

Less than significant utilities and service systems impacts have been identified for the Proposed Plan. This alternative would not create a new or greater impact related to utilities and service systems when compared to the proposed CSE Revision. Similar to the Proposed Plan, impacts resulting under this alternative would be less than significant.

7.4.3 Alternative 2 – Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills

Alternative 2, Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills, includes a solid waste management strategy that places greater emphasis on Out-of-County landfills. This alternative assumes the following during the planning period: (1) use of existing In-County permitted disposal facilities with no expansion of capacity (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills); (2) continued jurisdiction's diversion efforts (increasing countywide diversion rate to 75 percent by 2020 and thereafter); and (3) increase in exports to out-of-County landfills (including additional disposal capacity through the waste-by-rail system). No increased capacity from In-County landfill expansions or AT facilities would be considered as part of this alternative during the planning period. This alternative would be capable of providing the required disposal capacity over the planning period.

Aesthetics

Less than significant aesthetics impacts have been identified for the Proposed Plan. Unlike the proposed CSE Revision, this alternative proposes an increase in the solid waste exports from the County to adjacent counties over the planning period. These increases in exports could result in new or greater visual impacts to adjacent counties due to accelerated use of out-of-County landfill capacity. Additional project-level review would be required once preliminary project plans are available. Notwithstanding this circumstance, this alternative would carry the potential to result in greater impacts when compared to the Proposed Plan. However, similar to the County, a project in an adjacent county jurisdiction would be subject to its respective CSE's siting criteria and CEQA compliance requirements. Therefore, at the program level, impacts would be less than significant.

Air Quality

In contrast to the proposed CSE Revision, this alternative places greater emphasis on exports of solid waste to Out-of-County facilities. Under this alternative, increases in the daily permitted disposal rate to Out-of-County disposal facilities would involve additional truck trips that originate from various points in the region and localized increases in point and/or area source emissions. No AT facilities would be constructed under this alternative and emissions of criteria air pollutants (e.g. NOx) would be lessened, but not avoided. The reduction of additional AT capacity and emphasis on additional Out-of-County capacity may result in reductions in criteria air pollutants; however, a corresponding increase in TACs would also be expected. An increase in the localized emissions of TACs could result in greater elevated health risk impacts when compared to the Proposed Plan.

Biological Resources

Less than significant biological resources impacts were identified for the Proposed Plan. Compared to the proposed CSE Revision, this alternative proposes additional solid waste exports to Out-of-County facilities. However, similar to the County, a project in other adjacent county jurisdictions would be subject to its respective CSE's criteria and CEQA compliance requirements. Therefore, at the program level, impacts to biological resources would be less than significant.

Cultural Resources

Less than significant cultural resources impacts were identified for the Proposed Plan. Compared to the proposed CSE Revision, this alternative proposes additional export of solid waste to Out-of-County facilities. However, similar to the County, a project in an adjacent county jurisdiction would be subject to its respective CSE's criteria and CEQA compliance requirements. Therefore, at the program level, impacts to cultural resources would be less than significant.

Geology and Soils

Less than significant geology and soils impacts have been identified for the Proposed Plan. Compared to the proposed CSE Revision, this alternative proposes additional export of solid waste to Out-of-County facilities. However, similar to the County, a project in an adjacent county jurisdiction would be subject to its respective CSE's criteria and CEQA compliance requirements. Therefore, at the program level, impacts to geology and soils would be less than significant.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

As provided in Section 5.6, GHG emissions under the proposed CSE Revision would likely be reduced through a reduction in traditional landfill disposal methods and corresponding increase in the use of AT facilities. Less than significant GHG emissions impacts have been identified associated with the Proposed Plan. This alternative would not facilitate an increase in the use of AT facilities and, therefore, would rely on traditional landfill disposal methods. As a result, GHG emissions would likely be greater under Alternative 2. This impact would be significant.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Less than significant hazards and hazardous materials impacts have been identified for the Proposed Plan. Compared to the proposed CSE Revision, this alternative proposes additional export of solid waste to Out-of-County facilities. However, similar to the County, a project in an adjacent county jurisdiction would be subject to its respective CSE's criteria and CEQA compliance requirements. Therefore, at the program level, impacts to hazards and hazardous materials would be less than significant.

Hydrology and Water Quality

Less than significant hydrology and water quality impacts have been identified for the Proposed Plan. Compared to the proposed CSE Revision, this alternative proposes additional export of solid waste to Out-of-County facilities. However, similar to the County, a project in an adjacent county jurisdiction would be subject to its respective CSE's criteria and CEQA compliance requirements. Therefore, at the program level, impacts to hydrology and water quality would be less than significant.

Land Use and Planning

Less than significant land use and planning impacts have been identified for the Proposed Plan. Compared to the proposed CSE Revision, this alternative proposes additional export of solid waste to Out-of-County facilities. However, similar to the County, a project in an adjacent county jurisdiction would be subject to its respective CSE's criteria and CEQA compliance requirements. Therefore, at the program level, impacts to land use and planning would be less than significant.

Mineral Resources

Less than significant mineral resources impacts have been identified for the Proposed Plan. Compared to the proposed CSE Revision, this alternative proposes additional export of solid waste to Out-of-County facilities. However, similar to the County, a project in an adjacent county jurisdiction would be subject to its respective CSE's criteria and CEQA compliance requirements. Therefore, at the program level, impacts to mineral resources would be less than significant.

Noise and Vibration

Less than significant noise and vibration impacts have been identified for the Proposed Plan. Compared to the proposed CSE Revision, this alternative proposes additional export of solid waste to Out-of-County facilities. However, similar to the County, a project in an adjacent county jurisdiction would be subject to its respective CSE's criteria and CEQA compliance requirements. Therefore, at the program level, impacts to noise and vibration would be less than significant.

Population and Housing

Less than significant population and housing impacts have been identified for the Proposed Plan. Compared to the proposed CSE Revision, this alternative proposes additional export of solid waste to Out-of-County facilities. However, similar to the County, a project in an adjacent county jurisdiction would be subject to its respective CSE's criteria and CEQA compliance requirements. Therefore, at the program level, impacts to population and housing would be less than significant.

Public Services and Recreation

Less than significant public services and recreation impacts have been identified for the Proposed Plan. Compared to the proposed CSE Revision, this alternative proposes additional export of solid waste to Out-of-County facilities. However, similar to the County, a project in an adjacent county jurisdiction would be subject to its respective CSE's criteria and CEQA compliance requirements. Therefore, at the program level, impacts to public services and recreation would be less than significant.

Transportation and Traffic

Less than significant transportation and traffic impacts have been identified for the Proposed Plan. Compared to the proposed CSE Revision, this alternative proposes additional export of solid waste to Out-of-County facilities. However, similar to the County, a project in an adjacent county jurisdiction would be subject to its respective CSE's criteria and CEQA compliance requirements. Therefore, at the program level, impacts to transportation and traffic would be less than significant.

Utilities and Service Systems

Less than significant utilities and service systems impacts have been identified for the Proposed Plan. Compared to the proposed CSE Revision, this alternative proposes additional export of solid waste to Out-of-County facilities. However, similar to the County, a project in an adjacent county jurisdiction would be subject to its respective CSE's criteria and CEQA compliance requirements. Therefore, at the program level, impacts to utilities and service systems would be less than significant.

7.5 ENVIRONMENTALLY SUPERIOR ALTERNATIVE

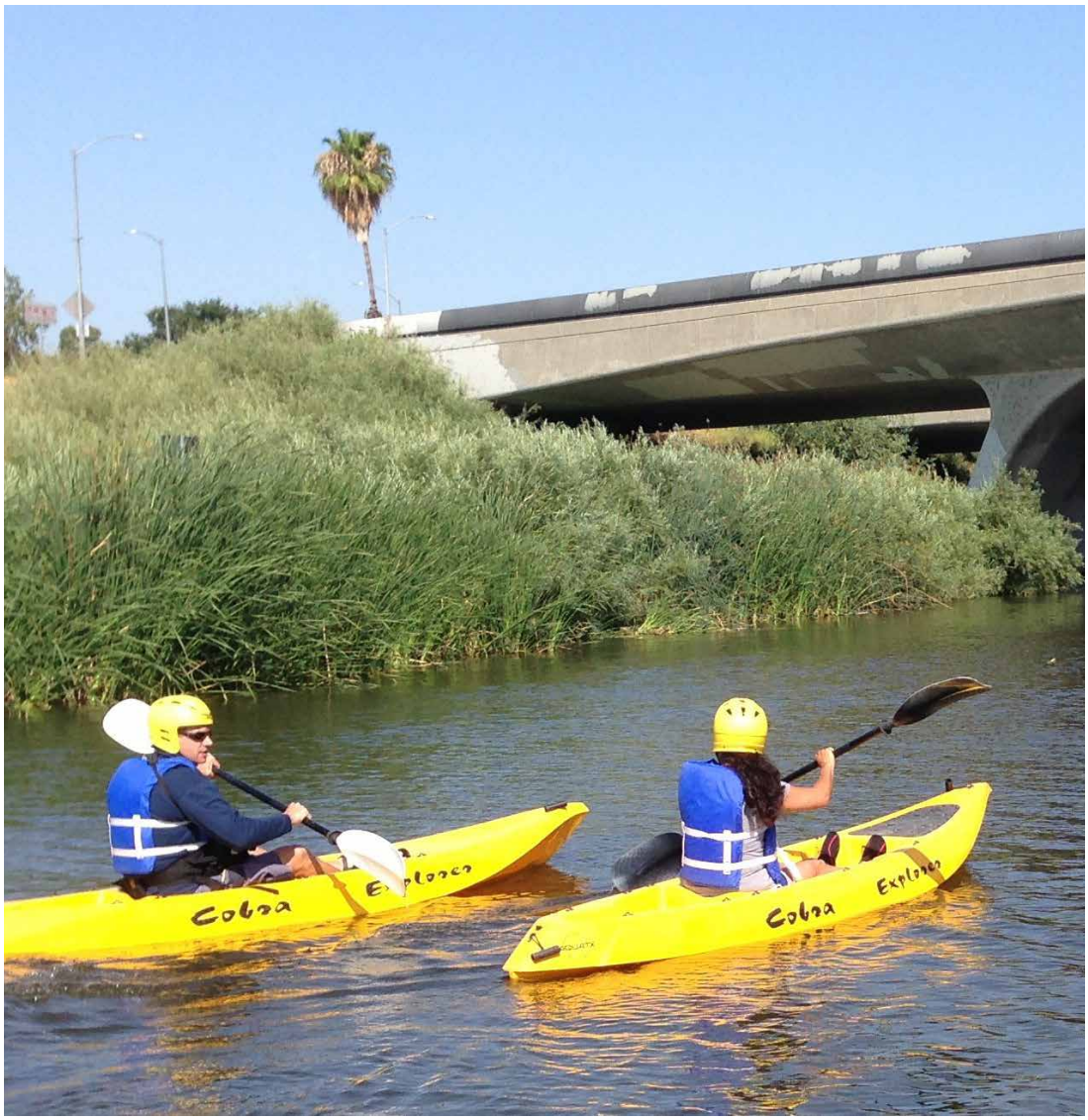
CEQA requires a lead agency to identify the "environmentally superior alternative" and, in cases where the "No Project" Alternative is environmentally superior to the proposed project, the environmentally superior development alternative must be identified. Table 7-1 provides a qualitative comparison of the impacts for each alternative compared to the Proposed Plan. As shown, the No Project Alternative reduces some of the impacts identified for the Proposed Plan, but also results in greater impacts from GHGs emissions and truck emissions compared to the Proposed Plan, particularly affecting the areas surrounding the landfills. Additionally, the No Project Alternative fails to meet most of the project goals and objectives.

Table 7-1. Comparison of Alternative Impacts to Proposed Project

Environmental Issue Area	Proposed Project	No Project Alternative	Alternative 1 – Increased In-County Landfill Expansions	Alternative 2 – Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills
Aesthetics	Less than significant	Lesser	Greater	Similar
Air Quality	Significant and un-mitigable	Similar	Greater	Greater
Biological Resources	Less than significant	Lesser	Greater	Similar
Cultural Resources	Less than significant	Lesser	Greater	Similar
Geology and Soils	Less than significant	Similar	Similar	Similar
Greenhouse Gas Emis-sions	Less than significant	Greater	Greater	Greater
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	Less than significant	Similar	Similar	Similar
Hydrology and Water Quality	Less than significant	Similar	Greater	Similar
Land Use and Planning	Less than significant	Greater	Similar	Similar
Mineral Resources	Less than significant	Similar	Similar	Similar
Noise and Vibration	Less than significant	Similar	Similar	Similar
Population and Housing	Less than significant	Similar	Similar	Similar
Public Services and Recreation	Less than significant	Similar	Similar	Similar
Transportation and Traffic	Less than significant	Similar	Similar	Similar
Utilities and Service Systems	Less than significant	Similar	Similar	Similar

According to CEQA, the environmentally superior alternative is the one that would result in the least amount of environmental impacts. Environmental impacts identified for the Proposed Plan relate to the number and type of disposal facilities included within the County's disposal program and their relative proportion of the County's total daily disposal capacity. Both Alternatives 1 and 2 provide slight variations in the way the County achieves its total daily disposal capacity and assume the same level of solid waste diversion through maximizing reuse, recycling and composting programs. However, for each alternative, the amount of traditional In-County or Out-of-County landfill disposal capacity varies with neither alternative proposing an increase in capacity on a daily basis from AT facilities. Since it is unlikely that either of the alternatives would avoid significant air quality impacts and would negate the opportunity for potentially lowering GHG emissions in the future through the use of AT facilities to meet disposal needs, the County concluded that the Proposed Plan is environmentally superior. The Proposed Plan also diversifies the options for meeting the County's disposal needs over the planning horizon.

Of the alternatives considered, Alternative 2 would be considered environmentally superior to Alternative 1 given that it would entail the utilization of existing (or planned) Out-of-County landfill capacity as opposed to expanding additional landfill capacity within the County. Additionally, it is likely that Alternative 2 could avoid environmental impacts (e.g. aesthetics, biology, etc.) related to the operation of expanded landfill facilities within the County as contemplated under Alternative 1.



8

Impacts Found Not to be Significant

8.0 IMPACTS FOUND NOT TO BE SIGNIFICANT

Pursuant to Section 15128 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must contain a statement briefly indicating the reasons that various possible significant effects of a project were determined not to have significant impacts and were, therefore, not discussed in detail in the EIR.

Agriculture and Forestry Resources

The development of future AT facilities within the Focus Area pursuant to the Proposed Plan would be located in areas zoned for heavy manufacturing, heavy agriculture, industrial, and utilities and should not be located on farmland identified in the Los Angeles County Important Farmland Map. According to the Williamson Act Maps produced by the California Department of Conservation, (California Department of Conservation 2016), no portion of the County is under the provisions of an active Williamson Act contract, with the exception of a location on Santa Catalina Island. CR&R Catalina (AT Site #6), which is located on Santa Catalina Island, is not located on Williamson Act contract lands. For these reasons, the conversion of important farmland or cancellation of an active Williamson Act Contract through the adoption of the Countywide Siting Element is unlikely.

There are only two national forests in Los Angeles County; the Los Padres National Forest and the Angeles National Forest. Potential AT facilities would generally occur at industrially zoned locations and not in the vicinity of these two national forests. In this context, no impact would occur.

8.1 REFERENCES

California Department of Conservation, 2016. Los Angeles County Important Farmland 2014. Available on-line at: ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/FMMP/pdf/2014/los14.pdf. Accessed December 22, 2016.

California Department of Conservation, 2016. Los Angeles County Williamson Act FY 2015/2016. Available on-line at: ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/wa/LA_15_16_WA.pdf. Accessed December 22, 2016.

9

Significant Irreversible Changes Due to the Proposed Project

9.0 SIGNIFICANT IRREVERSIBLE CHANGES DUE TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT

In accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15126.2(c), an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must identify any significant irreversible environmental changes that would be caused by the proposed project being analyzed. Irreversible environmental changes may include current or future commitments to the use of non-renewable resources or secondary growth-inducing impacts that commit future generations to similar uses. Growth-inducing impacts of the project are discussed in Chapter 10.0 of this EIR.

The proposed project is the adoption of a Plan which is a long-term planning and policy document 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 Plan emphasizes a variety of landfill diversion measures with objectives of decreasing the volume and tonnage of solid waste being disposed of at landfills by continuing to implement and expand source reduction, recycling, reuse, composting, and public education programs as well as by promoting the development of alternative technologies that complement recycling efforts.

- Also, the Plan includes siting criteria that considers and provides for the environmentally sound and technically feasible development of solid waste management facilities, including alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation) and landfills.

There is currently no specific development project included in the Proposed Plan, and the Plan in and of itself, would not result in an irreversible commitment to non-renewable resources. Future development of certain solid waste related facilities identified in the Plan would likely involve construction activities that entail the commitment of non-renewable and/or slowly renewable energy resources, such as gasoline, diesel fuel, electricity; human resources; and natural resources such as lumber and other forest products, sand and gravel, steel, asphalt, copper, lead, other metals, and water.

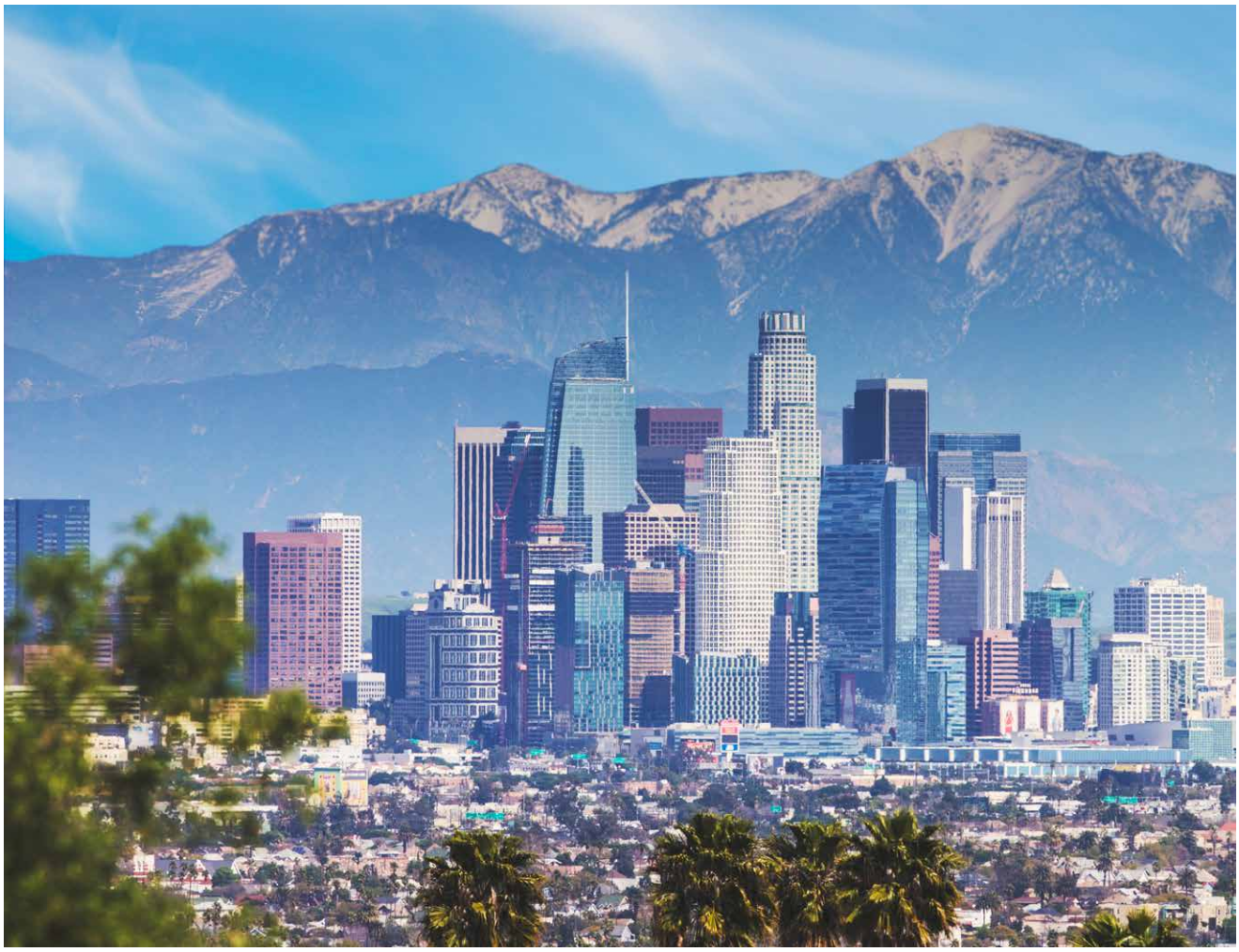
An increased commitment of social services and public maintenance services (e.g., police, fire, sewer, water services) would also be required as projects identified in the Plan are developed over time.

Future development of certain facilities identified in the Plan could be considered a long-term irreversible commitment of vacant parcels of land or redevelopment of existing developed land in the Plan Area.

10

Growth-Inducing Impacts of the Proposed Project

10.0 GROWTH-INDUCING IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT



Section 15126.2(d) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines requires that an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) "discuss the ways in which the proposed project could foster economic or population growth, or the construction of additional housing, either directly or indirectly, in the surrounding environment." A project would be considered to have a direct impact on growth should it require the construction of new housing. A project would be considered to have an indirect impact on growth if it would involve a substantial construction effort with short or long-term employment requirements such as the building of a new commercial complex. A project may also be considered growth-inducing if it removed an obstacle to additional growth development, such as the creation of new utilities or service facilities which would create an excess of resources that could eventually be filled by new development.

The elimination of either physical or regulatory obstacles to population growth is considered to be a growth-inducing impact. A physical obstacle to population growth typically involves the lack of public service infrastructure. The extension of public service infrastructure including roadways, water mains, and sewer lines into areas not currently provided with these services is expected to support new development. Similarly, the elimination of or change to a regulatory obstacle, including existing growth and development policies, can result in new population growth.

The proposed Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (CSE) Revision responds to future projected growth within the Plan Area through a long-term strategy that provides for sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over a 15-year period through 2033. Solid waste disposal facilities are demand-response public service systems that develop in response to community growth. The CSE Revision provides a strategy for the provision of disposal capacity as a response to the projected demand for responsible solid waste management. The CSE does not provide the actual capacity; rather, future solid waste projects would provide the needed capacity in response to continued growth. In this context, future new facilities and/or landfill expansions would not promote new growth, but would merely respond to it on an incremental, project by project basis. Based on these considerations, no direct or indirect growth-inducing impacts are associated with the adoption of the CSE Revision.

11

Response to Comments

11.0 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

11.1 INTRODUCTION

This section contains responses to all comments received on the Draft EIR during the formal comment period, which began on July 1, 2021 and was extended twice to close on November 15, 2021. Three agencies commented on the Draft EIR. No other comments were received as part of the Draft EIR public review.

The County conducted multiple virtual public scoping meetings on August 3, 5, 8, 11, and 12, 2021. No formal comments were received.

11.2 LIST OF AGENCIES, ORGANIZATIONS, AND INDIVIDUALS THAT COMMENTED ON THE DRAFT EIR

Agencies, organizations, and individuals that commented on the Draft EIR are listed in Table 11 1, and are presented in order of receipt. As shown in Table 11 1, the following public agencies provided comments on the Draft EIR:

- California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 7
- Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG)
- Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (LACSD)

No other comments were received as part of the Draft EIR public review.

Table 11-1. List of Agency, Organization, and Individual Comments on the Draft EIR

Letter Designation	Commenter	Comment Format	Date
Agencies			
DOTD7	Caltrans District 7	Formal Letter	July 14, 2021
SCAG	SCAG	Formal Letter	September 30, 2021
LACSD	LACSD	Formal Letter	November 10, 2021

Notes:

SCAG=Southern California Association of Governments; Caltrans=California Department of Transportation; LACSD=Los Angeles County Sanitation District

11.3 RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT EIR

Comments received on the Draft EIR, including the formal letters from agencies, were compiled by the County and provided with a unique letter designation (e.g., DOTD7-1) in Table 11 1. Each letter was then bracketed with individual comment numbers on the right margin to facilitate responses to the key points raised. Table 11 2 provides written responses for each individual comment received from agencies, and individuals, including those indexed in the formal letters. Responses to comments on the Draft EIR are presented in order of the date of receipt.

Agencies	

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—CALIFORNIA STATE TRANSPORTATION AGENCY GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DISTRICT 7
100 S. MAIN STREET, MS 16
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
PHONE (213) 269-1124
FAX (213) 897-1337
TTY 711
www.dot.ca.gov

Making Conservation a California Way of Life

July 14, 2021

Mr. Aric Rodriguez
Los Angeles County Public Works
P.O. Box 1460
Alhambra, CA 91802-1460

RE: Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element Revision
SCH # 1995011048
Vic. LA-Countywide
GTS # LA-2021-03644-DEIR

Dear Mr. Rodriguez:

Thank you for including the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in the environmental review process for the above referenced document. The DEIR for the Draft Revised Siting Element programmatically evaluates the environmental effects associated with the implementation of the Siting Element, a long-term planning and policy document, which identifies the proposed management and disposal of solid waste generated in the County. Similar to the 1997 Countywide Siting Element (CSE), the Draft Revised Siting Element serves as a policy document rather than a specific development program. The Proposed Plan identifies nine potential alternative technology (AT) facilities.

The mission of Caltrans is to provide a safe and reliable transportation network that serves all people and respects the environment. Under this DEIR, the Level of Service standards are referenced for thresholds of significance. Senate Bill 743 (2013) has codified into CEQA law and mandated that CEQA review of transportation impacts of proposed developments be modified by using Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) as the primary metric in identifying transportation impacts for all future development projects. You may reference the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) for more information:

http://opr.ca.gov/ceqa/updates/guidelines/.

DOTD7-1

Agency: Caltrans- District 7

Letter Code: DOTD7

Commenter: Emily Gibson

Date: July 14, 2021

DOTD7-1 This comment acknowledges receipt of the DEIR and summarizes the purpose of the CSE. The comment also summarizes Caltrans' mission and suggests that vehicle miles traveled (VMT) should be used as the primary metric of measuring transportation impacts. The County appreciates the updated information provided by Caltrans. This information is added to Sections 5.14.2 and 5.14.4 of the Final EIR.

The proposed CSE Revision establishes goals, policies, and guidelines for the proper planning and siting of Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and alternative technologies on a Countywide basis. The CSE serves mainly as a long-term planning and policy document, rather than a detailed infrastructure development program, that defines how the County plans to maintain sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over a 15-year period (through 2033). The CSE Revision does not involve any physical development or construction activity and subsequent projects covered under the CSE will require additional project-level CEQA review, including VMT analysis as required by CEQA.

Given that the CSE is unlikely to change existing land use patterns and would utilize existing transportation routes, future changes in VMT as a result of the new CSE would be minimal and more subject to local land use decisions within the County. For this reason, the analysis provided in Section 5.14 of the DEIR and

		application of LOS is sufficient for evaluating the direct and indirect effects of the proposed CSE Revision.
As a reminder, VMT is the standard transportation analysis metric in CEQA for land use projects after July 1, 2020, which is the statewide implementation date. "Provide a safe and reliable transportation network that serves all people and respects the environment" Mr. Aric Rodriguez July 14, 2021 Page 2 of 3 Caltrans is aware of challenges that the region faces in identifying viable solutions to alleviating congestion on State and Local facilities. With limited room to expand vehicular capacity, this development should incorporate multi-modal and complete streets transportation elements that will actively promote alternatives to car use and better manage existing parking assets. Prioritizing and allocating space to efficient modes of travel such as bicycling and public transit can allow streets to transport more people in a fixed amount of right-of-way. Caltrans supports the implementation of complete streets and pedestrian safety measures such as road diets and other traffic calming measures. Please note the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) recognizes the road diet treatment as a proven safety countermeasure, and the cost of a road diet can be significantly reduced if implemented in tandem with routine street resurfacing. Overall, the environmental report for a specific project should ensure all modes are served well by planning and development activities. This includes reducing single occupancy vehicle trips, ensuring safety, reducing vehicle miles traveled, supporting accessibility, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.	**DOTD7-2** **DOTD7-3**	**DOTD7-2** The County notes the statewide implementation of the VMT metric on July 1, 2020. Additionally, the County understands Caltrans's concerns related to the limited ability of the region to support additional vehicular capacity and the desire to include complete street transportation elements into projects. As noted in Section 5.9 of the EIR, the CSE Revision encourages the placement of new solid waste facilities at existing disposal sites and heavy industrial areas and no new or expanded landfill capacity is proposed as part of the CSE. See response DOTD7-1 for additional discussion regarding the application of VMT. **DOTD7-3** This comment recommends road diet and street resurfacing, where applicable, as a safety mitigation technique. As discussed in DOTD7-1, the proposed CSE would be used mainly as a long-term planning and policy document, rather than a detailed infrastructure development program, that defines how the County plans to maintain sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over a 15-year period (through 2033). As described in Section 5.14.4 of the Draft EIR, future projects covered under the CSE would be subject to project-level CEQA review and an evaluation of VMT. As noted in Section 5.14 of the DEIR, construction and operation of future facilities have the potential of increasing traffic and congestion on surrounding roadways and intersections. Roads that are currently operating at or near the maximum capacity vehicles would not be considered ideal routes for the transport of solid waste, including those identified in the County's CMP. Depending on the location of

We encourage the Lead Agency to evaluate the potential of Transportation Demand Management (TDM) strategies and Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) applications in order to better manage the transportation network, as well as transit service and bicycle or pedestrian connectivity improvements. For additional TDM options, please refer to the Federal Highway Administration's *Integrating Demand Management into the Transportation Planning Process: A Desk Reference* (Chapter 8). This reference is available online at:

http://www.ops.fhwa.dot.gov/publications/fhwahop12035/fhwahop12035.pdf.

DOTD7-4

You can also refer to the 2010 *Quantifying Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Measures* report by the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), which is available online at:

http://www.capcoa.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/CAPCOA-Quantification-Report-9-14-Final.pdf.

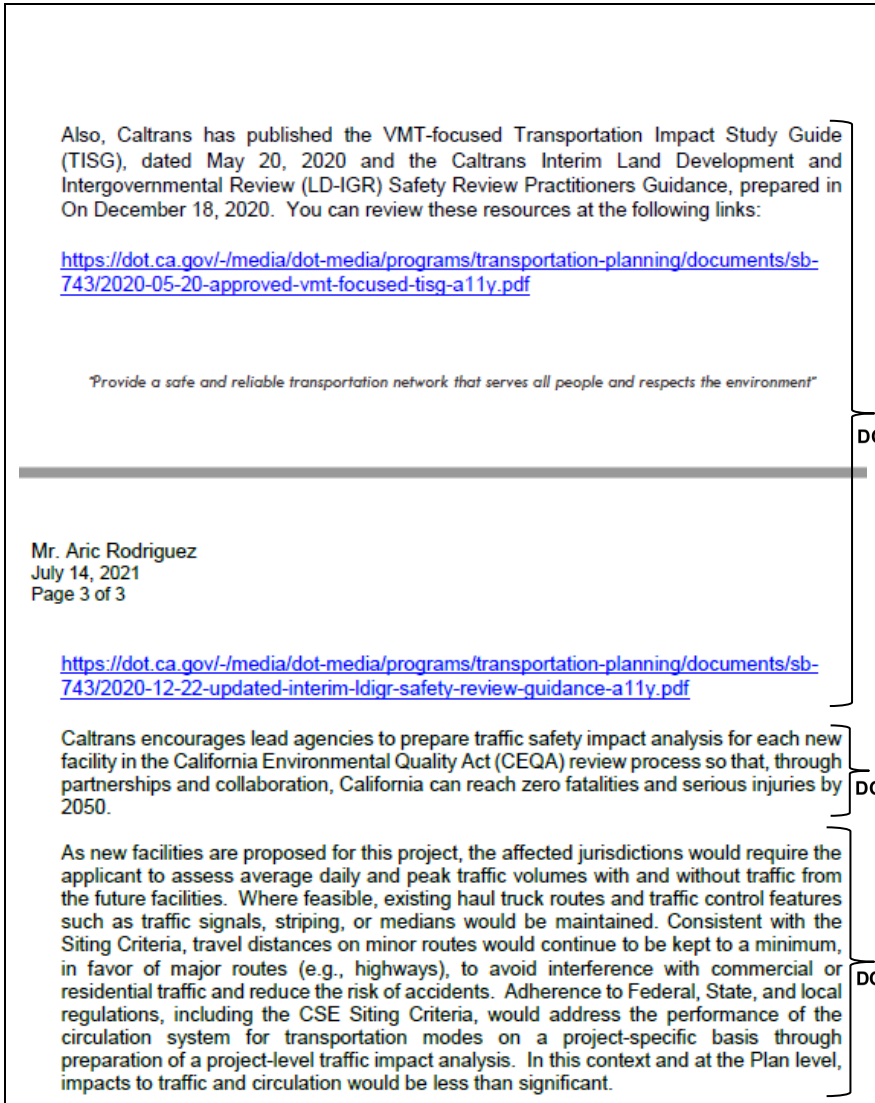
DOTD7-5

future projects and the type of roadway affected (e.g., highway verses arterial) and level of congestion, in addition to the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6A of the CSE, future projects would be required to consider road diet strategies, including increased use of the County's waste-by-rail facility.

As new facilities are proposed, the affected jurisdiction(s) would require the applicant to assess average daily and peak traffic volumes with and without traffic from the future facilities. Where feasible, existing haul truck routes and traffic control features such as traffic signals, striping, or medians would be maintained. Consistent with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6A of the CSE, travel distances on minor routes would continue to be kept to a minimum, in favor of major routes (e.g., highways), to avoid interference with commercial or residential traffic and reduce the risk of accidents. Adherence to Federal, State, and local regulations, including the CSE Siting Criteria, would address the performance of the circulation system for transportation modes on a project-specific basis through preparation of a project-level traffic impact analysis. In this context and at the Plan level, impacts to traffic and circulation would be less than significant, and no mitigation is required.

DOTD7-4 See response to DOTD7-3.

DOTD7-5 This comment identifies Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Measures. As no significant GHG impacts were identified by the DEIR, no mitigation was proposed. The proposed plan could ultimately lead to a positive impact (reduction) for GHG emissions, as landfills are one of the largest sources of methane, a powerful greenhouse gas which is 21 times more potent than carbon dioxide. As described in Section 5.2,



Also, Caltrans has published the VMT-focused Transportation Impact Study Guide (TISG), dated May 20, 2020 and the Caltrans Interim Land Development and Intergovernmental Review (LD-IGR) Safety Review Practitioners Guidance, prepared in On December 18, 2020. You can review these resources at the following links:

https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/transportation-planning/documents/sb-743/2020-05-20-approved-vmt-focused-tisg-a11y.pdf

"Provide a safe and reliable transportation network that serves all people and respects the environment"

DOTD7-6

Mr. Aric Rodriguez
July 14, 2021
Page 3 of 3

https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/transportation-planning/documents/sb-743/2020-12-22-updated-interim-ldigr-safety-review-guidance-a11y.pdf

Caltrans encourages lead agencies to prepare traffic safety impact analysis for each new facility in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review process so that, through partnerships and collaboration, California can reach zero fatalities and serious injuries by 2050.

DOTD7-7

As new facilities are proposed for this project, the affected jurisdictions would require the applicant to assess average daily and peak traffic volumes with and without traffic from the future facilities. Where feasible, existing haul truck routes and traffic control features such as traffic signals, striping, or medians would be maintained. Consistent with the Siting Criteria, travel distances on minor routes would continue to be kept to a minimum, in favor of major routes (e.g., highways), to avoid interference with commercial or residential traffic and reduce the risk of accidents. Adherence to Federal, State, and local regulations, including the CSE Siting Criteria, would address the performance of the circulation system for transportation modes on a project-specific basis through preparation of a project-level traffic impact analysis. In this context and at the Plan level, impacts to traffic and circulation would be less than significant.

DOTD7-8

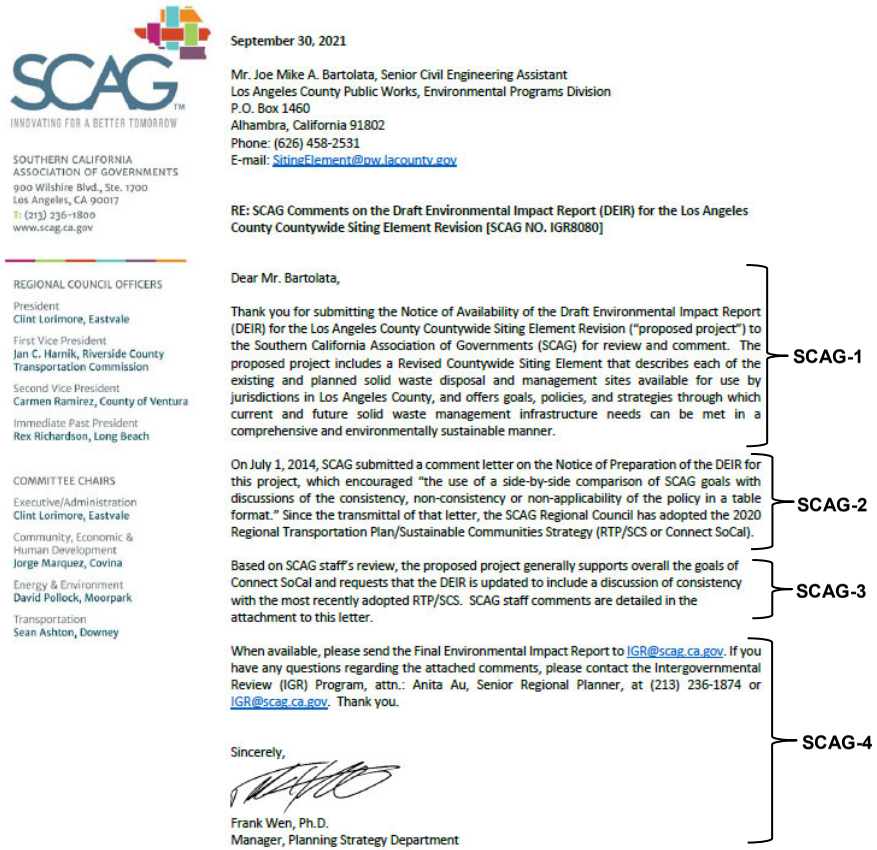
the County could significantly reduce its GHG emissions levels through an integrated solid waste management hierarchy as described in Chapter 3. As discussed in Section 5.2, recycling is a principal strategy for reducing GHGs both by reducing methane generation at landfills, including out-of-County landfills, and by saving energy through recycling.

DOTD7-6 This comment provides links to the revised Caltrans VMT-focused transportation impact study guide (TISG). These resources have been reviewed and relevant background information is now included in Section 5.6 and 5.4. Future projects implemented under this plan would utilize VMT analysis during the project-level CEQA process.

DOTD7-7 As discussed under response DOTD7-1, the CSE Revision does not involve any physical development or construction activity. Therefore, the proposed CSE Revision would not result in direct impacts related to traffic or the creation of any new facilities. Any proposed facilities that result from this plan would include a traffic safety impact analysis during the corresponding project-level CEQA process.

DOTD7-8 This comment restates a portion of the DEIR's traffic analysis and affirms that impacts to traffic and circulation would be less than significant.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Mr. Alan Lin the project coordinator at (213) 269-1124 and refer to GTS # LA-2021-03644AL-DEIR. Sincerely, *Emily Gibson* EMILY GIBSON Acting IGR/CEQA Branch Chief email: State Clearinghouse DOTD7-9	**DOTD7-9**	This comment indicates that any questions should be referred to Mr. Alan Lin.



SCAG
INNOVATING FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS
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Clint Lorimore, Eastvale
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Community, Economic & Human Development
Jorge Marquez, Covina
Energy & Environment
David Pollock, Moorpark
Transportation
Sean Ashton, Downey

September 30, 2021

Mr. Joe Mike A. Bartolata, Senior Civil Engineering Assistant
Los Angeles County Public Works, Environmental Programs Division
P.O. Box 1460
Alhambra, California 91802
Phone: (626) 458-2531
E-mail: SitingElement@pw.lacounty.gov

RE: SCAG Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element Revision [SCAG NO. IGR8080]

Dear Mr. Bartolata,

Thank you for submitting the Notice of Availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element Revision ("proposed project") to the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) for review and comment. The proposed project includes a Revised Countywide Siting Element that 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, policies, and strategies through which current and future solid waste management infrastructure needs can be met in a comprehensive and environmentally sustainable manner. SCAG-1

On July 1, 2014, SCAG submitted a comment letter on the Notice of Preparation of the DEIR for this project, which encouraged "the use of a side-by-side comparison of SCAG goals with discussions of the consistency, non-consistency or non-applicability of the policy in a table format." Since the transmittal of that letter, the SCAG Regional Council has adopted the 2020 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS or Connect SoCal). SCAG-2

Based on SCAG staff's review, the proposed project generally supports overall the goals of Connect SoCal and requests that the DEIR is updated to include a discussion of consistency with the most recently adopted RTP/SCS. SCAG staff comments are detailed in the attachment to this letter. SCAG-3

When available, please send the Final Environmental Impact Report to IGR@scag.ca.gov. If you have any questions regarding the attached comments, please contact the Intergovernmental Review (IGR) Program, attn.: Anita Au, Senior Regional Planner, at (213) 236-1874 or IGR@scag.ca.gov. Thank you. SCAG-4

Sincerely,

Frank Wen, Ph.D.
Manager, Planning Strategy Department

Agency: Southern California Association of Governments

Letter Code: SCAG

Commenter: Frank When

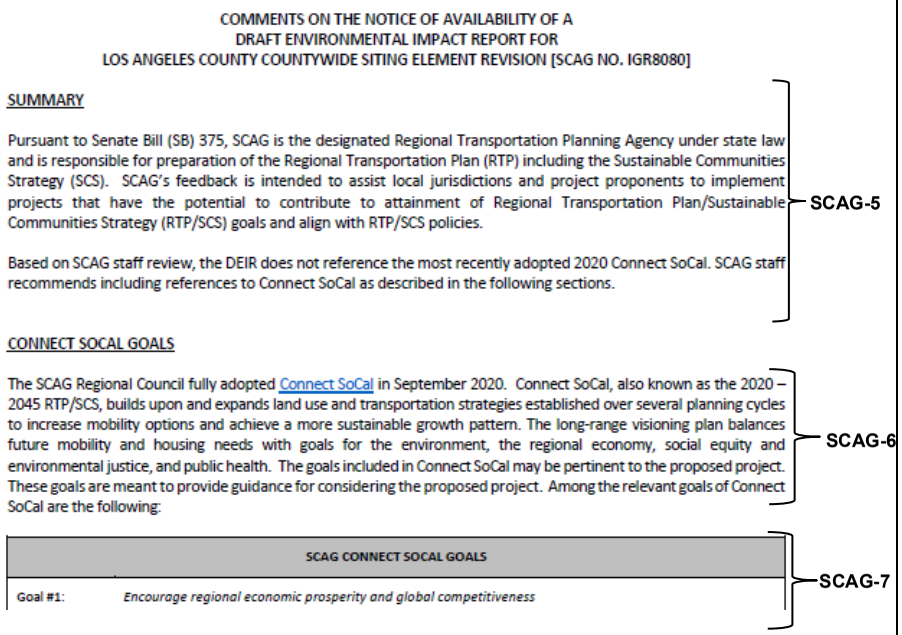
Date: September 30, 2021

SCAG-1 This comment acknowledges SCAG's receipt of the Draft EIR and provides an overview of the Project.

SCAG-2 This comment acknowledges SCAG's submittal of a comment letter to the NOP for the DEIR on July 1, 2014, which encouraged comparison of SCAG goal applicability. This comment also states that a new RTP/SCS (*Connect SoCal*) was adopted in 2020.

SCAG-3 SCAG Requests that the DEIR be updated to include consistency determinations with the 2020 RTP/SCS. Note that the County has included individual responses to each of the goals identified by SCAG in responses to comments SCAG-7-16 (below).

SCAG-4 LA County Public Works appreciates SCAG's review of the DEIR and will submit the FEIR to the provided contact.



COMMENTS ON THE NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY OF A
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR
LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT REVISION [SCAG NO. IGR8080]

SUMMARY

Pursuant to Senate Bill (SB) 375, SCAG is the designated Regional Transportation Planning Agency under state law and is responsible for preparation of the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) including the Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS). SCAG's feedback is intended to assist local jurisdictions and project proponents to implement projects that have the potential to contribute to attainment of Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) goals and align with RTP/SCS policies.

SCAG-5

Based on SCAG staff review, the DEIR does not reference the most recently adopted 2020 Connect SoCal. SCAG staff recommends including references to Connect SoCal as described in the following sections.

CONNECT SOCAL GOALS

The SCAG Regional Council fully adopted Connect SoCal in September 2020. Connect SoCal, also known as the 2020 – 2045 RTP/SCS, builds upon and expands land use and transportation strategies established over several planning cycles to increase mobility options and achieve a more sustainable growth pattern. The long-range visioning plan balances future mobility and housing needs with goals for the environment, the regional economy, social equity and environmental justice, and public health. The goals included in Connect SoCal may be pertinent to the proposed project. These goals are meant to provide guidance for considering the proposed project. Among the relevant goals of Connect SoCal are the following:

SCAG-6

SCAG CONNECT SOCAL GOALS	
Goal #1:	*Encourage regional economic prosperity and global competitiveness*

SCAG-7

SCAG-5 This comment provides the regulatory context for SCAG's development of the RTP and notes SCAG's desire to see the DEIR reference the *2020 Connect SoCal* plan. As requested, the County has incorporated relevant goals from this plan into the FEIR (Table 5.9-3). Additionally, the County has included individual responses to the comments SCAG-7-16 (below).

SCAG-6 This comment provides the background for *Connect SoCal's* adoption and suggests that many *Connect SoCal* goals may be relevant to the Project. This information is integrated, as applicable, into Sections 3.4 and 3.14 of the FEIR for informational purposes. These minor additions do not modify or change the County's determinations in the DEIR.

SCAG-7 The County appreciates SCAG's provision of specific goals from the 2020 RTP/SCS. These policies were reviewed and evaluated in relation to the goals and objectives of the proposed CSE Revision. The County has added a corresponding consistency analysis of Goal 1 into Section 5.9 of the FEIR. Table 5.9-3 specifically includes a 2016 and 2020 policy comparison and supporting consistency analysis for the CSE Revision.

As provided in Table 5.9-3, since new facilities proposed under the Plan would be co-located with existing solid waste management facilities (e.g., materials recovery facility [MRF]) or compatible industrial uses in developed areas, major changes to existing General Plan land use and associated zoning are unlikely. The County's proposed waste management hierarchy as illustrated in Figure 3-5 of the DEIR would encourage regional prosperity and global competitiveness through an integrated solid waste management strategy that would maximize opportunities for diversion, integrate

Goal #2: *Improve mobility, accessibility, reliability and travel safety for people and goods* — SCAG-8		new alternative, disposal technologies within existing solid waste disposal areas, and avoid the placement of new or expanded landfill capacity within the County. In this context, the minor additions included in Table 5.9-3 do not modify or change the County's determinations in the DEIR.
	SCAG-8	As provided in Response SCAG-7, the County has added a corresponding consistency analysis of Goal 2 into Section 5.9 of the FEIR. Table 5.9-3 specifically includes a 2016 and 2020 policy comparison and supporting consistency analysis for the CSE Revision. As provided in Table 5.9-3, the proposed CSE Revision establishes goals, policies, and guidelines for the proper planning and siting of Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and alternative technologies on a Countywide basis and does not involve any physical development that could otherwise affect local mobility, access, reliability and travel safety for people and goods. As provided in Section 3.5 of the DEIR, the specific discretionary approvals and permit requirements for future projects would apply to project-specific plans on a case-by-case basis. Consistency with Goal 2 would be achieved through the local agency with discretionary authority over the future project as part of the project-level CEQA review for these future approvals. Based on these considerations, the minor additions included in Table 5.9-3 do not modify or change the County's determinations in the DEIR.

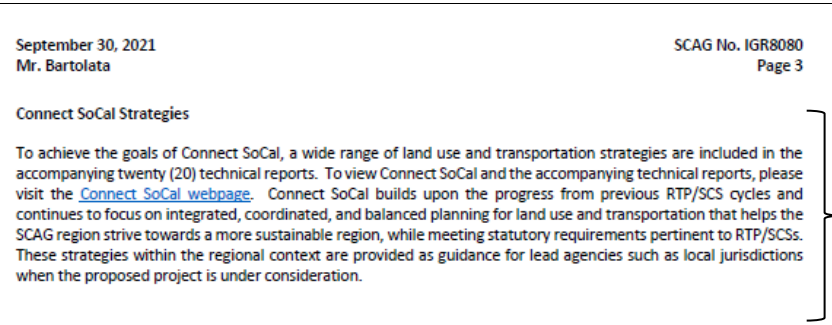
Goal #3: *Enhance the preservation, security, and resilience of the regional transportation system* — SCAG-9 Goal #4: *Increase person and goods movement and travel choices within the transportation system* — SCAG-10	**SCAG-9**	As provided in Response SCAG-7, the County has added a corresponding consistency analysis of Goal 3 into Section 5.9 of the FEIR. Table 5.9-3 specifically includes a 2016 and 2020 policy comparison and supporting consistency analysis for the CSE Revision. As provided in Table 5.9-3, while the creation and or expansion of waste facilities could create construction-related traffic and/or temporary detours, new facilities would be co-located with existing solid waste management and heavy industrial facilities. Once operational, there could be additional waste collection vehicle traffic entering waste management facilities, which could increase local traffic. However, any change in daily disposal truck trips would be gradual and require approval from local jurisdictions subject to project-level CEQA review. Consistent with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6A of the CSE, travel distances on minor routes would continue to be kept to a minimum, in favor of major routes (e.g., highways), to avoid interference with commercial or residential traffic and reduce the risk of accidents. Additionally, many of the existing waste facilities that could be expanded are not on heavily trafficked routes or areas with high levels of transit access (Section 5.14 Transportation). Based on these considerations, the proposed CSE would be consistent with Goal 3 of the 2020 RTP/SCS and the minor additions included in Table 5.9-3 do not modify or change the County's determinations in the DEIR.
	SCAG-10	As provided in Response SCAG-7, the County has added a corresponding consistency analysis of Goal 4 into Section 5.9 of the FEIR. Table 5.9-3 specifically includes a 2016 and 2020 policy comparison and supporting consistency analysis for the CSE Revision. As provided in Table 5.9-3 the proposed CSE Revision does not specify any

Goal #5: *Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality* — SCAG-11 Goal #6: *Support healthy and equitable communities* — SCAG-12	opportunities to increase or decrease person and goods movement and travel choices within the transportation system beyond encouraging solid waste diversion strategies that would minimize disposal trips to In- and Out-of-County landfills. Based on these considerations, the proposed CSE would be consistent with Goal 4 of the 2020 RTP/SCS and the minor additions included in Table 5.9-3 do not modify or change the County's determinations in the DEIR. **SCAG-11** As provided in Response SCAG-7, the County has added a corresponding consistency analysis of Goal 5 into Section 5.9 of the FEIR. Table 5.9-3 specifically includes a 2016 and 2020 policy comparison and supporting consistency analysis for the CSE Revision. As provided in Table 5.9-3, future facilities would be required to comply with the local General Plan designation and zoning, which are evaluated in the AQMP. In this context, the emissions reduction strategies proposed in the AQMP would be effective and the facility would not obstruct implementation of the AQMP. From an indirect standpoint, by increasing the proposed diversion rate to 75 percent, a corresponding increase in truck trips would result in order to support expanded recycling programs. However, SCAQMD Rule 1193 (Clean On-Road Residential and Commercial Refuse Collection Vehicles) requires solid waste collection fleet operators to acquire alternative-fuel refuse collection vehicles when procuring or leasing these vehicles, which would result in additional reductions of NOx and PM10. Additionally, by increasing the amount of materials diverted from landfills a corresponding decrease in landfill-related transportation and operations greenhouse gas emissions would result (Section 5.2 Air Quality).

Goal #7: *Adapt to a changing climate and support an integrated regional development pattern and transportation network* — SCAG-13		Based on these considerations, the proposed CSE would be consistent with Goal 5 of the 2020 RTP/SCS and the minor additions included in Table 5.9-3 do not modify or change the County's determinations in the DEIR.
	SCAG-12	As provided in Response SCAG-7, the County has added a corresponding consistency analysis of Goal 6 into Section 5.9 of the FEIR. Table 5.9-3 specifically includes a 2016 and 2020 policy comparison and supporting consistency analysis for the CSE Revision. As provided in Table 5.9-3, the Proposed Plan responds to future projected growth within the Plan Area through a long-term strategy that provides for sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over a 15- year period through 2033. Solid waste disposal facilities are demand-response public service systems that develop in response to community growth. As solid waste disposal is critical to developing healthy and equitable communities, the Plan provides a strategy for the provision of disposal capacity as a response to the projected demand for responsible solid waste management. Adherence to Federal, State and local regulations, including the CSE Siting Criteria and local environmental justice policies, as they are adopted, would minimize conflicts with the applicable jurisdiction's General Plan and support the creation of equitable communities. Based on these considerations, the proposed CSE would be consistent with Goal 6 of the 2020 RTP/SCS and the minor additions included in Table 5.9-3 do not modify or change the County's determinations in the DEIR.
	SCAG-13	As provided in Response SCAG-7, the County has added a corresponding consistency analysis of Goal 7 into Section 5.9 of the FEIR. Table 5.9-3 specifically includes a 2016 and 2020 policy

Goal #8: *Leverage new transportation technologies and data-driven solutions that result in more efficient travel* — SCAG-14		comparison and supporting consistency analysis for the CSE Revision. As provided in Table 5.9-3 and Section 3.4, the proposed CSE Revision would not result in significant direct or indirect impacts related to climate change or greenhouse gas emissions. The Proposed Plan promotes the development and use of infrastructure to transport solid waste to out-of-County landfills to complement the County's waste management systems, such as the Mesquite Regional Landfill's waste-by-rail system. Continued emphasis on waste-by-rail would reduce the number of heavy-duty trucks hauling solid waste on the road, thereby reducing vehicle miles traveled and GHG emissions. This would be consistent with Goal LUT-10 (Efficient Goods Movement) of the County's CCAP (2015). Likewise, the solid waste management paradigm envisioned under the Proposed Plan would be consistent with Goals BE-7 (Landfill Biogas) and SW1 (Waste Diversion Goal) by facilitating their implementation via the Proposed Plan (Section 5.6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions). Based on these considerations, the proposed CSE would be consistent with Goal 7 of the 2020 RTP/SCS and the minor additions included in Table 5.9-3 do not modify or change the County's determinations in the DEIR.
	SCAG-14	As provided in Response SCAG-7, the County has added a corresponding consistency analysis of Goal 8 into Section 5.9 of the FEIR. Table 5.9-3 specifically includes a 2016 and 2020 policy comparison and supporting consistency analysis for the CSE Revision. As provided in Table 5.9-3, the Proposed Plan promotes the development and use of infrastructure to transport solid waste to out-of-County landfills to complement the County's waste management systems, such as the Mesquite Regional Landfill's waste-by-rail

Goal #9: *Encourage development of diverse housing types in areas that are supported by multiple transportation options* — SCAG-15 Goal #10: *Promote conservation of natural and agricultural lands and restoration of habitats* — SCAG-16	system. Continued emphasis on waste-by-rail would reduce the number of heavy-duty trucks hauling solid waste on the road, thereby reducing vehicle miles traveled and GHG emissions consistent with Goal LUT-10 (Efficient Goods Movement) of the County's CCAP (2015), Goal BE-7 (Landfill Biogas), and SW1 (Waste Diversion Goal) as further described in Section 5.6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions of the DEIR. Expanding existing waste management facilities or siting new ones near/adjacent to existing facilities would reduce the distance waste collection vehicles would need to travel to dispose of waste and create more efficient waste transportation patterns. Additionally, SCAQMD Rule 1193 (Clean On-Road Residential and Commercial Refuse Collection Vehicles) requires solid waste collection fleet operators to acquire alternative-fuel refuse collection vehicles when procuring or leasing these vehicles, which would modernize the waste collection fleet and result in more efficient trips (Section 5.2 Air Quality). Based on these considerations, the proposed CSE would be consistent with Goal 8 of the 2020 RTP/SCS and the minor additions included in Table 5.9-3 do not modify or change the County's determinations in the DEIR.
	SCAG-15 As provided in Response SCAG-7, the County has added a corresponding consistency analysis of Goal 9 into Section 5.9 of the FEIR. Table 5.9-3 specifically includes a 2016 and 2020 policy comparison and supporting consistency analysis for the CSE Revision. As provided in Table 5.9-3, the Proposed Plan responds to future projected growth within the Plan Area through a long-term strategy that provides for sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over a 15- year period through 2033. In this context, future facilities would neither encourage nor discourage



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Mr. Bartolata Page 3

Connect SoCal Strategies

To achieve the goals of Connect SoCal, a wide range of land use and transportation strategies are included in the accompanying twenty (20) technical reports. To view Connect SoCal and the accompanying technical reports, please visit the Connect SoCal webpage. Connect SoCal builds upon the progress from previous RTP/SCS cycles and continues to focus on integrated, coordinated, and balanced planning for land use and transportation that helps the SCAG region strive towards a more sustainable region, while meeting statutory requirements pertinent to RTP/SCSs. These strategies within the regional context are provided as guidance for lead agencies such as local jurisdictions when the proposed project is under consideration.

SCAG-17

SCAG-16

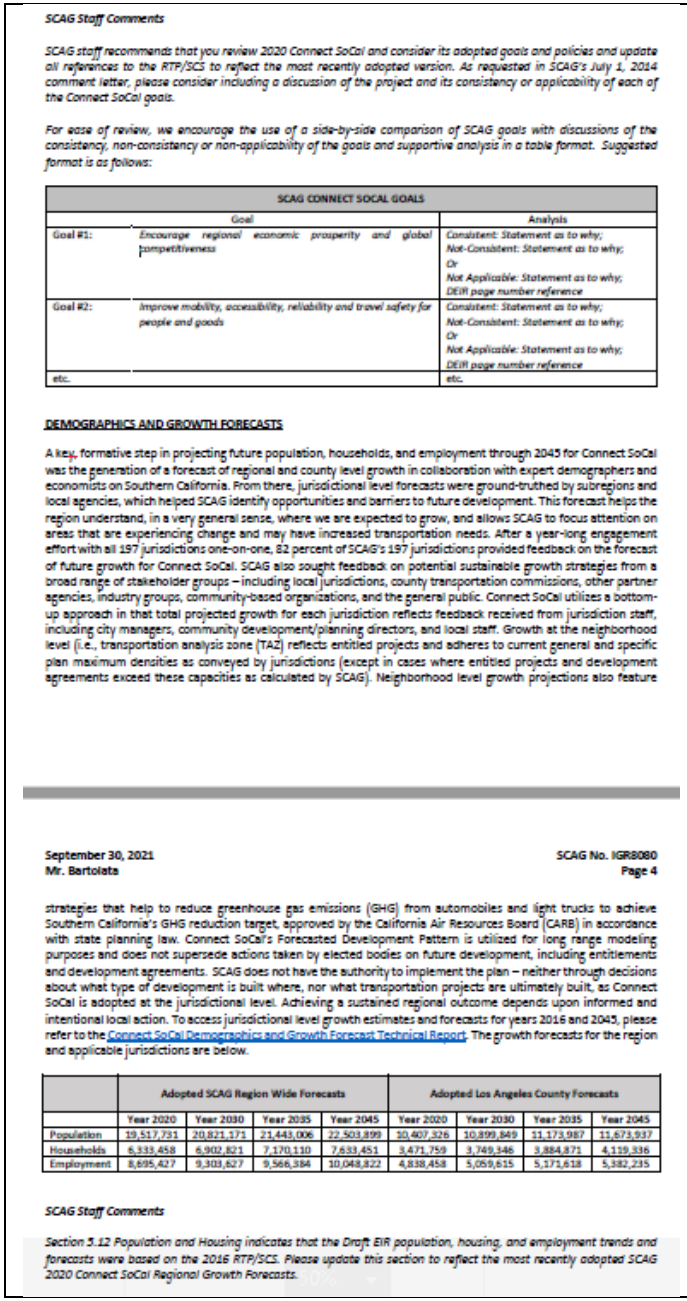
development of diverse housing types in areas that are supported by multiple transportation options. Based on these considerations, Goal 9 is not applicable to the proposed CSE. The minor additions included in Table 5.9-3 do not modify or change the County's determinations in the DEIR.

As provided in Response SCAG-7, the County has added a corresponding consistency analysis of Goal 9 into Section 5.9 of the FEIR. Table 5.9-3 specifically includes a 2016 and 2020 policy comparison and supporting consistency analysis for the CSE Revision. As provided in Table 5.9-3 one of the key siting criteria objectives is to "protect environmentally sensitive areas" (Table 3-4; pg. 85). These criteria are set forth for use in future waste management decisions and would promote conservation of natural and agricultural areas consistent with the County's General Plan.

In the case of the Proposed Plan, a combination of features are included to avoid potential conflicts with agricultural and natural areas. First, the Proposed Plan co-locates new facilities at existing solid waste facilities or compatible industrial uses in developed areas that contain the appropriate zoning and supporting infrastructure (e.g., roads, offices, scales, maintenance buildings, etc.). Second, future facilities would be required to comply with the Siting Criteria in Appendix 6A of the CSE, including but not limited to ensuring facilities located in agricultural areas are required to obtain a use permit from the local jurisdiction (Section 5.9 Land Use).

Based on these considerations, the proposed CSE would be consistent with Goal 10 of the 2020 RTP/SCS and the minor additions included in Table 5.9-3 do not modify or change the County's determinations in the DEIR.

	SCAG-17	This comment states that within the *Connect SoCal* plan, SCAG has come up with a number of strategies to assist lead agencies in achieving the Plan's goals. The County appreciates the additional background provided by SCAG in this comment and will consider the strategies provided as applicable for future projects covered under the Plan.



SCAG Staff Comments

SCAG staff recommends that you review 2020 Connect SoCal and consider its adopted goals and policies and update all references to the RTP/SCS to reflect the most recently adopted version. As requested in SCAG's July 1, 2014 comment letter, please consider including a discussion of the project and its consistency or applicability of each of the Connect SoCal goals.

For ease of review, we encourage the use of a side-by-side comparison of SCAG goals with discussions of the consistency, non-consistency or non-applicability of the goals and supportive analysis in a table format. Suggested format is as follows:

SCAG CONNECT SOCAL GOALS		
	Goal	Analysis
Goal #1:	*Encourage regional economic prosperity and global competitiveness*	*Consistent: Statement as to why;* *Not-Consistent: Statement as to why;* *Or* *Not Applicable: Statement as to why;* *DEIR page number reference*
Goal #2:	*Improve mobility, accessibility, reliability and travel safety for people and goods*	*Consistent: Statement as to why;* *Not-Consistent: Statement as to why;* *Or* *Not Applicable: Statement as to why;* *DEIR page number reference*
etc.		etc.

DEMOGRAPHICS AND GROWTH FORECASTS

A key, formative step in projecting future population, households, and employment through 2045 for Connect SoCal was the generation of a forecast of regional and county level growth in collaboration with expert demographers and economists on Southern California. From there, jurisdictional level forecasts were ground-truthed by subregions and local agencies, which helped SCAG identify opportunities and barriers to future development. This forecast helps the region understand, in a very general sense, where we are expected to grow, and allows SCAG to focus attention on areas that are experiencing change and may have increased transportation needs. After a year-long engagement effort with all 197 jurisdictions one-on-one, 82 percent of SCAG's 197 jurisdictions provided feedback on the forecast of future growth for Connect SoCal. SCAG also sought feedback on potential sustainable growth strategies from a broad range of stakeholder groups – including local jurisdictions, county transportation commissions, other partner agencies, industry groups, community-based organizations, and the general public. Connect SoCal utilizes a bottom-up approach in that total projected growth for each jurisdiction reflects feedback received from jurisdiction staff, including city managers, community development/planning directors, and local staff. Growth at the neighborhood level (i.e., transportation analysis zone (TAZ) reflects entitled projects and adheres to current general and specific plan maximum densities as conveyed by jurisdictions (except in cases where entitled projects and development agreements exceed these capacities as calculated by SCAG). Neighborhood level growth projections also feature

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strategies that help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) from automobiles and light trucks to achieve Southern California's GHG reduction target, approved by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) in accordance with state planning law. Connect SoCal's Forecasted Development Pattern is utilized for long range modeling purposes and does not supersede actions taken by elected bodies on future development, including entitlements and development agreements. SCAG does not have the authority to implement the plan – neither through decisions about what type of development is built where, nor what transportation projects are ultimately built, as Connect SoCal is adopted at the jurisdictional level. Achieving a sustained regional outcome depends upon informed and intentional local action. To access jurisdictional level growth estimates and forecasts for years 2016 and 2045, please refer to the Connect SoCal Demographics and Growth Forecast Technical Report. The growth forecasts for the region and applicable jurisdictions are below.

	Adopted SCAG Region Wide Forecasts				Adopted Los Angeles County Forecasts			
	Year 2020	Year 2030	Year 2035	Year 2045	Year 2020	Year 2030	Year 2035	Year 2045
Population	19,517,791	20,821,171	21,443,006	22,503,899	10,407,326	10,899,849	11,173,987	11,673,937
Households	6,333,458	6,902,821	7,170,110	7,633,451	3,471,759	3,749,346	3,884,871	4,119,336
Employment	8,695,427	9,303,627	9,566,384	10,048,822	4,838,458	5,059,615	5,171,618	5,382,235

SCAG Staff Comments

Section 5.12 Population and Housing indicates that the Draft EIR population, housing, and employment trends and forecasts were based on the 2016 RTP/SCS. Please update this section to reflect the most recently adopted SCAG 2020 Connect SoCal Regional Growth Forecasts.

SCAG 18

SCAG-19

SCAG-20

SCAG-21

SCAG-22

SCAG-23

SCAG-18 The County has reviewed the *2020 Connect SoCal* RTP/SCS and included a consistency analysis in the FEIR as requested by SCAG. Based on the evaluation is Table 5.9-3 of the FEIR and similar to the County's evaluation of the 2016 RTP/SCS, the proposed CSE would continue be consistent with the 2020 RTP/SCS. The minor additions included in Table 5.9-3 do not modify or change the County's determinations in the DEIR.

SCAG-19 Please refer to Response SCAG-18. The County has included a consistency analysis of the Plan and applicable goals of the 202 RTP/SCS.

SCAG-20 This comment provides that background methodology used by SCAG to project their future population, households, and employment metrics through 2045 for *Connect SoCal*. The comment acknowledges how many jurisdictions provided feedback to create these projections and the care SCAG took to ensure their accuracy down to the neighborhood level. The comment also notes that projections feature strategies that help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) as approved by the California Air Resources Board (CARB). No modifications or changes to the DEIR were implemented in response to this comment.

SCAG-21 The County notes SCAG's authority to implement the 2020 RTP/SCS and the purpose, and limitations, of the Forecasted Development Pattern.

SCAG-22 This comment provides the growth estimates and forecasts for the entire SCAG region and LA County for 2045. These numbers have been updated and incorporated into Section 5.12 Population and Housing in the FEIR. These updates do not modify or change the County's determinations in the DEIR.

MITIGATION

SCAG Staff Comments

SCAG staff recommends that you review the Final Program Environmental Impact Report (Final PEIR) for Connect SoCal for guidance, as appropriate. SCAG's Regional Council certified the PEIR and adopted the associated Findings of Fact and a Statement of Overriding Considerations (FOF/SOC) and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) on May 7, 2020 and also adopted a PEIR Addendum and amended the MMRP on September 3, 2020 (please see the PEIR webpage and scroll to the bottom of the page for the PEIR Addendum). The PEIR includes a list of project-level performance standards-based mitigation measures that may be considered for adoption and implementation by lead, responsible, or trustee agencies in the region, as applicable and feasible. Project-level mitigation measures are within responsibility, authority, and/or jurisdiction of project-implementing agency or other public agency serving as lead agency under CEQA in subsequent project- and site- specific design, CEQA review, and decision-making processes, to meet the performance standards for each of the CEQA resource categories. SCAG-24 SCAG-25

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

SCAG Staff Comments

SCAG staff commends the inclusion of an Environmental Justice Document to provide a framework to inform stakeholders within Los Angeles County, particularly environmentally sensitive communities, of the CSE revision. SCAG staff encourages the County to continue using strategies to safely and efficiently provide information to the public on any future projects. SCAG-26

SCAG staff recommends that you review the Environmental Justice Technical Report and the updated Environmental Justice Toolbox, which is a resource document to assist local jurisdictions in developing EJ-related goals and policies regarding solutions for EJ-related community issues. SCAG-27

SCAG-23 Please refer to Response SCAG-22.

SCAG-24 This comment provides reference to the Final Program Environmental Impact Report (Final PEIR) for *Connect SoCal* for guidance in formulating this Final PEIR. The Section 2.4 of the FEIR is updated with this reference. This update does not modify or change the County's determinations in the DEIR.

SCAG-25 As summarized in Table 1-1 of the DEIR, the only potential significant environmental effects which would require mitigation would be those affecting air quality. The County has identified mitigation measures that are within the jurisdiction and authority of the CARB, the County, local AQMDs, and other regulatory agencies (e.g., cities) within Table 1-1, Section 5.2.7 Air Quality Mitigation Measures, and Section 12 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program. These measures are consistent with the Air Quality Mitigation Strategies presented in pages 4.0-2-9 of the FPEIR Addendum.

SCAG-26 This comment acknowledges the inclusion of an Environmental Justice Document and encourages its continued inclusion and use in future projects.

SCAG-27 This comment notes the utility of the Environmental Justice Technical Report and EJ Toolbox to assist the county in developing its EJ-related goals and policies. These have been reviewed and are consistent with the Environmental Justice Document presented in the FEIR.

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November 10, 2021

VIA EMAIL ONLY: SitingElement@pw.lacounty.gov

Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Environmental Programs Division
CSE Revision
P.O. Box 1460
Alhambra, CA 91802

To Whom It May Concern:

Comments on Preliminary Draft Revised
Countywide Siting Element and Draft Environmental Impact Report

The Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (Sanitation Districts) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Preliminary Draft Revised Countywide Siting Element (CSE) and Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) released by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works on July 1, 2021. Since the 1950s, the Sanitation Districts have been an active participant in the solid waste management system in Los Angeles County, primarily as an owner and operator of solid waste management facilities. Currently, facilities operated by the Sanitation Districts handle approximately 15-20% of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County. LACSD-1

Comment 1 (General): The Sanitation Districts operate two landfills in Los Angeles County, the Scholl Canyon (SCLF) and Calabasas (CALF) Landfills. Closure of at least one (SCLF) and possibly both landfills is anticipated to occur within the CSE planning period. Upon closure of these two facilities, the remaining major landfills in Los Angeles County will be privately owned. The solid waste facilities throughout Los Angeles County that the Sanitation Districts operate directly compete with private operations and it has been observed that many privately-operated facilities use the Sanitation Districts' Gate Rates as a reference point to set their own Gate Rates. The Sanitation Districts expect our influence in the solid waste management market will be significantly reduced in the future with the closure of these two in-county landfills. This may result in higher costs for waste disposal in the County due to reduced competition and the loss of publicly owned landfill capacity. LACSD-2 LACSD-3

Comment 2 (CSE Page 35, Paragraphs 3 and 5): Policy Nos. 4.2 and 4.4 – While the Sanitation Districts agrees with the need to maximize landfill space, we do not agree with the approach of requiring landfill operators to increase the density of disposed materials through prescriptive measures such as balefilling. Baling waste will not be feasible at most landfills due to limited available land to install and operate a baling system. Moreover, other landfill operation practices such as use of mobile compactors on the working face can be used in lieu of baling waste to achieve higher in place refuse densities. The density of disposed materials varies as a function of several factors, including the amount of waste placed, the equipment used to place refuse, the amount of time the waste has been consolidating, availability of alternative cover materials, material size, organic content, etc. Additionally, landfill operators are inherently incentivized to maximize use of landfill airspace. An additional permit requirement would be redundant and potentially counterproductive to operations. LACSD-4 LACSD-5

Agency: Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts

Letter Code: LACSD

Commenter: Sam Shammas

Date: November 10, 2021

LACSD-1 This comment acknowledges the Sanitation Districts receipt of the DEIR and the Districts' current role in solid waste disposal.

LACSD-2 This comment discusses the closure of at least one of the Sanitation Districts' landfills within the CSE area and notes that the remaining major landfills will be privately owned. No changes to the DEIR are required.

LACSD-3 This comment discusses how the anticipated closure(s) of the Sanitation Districts' landfills may increase the cost for waste disposal in the County. This comment has been incorporated into the Scholl Canyon and Calabasas Landfills fact sheets (3-5 and 3-2, respectively) and Table 3-1 of the CSE. No changes to the DEIR are required.

LACSD-4 This comment notes the Sanitation Districts objection to requiring landfill operators to use prescriptive measures such as balefilling. Policy No. 4.2 encourages operators to increase the density of disposed materials and minimize disposal of inert and organic waste. While Policy No. 4.4 does mention the potential of balefilling, it encourages landfill operators to first analyze the feasibility of balefilling as well as other space-saving processes, such as refuse derived fuel, when appropriate. No changes to the DEIR are required.

LACSD-5 This comment notes the redundancy of additional permitting measures when landfill operators are already encouraged to maximize landfill airspace. Policy 4.2 of the CSE states that "the cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the

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Moreover, a permit requirement for landfill operators to minimize disposal of inert and organic waste would be redundant with state law and local ordinances. Pursuant to these state laws and local ordinances, inert and organic waste should be pre-sorted prior to arrival at landfills. For example, SB 1383 requires jurisdictions to minimize organic waste disposal and requires new and expanding landfills to implement organic waste recovery activities. LACSD-5 LACSD-6

Comment 3 (CSE Page 35, Paragraph 6): Policy No. 4.5 –Selection of landfill daily cover material should be left to the discretion of the operator in order to achieve the best balance of capacity conservation, odor and vector control, liquids management, and economy. The cities, County, and the County's Integrated Waste Management Task Force should support the use of alternative daily cover materials that will promote conservation of landfill airspace. LACSD-7

Comment 4 (CSE Page 41, Paragraphs 3-6): As background, the concept for a waste-by-rail (WBR) system dates back to the 1980s when it was predicted that Los Angeles County would be facing an imminent landfill capacity shortage. In response to planning efforts in the 1980s and 1990s, the Sanitation Districts completed the purchase of the Mesquite Regional Landfill site in 2002 to serve as a rail-served landfill site and began development of in-county rail loading infrastructure for solid waste. Due to the economic downturn following the 2008 Recession that significantly reduced tonnage and the successful permitting of additional landfill capacity in and around Los Angeles County, there is a surplus of landfill capacity that is accessible by trucks in the Southern California region. Therefore, as indicated in the CSE, the WBR system is not likely to be used while less-expensive local landfill capacity that is accessible by truck is still available. However, the WBR system provides an important assurance for adequate solid waste disposal capacity that may be needed in the distant future as in-county and nearby regional landfills are no longer available to receive waste from Los Angeles County. Policy Nos. 8.6-8.9 support use and development of MRLF and WBR infrastructure "provided they are environmentally sound and technically feasible" The language should be revised to include "and financially viable". LACSD-8

Comment 5 (CSE Page 57, 201, 205, 209, 215, 219, 223, 229): Table 3-1 indicates a Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) closure date of 2029 for Calabasas Landfill (CALF). The remaining life of CALF should be based on exhaustion of the permitted volumetric site capacity, not the estimated closure date in the SWFP. Using the current rate of disposal, expected in-place refuse density, and remaining air space, the CALF is expected to reach capacity in 11 to 17 years based on the proposed final fill plan that is under consideration the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. LACSD-9

Comment 6 (CSE Pages 80, 86, 112): The Sanitation Districts present the following corrections to the Fact Sheets for CALF, Scholl Canyon Landfill (SCLF), and Mesquite Regional Landfill (MRLF).

Section	Correction
Fact Sheet 3-2 CALF	Additional Waste Discharge Requirements for Calabasas Landfill are as follows: R4-2008-0013, Effective 03/06/2008 R4-2017-0096, Effective 04/06/2017 FOC was granted on 09/21/2017.
Fact Sheet 3-5 SCLF	SWFP Issue Date should be 12/13/2016. Additional Waste Discharge Requirements for Scholl Canyon Landfill are as follows: R4-2019-0037, Effective 03/14/2019
Fact Sheet 3-14 MRLF	Address: 6330 E Hwy 78, Brawley, CA 92227 Waste Discharge Requirements Order No.: R7-2017-0021, Effective:06/30/2017

LACSD-10 LACSD-11 LACSD-12

Task Force, and Local Enforcement Agencies, as part of their permit and Finding of Conformance process, will *encourage* solid waste facility operators to maximize available capacity by requiring, *when appropriate*, Class III landfill operators to increase the density of disposed materials and implement measures to minimize disposal of inert and organic waste at their facility." This policy would reinforce state and local ordinances and provides regulators the opportunity to further increase storage capacity, where applicable, rather than creating redundancies in permitting. No changes to the DEIR are required.

LACSD-6 This comment notes that existing state laws, such as SB 1383 already requires minimization of organic waste disposal and requires organic waste recovery measures.

LACSD-7 This comment asserts that selection of daily landfill cover should be left to the discretion of operators and that officials should support alternative daily cover materials. Policy No. 4.5 of the CSE has been revised to state that "The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force, as part of their LUP (zoning variance) and Finding of Conformance or similar process, will encourage support Class III land-fill operators to use appropriate materials, when technically feasible and environmentally safe, such as tarps, for landfill daily cover, in order to conserve landfill capacity." No changes to the DEIR are required.

LACSD-8 This comment discusses the history of the waste-by-rail system and some of its limitations and costs. In response to this comment, Policies No. 8.6-8.9 of the CSE have been modified to include "economically feasible" as a criterion for use. No changes to the DEIR are required.

LACSD-9 This comment addresses the Solid Waste Facility Permit closure date for the Calabasas Landfill. As

Comment 7 (CSE Pages 153, 161): The Sanitation Districts present the following corrections to Table 4-7.

- Downey Area Recycling & Transfer Facility (DART) – The Owner and Operator of this facility is the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts.
- Joint Water Pollution Control Plant/Food Waste AD Facility: By 2022, the facility will have a capacity of 600 wet tons per day. The facility is no longer a Demonstration Facility.

LACSD-13

Comment 8 (CSE Page 336): Table 6A-2(C) suggests that proposed alternative technology facilities could discharge wastewater to the sewer system if there is adequate capacity and states that "facilities could discharge to sanitary sewers, with the appropriate regulatory agency requiring adequate pretreatment of wastewaters to a specified level before discharge." While this statement is correct, it should be noted that the Sanitation Districts' water reclamation plants and the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant already have or are in the planning stages for potable water reuse projects that may require more extensive pretreatment of industrial waste discharges. The extent of pretreatment required may make some locations more cost effective than others.

LACSD-14

Comment 9 (CSE Page 376, Paragraph 2): The CSE states: "solid waste industry experts expect the diminishing in-County landfill capacity and rising tipping fees to hasten the establishment of a countywide (or individual jurisdiction's) WBR system in the County by the private sector, or through public/private partnerships." However, the disposal capacity analysis in the CSE suggests that there is sufficient landfill capacity in the 15-year planning horizon that is accessible by trucks. We recommend revising this sentence to: "In past decades, solid waste industry experts expected the diminishing in-County landfill capacity and rising tipping fees to hasten the establishment of a countywide (or individual jurisdiction's) WBR system in the County by the private sector, or through public/private partnerships." See Comment 4 above for additional context.

LACSD-15

Comment 10 (DEIR Page 350): The Sanitation Districts present the following corrections to Table 5.15-3.

- AT Site #1: The Sanitary Sewer Service Provider is County Sanitation District No. 8.
- AT Site #7: The Sanitary Sewer Service Provider is County Sanitation District No. 1.
- AT Site #8: The Sanitary Sewer Service Provider is County Sanitation District No. 8.
- AT Site #9: The Sanitary Sewer Service Provider is County Sanitation District No. 8.

LACSD-16

Comment 11 (DEIR Page 351): The Sanitation Districts present the following corrections to Table 5.15-4.

- AT Site #7: The Treatment Plant is JWPCP and its Existing Capacity is 400 mgd.

LACSD-17

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Ms. Nan Harrold, Project Engineer in the Solid Waste Planning Group, at (562) 908-4288, extension 2737.

Very truly yours,

Sam Shammas

Sam Shammas, P.E.
Supervising Engineer
Solid Waste Planning Group

LACSD-18

a result, Table 3-1 of the CSE has been updated to show a SWFP closure date of 2034 for the landfill, which fits within the suggested timeline (11-17 years). No changes to the DEIR are required.

LACSD-10 This comment suggests updates to the Calabasas Landfill fact sheet. Fact Sheet 3-5 of the CSE has been updated accordingly. No changes to the DEIR are required.

LACSD-11 This comment suggests updates to the Scholl Canyon Landfill fact sheet. Fact Sheet 3-5 of the CSE has been updated accordingly. No changes to the DEIR are required.

LACSD-12 This comment suggests updates to the Mesquite Regional Landfill fact sheet. Fact Sheet 3-14 of the CSE has been revised accordingly. No changes to the DEIR are required.

LACSD-13 This comment provides revisions to Table 4-17 of the CSE for the Downey Area Recycling & Transfer Facility (DART) and the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant/Food Waste AD. Table 4-17 of the CSE has been updated to reflect the owner of DART and remove "demonstration" from the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant/Food Waste AD Facility. No changes are required to the DEIR.

LACSD-14 This comment notes that the Sanitation Districts water reclamation plant and Joint Water Pollution Control Plant require more extensive pretreatment of industrial waste, which may make some locations more cost effective than others. The County appreciates this information and will use it in conjunction local, state, and federal wastewater requirements when considering potential future projects.

LACSD-15 This comment notes that there is sufficient In-County landfill capacity, so the existing assumption of diminishing in-County landfill

	capacity is no longer accurate. The text in this section of the CSE has been revised to state, "In past decades, solid waste industry experts expected the diminishing in-County landfill capacity and rising tipping fees to hasten the establishment of a countywide (or individual jurisdiction's) WBR system in the County by the private sector, or through public/private partnerships."
	LACSD-16 This comment suggests multiple edits to Table 5.15-3 of the CSE to reflect the correct Sanitary Sewer Service Providers. Table 5.15-3 in the FEIR has been updated to state the correct Sanitary Districts.
	LACSD-17 This comment provides the correct capacity and treatment type for AT Site #7. Table 5.15-4 in the FEIR has been updated to reflect the correct treatment plant type and capacity for AT Site #7.
	LACSD-18 This comment directs future questions to Ms. Nan Harrold in the Solid Waste Planning Group.

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12

Mitigatation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Puente Hills Intermodal Facility

12.0 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

The Los Angeles County (County) Department of Public Works will adopt this MMRP in accordance with PRC Section 21081.6 and Section 15097 of the CEQA Guidelines. The purpose of the MMRP is to ensure that the County, as the lead agency, complies with all applicable environmental mitigation requirements as contained in the Draft EIR for the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element. The mitigation measures for the Project as presented in this MMRP will be adopted by the County, in conjunction with the certification of the Final EIR.

The mitigation measures are provided in Table 12 1. The specific mitigation measures are identified, as well as the monitoring method, responsible monitoring party, monitoring phase, verification/approval party, date mitigation measure verified or implemented, location of documents (monitoring record), and completion requirement for each mitigation measure.

The mitigation measures applicable to the Siting Element include avoiding certain impacts altogether, minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation, and/or reducing or eliminating impacts over time by maintenance operations during the life of the action.

PRC Section 21081.6 requires the lead agency, for each project that is subject to CEQA, to monitor performance of the mitigation measures included in any environmental document to ensure implementation. The County, as the designated CEQA lead agency for the Project, is responsible for review of all monitoring reports, enforcement actions, and document disposition as it relates to this MMRP.

A record of the MMRP will be maintained at the County Department of Public Works, 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803. All mitigation measures contained in the EIR will be made conditions of the Project as further described below.

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Table 12-1. Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure Number	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Method	Responsible Party	Monitoring Phase	Verification/ Responsible Party	Date Mitigation Measure Verified or Implemented	Location of Documents (Monitoring Record)	Completion Requirement
Air Quality								
AQ 1	**Air Emission Reduction Measures** during Construction. Consistent with the provisions of Section 15091 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the County has identified mitigation measures that are within the jurisdiction and authority of the California Air Resources Board (CARB), the County, local AQMDs, and other regulatory agencies (e.g., cities). Where the Lead Agency has identified that construction emissions for a future project has the potential to violate an air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing air quality violation, the Lead Agency shall consider the integration of the following measures, or other comparable measures, to facilitate consistency with plans for attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS), as applicable and feasible. ■ Limits construction-related fugitive dust through the following: □ Minimize land disturbance; □ Suspend grading and earth moving when wind gusts exceed 25 miles per hour unless the soil is wet enough to prevent dust plumes; □ Cover trucks when hauling dirt; □ Stabilize the surface of dirt piles if not removed immediately; □ Limit vehicular paths on unpaved surfaces and stabilize any temporary roads; and □ Use watering trucks to minimize dust (watering should be sufficient to confine dust plumes to the project work areas). ■ Require contractors to assemble a comprehensive inventory list (i.e., make, model, engine year, horsepower, emission rates) of all heavy-duty off-road (portable and mobile) equipment (50 horsepower and greater) that could be used an aggregate of 40 or more hours for the construction project. Prepare a plan for approval by the applicable air district demonstrating achievement of the applicable percent reduction for a CARB-approved fleet, including coordinated truck routes that will minimize the total number of truck routes and trucks as well as lengths of trips, as appropriate. ■ Develop a traffic plan to minimize traffic flow interference from construction activities. Schedule operations affecting traffic for off-peak hours. Minimize obstruction of through-traffic lanes. Provide a flag person to guide traffic properly and ensure safety at construction sites. As appropriate require that portable engines and portable engine-driven equipment units used at the project work site, with the exception of on-road and off-road motor vehicles, obtain CARB Portable Equipment Registration with the state or a local district permit. Arrange appropriate consultations with the CARB or the District to determine registration and permitting requirements prior to equipment operation at the site.	Conduct construction surveys of contractor to ensure air quality measures are being met; require applicable plans to be submitted and approved by the County and CARB	Construction Manager/Contractor	Prior to/during construction	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works; CARB			

Mitigation Measure Number	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring Method	Responsible Party	Monitoring Phase	Verification/ Responsible Party	Date Mitigation Measure Verified or Implemented	Location of Documents (Monitoring Record)	Completion Requirement
AQ 2	**Air Emission Reduction Measures** during Operations. Consistent with the provisions of Section 15091 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the County has identified mitigation measures that are within the jurisdiction and authority of the CARB, the County, local AQMDs, and other regulatory agencies (e.g., cities). Where the Lead Agency has identified that operational emissions for a future project has the potential to violate an air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing air quality violation, the Lead Agency shall consider the integration of the following measures, or other comparable measures, to facilitate consistency with plans for attainment of the NAAQS and CAAQS, as applicable and feasible. . During the facility design phase, a review of local AQMD rules shall be conducted to determine site-specific permit requirements for waste processing or handling facilities that may emit or potentially emit VOCs, particulates, CO, NOx or SOx. Emissions of non-conventional pollutants and HAPs (Title V-Major Sources) shall comply with federal and state permitting rules. Compliance with the following rules and regulations, at a minimum, shall be required, as applicable: ■ Airborne Toxic Control Measure to Limit Diesel-Fuel Commercial Vehicle Idling (13 CCR 2485) ■ In-Use Off-Road Diesel Idling Restriction (13 CCR 2449) ■ Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24, Part 6) ■ California Green Building Code (Title 24, Part 11) ■ SCAQMD Rule 201: Permit to Construct, Rule 403: Fugitive Dust, Rule 1113: Architectural Coatings, and Rule 1403: Asbestos Emissions from Demolition/Renovation Activities ■ AVAQMD Rule 201: Permit to Construct, Rule 203: Permit to Operate, Rule 403 and 403.2: Fugitive Dust Control, and Regulation XIII, New Source Review ■ Control of Hazardous Dust Conditions (County Code Chapter 12.32)	Review and submittal of applicable permits; periodic emissions sampling/ monitoring	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works; Contractors	Design, Operations	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works; CARB			
AQ-3	**Minimization of Odors.** An odor analysis shall be prepared as part of future project-specific air quality analyses, as required by local AQMD. If the odor analysis identifies the potential for a significant impact, the facility shall incorporate odor-reducing design features. Such features may include, but are not limited to: During the facility design phase, a review of local AQMD rules shall be conducted to determine site-specific permit requirements for waste processing or handling facilities that may emit or potentially emit VOCs, particulates, CO, NOx or SOx. Emissions of non-conventional pollutants and HAPs (Title V-Major Sources) shall comply with federal and state permitting rules. Compliance with the following rules and regulations, at a minimum, shall be required, as applicable: ■ Provision of exhaust fans to provide multiple air exchanges every hour ■ Treatment of air leaving the building by an odor neutralizing misting system	Odor analysis will be prepared, reviewed, and approved; air monitoring for odor once operational	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works; Contractors	Design and Operations	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works; AQMD(s)			

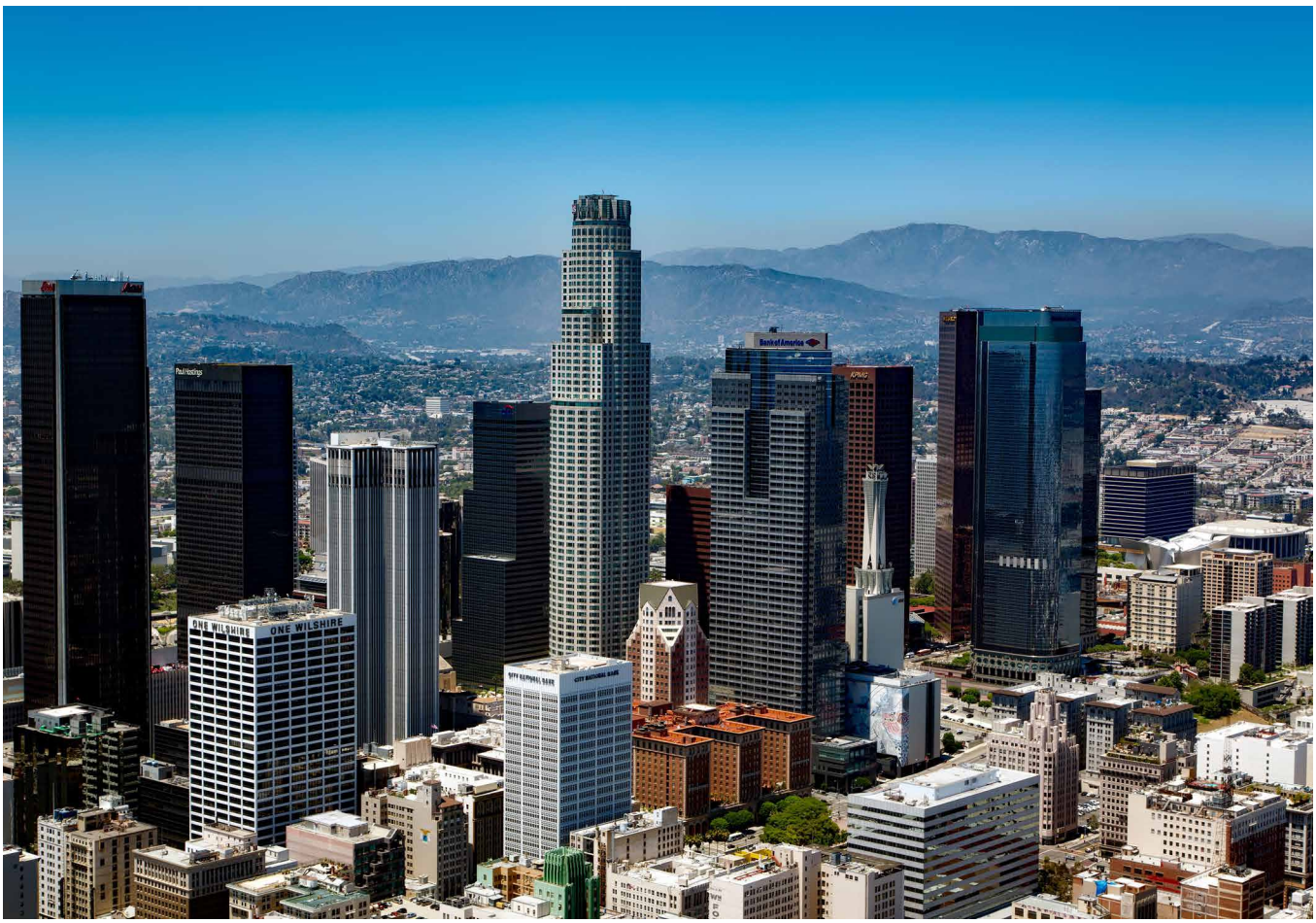
Notes:

AQMD= Air Quality Management District; AVAQMD=Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District; CAAQS= California Ambient Air Quality Standards; CARB=California Air Resource Board; CCR= California Code of Regulations; CO= Carbon Monoxide; HAPs= Hazardous Air Pollutants; NAAQS=National Ambient Air Quality Standards; NOx=Nitrogen Oxides, SCAQMD=South Coast Air Quality Management District; SOx=Sulfur Oxides; U.S.=United States; VOCs= Volatile Organic Compounds

13

Organizations and Persons Consulted

13.0 ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONS CONSULTED



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

County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning

Note: LADPW to add to this section (i.e., Council of Government meeting, etc.)

14

Qualifications of Persons Preparing EIR

Requirements
COMPLIANCE
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Audit
Standards

14.0 QUALIFICATIONS OF PERSONS PREPARING EIR

14.1 HDR, INC. (LEAD EIR CONSULTANT)

Tim Gnibus Principal	• BA, Social Ecology, University of California, Irvine, 1989
Clint Meyer, AICP Environmental Project Manager	• BS, Natural Resources, Humboldt State University, 2000 • AICP, Certification #025921
Ian Kroll, PhD Senior Environmental Planner	• BA, Biological Sciences, Vassar College, 2012 • PhD, Marine Sciences, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2017
Sharyn Del Rosario Environmental Project Manager	• BA, Geography, San Diego State University, 2008
Elaine Lee Environmental Planner	• BS, Public Affairs/Environmental, University of California, Irvine, 2011 • MS, City Planning, University of Southern California, 2015
Regan Del Rosario Environmental Planner	• BS, Environmental and Ecosystem Sciences, Washington State University, 2021
Ronell Santos Biologist	• BS, Environmental Science, California State University, Monterey Bay, 2016
Katherine Turner Technical Editor	• BS, Earth Science, Eastern Michigan University, 2012
Keith Lay Senior Air Quality Specialist	• Bachelor of Civil Engineering, Civil and Environmental Engineer, University of Manitoba, 1998
Anders Burvall Senior GIS Analyst	• BS, Environmental Sciences/Studies, San Diego State University, 2004 • MS, Geography, San Diego State University, 2007

14.2 TETRA TECH (EIR CONSULTANT)

Christine Arbogast, P.E. Unit President, Solid Waste West	• BS, Civil Engineering, California State Polytechnic University, 1984
Cesar Leon Senior Environmental Planner	• BS, Urban and Regional Planning, California State Polytechnic University, 2008

15

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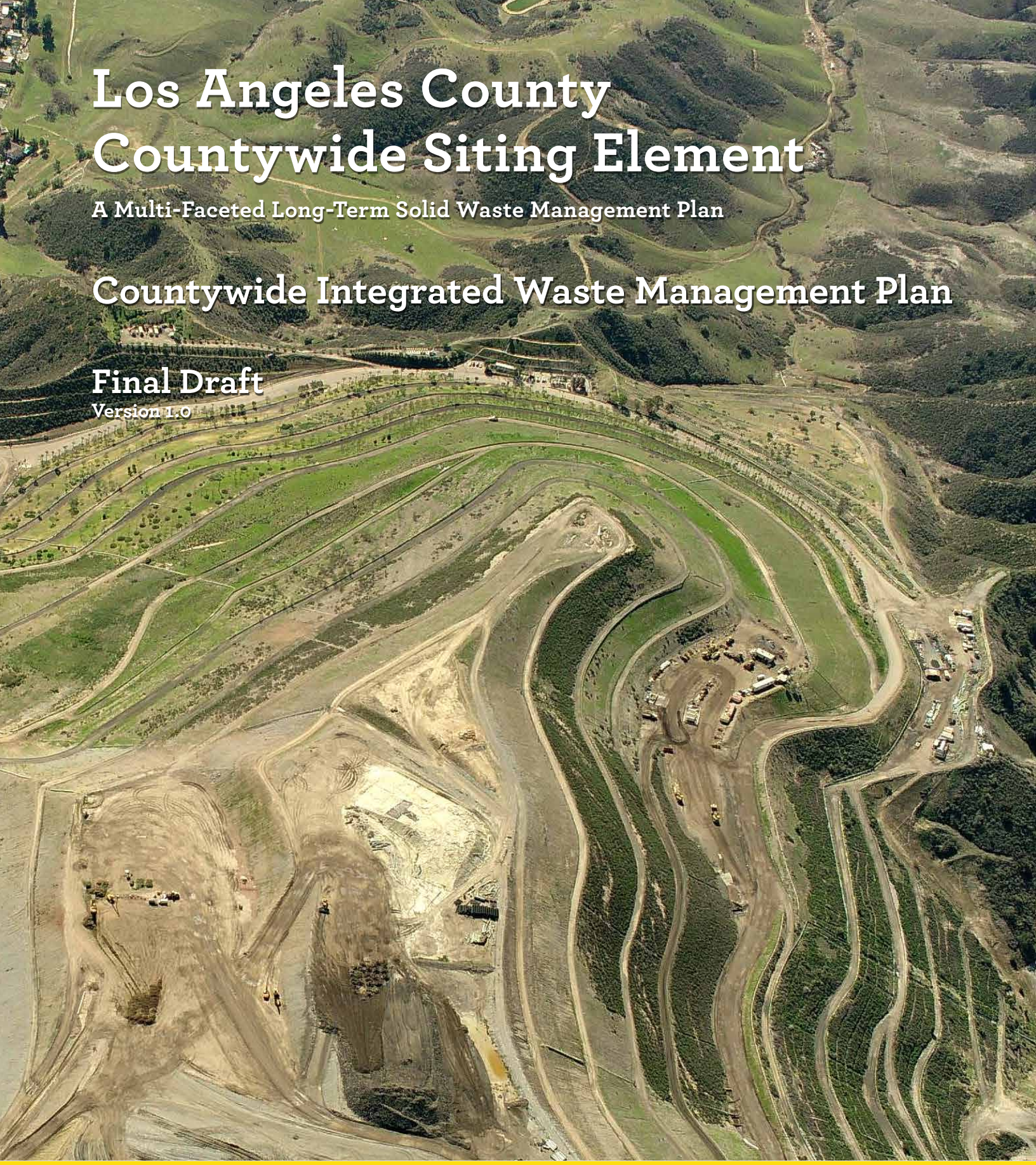

Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

A Multi-Faceted Long-Term Solid Waste Management Plan

Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan

Final Draft

Version 1.0

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

July 2022
Volume I - The Element

A

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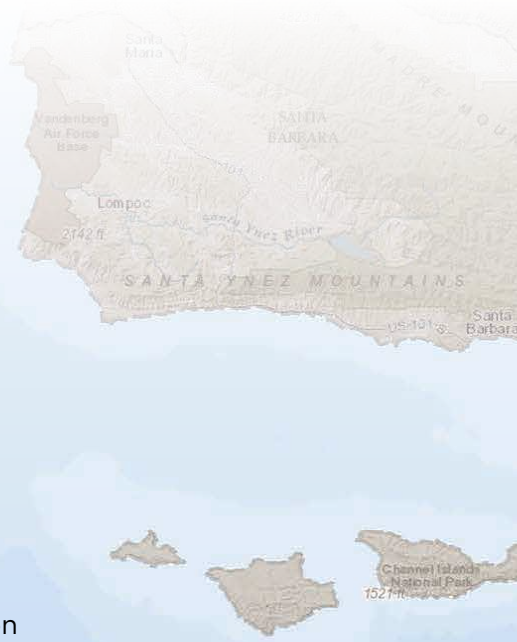

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LA

List of Acronyms

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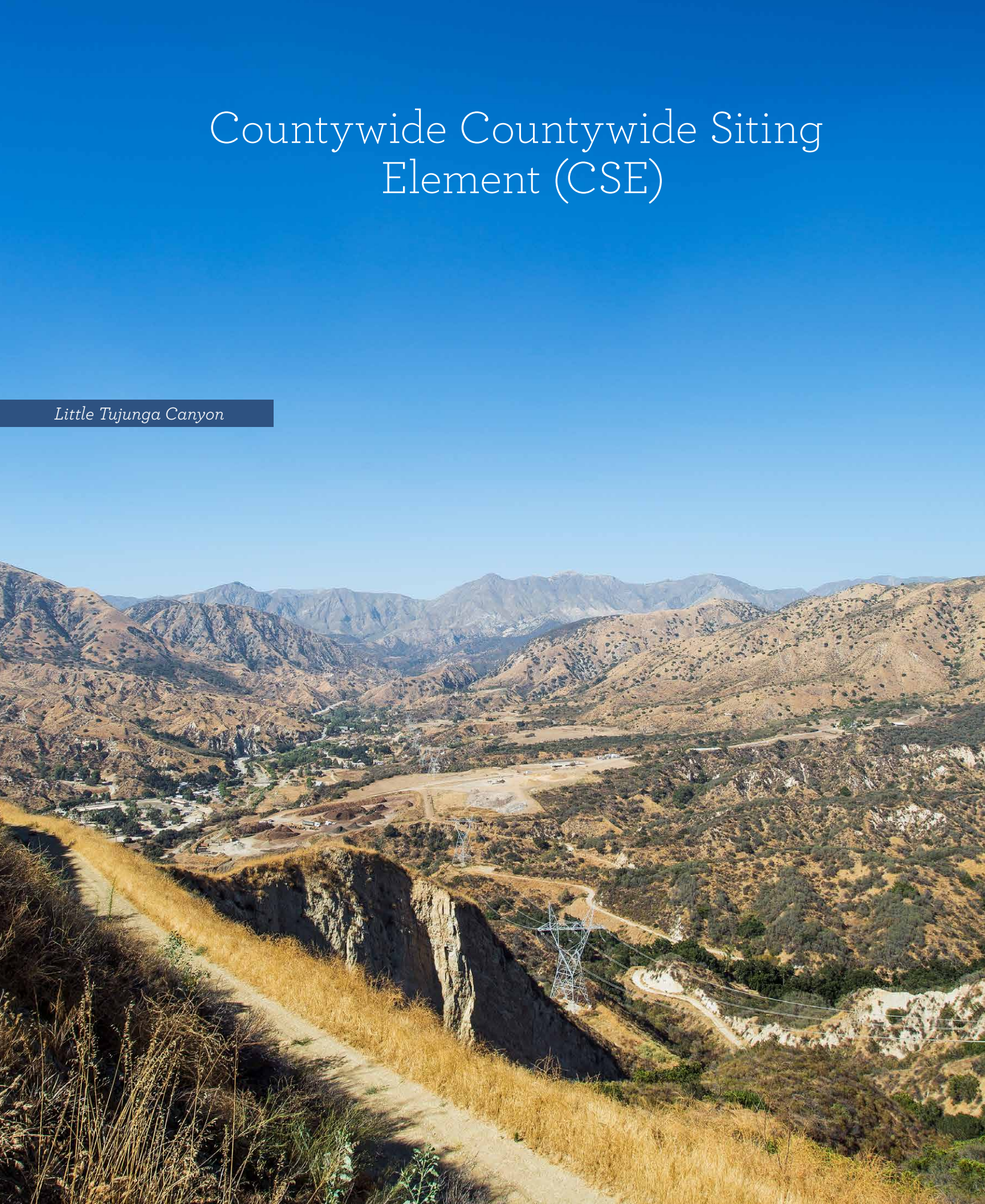


Little Tujunga Canyon

LIST OF ACRONYMS

A

AADT	Average Annual Daily Traffic
AAQS	Ambient Air Quality Standards
AB	Assembly Bill
AB 939	Assembly Bill 939, California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989
ADC	Alternative Daily Cover
ADCMs	Alternative Daily Cover Materials
AE	Advisory Entity
APCD	Air Pollution Control District
AQMD	Air Quality Management District
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
AQP	Air Quality Permit
ARB	Air Resources Board
AT	Alternative Technology
ATAS	Alternative Technology Advisory Subcommittee
AUF	Air Utilization Factor
AVAPCD	Antelope Valley Air Pollution Control District (Replaced by AVAQMD)
AVAQMD	Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District

B

BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BFI, Inc.	Browning – Ferris Industries, Inc.
BHTGS	Battelle High Throughput Gasification System
BIT	Biosolids Injection Technology
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOS	Board of Supervisors
BTU	British Thermal Unit

C

CAA	Federal Clean Air Act
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CAI	Closed, Abandoned, and Inactive
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CalRecycle	California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (formerly CIWMB)
CALTRANS	California Department of Transportation
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CCC	California Coastal Commission
CCL	Chiquita Canyon Landfill
CCR	California Code of Regulations
C&D	Construction and Demolition Waste
CDFA	California Department of Food and Agriculture
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CDHS	California Department of Health Services
CDI	Construction, Demolition, and Inert
CDOF	California Department of Finance
CDTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CEO	Los Angeles County Chief Executive Officer
CEPA	Campo Environmental Protection Agency
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGC	California Government Code
CIEC	Cement Industry Environmental Consortium

CIWMA	California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, Assembly Bill 939
CIWMB	California Integrated Waste Management Board (currently CalRecycle)
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
COG	Council of Governments
CoIWMP	Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan
CoSWMP	Los Angeles County Countywide Solid Waste Management Plan
CREF	Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility
CRWQCB	California Regional Water Quality Control Board
CSD	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (see also LACSD)
CSE	Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element
CSP	Los Angeles County Countywide Summary Plan
CUP	Conditional Use Permit
CT	Conversion Technology
CWA	Federal Clean Water Act
CWMB	California Waste Management Board (Replaced by the CIWMB)
CY	Cubic Yards

D

DHS	Los Angeles County Department of Health Services (see LACoDHS)
DPH	Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (see LACoDPH)
DRS	Disposal Reporting System

E

EA	Enforcement Agency
ECDC	East Carbon Development Corporation
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMSW	Engineered Municipal Solid Waste
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	Energy Products of Idaho
EPRI	Electric Power Research Institute

F

FBC	Fluidized Bed Combustion
FOC	Finding of Conformance
FPRS	Facility and Plan Review Subcommittee

G

GDD	Garbage Disposal District

H

HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
HCl	Hydrochloric Acid
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste
HHWE	Household Hazardous Waste Element
HPS	Hot Pneumatic Separator
HSC	Health and Safety Code

I

IS	Initial Study

J

JPA	Joint Powers Authority
JTD	Joint Technical Document

L

LACo	Los Angeles County
LACoDHS	Los Angeles County Department of Health Services
LACoDPH	Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

LACoPW	Los Angeles County Public Works
LACSD	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (see also CSD)
LAER	Lowest Achievable Emission Rate
LE	Lead Entity
LEA	Local Enforcement Agency
LEV	Low Emission Vehicle
LTF	Local Task Force
LUP	Land Use Permit

M

MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MSWLF	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
MTCI	Manufacturing and Technology Conversion International, Inc.,
MW	Megawatts

N

NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
ND	Negative Declaration
NDFE	Nondisposal Facility Element
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOP	Notice of Preparation
NOx	Nitrogen Oxides
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
NPS	National Park Service
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NSR	New Source Review

P

PARF	Plasma Application Research Facility
PHIMF	Puente Hills Intermodal Facility
PI	Private Industry
PM	Particulate Matter
PM_{10}	Particulate Matter Less than 10 Microns
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate Matter Less than 2.5 Microns
PPM	Parts per Million
PRC	California Public Resources Code
PSA	Permit Streamlining Act of 1977
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PURPA	Public Utility Regulatory Act
PW	Los Angeles County Public Works (see LACoPW)

R

R=RCBC	Rotary Cascading Bed Combustion
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel
RDSI	Report of Disposal Site Information
RFI	Report of Facility Information
ROWD	Report of Waste Discharge
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board

S

SB	Senate Bill
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCE	Southern California Edison
SDOHS	State Department of Health Services
SE	Support Entity
SERRF	Southeast Resource Recovery Facility
SIC	Standard Industrial Code
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SNCR	Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction
SO_2	Sulfur Dioxide
SO_x	Sulfur Oxide
SRRE	Source Reduction and Recycling Element
SWANA	Solid Waste Association of North America
SWIMS	Solid Waste Information Management System
SWF	Solid Waste Facility
SWFP	Solid Waste Facility Permit
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board

T

T-BACT	Best Available Control Technology for Toxics
Task Force	Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force
TPD	Tons per Day
TPW	Tons per Week
TPY	Tons per Year
TS	Transfer Stations

U

UPRR	Union Pacific Railroad
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	United States Geological Survey

V

VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

W

WBR	Waste-by-Rail
WC	California Water Code
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirement
WTE	Waste-to-Energy (Transformation)
WTPD	Wet Tons per Day

ES

Executive Summary

Los Angeles County is planning
its future use of landfill resources,
to ensure the health and safety of
County residents and businesses.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND & 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 contain a majority of the population and the Board of Supervisors in January 1998. This revised CSE document, when approved by a majority of the cities containing a majority of the incorporated 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 will cover the planning period beginning 2018 through 2033.

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.

Given the County's large population and the size of its economy, local landfill capacities are rapidly being consumed, making it 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.

Key Terms

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

Goals:
Refers to the desired results of the CSE that are designed to protect public health and safety by addressing the need for adequate environmentally appropriate solid waste disposal capacity; to conserve natural resources; and to protect the environment

Policies:
Refers to the strategies which will be implemented to achieve the goals of the CSE.

Class III Landfills:
Refers to a land disposal site only permitted to accept nonhazardous solid waste materials where site characteristics and containment structures isolate the solid waste from the waters of the State.

Solid Waste Management:
Refers to a planned program for effectively controlling the generation, storage, collection, transportation, processing and reuse, conversion or disposal of solid wastes in a safe, sanitary, aesthetically acceptable, environmentally appropriate and economical manner.

Solid waste disposal capacities are provided through existing or planned landfills and transformation facilities, as well as by developing environmentally sustainable alternative technologies to reduce landfill disposal for residual materials that are not reduced, reused, recycled, or composted. AB 939 also mandates that the CSE establish **goals**, **policies**, and guidelines for the proper planning and siting of **Class III landfills**, inert waste landfills, and alternatives to landfill technologies such as conversion technologies or transformation, 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 solid waste disposal facilities (e.g. 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 (see **Figure 1-1**), emphasis is being redirected onto efforts to first reduce, reuse, and recycle. The remaining materials are then processed through **alternative technologies**, such as **conversion technologies**, to further extract beneficial uses from otherwise disposed materials. Finally, the remaining materials which should ideally constitute the least amount of waste are to be taken to **transformation facilities**, or disposed of at in-County or 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 2018 through 2033, 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;
- Update of the goals and policies to be consistent with the new solid waste management paradigm, to enhance the comprehensiveness of 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 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 Los Angeles County 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 Public Resources Code (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 (California Code of Regulations [CCR], Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 7, Article 6.5, Sections 18755 through 18756.7).

Chiquita Canyon Lanfill

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.

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 PRC, Sections 41700 through 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 ensure 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 CCR, Sections 18780 through 18784. The county shall submit all revisions of its CoIWMP to CalRecycle for approval, pursuant to the requirements of CCR, 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 **Table 1-1** outlines the CSE preparation, approval, and revision process.

Key Terms

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

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

Transformation (waste-to-energy) Facility:
Refers to a facility whose principal function is to convert, combust, or otherwise process solid waste by incineration, pyrolysis, destructive distillation, or gasification, or to chemically or biologically process solid wastes, for the purpose of volume reduction, synthetic fuel production, or energy recovery.

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

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

ES TABLE 1: Summary of the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

CHAPTER	DESCRIPTION
1.0 Introduction	**Chapter 1** provides an overview of the State requirements and background information on the Los Angeles County solid waste management system. Also included is a summary of the activities that have been instituted by the County Board of Supervisors since 1986 in addressing the solid waste needs of Los Angeles County.
2.0 Goals And Policies	**Chapter 2** lists goals and policies developed by the Task Force (as required by State law). This chapter also identifies the agencies responsible for implementing the Countywide Siting Element, the implementation of tasks identified, and funding source for the administration of the document.
3.0 Existing Solid Waste Disposal Facilities	**Chapter 3** identifies all existing permitted landfills and transformation facilities in Los Angeles County. The chapter also includes a series of tables and maps providing essential information on each facility.
4.0 Current Disposal Rate and Assessment of Disposal Capacity Needs	**Chapter 4** quantifies the current disposal rate, as well as projection of disposal needs during each year of the 15-year planning period. A number of scenarios have been analyzed in identifying when Los Angeles County will experience a need in permitted daily disposal capacity based on status quo, as well as other alternatives identified in the document.
5.0 Alternative Technologies	**Chapter 5** describes facilities which provide an alternative to existing solid waste disposal technologies and provides a brief assessment on their current state of development. This chapter also describes a number of benefits, advantages, and environmental constraints, regarding the identified alternative technologies.

CHAPTER	DESCRIPTION
6.0 Facility Siting Criteria	**Chapter 6** provides an overview of regulatory requirements for siting of solid waste landfills and alternative technology facilities. As required by State law, and in accordance with CalRecycle's regulations, this chapter also includes the siting criteria for development of new landfills, alternative technology facilities, conversion/recovery technologies, and expansion of existing facilities.
7.0 Proposed In-County Facility Location & Description	**Chapter 7** identifies and provides information on existing landfill expansions and proposed expansions in the County and/or cities during the planning period.
8.0 General Plan Consistency	**Chapter 8** provides information on the consistency of each potential new landfill site and potential expansion of an existing site, which was listed in Chapter 7, with the appropriate jurisdiction's General Plan.
9.0 Out-of-County Disposal Facilities	**Chapter 9** identifies existing and proposed landfills in adjacent counties which may be available for use by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County.
10.0 Finding of Conformance	**Chapter 10** describes the procedure for obtaining a Finding of Conformance with the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element for Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation), under the auspices of the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/ Integrated Waste Management Task Force.

GOALS & POLICIES

Chapter 2 ("Goals & Policies") contains the County's solid waste management goals and policies developed in concert with the Task Force as required by State law (see **Table 1-2**). 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 decrease the volume and tonnage of solid waste being disposed of at landfills by continuing to implement and expand source reduction, recycling, reuse, composting, and public education programs as well as by promoting the development of alternative technologies that complement recycling efforts.
3. To promote, encourage, and expand waste diversion activities by solid waste facility operators.
4. To conserve Class III landfill capacity through recycling and reuse of inert waste, disposal of inert waste at inert waste landfills, increased waste disposal compaction rates, recycling of organic materials from the waste stream, and the use of appropriate materials, such as tarps, for landfill daily cover, provided the use of such materials is environmentally appropriate and protects the health, welfare, and safety of the citizens in Los Angeles County, as well as the environment.
5. To protect the health, welfare, safety, and economic well-being of Los Angeles County by ensuring that the cities and the County unincorporated communities are served by an efficient and economical public/private solid waste management system.
6. To foster the development of environmentally appropriate alternative technologies as alternatives to landfill disposal.
7. To provide siting criteria that considers and provides for the environmentally appropriate and technically feasible development of solid waste management facilities, including alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation) and landfills.
8. To protect the health, welfare, and safety of all citizens of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County and the County unincorporated communities by addressing their solid waste disposal needs during the 15-year planning period through development of environmentally appropriate 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.**

Waste prevention, materials reuse, recycling, and alternatives to landfills.

EXISTING SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

Chapter 3 ("Existing Solid Waste Disposal Facilities") identifies all existing permitted Class III landfills, inert waste landfills/inert debris facilities, and transformation facilities in the County.

Map 3-1 depicts 10 permitted Class III landfills[1] (six major landfills[2] and four minor landfills); one permitted inert waste landfill; and two transformation facilities operating in the County. Additionally, there were 10 inert debris[3] facilities operating in Los Angeles County.

Since the time when the original CSE 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) closure of Puente Hills Landfill on October 31, 2013, as required by its land use permit; (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) expansions of Antelope Valley and Lancaster Landfills in 2011 and Chiquita Canyon Landfill in 2018.

1 As of December 31, 2018, there are 10 permitted Class III landfills; Puente Hills Landfill officially closed on October 31, 2013.
2 As of December 31, 2018, there are 6 major landfills; Puente Hills Landfill officially closed on October 31, 2013.
3 As of December 31, 2018, there are 11 inert debris facilities.

CURRENT DISPOSAL RATE & ASSESSMENT OF DISPOSAL CAPACITY NEEDS

Chapter 4 ("Current Disposal Rate and Assessment of Disposal Capacity Needs") contains disposal rate calculations and projections of available disposal capacities for each of the years within the 15-year planning period from 2018 through 2033. 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 disposal trends, waste diversion rates, anticipated closures of local landfills, utilization of out-of-County facilities through the waste-by-rail system, and the development of alternatives to landfill technologies were considered in the analyses. For example, the first scenario shows that a disposal capacity shortfall may occur in the event that exports to out-of-County facilities do not occur.
Table 4-8 provides a summary of each disposal capacity need analysis scenario.

2018 Disposal Quantities

In 2018, residents and businesses within Los Angeles County disposed of approximately 10.8 million tons of solid waste at existing permitted land disposal and transformation facilities located in and out of the County. Of this amount, approximately 5.0 million tons were disposed of at in-County Class III landfills; 366,642 tons at transformation facilities; 291,877 tons at the permitted inert waste landfill; and 5.12 million tons at out-of-County Class III landfills (see **Figure 4-2**). In addition, approximately 175,737 tons of solid waste were imported to Los Angeles County Class III landfills and transformation facilities from Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura, and other counties in 2018. The average countywide disposal rate in 2018 was 34,534 tons per day (tpd) over a six-day operating week; of which 16,011 tpd were disposed of at Class III landfills; 1,175 tpd at transformation facilities; 936 tpd at the permitted inert waste landfill; and 16,413 tpd exported to out-of-County Class III landfills.

Due in large part to (1) increased recycling/**diversion** efforts and (2) reclassification of inert waste landfills as inert debris engineered fill operations, the annual disposal quantity of 11.0 million tons during 2018 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.

Figures 4-4 and **4-5** depict the solid waste disposal capacity projections for each disposal capacity analysis scenario. **ES Map 1** depicts the waste disposal by jurisdiction of origin (e.g., city/unincorporated area, county) at permitted municipal solid waste facilities both in and out of the county.

Key Terms

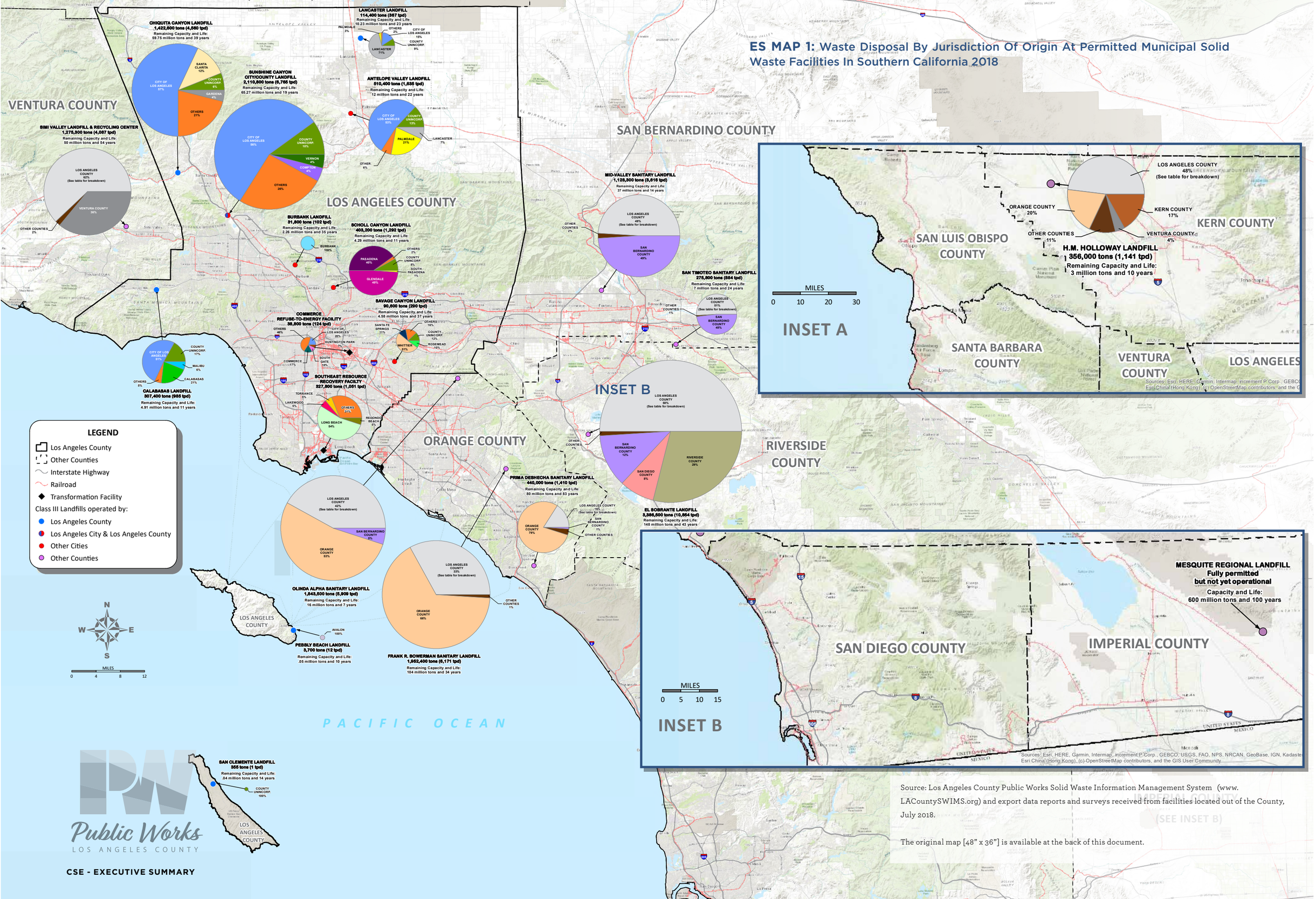
Disposal:
Refers to the management of solid waste through landfilling or transformation at a permitted solid waste facility.

Disposal Capacity:
Refers to activities which reduce or eliminate the amount of solid waste from solid waste disposal.

Waste-by-Rail or Rail-Haul:
Refers to the rail transportation of solid waste between a solid waste station with rail-loading capability and an out-of-County solid waste landfill, transformation facility, conversion technology facility, biomass processing facility, etc."

Diversion:
Refers to activities which reduce or eliminate the amount of solid waste from solid waste disposal.

ES MAP 1: Waste Disposal By Jurisdiction Of Origin At Permitted Municipal Solid Waste Facilities In Southern California 2018



Source: Los Angeles County Public Works Solid Waste Information Management System (www.LACountySWIMS.org) and export data reports and surveys received from facilities located out of the County, July 2018.

The original map [48" x 36"] is available at the back of this document.

Public Works

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

ES MAP 1: Waste Disposal By Jurisdiction Of Origin At Permitted Municipal Solid Waste Facilities In Southern California 2018

Remaining Permitted In-County Disposal Capacity

As of December 31, 2018, the remaining permitted Class III landfill capacity in the County was estimated at 163.39 million tons (194.35 million cubic yards) (see **Table 3-2**). Based on the 2018 annual disposal rate plus waste imported into the County, reliance on in-County Class III 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 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.

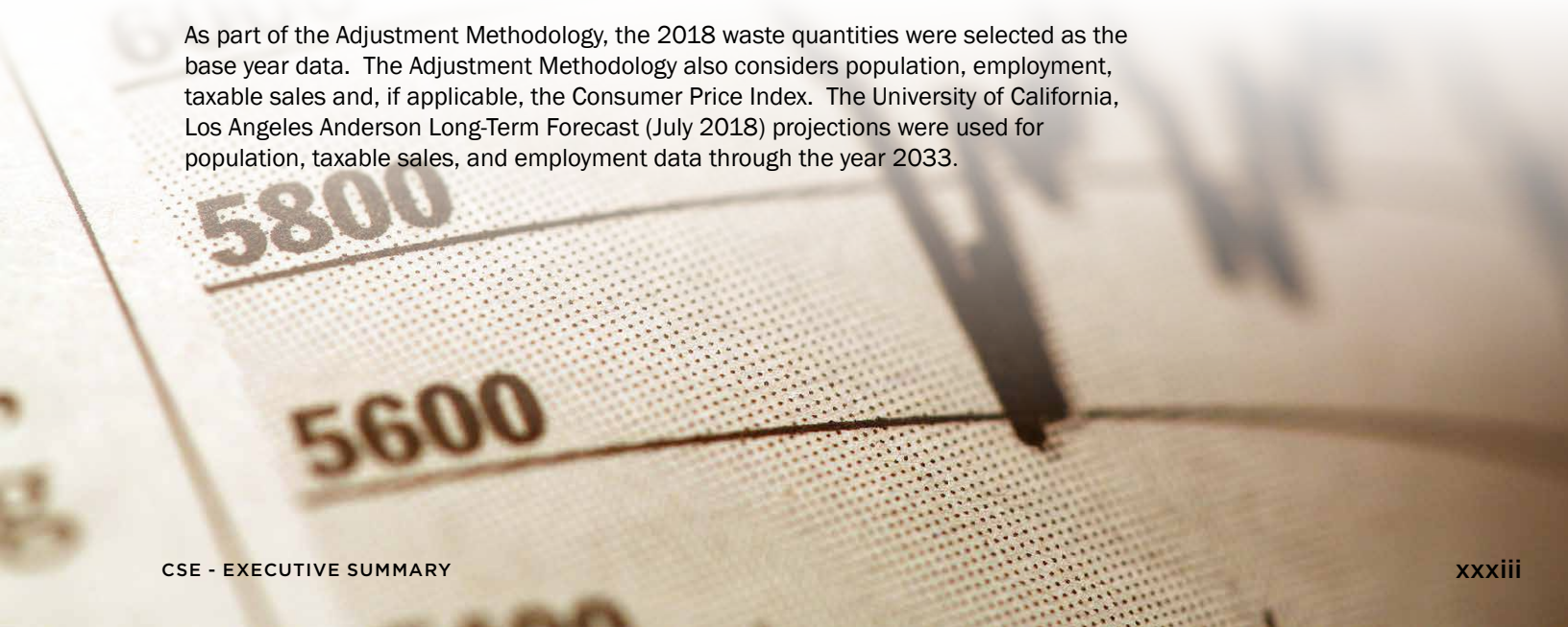
As of December 31, 2018, the total remaining capacity at the permitted inert waste landfill in the County is estimated at approximately 57.72 million tons (46.17 million cubic yards). Based on the 2018 annual disposal rate of 358,254 tons of inert waste per year, this capacity will be sufficient for approximately 28 years. The CSE does not contain any analyses for inert waste landfills due to the increasing trend towards the recycling of construction and demolition waste.

As of December 31, 2018, there is one transformation facility, Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF), within the County with a permitted daily processing capacity of 2,240 tpd (average over a six-day operating week). The second facility, Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility (CREF) close in June 2018. SERRF facility is expected to operate at its current permitted daily capacity throughout the planning period. Transformation 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 2018 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 2018) projections were used for population, taxable sales, and employment data through the year 2033.



Adequacy of Existing Remaining Disposal Capacity

Tables 4-11 through **4-17** show seven 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 by utilizing the waste-by-rail system, and the development of alternatives to landfill technologies. Accordingly, each of the seven 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 meet or exceed the current 50 percent goal throughout the planning period.

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., transformation technologies, out-of-County disposal, utilization of the waste-by-rail system, 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, Scenario VII demonstrates that with increases in diversion rates up to 75 percent, expansions of in-County landfills, exports to out-of-County facilities, the utilization of alternative technology capacity, the utilization of the waste-by-rail system or combinations thereof, a disposal capacity shortfall could be averted (See **Figure 4-4** and **4-5**).

Sunshine Canyon Landfill

ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

Chapter 5 ("Alternative Technologies") describes efforts to research, promote, and develop alternatives to landfills, such as conversion technologies, as one of the key strategies for managing solid waste in the County. Conversion technologies refer 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.

Fostering the development of alternative technologies as alternatives to landfill disposal.

FACILITY SITING CRITERIA

Chapter 6 ("Facility Siting Criteria") provides an overview of the regulatory requirements associated with the siting of alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation) and landfills. This Chapter also identifies the siting criteria for developing new landfills and alternative technology facilities, as well as expanding existing facilities.

Locations of Proposed In-County Facilities

Chapter 7 ("Proposed In-County Facility Location & Description") identifies the locations and provides information on proposed new landfills, and other alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation), if any; and proposed expansions of existing Class III landfills, permitted inert waste landfills, and transformation facilities in the County and/or cities during the planning period, if any.

Potential Expansions and/or Developments of Class III Landfills, Permitted Inert Waste Landfills, and Alternative Technology Facilities

Chapter 7 ("Proposed In-County Facility Location & Description") 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 alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation), or expanding existing facilities.

The CSE requires that prior to the development of such facilities the facility proponent must: (1) show that the project is consistent with the CSE and the General Plan and/or land use permitting/zoning requirements; (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.

Table 7-1 lists proposed potential locations for alternative technology facilities in the County.

Puente Hills Intermodal Facility

GENERAL PLAN CONSISTENCY

Chapter 8 ("General Plan Consistency") 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 alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation), and potentially expanding existing facilities as listed in **Chapter 7**.

Consistency with City & 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, alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation), 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 or is to be 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 LUPs) 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 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.

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, Chiquita Landfill Expansion, Lancaster Landfill Expansion, and Puente Hills Expansion were also removed from the CSE since the expansions have already been fully permitted.

OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

Chapter 9 ("Out-of-County Disposal Facilities") identifies existing and proposed landfills located in adjacent counties that may be available for use by jurisdictions in the County (see **Table 9-1**).

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 ("Finding of Conformance") describes the procedure through which, Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation) 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 17 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 1-2** 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 **Attachment 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.

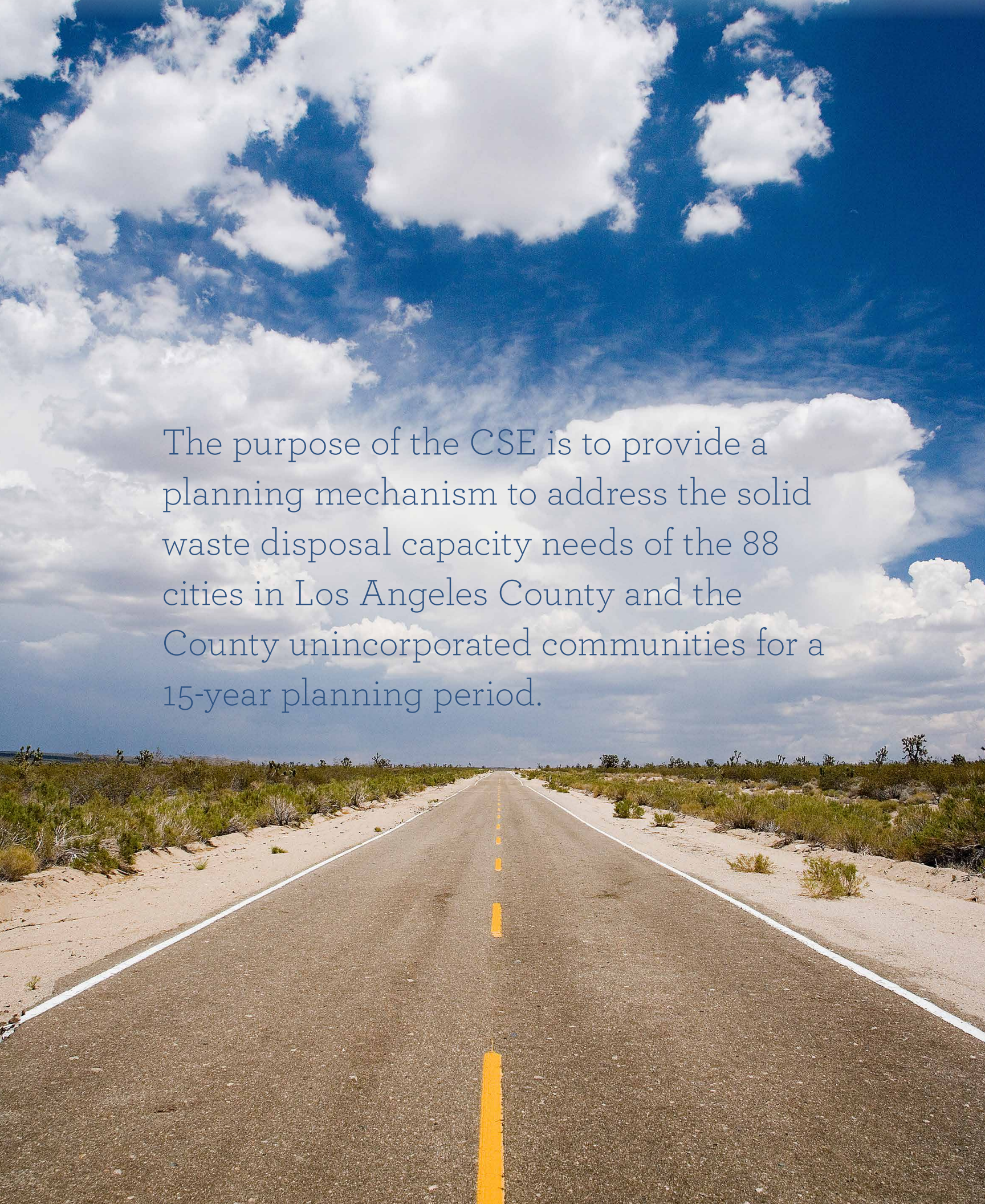
Chiquita Canyon Landfill

CONCLUSION

The various scenario analyses in the CSE 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 and other alternative technologies. Additionally, by utilizing available or planned out-of-County disposal facilities, and developing infrastructure such as the waste-by-rail system, to facilitate exportation of waste to out-of-County landfills, the County may further ensure adequate disposal capacity is available throughout the planning period.

Sunshine Canyon Landfill

1 Introduction



The purpose of the CSE is to provide a planning mechanism to address the solid waste disposal capacity needs of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County and the County unincorporated communities for a 15-year planning period.

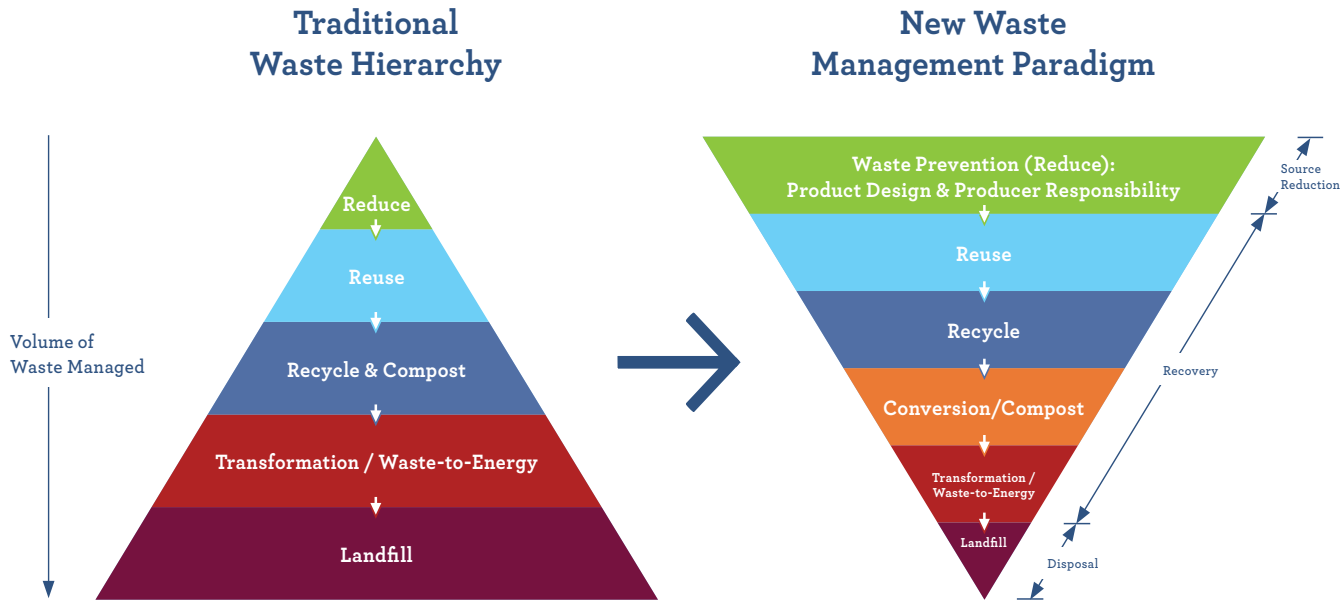
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939), as amended (Section 40000 et seq. of California Public Resources Code (PRC)) requires each county to prepare a countywide siting element, which identifies how the county and the cities within the county will address the need for 15 years of disposal (**landfill** and/or transformation) capacity to safely handle **solid waste** generated in the county which remains after recycling, composting, and other waste diversion activities have taken place.

AB 939 recognizes that solid waste disposal facilities (e.g., landfills and transformation facilities) are necessary components of any integrated solid waste management system and essential components of the waste management hierarchy. AB 939 establishes a hierarchy of waste management practices in the following order and priority: (1) source reduction; (2) recycling and composting; and (3) environmentally safe transformation and land disposal. In the current AB 939 integrated waste management hierarchy, the largest volume of solid waste is managed through disposal. However, the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (CSE) proposes a new solid waste management paradigm (see **Figure 1-1**) with the following waste management hierarchy (from most to least preferred): (1) waste prevention (including source reduction, product design, and producer responsibility); (2) reuse; (3) recycling; (4) conversion/compost; (5) transformation/ **waste-to-energy**; and (6) landfilling. In the new paradigm, the least volume of waste would be managed through disposal.

FIGURE 1-1: Solid Waste Management Hierarchy



Key Terms

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

Solid Waste
Defined in PRC Section 40191 as "(a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), 'solid waste' means all putrescible and nonputrescible solid, semisolid, and liquid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, dewatered, treated, or chemically fixed sewage sludge which is not hazardous waste, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semisolid wastes, and other discarded solid and semisolid wastes. (b) 'Solid waste' does not include any of the following wastes: (1) Hazardous waste, as defined in Section 40141. (2) Radioactive waste regulated pursuant to the Radiation Control Law (Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 114960) of Part 9 of Division 104 of the [California] Health and Safety Code [HSC]). (3) Medical waste regulated pursuant to the Medical Waste Management Act (Part 14 (commencing with Section 117600) of Division 104 of the [HSC]). Untreated medical waste shall not be disposed of in a solid waste landfill, as defined in Section 40195.1. Medical waste that has been treated and deemed to be solid waste shall be regulated pursuant to this division."

The CSE addresses some of the components of the new waste management hierarchy, such as Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation. The other components of the waste management hierarchy, namely, waste prevention (including source reduction), reuse, recycling, and composting, are addressed in each jurisdiction's Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE), which, as mandated by State law, have been prepared separately by each city in Los Angeles County and by Los Angeles County Public Works, on behalf of the County unincorporated communities, and are summarized in the Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan.

The purpose of the CSE for Los Angeles County is to provide a planning mechanism to address the **solid waste disposal** capacity needs of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County and the County unincorporated communities for a 15-year planning period (between 2018 and 2033), through a combination of existing facilities, increase in diversion rate, promotion of Extended Producer Responsibility, use of alternative technologies, expansion of the existing facilities, new facilities, out-of-County disposal, and other strategies.

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

1.2 DEFINITIONS

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

BKK Landfill

1.3 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

The basic statutory requirements for the content and format of the CSE are found in PRC Chapter 4, Article 1 (Element Preparation), Sections 41700 through 41704; Article 2 (Tentative Reservations), Sections 41710 through 41712; Article 3 (General Plan Consistency), Section 41720; and Article 4 (Local Agency Approval), Sections 41721 through 41721.5. The content of the CSE was prepared in compliance with the above laws and in accordance with regulations outlined in California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Chapter 9 (Planning Guidelines and Procedures for Preparing and Revising the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plans), Article 6.5 (Siting Elements), Sections 18755 through 18756.7, and Article 6.6 (Countywide and Regional Agency Integrated Waste Management Plans), Section 18757 (General Requirements), which the California Department of Resources and Recovery (CalRecycle) developed and the California Office of Administrative Law approved in July 1994.

Regulations governing the procedures for preparing and revising the CSE are contained in CCR, Article 8 (Procedures for Preparing and Revising Siting Element and Summary Plan), Sections 18776 through 18788.

Similarly, the laws and regulations governing the content of the revised CSE and the procedures for preparing the revised CSE are the same as the laws and regulations mentioned above for preparing the CSE.

Key Terms

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

Solid Waste Disposal
Refers to Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, alternative technology facilities (e.g., certain conversion technology, transformation), and other emerging technology facilities, pending clarification of the regulatory status of the alternative technology facilities.

1.4 BACKGROUND

1.4.1 Los Angeles County Demographics

Los Angeles County has the most extensive and complex solid waste management system (see **Figure 1-2**) in the State and possibly the country. In order to understand the complexity of the solid waste management issues, planning strategies, and challenges faced by the County, it is essential to fully comprehend the County's size, population, number of jurisdictions, public/private relationships, political and economic structure, as well as the dynamic nature of its solid waste management system.

Los Angeles County covers an area[1] of approximately 4,100 square miles and consists of 88 cities and various unincorporated County communities. Home to more than 10.1 million[2] people, it is the most populous county in the nation, larger in population than 43 states and 145 countries. Approximately 27 percent (roughly one-third) of California residents live in Los Angeles County. The County's population has increased approximately nine percent since 1995 and is projected to increase by nearly 1.0 million between 2018 and the year 2033 (see **Figure 4-1**). This vigorous growth, if coupled with comparable increases in economic activity, will have a major impact on the solid waste management infrastructure in the County and will require a major concerted effort by all jurisdictions within the County to provide enough capacity for the waste disposal needs of their residents.

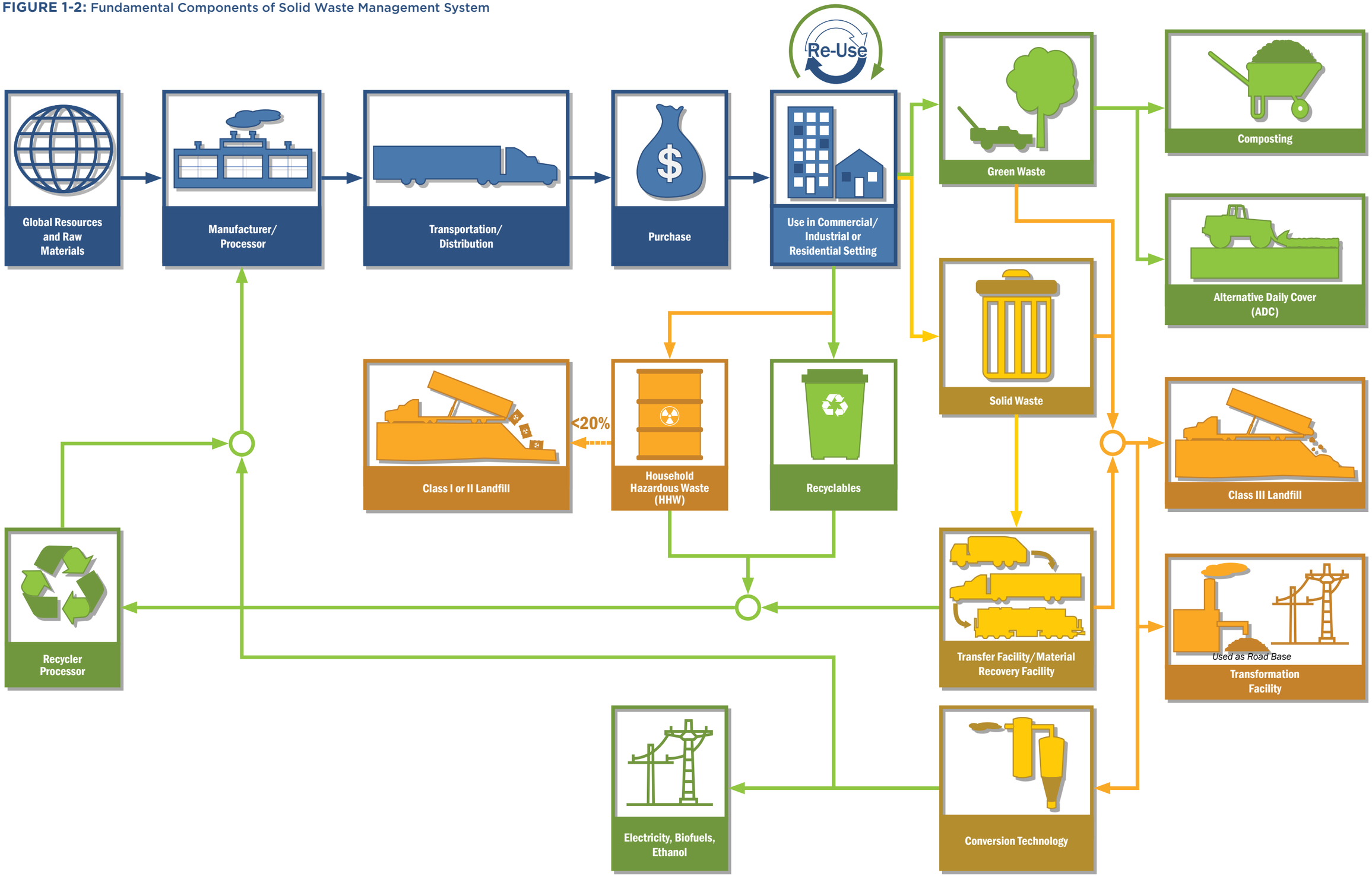
The County is also the nation's largest manufacturing center. The Port of Los Angeles has one of the world's largest artificial harbors. It is one of the nation's chief fishing ports that houses one of the world's largest fish-canning centers. Most of the trade between the United States and China flows through the County. If the County were a country, it would rank among the world's largest economies[3].

The County was once the number one farm county in the nation, but over the years, agricultural importance has given way to rapid urban and industrial expansion. Now, the County is among the nation's leaders in many industries including retail and wholesale distribution, apparel, aerospace and defense, finance and business services, oil-refining, international trade, tourism, and entertainment. The entertainment industry has always been an important component to the economy and history of the County and is currently the fastest growing source for new jobs.

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

1 Land area is the size, in square units (metric and nonmetric) of all areas designated as land in the Census Bureau's national geographic (TIGER®) database.
2 The estimated population of 10.1 million people is based on U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Program (PEP).
3 Source: Los Angeles County Economic Development Corporation

FIGURE 1-2: Fundamental Components of Solid Waste Management System



Public Works

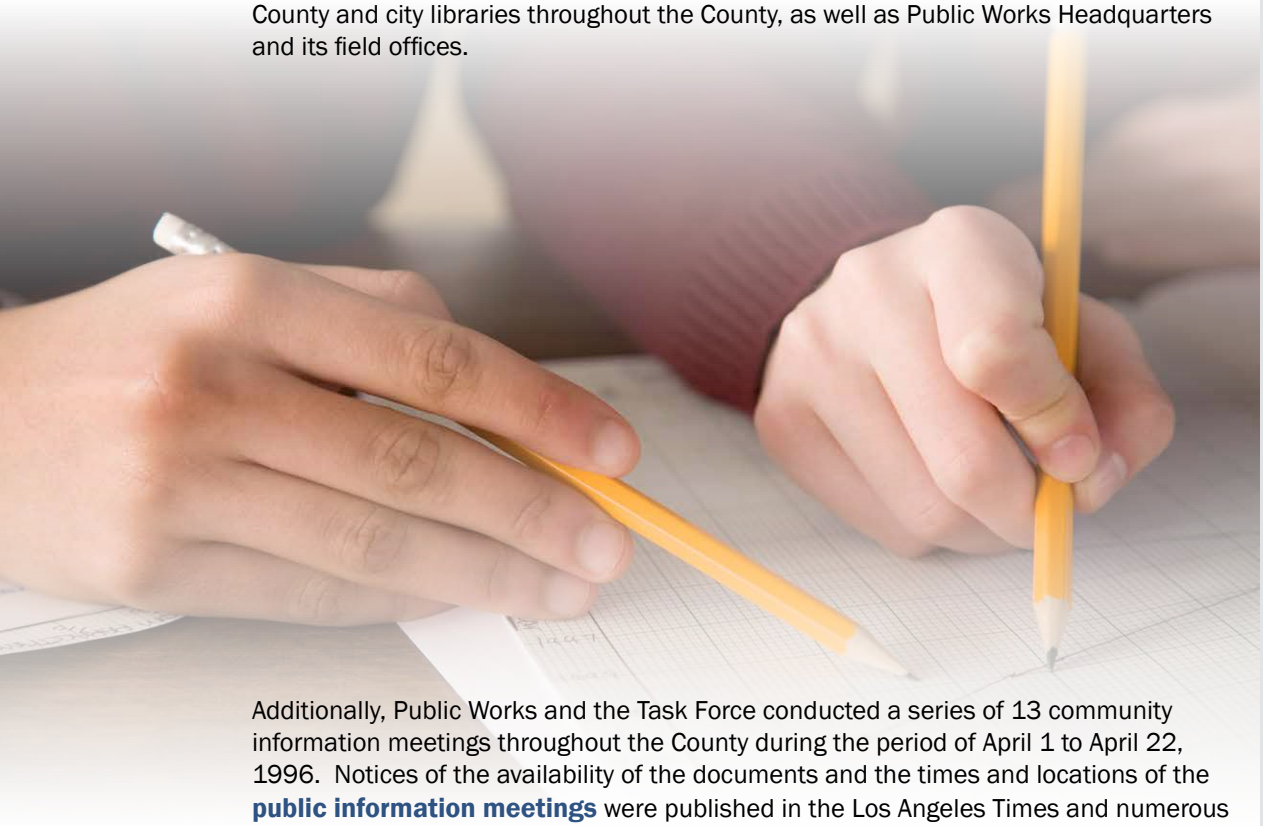
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

FIGURE 1-2: Fundamental Components of Solid Waste Management System

1.4.2 Development of the Previous Countywide Siting Element (Dated June 1997)

Los Angeles County Public Works (Public Works), under the auspices of the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force), is responsible for the preparation and revision of the CSE and its environmental document (see Sections 1.10 and 1.11).

The preparation of the Preliminary Draft Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, and its Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) were completed in early 1996. Subsequently, the documents were released to cities, government agencies, neighboring counties, environmental organizations, and private industries for a 45-day comment period on March 11, 1996. In order to assure availability of the documents to citizens, copies of the Preliminary Draft CSE and its Draft EIR were also delivered to over 230 County and city libraries throughout the County, as well as Public Works Headquarters and its field offices.



Additionally, Public Works and the Task Force conducted a series of 13 community information meetings throughout the County during the period of April 1 to April 22, 1996. Notices of the availability of the documents and the times and locations of the **public information meetings** were published in the Los Angeles Times and numerous local newspapers to maximize participation. These outreach efforts are documented in Volume III, Appendices 1-E through 1-K, of the CSE and its Final EIR.

Due to the positive response by both the cities and the public, and to ensure maximum participation by all concerned, the comment period was subsequently extended twice for a total of over 200 days, ending on October 17, 1996. Additionally, Public Works worked with various groups, such as the Natural Resources Defense Council and Landfill Alternatives Save Environmental Resources (LASER), to gain a greater insight into areas of the CSE that may be revised for greater clarity and to expand the document's information. All comments received, both at the public meetings and/or contained in letters received during the comment period, were presented with appropriate responses in Volume II, Appendices 1-A through 1-D of the final draft CSE, dated June 1997, which incorporated the changes developed in response to the comments received.

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

Key Terms

Public Information Meetings
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."

1. Preparation of the Preliminary Draft Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (CSE) & Environmental Documents

The County shall prepare and submit the draft CSE and the necessary environmental documents to the cities, Task Force, appropriate governmental agencies, and public for a 45-day review period and conduct public information meetings to ensure public input is received.

2. Preparation of the Final Draft CSE & Environmental Documents

Based on the comments received on the draft CSE and environmental documents, the County shall prepare the final draft CSE and environmental documents and shall submit the documents to the cities for approval.

3. Local Adoption of the Final Draft CSE & Environmental Documents

a. Each city in the County, and the County Board of Supervisors, shall conduct a public hearing for the purpose of adopting the final draft CSE and environmental documents. After considering all comments of members of the governing body and the public, each jurisdiction shall, by resolution, either approve or disapprove the final draft CSE and environmental documents within 90 days of receipt of the final draft CSE and environmental documents from the County. Lack of action by a city within this 90-day period would constitute tacit approval by that city.

b. If a jurisdiction disapproves the final draft CSE and environmental documents, the jurisdiction shall give written notice to the Task Force, the County Board of Supervisors, and the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) of the deficient areas in the final draft CSE and environmental document within 30 days of disapproval.

c. If the final draft CSE and environmental documents are not approved by a majority of the cities within the County which contain a majority of the population of the incorporated area, the County shall revise the deficient areas of the final draft CSE and environmental documents and re-circulate it as required by Title 14, CCR, Sections 18779 through 18785.

4. Submittal of the Final Draft CSE and Environmental Documents to CalRecycle

Upon approval of the final draft CSE and environmental documents, which have also been approved by a majority of the cities representing a majority of the County's incorporated population, the County shall, within 30 days of such approval, submit the following to CalRecycle:

a. Three copies of the locally approved final draft CSE and environmental documents;

b. A copy of each jurisdiction's resolution approving or disapproving the final draft CSE and environmental documents;

c. A copy of the public notice for each jurisdiction's public hearing on the final draft CSE and environmental documents;

d. A copy of the Notice of Determination for the project's California Environmental Quality Act document which has been filed with the State Clearinghouse in the office of Planning and Research; and

e. A tabulation showing that the final draft CSE and environmental documents were approved by a majority of the cities representing a majority of the population in the incorporated portion of the County.

5. CalRecycle Approval of the Final Draft CSE & Environmental Documents

a. CalRecycle shall, within a timeframe of 90 to 120 days, review the final draft CSE and environmental documents, and at a public hearing determine whether it meets the requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, as amended. After considering public testimony and input from the Task Force, CalRecycle shall either adopt a resolution approving the CoIWMP, or issue a Notice of Deficiency to the County.

b. Within 30 days of approval/disapproval, CalRecycle shall send a copy of the resolution of approval or a Notice of Deficiency to the County.

If issued a Notice of Deficiency by CalRecycle, the County, pursuant to the requirements of PRC Section 41811 and 41812, and with Sections 18780 through 18784 of Title 14 of CCR, shall revise the final draft CSE and environmental documents addressing deficiencies identified by CalRecycle, resubmit the documents to the cities for local adoption, and resubmit the documents to CalRecycle within 120 days.

Source: *Los Angeles County Public Works*, January 2014

1.4.3 Los Angeles County Solid Waste Collection and Disposal System

Solid waste for the 88 cities and the unincorporated communities in Los Angeles County is collected by both residential and commercial waste haulers through a diverse and complex system.

Waste is generally collected once a week; however, there are some jurisdictions that are served two days out of the week. Each jurisdiction utilizes various bin systems for the collection of its residential waste. These options include: a one-bin system, two-bin system, and three-bin system; and in rare cases a four-bin system. The types of materials collected in these bins include Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), recycled materials, green materials and manure (in the case of a four-bin system). In the commercial sector, dumpsters are commonly used as storage bins for the collection of commercial waste.

Solid waste collection rates in the County vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, while most jurisdictions have a uniform solid waste collection method. A majority of the jurisdictions use an automatic solid waste collection method; however, a few jurisdictions use manual and a combination of manual and automated solid waste collection methods.

After collection, waste is either hauled directly to the landfills or transformation facilities, or indirectly through a transfer station, materials **recovery** facility, or Construction, Demolition, and Inert (CDI) debris recycling facility. The County relies on a unique mixture of publicly and privately-owned and operated facilities to maintain a competitive environment for waste collection and disposal.

In 2018, Los Angeles County disposed a daily average of approximately 33,599 tons of solid waste (excluding inert waste disposal at permitted inert waste landfill) at landfills and transformation facilities located in and out of the County. The 2018 disposal data is based on disposal data from January 1, 2018, through December 31, 2018. The distribution among the various types of facilities is discussed in the following subsections.

Although the Cities and the County continue to implement aggressive waste diversion programs aimed toward meeting or exceeding the AB 939 diversion mandates, population increases, and economic growth will require increased cooperation by the Cities and the County toward providing for the disposal capacity needs of the residents. The Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Action Plan (see Section 1.9.2), adopted by Los Angeles County in 1998, the City of Los Angeles Board of Public Works, and the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (which represents 78 Cities), initiated a major planning effort toward a long-term solution to protecting the health, safety, and economic well-being of County residents by addressing recycling, composting, and the environmentally safe disposal need of the County through various planning strategies.

Additionally, as further discussed in **Chapters 3 ("Existing Solid Waste Disposal Facilities")** and **4 ("Current Disposal Rate and Assessment of Disposal Capacity Needs")** and, numerous factors severely hinder the accessibility of this available disposal capacity. These factors include: expiration of the land use permits and/or other regulating permits; restrictions on the acceptance of waste generated outside jurisdictional and/or **wasteshed** boundaries; permit restrictions on the amount of waste that can be accepted daily; and/or limitations on the amount of waste that can be handled by a facility on a daily basis due to the lack of manpower and equipment.

One of the critical limiting factors is the jurisdictional restriction on waste disposal. Burbank Landfill can only receive solid waste generated within the City of Burbank and Savage Canyon Landfill is limited to receive solid waste from the City of Whittier or waste haulers contracted with the City of Whittier. Calabasas and Scholl Canyon Landfills only accept solid waste generated within their defined wastesheds.

Since 1995, six major (Azusa Land Reclamation Company Landfill, Bradley Landfill, BKK Landfill, Lopez Canyon Landfill, Spadra Landfill, and Puente Hills) and two minor (Brand Park Landfill and Two Harbors Landfill) Class III landfills have closed or ceased accepting solid waste due to capacity limitations or the expiration of land use and/or other operational permits, or for other reasons. Puente Hills Landfill closed on October 31, 2013, after 43 years of continuous disposal operations.

1.5 EXISTING IN-COUNTY DISPOSAL RATE AND DISPOSAL CAPACITY

Existing disposal capacity in the County is provided through Class III landfills, a permitted inert waste landfill, and transformation facilities. A detailed discussion on the current disposal rate and disposal capacity in the County is provided in **Chapter 4 ("Current Disposal Rate and Assessment of Disposal Capacity Needs")**.

Fact sheets for the Class III landfills, permitted inert waste landfill, and transformation facilities are provided in **Chapter 3 ("Existing Solid Waste Disposal Facilities") and Chapter 7 ("Proposed In-County Facility Location and Description")** of the CSE. Information on the inert waste landfill is also provided in **Chapters 3** and **4**.

1.5.1 Class III Landfills

The County currently is a host to two classifications of land disposal facilities, namely Class III landfills and inert waste landfills. The first landfill classification, Class III, is allowed to accept nonhazardous solid waste for disposal. Class III landfills are required to comply with strict environmental and technical standards mandated by local, state, and federal agencies. While this high level of regulation ensures safe disposal of solid waste and protection of the public health, it also increases the amount of time required for the siting and permitting of Class III facilities. Today, the siting and permitting of a Class III landfill can take anywhere from 10 to 15 years.

As of December 31, 2018, the remaining permitted Class III landfill capacity in the County is estimated at 163.39 million tons (194.35 million cubic yards), of which the remaining permitted capacities for **Major** and **Minor Landfills** are 156.46 and 6.93 million tons (182.27 and 12.08 million cubic yards), respectively. Based on the 2018 average disposal rate of 34,170 tons per day (tpd)[4] (excluding waste imported to the County), the cumulative need for Class III landfill disposal capacity of approximately 126.4 million tons by year 2033 would not exceed the remaining Class III landfill capacity of 163.39 million tons.

1.5.1.1 Major Class III Landfills

As of December 31, 2018, there are six existing permitted **major Class III landfills** within the County.

- Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Facility
- Calabasas Landfill
- Chiquita Canyon Landfill
- Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center
- Scholl Canyon Landfill
- Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill

The total average daily disposal rate in 2018 for the six existing permitted major Class III landfills, is approximately 15,605 tpd based on 2018 disposal data. This amount includes waste (approximately an average of 404 tpd) imported from other counties such as Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura Counties.

More detailed information on each major Class III landfill facility is provided in **Chapter 3**.

Key Terms

Recovery
Refers to any waste management operation that diverts a material from the waste stream and which results in a product with a potential economic or ecological benefit. Recovery mainly refers to the following: operations 1) reuse; 2) material recovery such as recycling; 3) biological recovery such as composting; and 4) energy recovery such as fuel production..

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

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

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

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

1.5.1.2 Minor Class III Landfills

As of December 31, 2018, there are four existing permitted **minor Class III landfills** within the County:

- Burbank Landfill No. 3 (City of Burbank use only)
- Pebbly Beach Disposal Site, Avalon, Santa Catalina Island
- San Clemente Landfill, U.S. Navy Facility, San Clemente Island
- Savage Canyon Landfill (City of Whittier use only)

The total average daily disposal rate in 2018 for the four existing permitted minor Class III landfills is approximately 405 tpd based on 2018 disposal data.

More detailed information on each minor Class III landfill facility is provided in **Chapter 3**.

1.5.2 Inert Waste Landfills

Inert waste landfills include facilities/operations such as inert debris disposal facilities, inert debris engineered fill operations (IDEFOs), and inert debris engineered fill activities.

The combined total average disposal rate of the inert waste landfills in the County is 10,667 tpd as of December 31, 2018. The total remaining permitted disposal capacity for the inert waste landfills in the County as of December 31, 2018 is unknown. However, based on the maximum available daily capacity of the permitted inert waste landfill (see Section 1.5.2.1) and Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operations (see Section 1.5.2.2), there is sufficient daily capacity at inert waste landfills.

Inert waste landfill capacities are not considered in the disposal capacity analysis prepared for the CSE due to the currently adequate (see discussion in Sections 1.5.2.1 and 1.5.2.2) disposal capacity (15-year planning period) for the permitted inert waste landfill, for inert materials within the County, and the increasing trend toward recycling construction and demolition waste.

1.5.2.1 Permitted Inert Waste Landfill

As of December 31, 2018, there is one permitted inert waste landfill in the County:

- Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill (inert waste only portion)

The total average daily disposal rate in 2018 for the permitted inert waste landfill is approximately 1,148 tpd[4] based on 2018 disposal data.

The total remaining permitted disposal capacity for the permitted inert waste landfill in the County is approximately 57.72 million tons (46.17 million cubic yards) as of December 31, 2018. At the current average disposal rate of 1,148 tpd the total remaining **permitted capacity** will be exhausted in about 129 years. This demonstrates that there is currently sufficient daily capacity at inert waste landfills.

More detailed information on the permitted inert waste landfill is provided in **Chapter 3**.

1.5.2.2 Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operations

As of December 31, 2018, there are ten IDEFOs in the County:

- Durbin Landfill
- Hanson Aggregates (Livingston-Graham)
- Manning Pit
- Montebello Land and Water Company
- North Kincaid Pit

4 The total average daily disposal rate of 1,148 tpd for the permitted inert waste landfill includes 213 tpd of inert waste imported from outside Los Angeles County.

- Nu-Way Arrow Reclamation
- Peck Road Gravel Pit
- Reliance Landfill
- Sun Valley Landfill
- United Rock Products

The total average daily disposal rate in 2018 for the IDEFOs is approximately 9,519 tpd, based on 2018 disposal data.

The total remaining disposal capacity of the IDEFOs as of December 31, 2018, is unknown. However, these types of facilities will not be considered in the CSE for disposal capacity planning purposes.

More detailed information on IDEFOs is provided in **Chapter 3**.

1.5.3 Transformation Facilities

As of December 31, 2018, there are two transformation facilities located within the County:

- Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility (CREF) (closed as of June 2018)
- Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF)

The total average daily disposal rate in 2018 for the transformation facilities is approximately 1,335 tpd based on 2018 disposal data. The SERRF processed approximately 1,192 tpd of solid waste including about 141 tpd of solid waste imported from outside the County, while CREF processed approximately 143 tpd which includes about 19 tpd of solid waste imported from other counties (see **Table 4-4**). The residual ash generated from the transformation process is diverted for use in the production of Portland Cement concrete and other uses.

Key Terms

Permitted Capacity
See "Permitted Disposal Capacity."

Permitted Disposal Capacity
Permitted Disposal Capacity Refers to the total quantity of solid waste (in cubic yards and/or tons) which a permitted landfill or permitted transformation facility is allowed to receive in accordance with the terms, conditions, and limitations of the facility's current Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) (full or registration tier permit only), Land/Conditional Use Permit (LUP/CUP), Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR), and Permit to Operate issued by the local Air Quality Management/ Air Quality Control District, whichever is more restrictive.

Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF)

Transformation technology is anticipated to continue to serve as an integral component of the County's solid waste management system in the future.

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

More detailed information on transformation and conversion technology facilities is provided in **Chapters 3**, **5**, and **7**.

1.6 POTENTIAL NEW OR EXPANSIONS OF EXISTING IN-COUNTY CAPACITY

1.6.1 Class III Landfills

1.6.1.1 Potential New Class III Landfills

The previous CSE (dated June 1997) identified two sites (Elsmere and Blind Canyon) located in the unincorporated County for potential development of new Class III landfills. However, on September 30, 2003, the County Board of Supervisors unanimously adopted a motion to remove these sites from the CSE's list of potential new landfills. As a result, this CSE does not identify any site for development of new Class III landfills in the County. Also, no new Class III landfill is expected to be developed in the County in the foreseeable future.

1.6.1.2 Potential Expansion of Existing Class III Landfills

Currently, there is no proposed expansion of existing Class III landfill within this planning period.

Sunshine Canyon Landfill

1.6.2 Permitted Inert Waste Landfills

1.6.2.1 Potential New Permitted Inert Waste Landfills

No site has been identified for proposed development of new permitted inert waste landfills in the County within this planning period.

1.6.2.2 Potential Expansion of Existing Permitted Inert Waste Landfills

Currently, there is no proposed expansion of the existing permitted inert waste landfill.

1.6.3 Alternative Technology Facilities

1.6.3.1 Potential New Alternative Technology Facilities

Potential host sites for an alternative technology facility were submitted to the County. These sites are discussed in the "Los Angeles County Conversion Technology Project, Preliminary Siting Assessment," submitted to the County Board of Supervisors on October 20, 2010 (See **Chapter 5**, **Appendix 5-A**). In subsequent updates to the County Board of Supervisors, additional sites were added to the list. Potential locations for alternative technology facilities are identified in the CSE. For more detailed information on potential new alternative technology facilities, please refer to **Chapter 7.**

The City of Los Angeles is also evaluating the potential siting of a number of alternative technology facilities capable of processing post-source separated municipal solid waste. The City Council's RENEW LA plan calls for the development of seven alternative technology facilities, six within the City's boundaries and one in the local region. The City of Los Angeles Municipal Code has been amended to allow alternative technology facilities to be sited in the M-2 (light industrial), M-3 (heavy industrial), and PF (public facilities) zones by conditional use.

1.6.3.2 Transformation Facilities

Potential New Transformation Facilities

No site has been identified for potential development of new transformation facilities in the County for this planning period.

Potential Expansion of Existing Transformation Facilities

Currently, there are no proposed expansions of existing transformation facilities in the County; therefore, no such facilities have been identified in the CSE.

1.6.3.3 Conversion Technology

Potential New Conversion Technology Facilities

Currently, there are no existing conversion technology facilities in the County; therefore, no proposed expansions of alternative technology facilities have been identified in the CSE.

1.6.3.4 Engineered Municipal Solid Waste Conversion Facilities

Potential New Engineered Municipal Solid Waste Conversion Facilities

There are no existing or proposed new EMSW conversion facilities in the County; therefore, no EMSW conversion facilities have been identified in the CSE.

1.7 SOLID WASTE IMPORT

In 1995, approximately 2,481 tpd of solid waste disposed in Los Angeles County originated from ten different counties in the State, including as far north as Shasta County and as far south as San Diego County. Of waste imported to Los Angeles County, approximately 905 tpd, 475 tpd, 755 tpd, and 370 tpd were received from San Diego County, Ventura County, Orange County, and San Bernardino County, respectively. Smaller amounts were imported from other counties.

In 2018, approximately 175,737 tons (563 tpd) of imported solid waste was received by Los Angeles County Class III landfills, and transformation facilities, from other counties and states. Of waste imported to Los Angeles County, approximately 181 tpd, 25 tpd, 28 tpd, and 302 tpd were received from Orange County, Riverside County, San Bernardino County, and Ventura County, respectively. Smaller amounts were imported from other counties and states.

1.8 SOLID WASTE EXPORT

In recent years, the exportation of solid waste has become a very important factor in the management of solid waste. Los Angeles County is closely neighbored by eight counties: Imperial, Kern, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Diego. The close proximity of Los Angeles County to other counties and the relatively few existing waste **flow controls** add another factor that must be considered in the County's waste management and disposal strategies. In 2012, the State passed Assembly Bill 845, which also prohibits an ordinance enacted by a city or county from otherwise restricting or limiting the importation of solid waste into a privately-owned solid waste facility in that city or county based on place of origin.

The out-of-County exportation of waste (rail, haul, etc.) (see **Chapter 2**, **Goal No. 8**, **Policy No. 8.5** thru **8.10**) is an essential element in the long-term solid waste disposal strategies for the County. Out-of-County disposal, including rail haul, has limitations, and in-County infrastructure necessary for accessing out-of-County disposal capacity are discussed in further detail in **Chapter 9 ("Out-of-County Disposal")**.

In 2018, approximately 5,120,871 tons (16,413 tpd) of solid waste were exported to currently available out-of-County facilities. Over the last decade, on average, approximately 66 percent of the **residual solid waste** generated in Los Angeles County (that is destined for disposal) was disposed in Los Angeles County. The remaining 34 percent was exported for disposal at out-of-County landfills. However, in 2018, approximately 51 percent of the residual solid waste generated in Los Angeles County was disposed in Los Angeles County, and the remaining 49 percent was exported for disposal at out-of-county landfills.

In 2018, the majority of the 49 percent average waste export was to surrounding counties. Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura received 34, 33, 14, and 15 percent, respectively. The remaining four percent of the exports was sent to landfills in Fresno, Kern, Kings, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, and Stanislaus Counties. More detailed information on solid waste export is provided in **Chapter 9**.

1.8.1 Out-of-County Class III Landfills (Located in California) Potentially Available for Out-of-County Disposal

Chapter 9 identifies existing and proposed new out-of-County Class III landfills, located in other California counties. The total combined maximum daily permitted capacity at these landfills is greater than approximately 77,054tpd[5], and the total combined average daily disposal tonnage was approximately 38,752 tpd[6] in 2018. **Table 9-1** provides a list and summary of the existing and potential out-of-County Class III landfills located in California.

5 The total combined permitted daily disposal rate is based only on landfill data in Chapter 9, Table 9-1 of this CSE.
6 The permitted average daily capacity is based only on landfill data in Chapter 9, Table 9-1 of this CSE.

1.9 REVIOUS PLANNING ACTIVITIES

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

1.9.1 County Solid Waste Management Plan

Solid waste planning activities in the County were previously governed by the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Plan (CoSWMP) Triennial Review, Vol. 1: Non-hazardous Waste (March 1984) and Revision A (August 1985). Among the many strategies identified in the CoSWMP for the management of solid waste is to develop a number of in-County transformation facilities to handle 40 percent of the solid waste generated in the County. The CoSWMP which received approval by the majority of the cities in the County containing a majority of the incorporated population and the County Board of Supervisors, was approved by the former California Waste Management Board (now CalRecycle) in March 1986. The CoSWMP was prepared pursuant to the requirements of the California Solid Waste Management and Resource Recovery Act of 1972; initially adopted by the County Board of Supervisors in June 1976; and approved by the California Waste Management Board (now CalRecycle) in December 1977.

As required by the California Solid Waste Management and Resource Recovery Act of 1972, the CoSWMP provided for solid waste disposal management on a Countywide basis. As required by AB 939, the CoSWMP was superseded by the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP) upon its preparation and approval by the cities in the County, the County Board of Supervisors, and CalRecycle. The CoIWMP (See Section 1.10.1) is an integrated solid waste management planning document incorporating the CSE and Summary Plan, and the cities' and the County's SRRE, Household Hazardous Waste Elements (HHWEs), and Nondisposal Facility Elements (NDFEs).

1.9.2 Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Action Plan

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

Key Terms

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

Residual Solid Waste
Refers to the post-recycled content or remaining solid waste after municipal solid waste (MSW) has gone through the recycling, source reduction, and reuse method.

These planning documents were the building blocks which led to the development and adoption of the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Action Plan (Action Plan) by the Board of Supervisors in April 1988. The Action Plan was subsequently adopted by the CSD Board of Directors (representing 76 Cities in the County, in May 1988), and the City of Los Angeles Board of Public Works.

1.9.2.1 Solid Waste Management Siting Project

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

The criteria contained in the Siting Project was updated and incorporated into the CSE, see **Chapter 6 ("Facility Siting Criteria")**. The criteria served as a basis for the selection of potential sites which would be found suitable for development of land disposal, transformation facilities, alternative technology facilities, etc.

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

The Report on Solid Waste Management Status and Disposal Options in Los Angeles County was the result of an unprecedented cooperative effort of the staffs of the CSD, the City of Los Angeles Public Works – Bureau of Sanitation, and the Los Angeles County Public Works. The report was completed in February 1988, with the purpose of providing the various governing bodies of the City of Los Angeles, the County, and the CSD with feasible strategies for the management of the County's solid waste in the future. The report contained the most current information available at that time on the existing solid waste management system in the metropolitan area of the land and included projections of future solid waste quantities for use in waste management planning. The information contained in the report was updated and incorporated in **Chapter 3 ("Existing Solid Waste Disposal Facilities")**, **Chapter 4 ("Current Disposal Rate and Assessment of Disposal Capacity Needs")**, and **Chapter 7 ("Proposed In-County Facility Locations and Descriptions")** of the CSE.

1.9.2.3 Preliminary Alternate Site Study

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

1.9.2.4 Action Plan

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

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

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

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

- Countywide Household Hazardous Waste Management Program which provides a mechanism for residents throughout the County to dispose of their household hazardous waste in a safe and environmentally appropriate manner.
- County Residential Curbside Recycling Program which has been implemented on a community basis in the County unincorporated area.
- Countywide Public Education/Awareness Program to inform citizens on solid waste management issues throughout the County.
- Countywide Backyard Composting Program where the County residents are provided and trained on various backyard composting techniques.

As set forth in the Action Plan, County Public Works and the CSD conducted technical studies on the feasibility of landfill facility sites identified by the Preliminary Alternate Site Study (with exception of Elsmere Canyon Site which studies were conducted by the private sector). The results of these studies revealed that Browns Canyon and Toyon II sites are geologically unsuitable as potential landfill sites. However, Blind,

Key Terms

Solid Waste Disposal Capacity
Refers to the capacity, expressed in either weight in tons (or its volumetric equivalent in cubic yards), which is either currently available at a permitted solid waste landfill, or will be needed for the disposal of solid waste generated within a jurisdiction over a specified period of time.

Mission/Rustic-Sullivan, and Towsley Canyons remained viable candidates for future consideration as landfill sites. As a result, a draft program EIR was prepared by the CSD and distributed for public comments. Based on the results of comments received at public information meetings and from interested groups, a final program EIR was prepared. However, the document was not certified pending resolution of access to these sites.

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

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

The draft EIR/EIS (State Clearinghouse No. 89032935) was released for public review in January 1995. The public review period for the project's EIR/EIS ended August 4, 1995, and subsequently the final EIR/EIS was prepared. However, the document was not released due to enactment of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333, Section 812). This Act prohibits the transfer of any Angeles National Forest lands for use as a solid waste landfill. As a result, Browning-Ferris Industries (BFI), the project proponent, decided to no longer consider the use of the areas within the Angeles National Forest. In 2010, the remaining site was acquired by the City of Santa Clarita. This land, combined with previously preserved land by the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority, was dedicated as permanent open space and for Public Park and recreational uses.

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

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

1.10 ONGOING EXISTING PLANNING ACTIVITIES

1.10.1 Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan

Besides mandating the waste diversion goals of 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by 2000, AB 939 established an integrated system of solid waste management in the State, with a hierarchy[7] of waste management practices in the following order and priority: (1) source reduction, (2) recycling and composting, and (3) environmentally safe transformation/land disposal.

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

- An SRRE, prepared by each City within the County and the County unincorporated area, which describes how a jurisdiction will meet the waste diversion mandates of 25 percent and 50 percent by the years 1995 and 2000, respectively, through source reduction, recycling, composting, special waste management, and education and public information programs;
- An HHWE, prepared by each City within the County and the unincorporated County area, which describes the programs and strategies a jurisdiction will implement to reduce the amount of household hazardous waste in the waste stream;
- An NDFE, prepared by each City within the County and the County unincorporated area, which describes the facilities a jurisdiction proposes to use to divert materials from the waste stream;
- A Summary Plan which provides a summary of all the 88 cities and County SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs, and a summary of the existing, planned, and contingency source reduction, recycling, and composting programs identified by the jurisdictions in the County which are being and will be implemented to achieve the State-mandated waste diversion goals; and
- A Countywide Siting Element which addresses the 15-year disposal (landfill and/or transformation) capacity need of the 88 cities and unincorporated communities to safely handle residual solid waste which remains after recycling, composting, and other waste diversion activities.

Upon its approval by CalRecycle in June 1999, the County's CoIWMP superseded the CoSWMP and currently governs the solid waste planning activities in the County.

1.10.2 Board Motion, Synopsis 5, September 30, 2003

On September 30, 2003, the County Board of Supervisors unanimously adopted a motion to remove the Elsmere Canyon Landfill and Blind Canyon Landfill sites from the CSE's list of potential new landfills. Additionally, Browning-Ferris Industries (BFI), the owner of the Elsmere Canyon Landfill site, sent letters to Public Works (February 10, 2004) and the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning (May 5, 2004) withdrawing their application for a CUP to develop a landfill at the site. Removal of these two sites also necessitated an amendment of the CSE and required that the goals and policies of the CSE be re-evaluated to ensure their continued applicability and efficacy. The CSE goals and policies have been re-evaluated and updated in this CSE.

7 This CSE proposes a new solid waste management paradigm with a modified hierarchy of solid waste management practices. See Figure 1-1.

1.10.3 Five-Year Review of the Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan

PRC Section 41822 requires each city, county, or regional agency to review its SRRE or the CoIWMP at least once every five years to correct any deficiencies in the plan, to comply with the source reduction and recycling requirements established under PRC Section 41780, and revise the document as necessary.

The purpose of the Five-Year Review Report of the CoIWMP is to assure that the County's waste management practices remain consistent with the State's waste management hierarchy (PRC Section 40051). CCR, Title 14, Section 18788 also identifies the issues which must be addressed in the CoIWMP's Five-Year Review Report.

The County, with the assistance of the Task Force, conducted a five-year review of the CoIWMP. The resulting Five-Year Review Report, dated June 2004, summarized the County's findings and recommendations.

Based on the findings of the Five-Year Review Report, the CSE must be revised for the following reasons:

- To update the goals, policies, and objectives of the CSE to further assist local jurisdictions in the County to meet AB 939 waste diversion goals and to reflect new solid waste management policies, funding sources, and administrative changes.
- To remove Elsmere Canyon Landfill and Blind Canyon Landfill from the CSE's list of potential new landfills to comply with the County Board of Supervisors' unanimous motion, Synopsis 5, of September 30, 2003, directing Public Works to remove the sites from the CSE.
- To address the issues related to the implementation of the C & D/Inert Debris Regulations, Phase II, which may result in some previously "unpermitted" facilities (i.e., facilities that were not previously required to obtain a SWFP) being required to obtain either a Registration Permit or Full SWFP and, therefore, required to be listed in the CSE; or previously "permitted" facilities being reclassified as IDEFO or excluded operations and, therefore, not required to be listed in the CSE.
- To revise the CSE's discussion on alternative disposal technology to address the specific permitting needs for conversion technology facilities, potential location for these facilities, and current status of development of these technologies.

The two subsequent Five-Year Review Reports were submitted to CalRecycle in April 2010 and September 2014.

1.10.4 Countywide Siting Element Revision Process

After approval of the first Five-Year Review Report on September 21, 2004, Public Works commenced revision of the CSE with guidance from the Task Force and its Facility and Plan Review Subcommittee. Upon completion of the revision process, the revised CSE and its environmental impact document will undergo a review and approval process in compliance with numerous statutory and regulatory requirements. This includes review and approval by cities, the County Board of Supervisors, and CalRecycle.

The CSE has been revised in accordance with the regulations governing the procedures for preparing and revising the CSE as contained in CCR, Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 9, Article 8, Sections 18776 through 18788 ("Procedures for Preparing and Revising Siting Elements, Summary Plans, and Countywide and Regional Integrated Waste Management Plans"); CCR Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 9, Article 6.5 ("Siting Elements"), Sections 18755 through 18756.7; and CCR Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 9, Article 6.6 ("Countywide and Regional Agency Integrated Waste Management Plans"), Sections 18757 through 18758.

Key Terms

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

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

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

1.11 ROLE OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE/ INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE

1.11.1 Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee

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

The CoSWMC consisted of 17 voting members, each of whom is knowledgeable in one or more aspects of solid waste management or in such related fields as environmental quality, resource or energy conservation, and land use. The membership of the CoSWMC consisted of: the Director of Los Angeles County Public Works; the Director of the County Department of Health Services; the Chief Engineer and General Manager of the CSD; the Executive Officer of the South Coast Air Quality Management District; the Director of the Bureau of Sanitation of the City of Los Angeles; the Director of Public Works of the City of Long Beach; three members appointed by the Los Angeles County Division of the League of California Cities; three members appointed by the City of Los Angeles; one member appointed by the Greater Los Angeles Solid Waste Management Association; one member appointed by the local chapter of the Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries; and one member each from the general public, an environmental organization, and a business appointed by the County Board of Supervisors. The CoSWMC, among other things, reviewed proposed facilities and services for conformance with the CoSWMP; and monitored, analyzed, reviewed, and proposed legislation as needed.

The role of the CoSWMC was expanded as a result of AB 939, which mandated that each county convene a task force to assist in coordinating the development of City and County SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs, and to assist and advise the County agency responsible for preparation of the CSE and the CoIWMP. On February 27, 1990, the Board of Supervisors considered and sought approval of the cities in the County for the designation of the CoSWMC as the Task Force as required by PRC Section 40950.

1.11.2 Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force

Pursuant to PRC Section 40000, et seq., on July 15, 1990, (after obtaining the required approval from the majority of the cities in the County containing a majority of the County incorporated population), the County Board of Supervisors approved and adopted Ordinance No. 90-0096, amending Chapter 3.67, Title 3 of the County Code, designating the previous CoSWMC as the current Task Force. The Director of Public Works is designated as the Task Force Chairperson.

The Task Force addresses the many growing and multi-faceted issues surrounding solid waste management in the County and is comprised of representatives of stakeholders in solid waste management issues from all corners of the County, including the County, the City of Los Angeles, the City of Long Beach, the CSD, South Coast Air Quality Management District, the League of California Cities, Greater Los Angeles Solid Waste Management Association, the Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries, the general public, the business sector, and environmental organizations. The Task Force strives to take an integrated approach to addressing waste management issues while balancing the concerns of local waste management and recycling industries, municipalities, and the citizens of all 88 cities and unincorporated communities within the County.

The Task Force's responsibilities include: coordinating waste management issues on a Countywide basis; determining the need for solid waste disposal, transfer, and processing facilities; and facilitating the development of multi-jurisdictional marketing arrangements for diverted materials.

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

The Task Force's responsibilities also include reviewing each City's SRRE and NDFE, and all Findings of Conformance (FOC)[8] with the CoIWMP for all solid waste facilities that wish to operate within the County.

The Task Force consists of the following three subcommittees:

- **Facility and Plan Review Subcommittee (FPRS)** - advises the Task Force in reviewing and commenting on: (1) the SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs prepared by the 88 cities in the County and the County unincorporated areas; and (2) the **CSE** and **Summary Plan** prepared by the County pursuant to AB 939, as amended. The FPRS's responsibilities also include advising the Task Force in reviewing solid waste disposal facility requests for an FOC with the CSE and on compliance of facilities with the CSE and Summary Plan.
- **Public Education and Information Subcommittee (PEIS)** - is responsible for publishing the "Inside Solid Waste" quarterly newsletter, which communicates the important waste management issues of the Task Force and serves as a forum for news about interesting happenings in waste management and waste reduction in the County. Representatives from cities and public agencies attend the PEIS.
- **Alternative Technology Advisory Subcommittee (ATAS)** - is responsible for evaluating and promoting the development of **conversion technologies** to reduce dependence on landfills and incinerators.

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

1.12 ROLE OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS

Public Works is the lead County agency advising the County Board of Supervisors on all solid waste management issues. As such, Public Works' responsibilities include preparing and administering the County unincorporated area SRRE, HHWE, and NDFE; the Countywide Household Hazardous Waste Management Program; the Countywide Public Education/Awareness Program; the Countywide Backyard Composting Program; and other programs previously approved by the Action Plan. Public Works is also the responsible agency for preparing and administering the CSE, and the CoIWMP with its associated Summary Plan.

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

8 An FOC is issued to all Solid Waste Facilities that began operation or modified their operation since the adoption of the CoIWMP if the Task Force determines that these facilities are consistent with the CSE.

Table 1-2: Task Force Role and Responsibilities

A. General Role/Responsibilities

1. Assist in coordinating the development of cities/County Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRREs), Household Hazardous Waste Elements (HHWEs), and Non Disposal Facility Elements (NDFEs).

2. Assist and advise the agency responsible for preparation of the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (CSE) and the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP) and its Summary Plan.

3. Five-year review of the CoIWMP by Task Force
   Prior to the fifth anniversary of CalRecycle's approval of the CoIWMP or its more recent revision, the Task Force shall review the CoIWMP in accordance with provisions of PRC Sections 40051, 40052, and 41822, to ensure that it remains consistent with the hierarchy of waste management practices defined in PRC Section 40051.
   a) On or before the fifth anniversary of CalRecycle's approval of the CoIWMP, the Task Force shall submit written comments on areas of the CoIWMP which require revision, if any, to the County and CalRecycle.
   b) Within 45 days of receiving the Task Force's comments, the County shall determine if a revision is necessary and notify the Task Force and CalRecycle in writing of its findings.
   c) CalRecycle shall review the County's findings and determine if additional areas of the CoIWMP require revision, or if no revision is necessary.
   d) Within 60 days of receipt of the County's findings, CalRecycle shall, at a public hearing, approve or disapprove the County's findings regarding revision of the CoIWMP.
   e) Within 30 days of its action at the public hearing, CalRecycle shall send a copy of its resolution, approving or disapproving the County's findings, to the Task Force and the County. If CalRecycle has identified additional areas of the CoIWMP that require revision, CalRecycle shall identify those areas in its resolution.

B. SRRE, HHWE, and NDFE Responsibilities

1. Advise jurisdictions responsible for SRRE preparation, as needed, and review goals, policies, and procedures for jurisdictions which, upon implementation, will aid in meeting the solid waste management needs of the County, as well as the mandated source reduction and recycling requirements of PRC Section 41780.

2. Assist and advise in the review of the SRRE, HHWE, and NDFE and assist jurisdictions in the implementation of the SRRE, HHWE, and NDFE.

3. Provide technical guidance and information regarding source reduction, waste diversion, and recycling to local jurisdictions during preparation of the SRRE, HHWE, and NDFE. Such information may be presented to the general public at public hearings and upon request by members of local governments and community organizations.

4. To ensure a coordinated and cost-effective regional recycling system, the Task Force shall:
   a) Identify solid waste management issues of Countywide or regional concern.
   b) Determine the need for solid waste collection systems, processing facilities, and marketing strategies that can serve more than one local jurisdiction within the region.
   c) Facilitate the development of multi-jurisdictional arrangements for the marketing of recyclable materials.
   d) To the extent possible, facilitate resolution of conflicts and inconsistencies between or among jurisdictions SRRE, HHWE, and NDFE.

5. Review preliminary drafts of SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs.
   a) Take into consideration the issues of Countywide or regional concerns as required by PRC Section 40950(c).
   b) Send copies of the Task Force's written comments on the preliminary drafts of the SRRE, HHWE, and NDFE simultaneously to CalRecycle and to the jurisdiction that prepared the preliminary draft SRRE, HHWE, and NDFE within 45 days of receipt of the preliminary draft (90 days for NDFE).
   c) Other reviewing agencies, as applicable, (the County, adjacent cities, any association of regional governments, and CalRecycle) shall review and send their written comments to the jurisdiction that prepared the preliminary draft SRRE, HHWE, and NDFE. A copy of CalRecycle's written comments shall be sent simultaneously to the Task Force.

B. SRRE, HHWE, and NDFE Responsibilities (Continued)

6. Review preliminary drafts of SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs.
   a) The Task Force shall provide written comments on the final draft to CalRecycle and the jurisdiction responsible for preparation of the final draft within 30 days of receipt of the final draft.
   b) If deficiencies are indicated in the Task Force's comments, the Task Force shall meet with the jurisdiction to resolve them.
   c) If no resolution between the Task Force and the jurisdiction can be achieved, the Task Force shall send a letter to the jurisdiction and CalRecycle indicating the remaining deficiencies of the SRRE and HHWE.

C. CSE and CoIWMP and its Summary Plan Responsibilities

1. The Task Force, within 30 days of its establishment, and, as required by CCR, Title 14, Section 18777, shall determine and verify the remaining permitted combined disposal capacity of existing solid waste facilities in the County.

2. Assist and advise the agency responsible for preparation of the CSE, the CoIWMP and its Summary Plan, as needed, and develop goals, policies, and procedures which are consistent with guidelines and regulations adopted by CalRecycle, to guide the development of the CSE of the CoIWMP.

3. To ensure that Los Angeles County adequately plans for meeting future solid waste handling and disposal needs, coordinate the preparation and review of the CSE, the CoIWMP and its Summary Plan prior to their circulation to reviewing agencies and to CalRecycle.

4. Review the preliminary draft of the CSE, the CoIWMP and its Summary Plan.

5. Send written comments simultaneously to CalRecycle and to the agency responsible for preparation of the CSE, the CoIWMP and its Summary Plan within 45 days of receipt of the preliminary draft.

6. Review the preliminary draft of the CSE, the CoIWMP and its Summary Plan.
   a) Send written comments simultaneously to the agency responsible for preparation of the CSE, and the CoIWMP and its Summary Plan and CalRecycle within 45 days of receipt of the final draft.
   b) Where deficient areas have been identified in the Task Force's written comments, the responsible agency shall submit a revised final draft.
   c) The Task Force shall review the revised final draft. If deficiencies still remain, the Task Force shall meet with the agency to resolve them.
   d) If no resolution can be achieved, the Task Force shall send a letter to the agency and CalRecycle indicating the remaining deficiencies of the CSE, and the CoIWMP and its Summary Plan within 30 days of receipt of the revised final draft of the CSE, and the CoIWMP and its Summary Plan.
   e) If the CSE or the CoIWMP and its Summary Plan are deemed adequate, the Task Force shall notify the County and CalRecycle, in writing, within 30 days of its determination.

D. Consistency with the Countywide Solid Waste Management Plan and CoIWMP

To ensure consistency with the CoSWMP or CoIWMP, all proponents of new solid waste facilities (solid waste stations and disposal facilities) or expansion of existing solid waste facilities must obtain a Finding of Conformance from the Task Force for consistency with the CoSWMP and the CoIWMP, as applicable.

2

Goals and Policies

Protect Human Health and the Environment

2.0 GOALS AND POLICIES

2.1 PURPOSE

This Chapter presents goals and policies which have been developed to provide a framework to address the disposal capacity need of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County and the County unincorporated communities during the 15-year planning period (2018-2033). The goals and policies are consistent with the requirements of California Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 40050 et seq.

This Chapter also:

(1) provides an implementation schedule (see **Section 2.5**) that identifies and describes

(a) tasks necessary to achieve each selected goal and policy, and

(b) agencies/organizations responsible for implementing these goals and policies;

(2) identifies the responsible agencies for the administration of the Countywide Siting Element (CSE); and

(3) identifies the required funding source.

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, Sections 18755.1 and 18756.7, and are discussed in Section 2.3 of this Chapter.

2.2 DEFINITIONS

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

2.3 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

CCR, Title 14, Section 18755.1 (a), (c), and (d) requires the following:

a) The Local Task Force shall develop **goals**, **policies**, and procedures to provide guidance to the county in preparation of the countywide Siting Element. Based upon this guidance, the Siting Element shall include a statement on the goals and policies established by the county.

b) The goals shall be consistent with the mandates of Section 40051 of the Public Resources Code (PRC). The goals shall describe the method for the environmentally safe disposal of solid waste generated within the boundaries of the county and regional agency.

c) The policies shall specify any programs, regulatory ordinances, actions, or strategies that may be established to meet the goals described in subdivision (c) of this section and to assist in the siting of solid waste disposal facilities. An implementation schedule shall be included which identifies tasks necessary to achieve each selected goal.

d) Also, CCR, Title 14, Section 18756.7, requires that the CSE include identification of local governments, Local Task Forces, regional agencies, and other organizations responsible for implementing the solid waste disposal facility siting program. Additionally, the CSE shall include implementation schedules addressing each task identified for a minimum of fifteen years, and identification of revenue sources to support administration and maintenance of the countywide solid waste disposal facility and siting program.

Goals:
Refer to the desired results that planning endeavors are directed toward pursuant to CCR, Title 14, Section 18755.1. The goals of the CSE are designed to protect public health and safety by addressing the need for adequate environmentally appropriate solid waste disposal capacity; to conserve natural resources; and to protect the environment by emphasizing waste prevention (including source reduction) and product design and producer responsibility, reuse, recycling and composting, conversion technology, and waste-to-energy.

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

2.4 GOALS AND POLICIES

The following goals and policies are either being or may have to be implemented by the County and cities in Los Angeles County to meet the mandates of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939), as amended (Section 40000 et seq. of PRC). These goals are consistent with those listed in the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Action Plan (Action Plan)[1] and County Solid Waste Management Plan (CoSWMP)[2].

2.4.1 GOAL NO. 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.

Policy No. 1.1

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) will continue to coordinate efforts and work with the State to establish new and/or expand existing Recycling Market Development Zones, in order to provide economic and other incentives which will encourage the development of markets for the diverted materials and/or the siting of solid waste management facilities within Los Angeles County.

Policy No. 1.2

The County, in conjunction with the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSD), and all participating cities, will continue to expand the Countywide Household Hazardous Waste Management Program, to address the proper management of electronic waste, universal waste, sharps waste, and pharmaceutical waste; and support the development of permanent Environmental Collection Centers for residents to drop off these wastes to complement the existing network of permanent collection centers operated by the County and City of Los Angeles.

Policy No. 1.3

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and Task Force will encourage, where appropriate, businesses using alternative technologies to participate in the Recycling Market Development Zone Program or other programs that may become available.

Policy No. 1.4

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and Task Force will continue to promote the purchase and use of recycled content and recyclable materials over virgin materials and to recycle, to the maximum extent feasible, materials generated by local government and public agencies within the County while supporting environmental responsibility for materials recycled outside of Los Angeles County.

Policy No. 1.5

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force will encourage the State to promote the development of markets for recycled materials, to the greatest extent feasible, and to promote extended producer responsibility for products sold in California.

1 The Action Plan was adopted by the County Board of Supervisors in April 1988, and was subsequently superseded by the County Integrated Waste Management Plan, which was approved by the former California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) (now California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)) in June 1999.

2 The CoSWMP was approved by the majority of the cities in the County with majority of the incorporated population, the County Board of Supervisors, and the former CIWMB (now CalRecycle).

Athens Sun Valley Materials Recovery Facility

2.4.2 GOAL NO. 2

To decrease the volume and tonnage of solid waste being disposed of at landfills by continuing to implement and expand source reduction, recycling, reuse, composting, and public education programs as well as promoting the development of alternative technologies which complement recycling efforts.

Policy No. 2.1

The cities in Los Angeles County, and the County, will continue to implement and expand commercial, residential, and governmental recycling, composting, public outreach, and other equivalent programs such as alternative technologies in their jurisdictions, to the greatest extent feasible.

Policy No. 2.2

The County will continue to enhance its coordination with the cities in Los Angeles County to implement, maintain, and expand cities' and Countywide solid waste management programs and promote the development of alternative technologies which complements recycling efforts.

Policy No. 2.3

The County will continue to enhance its coordination with the cities of Los Angeles County, and the private sector to implement and expand cities' and Countywide public education programs addressing all aspects of an integrated solid waste management system.

Policy No. 2.4

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force will evaluate efforts to expand resources available for implementing and sustaining existing cities' and Countywide waste diversion programs and expand programs as appropriate.

2.4.3 GOAL NO. 3

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

Policy No. 3.1

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force, as part of their permit and Finding of Conformance process, will encourage all solid waste facility operators within their jurisdictions to promote and help develop facilities that divert materials from disposal and institute waste salvage/diversion processes in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations. The waste salvage/diversion operations shall recover those waste materials which can be feasibly and economically reused, recycled, composted, or otherwise converted to beneficial use.

Policy No. 3.2

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the Task Force, and Local Enforcement Agencies as part of their permit and Finding of Conformance process, will coordinate with solid waste disposal facility operators to acquire and provide to the County all data necessary for cities in Los Angeles County and the County to comply with State and local waste diversion requirements.

2.4.4 GOAL NO. 4

To conserve Class III landfill capacity through recycling and reuse of inert waste, disposal of inert waste at inert waste landfills, increased waste disposal compaction rates, recycling of organic materials from the waste stream, and the use of appropriate materials, such as tarps, for landfill daily cover, provided the use of such materials is environmentally appropriate and protects the health, welfare, and safety of the citizens in Los Angeles County, as well as the environment.

Policy No. 4.1

The cities in Los Angeles County, and the County, as a part of the building, demolition, grading, and construction permit process and through their various construction and demolition debris recycling and reuse ordinances and programs, will encourage and/or require, when appropriate, diversion of inert waste from Class III landfills to the maximum extent environmentally and economically feasible.

Policy No. 4.2

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the Task Force, and Local Enforcement Agencies, as part of their permit and Finding of Conformance process, will encourage solid waste facility operators to maximize available capacity by requiring, when appropriate, Class III landfill operators to increase the density of disposed materials and implement measures to minimize disposal of inert and organic waste at their facility.

Policy No. 4.3

The Cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the Task Force, and the CSD will collaborate, coordinate, share resources, and encourage inter-jurisdictional cooperation in developing a countywide organics management plan to determine the capacity of existing organics processing facilities, the capacity of planned processing facilities, and if this capacity is sufficient to meet the organic waste generation and diversion/recycling demands over a 15-year period.

Policy No. 4.4

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the Task Force, and Local Enforcement Agencies, prior to the issuance of their Land Use Permit (LUP) and Finding of Conformance or similar process, encourage Class III landfill operators to analyze the feasibility of using the **balefilling**, refuse derived fuel, or other similar space-saving processes, when appropriate, if they result in landfill space savings and are economically feasible.

Policy No. 4.5

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force, as part of their LUP (zoning variance) and Finding of Conformance or similar process, will support Class III landfill operators to use appropriate materials, when technically feasible and environmentally safe, such as tarps, for landfill daily cover, in order to conserve landfill capacity.

Key Terms

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

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

2.4.5 GOAL NO. 5

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

Policy No. 5.1

The Cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the Task Force, and the CSD will collaborate, coordinate, share resources, and encourage inter-jurisdictional cooperation in developing a regional operational area mass debris management plan to establish roles and responsibilities; determine resources; assess operational threats and vulnerabilities; establish mechanisms for collaboration; prioritize debris management efforts; encourage public entities to minimize the disposal of debris generated to the maximum extent feasible; and promote an efficient way to manage debris disposal within the Los Angeles County region in the event of a mass debris generating disaster.

Policy No. 5.2

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the Task Force, and the CSD will share resources, and promote and encourage inter-jurisdictional cooperation on solid waste issues so that Los Angeles County is served by an efficient and economical solid waste management system.

Policy No. 5.3

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the Task Force, and the CSD will cooperate and share resources to increase Los Angeles County's influence at State and Federal levels by collaboratively developing common positions on proposed or pending legislation and regulations regarding solid waste management issues, as well as advocating or working to introduce legislation when appropriate.

Policy No. 5.4

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force will encourage both public and private sector participation in finding and implementing solutions to meet countywide solid waste management challenges.

Policy No. 5.5

The cities in Los Angeles County, and the County, will continue to work toward enhancing the existing public/private solid waste management system including partnerships in order to maintain reasonable costs through competitive market forces and appropriate incentives for diverting solid waste for beneficial reuse.

Policy No. 5.6

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the Task Force, and CSD will promote and encourage inter-jurisdiction cooperation in the use of the Mesquite Regional Landfill waste-by-rail system to serve the waste disposal needs of Los Angeles County residences and businesses as part of an efficient and economical solid waste management system.

2.4.6 GOAL NO. 6

To foster the development of environmentally appropriate alternative technologies as alternatives to landfill disposal.

Policy No. 6.1

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the CSD, and the Task Force will support and coordinate the development of alternative technologies and other innovative waste management technologies which would reduce dependence on landfills while providing for the solid waste management needs of Los Angeles County residents at a reasonable cost, and convert residual solid waste into useful products, including renewable and environmentally benign fuels, chemicals, and other sources of clean energy.

Policy No. 6.2

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the CSD, and the Task Force will introduce, support and promote legislation and regulations which would promote development of **alternative technology** facilities by providing economic incentives as well as recognizing alternative technology as a diversion activity for post-diverted (or post-recycled) residual solid waste managed through these technologies.

Policy No. 6. 3

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the Task Force, and the CSD will encourage private sector development of alternative technologies by assisting the private sector in locating appropriate site(s) and providing information on available government funds.

Policy No. 6.4

The Task Force will support and promote awareness of alternative technologies by providing information on alternative technologies to any requesting entity.

Policy No. 6.5

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force will, when appropriate, work cooperatively to coordinate permitting necessary for the development of alternative technology facilities which utilize alternative technologies, provided they are found to be environmentally appropriate and technically feasible.

Policy No. 6.6

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force, prior to the issuance of their LUP and Finding of Conformance or similar process, will encourage solid waste management facility operators, through the LUP process, to develop alternative technology facilities onsite or send post-materials recovery facility feedstock to facilities that process and convert municipal solid waste into renewable energy, biofuels, and/or other beneficial products.

Key Terms

Alternative Technology
Refers to a technology, such as conversion technology, transformation, EMSW conversion or other emerging technologies, capable of processing solid waste, in lieu of landfill disposal.

2.4.7 GOAL NO. 7

To provide siting criteria that considers and provides for the environmentally appropriate and technically feasible development of solid waste management facilities, including alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation) and landfills.

Policy No. 7.1

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force will introduce, support and promote legislation and regulation which would provide uniform, minimum, and feasible standards for State agencies to establish environmental and regulatory requirements for all solid waste management facilities.

Policy No. 7.2

The cities in Los Angeles County, and the County, will continue to encourage the coordination of solid waste management efforts through the Task Force so that information may be shared on a countywide basis and duplication of effort can be avoided.

Policy No. 7.3

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force will collaborate to ensure maximum public participation in land use permitting decisions pertaining to the development of solid waste management facilities, including: addressing any environmental justice concerns.

Policy No. 7.4

The Task Force will ensure that all expansions of existing disposal facilities, as appropriate, conform to the siting criteria developed and contained in the CSE, through the Finding of Conformance process. The Task Force will also require a revised Finding of Conformance whenever an applicable/appropriate existing disposal facility requires a revised/modified Solid Waste Facility Permit, or other permits as appropriate.

Policy No. 7.5

The cities in Los Angeles County, and the County, through their respective Local Enforcement Agencies, will work toward achieving compliance with all Federal, State, and local environmental regulations at all existing solid waste management facilities.

Policy No. 7.6

The Task Force will assist local jurisdictions and the private sector by providing technical assistance in land use planning, when appropriate, and by providing the criteria presented in this document for the siting of solid waste management facilities.

Policy No. 7.7

The cities in Los Angeles County, and the County, through their respective Local Planning Agencies, shall consider incorporating the Finding of Conformance as one of the conditions of their respective LUP or Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for applicable solid waste management facilities' projects located within their jurisdiction.

Policy No. 7.8

The cities in Los Angeles County, and the County, through their respective planning agencies shall consider the Finding of Conformance requirements as part of their jurisdiction's General Plan requirements for applicable solid waste management facility projects located within their jurisdiction.

Liner Placement at Landfill

2.4.8 GOAL NO. 8

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

Policies to Enhance In-County Landfill Disposal Capacity

Policy No. 8.1

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force will encourage and assist the development, to the maximum extent feasible, of in-County disposal capacity available for expansion within the boundaries of a landfill, provided it is technically feasible and environmentally appropriate. The jurisdiction where a specific facility is located will make the final determination as to the use of this capacity.

Policy No. 8.2

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force will, when appropriate, facilitate any permitting necessary for the development of in-County solid waste management facility expansions, provided it is found to be environmentally, technically, and economically feasible.

Policy No. 8.3

The cities in Los Angeles County, and the County, will promote land use policies to discourage incompatible land uses between closed, existing, expansion of existing, and new solid waste management facilities identified in the CSE and adjacent areas.

Policies to Facilitate Utilization of Remote and/or Out-of-County Disposal Facilities

Policy No. 8.4

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force will support policies which would facilitate the use of remote and/or out-of-County disposal facilities as a supplement to in-County disposal capacities.

Policy No. 8.5

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the Task Force, and CSD will actively seek and identify out-of-County disposal opportunities as a supplement to in-County disposal capacities to ensure they meet the disposal needs of the 88 cities and the unincorporated County communities.

Policy No. 8.6

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the Task Force, and the CSD will support and coordinate the use and development of Mesquite Regional Landfill and other out-of-County/remote disposal facility projects as a supplement to in-County disposal capacities, provided they are environmentally, technically, and economically feasible.

Policy No. 8.7

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the Task Force, and the CSD will support and coordinate the development of infrastructure necessary for solid waste transfer and rail loading to remote and/or out-of-County disposal facilities, provided they are environmentally, technically, and economically feasible.

Policy No. 8.8

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the Task Force, and the CSD will promote and/or sponsor legislation to streamline the permit process in order to facilitate the development of a waste-by-rail system, provided it is environmentally, technically, and economically feasible.

Policy No. 8.9

The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the Task Force, and the CSD will, when appropriate, facilitate coordination and any permitting necessary for the development of proposed solid waste management facilities with rail-loading capability which are necessary to provide access to remote and/or out-of-County disposal sites, provided these facilities are environmentally, technically, and economically feasible.

2.5 COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Pursuant to CCR, Title 14, Sections 18755.1 and 18756.7, the implementation schedule for tasks identified in the CSE is provided in **Table 2-1** (Countywide Siting Element Task Implementation Responsibilities). The schedules indicated in **Table 2-1** are broad estimates and are subject to a variety of factors.

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

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

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

- **Lead Entity (LE)**: The entity or entities with primary responsibility for successful implementation of the activity.
- **Support Entity (SE)**: The entity or entities providing resources to assist the lead entity or entities implementing an activity.
- **Advisory Entity (AE)**: The entity or entities serving in an advisory or consultative capacity.

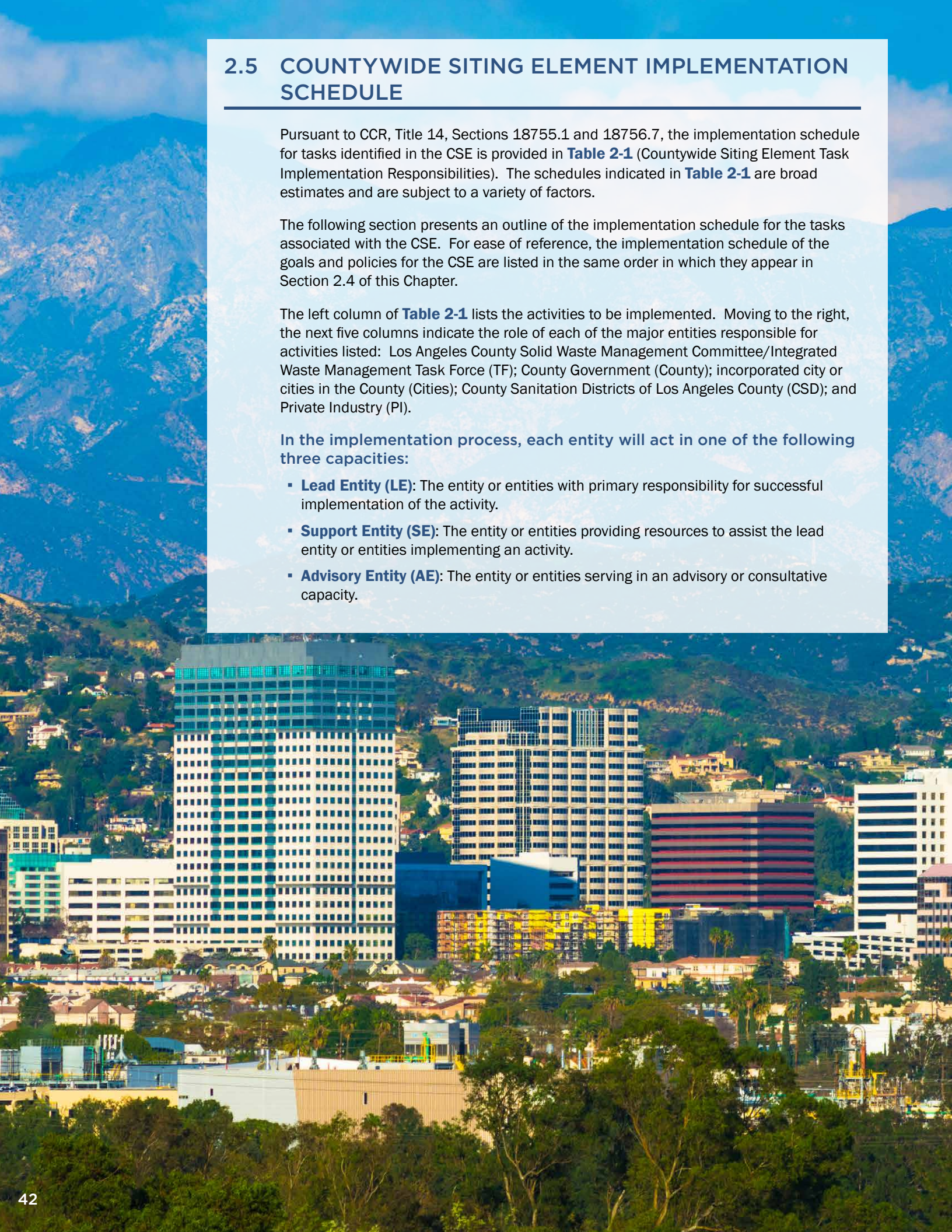


TABLE 2-1: Countywide Siting Element Task Implementation Responsibilities for Year 2018-2033

Summary* of the Goals and Corresponding Policies.

KEY

Responsible Entity: ***The major entity responsible for the activity listed.***

- **L** Lead Entity: Primary responsibility for successful implementation of the activity.
- **S** Support Entity: Providing resources to assist the lead entity or entities.
- **A** Advisory Entity: Serving in an advisory or consultative capacity.

GOAL NO. 1[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.

	Los Angeles County Solid Waste Mgmt Committee/ Integrated Waste Mgmt Task Force	Los Angeles County Government	Incorporated Cities	County Sanitation Districts	Private Industry
Policy No. 1.1 Establish new and/or expand existing Recycling Market Development Zones to provide economic and other incentives which will encourage the development of markets for the diverted materials and/or the siting of solid waste management facilities within Los Angeles County.	S	L	L	A	A
Policy No. 1.2 Expand the Countywide Household Hazardous Waste Management Program, and support development of permanent Environmental Collection Centers to complement the existing network of permanent collection centers operated by the County and the City of Los Angeles.	A	L	L	L	S
Policy No. 1.3 Encourage, where appropriate, businesses using alternative technologies to participate in the Recycling Market Development Zone Program or other programs that may become available.	S	L	L	A	A
Policy No. 1.4 Promote the purchase and use of recycled content and recyclable materials over virgin materials and to recycle, to the maximum extent feasible, materials generated by local government and public agencies within the County while supporting environmental responsibility for materials recycled outside of Los Angeles County.	A	L	L	A	A
Policy No. 1.5 Encourage the State to promote the development of markets for recycled materials, to the greatest extent feasible, and to promote extended producer responsibility for products sold in California.	L	L	L	A	A

TABLE 2-1: Countywide Siting Element Task Implementation Responsibilities for Year 2018-2033 (Cont.)

KEY

L Lead Entity

S Support Entity

A Advisory Entity

	Los Angeles County Solid Waste Mgmt Committee/Integrated Waste Mgmt Task Force	Los Angeles County Government	Incorporated Cities	County Sanitation Districts	Private Industry
GOAL NO. 2 **To decrease the volume and tonnage of solid waste being disposal of at landfills by continuing to implement and expand source reduction, recycling, reuse, composting, and public education programs as well as promoting the development of alternative technologies which complement recycling efforts.**					
Policy No. 2.1 Implement and expand commercial, residential, and governmental recycling, composting, public outreach, and other equivalent programs where feasible.	S	L	L	A	S
Policy No. 2.2 Enhance coordination between the County and cities in Los Angeles County to implement, maintain, and expand cities' and Countywide solid waste management programs.	L	L	S	A	S
Policy No. 2.3 Enhance coordination between the County, cities in Los Angeles County, and the private sector to implement and expand cities' and Countywide public education programs addressing all aspects of an integrated solid waste management system.	L	L	L	A	S
Policy No. 2.4 Evaluate efforts to expand resources available for implementing new and existing cities' and Countywide waste diversion programs and expand programs as appropriate.	L	L	L	A	S
GOAL NO. 3 **To promote, encourage, and expand waste diversion/conversion activities by solid waste facility operators.**					
Policy No. 3.1 Encourage solid waste facility operators to promote and help develop facilities that divert materials from disposal, and institute waste salvage/diversion /conversion operations in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations.	L	L	L	L	L
Policy No. 3.2 Coordinate with solid waste disposal facility operators to acquire and provide data necessary for cities in Los Angeles County and the County to comply with State and local waste diversion requirements.	A	L	L	S	S

TABLE 2-1: Countywide Siting Element Task Implementation Responsibilities for Year 2018-2033 (Cont.)

KEY

L Lead Entity

S Support Entity

A Advisory Entity

	Los Angeles County Solid Waste Mgmt Committee/Integrated Waste Mgmt Task Force	Los Angeles County Government	Incorporated Cities	County Sanitation Districts	Private Industry
GOAL NO. 4[1] **To conserve Class III landfill capacity through recycling and reuse of inert waste, disposal of inert waste at inert waste landfills, increased waste disposal compaction rates, and diversion of compostable and organic materials from the waste stream, provided the use of such materials is environmentally appropriate and protects the health, welfare, and safety of the citizens in Los Angeles County, as well as the environment.**					
Policy No. 4.1 As a part of the building, demolition, grading, and construction permit process, and through various construction, demolition, and debris recycling ordinances and programs, encourage and/or require inert waste diversion to the maximum extent environmentally and economically feasible.	A	L	L	A	S
Policy No. 4.2 Encourage solid waste facility operators to maximize available capacity by requiring, when appropriate, Class III landfill operators to increase density of disposed materials and implement measures minimizing inert and organic waste disposal.	A	L	L	S	S
Policy No. 4.3 Collaborate, coordinate, share resources, and encourage inter-jurisdictional cooperation in developing a countywide organic materials management plan.	A	L	L	S	S
Policy No. 4.4 Encourage Class III landfill operators to analyze the feasibility of using the balefilling, refuse derived fuel, or other similar space-saving processes, when appropriate, if they result in landfill space savings and are economically feasible.	S	L	L	S	S
Policy No. 4.5 Support Class III landfill operators to use appropriate materials, when technically feasible and environmentally safe, such as tarps, for landfill daily cover, in order to preserve landfill capacity.	S	L	L	S	S

TABLE 2-1: Countywide Siting Element Task Implementation Responsibilities for Year 2018-2033 (Cont.)

KEY

L Lead Entity

S Support Entity

A Advisory Entity

	Los Angeles County Solid Waste Mgmt Committee/Integrated Waste Mgmt Task Force	Los Angeles County Government	Incorporated Cities	County Sanitation Districts	Private Industry
GOAL NO. 5 **To protect the health, welfare, safety, and economic well-being of Los Angeles County by ensuring that the cities and the County unincorporated communities are served by an efficient and economical public/private solid waste management system.**					
Policy No. 5.1 Collaborate, coordinate, share resources, and encourage inter-jurisdictional cooperation in developing a regional operational area mass debris management plan.	A	L	L	S	S
Policy No. 5.2 Promote and encourage inter-jurisdictional cooperation on solid waste issues.	L	L	L	L	S
Policy No. 5.3 Increase Los Angeles County region's influence at State and Federal levels by collaboratively developing common positions on solid waste management issues.	S	L	L	L	A
Policy No. 5.4 Encourage public and private sector participation in finding and implementing solutions to meet countywide solid waste management challenges.	S	L	L	L	L
Policy No. 5.5 Continue to work toward enhancing the existing public/private solid waste management system including partnerships in order to maintain reasonable costs through competitive market forces and appropriate incentives for diverting solid waste for beneficial reuse.	A	L	L	L	S
Policy No. 5.6 Promote and encourage inter-jurisdiction cooperation in the use of the Mesquite Regional Landfill waste-by-rail system to serve the waste disposal needs of Los Angeles County residences and businesses as part of an efficient and economical solid waste management system.	S	L	S	L	A

TABLE 2-1: Countywide Siting Element Task Implementation Responsibilities for Year 2018-2033 (Cont.)

KEY

L Lead Entity

S Support Entity

A Advisory Entity

	Los Angeles County Solid Waste Mgmt Committee/Integrated Waste Mgmt Task Force	Los Angeles County Government	Incorporated Cities	County Sanitation Districts	Private Industry
GOAL NO. 6 **To foster the development of environmentally appropriate alternative technologies as alternatives to landfill disposal.**					
Policy No. 6.1 Support and coordinate the development of alternative technologies and other innovative waste management technologies which would reduce dependence on landfills.	L	L	L	L	L
Policy No. 6.2 Introduce, support and promote legislation and regulations which would promote development of alternative technology facilities by providing economic incentives, as well as recognizing alternative technology as a diversion activity.	L	L	L	L	L
Policy No. 6.3 Encourage private sector development of alternative technologies.	S	S	S	A	L
Policy No. 6.4 Support and promote awareness of alternative technologies by providing information on alternative technologies to any requesting entity.	L	L	L	L	A
Policy No. 6.5 Work cooperatively to coordinate permitting necessary for the development of facilities which utilize alternative technologies.	S	L	L	L	L
Policy No. 6.6 Encourage solid waste management facility operators, through the land use permit process, to develop alternative technology facilities onsite or send post-materials recovery facility feedstock to facilities that process and convert municipal solid waste into renewable energy, biofuels, and/or other beneficial products.	A	L	L	S	S

TABLE 2-1: Countywide Siting Element Task Implementation Responsibilities for Year 2018-2033 (Cont.)

KEY

L Lead Entity

S Support Entity

A Advisory Entity

	Los Angeles County Solid Waste Mgmt Committee/Integrated Waste Mgmt Task Force	Los Angeles County Government	Incorporated Cities	County Sanitation Districts	Private Industry
GOAL NO. 7 **To provide siting criteria that considers and provides for the environmentally appropriate and technically feasible development of solid waste management facilities, including alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation) and landfills.**					
Policy No. 7.1 Introduce, support and promote legislation and regulation establishing uniform, minimum, and feasible Statewide standards for all solid waste management facilities.	L	L	L	S	S
Policy No. 7.2 Encourage the coordination of solid waste management efforts through the Task Force to share information Countywide and avoid duplication of effort.	L	L	L	A	A
Policy No. 7.3 Ensure maximum public participation in land use permitting decisions, including addressing environmental justice concerns.	L	L	L	A	A
Policy No. 7.4 Ensure all new or expansions of existing solid waste disposal facilities conform to the CSE siting criteria, through the Finding of Conformance or another approval process.	L	S	S	A	A
Policy No. 7.5 Achieve compliance with all Federal, State, and local regulations at all existing solid waste management facilities.	S	L	L	S	S
Policy No. 7.6 Provide technical assistance in land use planning and the criteria for siting solid waste management facilities.	L	S	S	A	A
Policy No. 7.7 Consider incorporating the Finding of Conformance approval as one of the conditions of their respective Land Use Permit or Conditional Use Permit.	L	L	L	S	S
Policy No. 7.8 Consider the Finding of Conformance requirements as part of their jurisdiction's General Plan requirements.	L	L	L	S	S

TABLE 2-1: Countywide Siting Element Task Implementation Responsibilities for Year 2018-2033 (Cont.)

KEY

L Lead Entity

S Support Entity

A Advisory Entity

	Los Angeles County Solid Waste Mgmt Committee/Integrated Waste Mgmt Task Force	Los Angeles County Government	Incorporated Cities	County Sanitation Districts	Private Industry
GOAL NO. 8[1] **To protect the health, welfare, and safety of all citizens of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County and the County unincorporated communities by addressing their solid waste disposal needs during the 15-year planning period through development of environmentally appropriate and technically feasible solid waste management facilities for solid waste which cannot be reduced, recycled, composted, or otherwise put to beneficial use.**					
Policies to Enhance In-County Landfill Disposal Capacity.					
Policy No. 8.1 Assist jurisdictions in developing disposal capacity available for expansion within their boundaries.	S	S	L	A	A
Policy No. 8.2 Facilitate any permitting for the development of in-County solid waste management facility expansions, if feasible.	S	S	S	L	L
Policy No. 8.3 Promote land use policies aimed at discouraging incompatible land uses adjacent to solid waste management facility sites.	S	L	L	A	A
Policies to Facilitate Utilization of Out-of-County/Remote Disposal Facilities.					
Policy No. 8.4 Support policies which would facilitate the use of remote and/or out-of-County disposal sites as a supplement to in-County disposal capacities.	S	S	S	L	L
Policy No. 8.5 Actively seek and identify out-of-County disposal opportunities as a supplement to in-County disposal capacities to ensure the disposal needs of Los Angeles County are met.	L	L	L	L	S
Policy No. 8.6 Support and coordinate the use and development of Mesquite Regional Landfill and other out-of-County/remote disposal facility projects as a supplement to in-County disposal capacities, provided they are environmentally, technically, and economically feasible.	S	S	S	L	L

TABLE 2-1: Countywide Siting Element Task Implementation Responsibilities for Year 2018-2033 (Cont.)

KEY

L Lead Entity

S Support Entity

A Advisory Entity

	Los Angeles County Solid Waste Mgmt Committee/Integrated Waste Mgmt Task Force	Los Angeles County Government	Incorporated Cities	County Sanitation Districts	Private Industry
Policy No. 8.7 Support and coordinate the development of infrastructure necessary for solid waste transfer and rail loading to remote and/or out-of-County disposal facilities, provided they are environmentally, technically, and economically feasible.	S	L	L	L	L
Policy No. 8.8 Promote and/or sponsor legislation to streamline the permit process in order to facilitate the development of a waste-by-rail system, provided it is environmentally, technically, and economically feasible.	S	L	L	L	L
Policy No. 8.9 Facilitate coordination and any permitting necessary for the development of solid waste management facilities with rail-loading capability necessary to provide access to remote and/or out-of-County disposal sites when environmentally, technically, and economically feasible.	S	L	L	A	A
Countywide Siting Element Administration					
Process Finding of Conformance applications.	L	A	A	A	A
Update disposal quantity statistics on a quarterly basis.	A	L	A	S	S
Prepare revisions/upgrades to the Countywide Siting Element annually.	A	L	S	A	A

Notes:

1 The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) regulate infectious, toxic, or contaminated green waste products such as compost, soil additives, and other products from the processing of organic wastes at solid waste facilities.

2.6 COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT ADMINISTERING AGENCY AND FUNDING SOURCE

Pursuant to CCR, Title 14, Section 18756.7, under the auspices of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, Los Angeles County Public Works is responsible for preparation, maintenance, and administration of the CSE. Pursuant to Chapter 20.88 of the Los Angeles County Code, funding for these activities is provided through imposition of a "**tipping fee**" surcharge, referred to as the Solid Waste Management Fee, on each ton of solid waste disposed at solid waste facilities located in Los Angeles County, and on each ton of solid waste that is exported out of the County for disposal at transformation and/or landfill facilities.

Due to increased waste reduction and diversion rates, which may lead to declining revenue to fund the activities of the CSE, as well as the Task Force staffing, the Solid Waste Management Fee ordinance (Chapter 20.88 of the Los Angeles County Code) may be revised to include imposition of a "tipping fee" surcharge on each ton of solid waste collected and/or received by solid waste facilities and waste handling enterprises.

Key Terms

Tipping Fee
Refers to a fee for unloading or dumping waste at a solid waste management facility.

Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility

3

Existing Solid Waste Disposal Facilities

T 090523
R 215785
G 056592

1129

200
CAUTION
FREQUENT STOPS
CAUTION
WIDE TURNS

3.0 EXISTING SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

Sunshine Canyon Landfill

3.1 PURPOSE

This chapter identifies and provides detailed information on the existing Class III landfills, inert waste landfill, and transformation facilities located within Los Angeles County (County). This Chapter includes descriptions and location maps of the facilities. All Class II and Class III landfills can accept solid waste. There are no active Class I landfills in Los Angeles County. For the purpose of the CSE, the use of the term "landfill" refers to Class III landfills.

The 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 18755.5, and are discussed in Section 3.3 of this Chapter.

3.2 DEFINITIONS

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

Key Terms

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

Key Terms

Solid Waste Disposal Facility
Refers to Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, alternative technology facilities (e.g., certain conversion technology, transformation), and other emerging technology facilities, pending clarification of the regulatory status of the alternative technology facilities.

3.3 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

The specific requirements for the description of existing solid waste disposal facilities can be found in CCR, Title 14, Section 18755.5, which requires that the CSE contain the following:

(a) The Siting Element shall include an identification of each permitted **solid waste disposal facility** located countywide. The description shall include, but not be limited to, the following information for each facility:

(1) the name of the facility and the name of the facility owner and operator;

(2) the facility permit number, permit expiration date, date of last permit review, and an estimate of remaining site life, based on remaining disposal capacity;

(3) the maximum permitted daily and yearly rates of waste disposal, in tons and cubic yards;

(4) the average rate of daily waste receipt, in tons and cubic yards;

(5) the permitted types of wastes; and

(6) the expected land use for any site being closed or phased out within the 15-year planning period.

(b) The Siting Element description shall include a map showing each existing permitted solid waste disposal facility countywide. The map shall be drawn to scale, and the scale legend included on the map sheet. The type of map may be a 7.5 or 15-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle.

3.4 INTRODUCTION

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939), as amended (Section 40000 et seq. of PRC) recognized the need for adequate disposal capacity for solid waste generated by a county that cannot be diverted through source reduction, recycling, or composting. Therefore, AB 939 required all counties in the State to address the need for 15 years of disposal capacity to safely handle the residual solid waste that cannot be reduced, recycled, or composted.

The solid waste generated in the County is either hauled directly to permitted Class III landfills, **inert waste landfills**, and transformation facilities or indirectly via one of the numerous materials recovery facilities and transfer stations located throughout the County.

In 1995, over 40,900 tons per day of solid waste that could not be reduced, recycled, or composted were disposed of in 11 major Class III landfills (excluding Sunshine Canyon Landfill that was permitted in 1995 but not fully developed), six minor Class III landfills (including Two Harbors Landfill that closed in September 1995), two unclassified landfills (in addition to the **inert waste**-only portion of Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill), and two transformation facilities located in the County.

Since 1995, the BKK Landfill, Lopez Canyon Landfill, Spadra Landfill, Two Harbors Landfill, Bradley Landfill, Brand Park Landfill, and Puente Hills Landfill, as well as the Class III landfill portion of Azusa Land Reclamation Facility, have closed.

At the end of 2018, 5,895,929 tons of solid waste, at an average daily rate of 18,897 tons per day (tpd) were disposed in seven major and four minor Class III landfills, one permitted inert waste landfill, and two transformation facilities located in the County, including imported solid waste (approximately 776 tpd) from outside the County.

This mix of publicly and privately operated facilities comprises a complex network of solid waste management facilities that protects the public health and ensures the environmentally safe disposal of solid waste.

Key Terms

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

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

3.5 EXISTING CLASS III LANDFILLS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Class III landfills are those facilities that must be located where site characteristics and containment structures isolate solid waste from the waters of the State. These Class III landfills must meet the requirements of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Subtitle D; CCR, Title 14, Sections 17000 et seq.; and other regional and local rules and regulations.

Current regulations require all Class III landfills to include, at a minimum, environmental control systems such as sub drain systems, leachate collection and removal systems, landfill gas control and removal systems, surface water drainage systems, and other environmental control systems. Additionally, since 1993, all new Class III landfills and expansions of existing Class III landfills must be provided with dual liner systems that consist of an upper synthetic flexible liner and a lower compacted soil liner component at least two feet thick and having a maximum hydraulic conductivity of 1×10^{-7} cm/sec (or 0.1 feet/year). These control systems and a number of strict monitoring requirements are formulated to ensure the quality of surface and ground water and other environmental resources while protecting the public health and safety.

A detailed summary of the existing Class III landfills in the County is provided in **Table 3-1** and **Map 3-1** of this Chapter, and **Table 4-4** of **Chapter 4** of the CSE. **Chapter 6** and **Attachment 6A** discuss in detail the siting criteria to be applied to proposed new or expansions of existing Class III landfill sites.

TABLE 3-1: Summary of Existing Class III Landfills, Permitted Inert Waste Landfill, and Transformation Facilities in Los Angeles County

No.	FACILITY NAME	SWFP[1] NUMBER	SITE LOCATION/ADDRESS *[Land Use Jurisdiction]* (Thomas Guide Page/Grid)	OWNER [OPERATOR]	REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY[2] As of 12/31/2018 (tons)	MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY (tons/day)		2018 AVERAGE DAILY DISPOSAL RATE (tons/day)	CURRENT CLOSURE DATES			MINIMUM EXISTING REMAINING LIFE (in years, as of 12/31/2018)[3]
						LUP[4] / CUP[5]	SWFP		LUP/CUP	SWFP	CAPACITY EXHAUSTION DATE[6]	
EXISTING MAJOR CLASS III LANDFILLS												
1	Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Facility	19-AA-5624[7]	1200 West City Ranch Road, Palmdale, CA 93551 *[City of Palmdale]* (4285-G2)	Waste Management of California [Waste Management of California]	12,001,395	3,600	3,600	1,656	Upon completion of approved fill design[8]	2044	**2040** [2041]	22
2	Calabasas Landfill	19-AA-0056	5300 Lost Hills Road Agoura, CA 91301 *[County of Los Angeles]* (588-G1)	County of Los Angeles [County Sanitation Districts]	4,908,186	None[9]	3,500	1,021	None	2034	**2023** [2033]	16
3	Chiquita Canyon Landfill	19-AA-0052	29201 Henry Mayo Drive Valencia, CA 91384 *[County of Los Angeles]* (4549-E2)	Waste Connections, Inc. [Waste Connections, Inc.]	59,752,250[10]	12,000[11]	12,000[12]	4,904	2047	2047	**2047** [2057]	29
4	Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center	19-AA-0050	600 East Avenue "F" Lancaster, CA 93535 *[County of Los Angeles]* (3925-G6)	Waste Management of California [Waste Management of California]	10,231,322	5,100	5,100[13]	370	10/19/2041	3/01/2044	**2029** [2107]	11
5	Scholl Canyon Landfill	19-AA-0012	3001 Scholl Canyon Road Glendale, CA 91206 *[City of Glendale]* (565-D5)	City of Glendale and County of Los Angeles [County Sanitation Districts]	4,294,664	None	3,400	1,292	None	4/1/2030	**2022** [2029]	4

1 "SWFP" means Solid Waste Facility Permit.

2 Remaining Permitted Capacity is based on 2018 Annual Report.

3 The existing remaining life is derived from data in the 2018 Annual Report and is based on consideration of the closure dates per LUP/CUP and the SWFP, and the date of exhaustion of the remaining disposal capacity due to both the maximum permitted and average daily disposal rate, whichever is less.

4 "LUP" means Land Use Permit.

5 "CUP" means Conditional Use Permit.

6 Closure date due to exhaustion of existing disposal capacity is based on (1) the maximum permitted daily disposal rate (which is bolded) and (2) the average daily disposal rate [which is shown in brackets].

7 Effective 06/21/2011, Antelope Valley Landfill No.1 and No. 2 consolidated the entire landfill operation under one single SWFP and one CUP granted by the City of Palmdale.

8 The closure date for Antelope Valley Landfill No. 2 is upon completion of approved fill design.

9 "None" means no information is provided in the permit.

10 The current CUP of Chiquita Landfill expired in June 2016 when the landfill reached its fill capacity limits. A "Clean Hands Waiver" was granted to Chiquita Canyon Landfill on March 17, 2016 to continue its operation while processing the landfill's new conditional use permit. On July 25, 2017, the Board of Supervisors approved a new Conditional Use Permit for the Landfill;s Expansion Project.

11 Based on Condition 23, B (Facility Daily Maximum Capacity) of the current CUP (No. 2004-00042-(5)), the maximum tonnage of any combination of solid waste and other materials received by the Facility for processing, Beneficial Use Materials (including composting) and disposal shall not exceed 12,000 tons on any given day. In addition, Condition 23, A.1 (Average Daily Tonnage Capacity), the amount of all incoming materials that may be received for processing disposal and beneficial use at the Facility shall average 8,974 tpd.

12 Based on the SWFP, the maximum tonnage of any combination of non-hazardous solid waste, beneficial reuse material and composting green material shall not exceed 12.000 tons per day (TPD) or exceed 60,000 tons per week.

13 Based on the CUP and the SWFP, the combined maximum total of 5,100 tons per day includes 3,000 tpd of non-hazardous refuse and 2,100 tpd of inert debris and beneficial use materials.

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TABLE 3-1: Summary of Existing Class III Landfills, Permitted Inert Waste Landfill, and Transformation Facilities in Los Angeles County

TABLE 3-1: Summary of Existing Class III Landfills, Permitted Inert Waste Landfill, and Transformation Facilities in Los Angeles County (Cont.)

No.	FACILITY NAME	SWFP[1] NUMBER	SITE LOCATION/ADDRESS *[Land Use Jurisdiction]* (Thomas Guide Page/Grid)	OWNER [OPERATOR]	REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY[2] As of 12/31/2018 (tons)	MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY (tons/day)		2018 AVERAGE DAILY DISPOSAL RATE (tons/day)	CURRENT CLOSURE DATES			MINIMUM EXISTING REMAINING LIFE (in years, as of 12/31/2018)[3]
						LUP[4] / CUP[5]	SWFP		LUP/CUP	SWFP	CAPACITY EXHAUSTION DATE[6]	
6	Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill	19-AA-2000	14747 San Fernando Road Sylmar, CA 91342 *[County and City of Los Angeles]* (481-C2)	Republic Services, Inc. [Republic Services, Inc.]	65,274,183	12,100[14]	12,100[14]	6,765	2/06/2037[15]	2037	**2037** [2049]	19
	EXISTING MINOR CLASS III LANDFILLS											
7	Burbank Landfill No. 3	19-AA-0040	3000 Bel Aire Drive Burbank, CA 91504 *[City of Burbank]* (533-H4)	City of Burbank [City of Burbank]	2,264,431	None	240	102	None	2053	**2054** [2089]	35
8	Pebbly Beach Landfill	19-AA-0061	1 Dump Road, Santa Catalina Island, City of Avalon, CA 90704 *[County of Los Angeles]* (5923-H5)	City of Avalon [Consolidated Disposal Services Doing Business As: Seagull Sanitation Systems]	46,314	49	49	12	7/29/2028	2033	**2021** [2031]	3
9	San Clemente Island Landfill	19-AA-0063	Naval Auxiliary Landing Field San Clemente Island, CA 92135 *[U.S. Department of the Navy]* (N/A)	U.S. Department of the Navy [U.S. Department of the Navy]	35,650	None	10	1	None	2032	**2054** [2118]	14
10	Savage Canyon Landfill	19-AH-0001	13919 East Penn Street Whittier, CA 90602 *[City of Whittier]* (677-E7)	City of Whittier [City of Whittier]	4,580,480	None	3,350[16]	290	None	2055	**2061** [2069]	37
	EXISTING PERMITTED INERT WASTE LANDFILLS											
11	Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill[17]	19-AA-0013	1211 West Gladstone Street Azusa, CA 91702 *[City of Azusa]* (598-G2)	USA Waste of California [USA Waste of California]	57,716,118	None	8,000	1,148	None	2045	**2046** [2179]	28

14 Based on the CUP and the SWFP, the amount of solid waste that may be disposed of in the Landfill shall not exceed 66,000 tons per week, and the amount of inert debris and beneficial use materials deposited shall not exceed 6,600 tons per week, for an overall total of all materials of 72,600 tons.

15 The closure date of Sunshine Canyon Landfill is upon the date the Landfill reaches its Limits of Fill or 2/05/2037, whichever occurs first.

16 Based on the SWFP, the facility shall not receive more than the maximum permitted daily tonnage of 350 TPD of non-hazardous refuse and 3,000 TPD of inert debris for beneficial reuse without a revision of this permit.

17 Azusa Land Reclamation ceased accepting non-inert solid waste in October 1996.

TABLE 3-1: Summary of Existing Class III Landfills, Permitted Inert Waste Landfill, and Transformation Facilities in Los Angeles County (Cont.)

TABLE 3-1: Summary of Existing Class III Landfills, Permitted Inert Waste Landfill, and Transformation Facilities in Los Angeles County (Cont.)

No.	FACILITY NAME	SWFP[1] NUMBER	SITE LOCATION/ADDRESS *[Land Use Jurisdiction]* (Thomas Guide Page/Grid)	OWNER [OPERATOR]	REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY[2] As of 12/31/2018 (tons)	MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY (tons/day)		2018 AVERAGE DAILY DISPOSAL RATE (tons/day)	CURRENT CLOSURE DATES			MINIMUM EXISTING REMAINING LIFE (in years, as of 12/31/2018)[3]
						LUP[4] / CUP[5]	SWFP		LUP/CUP	SWFP	CAPACITY EXHAUSTION DATE[6]	
EXISTING TRANSFORMATION FACILITIES												
12	Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility (closed as of June 2018)	19-AA-0506	5926 Sheila Street Commerce, CA 90040 *[City of Commerce]* (675-H4)	City of Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Authority [County Sanitation Districts No. 2]	N/A[18]	None	1,000	286[19]	N/A	N/A[20]	N/A	N/A
13	Southeast Resource Recovery Facility	19-AK-0083	120 Pier S Avenue Long Beach, CA 90802 *[City of Long Beach]* (824-H1)	Southeast Resource Recovery Facility Joint Powers Authority [Covanta Long Beach Renewable Energy]	N/A	None	2,240	1,192[21]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

18 "N/A" means Not Applicable.

19 Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility's average daily disposal rate is based on the SWFP limit of 2,800 tons per week, expressed as a daily average, seven days per week. The facility shall not receive more than 1,000 tons (during any operating day) of solid waste without a revision of the permit.

20 Footnote number 15

21 Southeast Resource Recovery Facility's average daily disposal rate is based on United States Environmental Protection Agency limit of 500,000 tons per year, expressed as a daily average, seven days per week.

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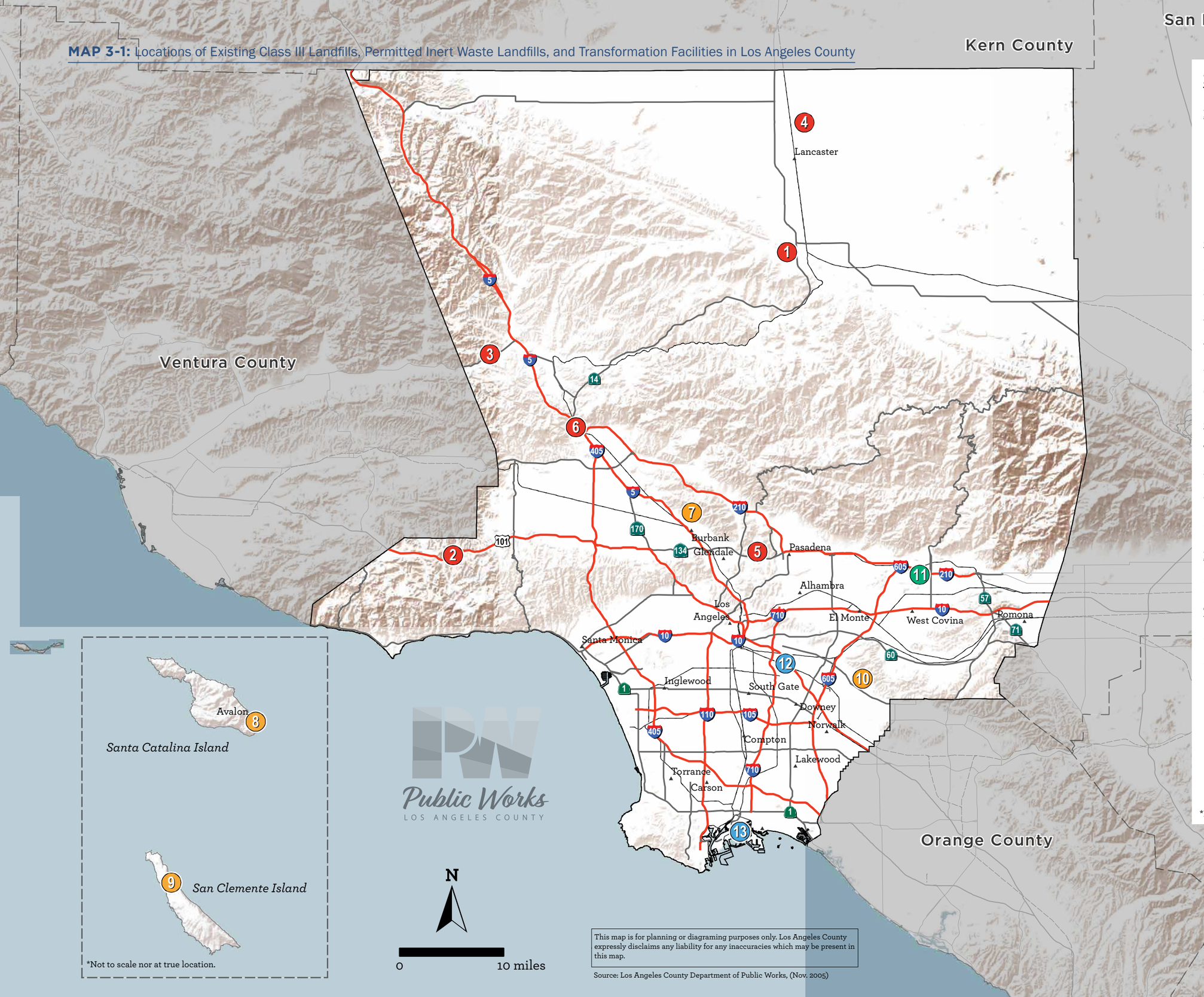
TABLE 3-1: Summary of Existing Class III Landfills, Permitted Inert Waste Landfill, and Transformation Facilities in Los Angeles County (Cont.)

MAP 3-1: Locations of Existing Class III Landfills, Permitted Inert Waste Landfills, and Transformation Facilities in Los Angeles County



Legend

Facilities

- Existing Major Class III Landfills
- Existing Minor Class III Landfills
- Existing Permitted Inert Waste Landfills
- Existing Waste-to-Energy (Combustion) Facilities

Class III Landfills - Major

1 | Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Facility

2 | Calabasas Landfill

3 | Chiquita Canyon Landfill

4 | Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center

5 | Scholl Canyon Landfill

6 | Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill

Class III Landfills - Minor

7 | Burbank Landfill No. 3

8 | Pebbly Beach Landfill

9 | San Clemente Island Landfill

10 | Savage Canyon Landfill

Permitted Inert Waste Landfill

11 | Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill

Transformation Facilities

12 | Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility (CREF)

13 | Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF)

- Interstate
- State Route
- US Highway
- Rail

*Note: See Table 3-1 for Additional Details on Facilities Listed Above.

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MAP 3-1: Locations of Existing Class III Landfills, Permitted Inert Waste Landfills, and Transformation Facilities in Los Angeles County

3.5.1 Major Class III Landfills

In 1995, there were 11 major Class III landfills in operation:

- Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Facility
- Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill
- BKK Landfill
- Bradley Landfill
- Calabasas Landfill
- Chiquita Canyon Landfill
- Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center
- Lopez Canyon Landfill
- Puente Hills Landfill
- Scholl Canyon Landfill
- Spadra Landfill
- Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill (not operational in 1995; permitted but not fully developed)

Since 1995, the following major Class III landfills have closed or stopped receiving municipal solid waste:

- Azusa Land Reclamation Company Landfill (Class III landfill facility ordered to stop receiving municipal solid waste by Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board in October 1996)
- Bradley Landfill (facility closed on April 14, 2007, as required by land use permit)
- BKK Landfill (facility closed in September 1996)
- Lopez Canyon Landfill (facility closed in July 1996)
- Puente Hills Landfill (facility closed on October 31, 2013, as required by conditional use permit)
- Spadra Landfill (facility closed in September 2000)

As of December 31, 2018, there were six major Class III landfills in operation:

- Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Facility
- Calabasas Landfill
- Chiquita Canyon Landfill
- Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center
- Scholl Canyon Landfill
- Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill[1]

More detailed information on each major Class III landfill facility is provided in **Table 3-1**, Fact **Sheets 3-1** through **3-6**, **Figures 3-1** through **3-6,** and **Map 3-1** of this Chapter; and **Table 4-4** of **Chapter 4**. **Chapter 6** and **Attachment 6A** discuss in detail the siting criteria to be applied to proposed new or expansion of existing Class III and inert waste landfill sites.

1 The combined City/County Landfill became operational on December 31, 2008.

3.5.2 Minor Class III Landfills

In 1995, a portion of the total waste generated in the County was disposed in the following six minor Class III landfills:

- Brand Park Landfill (City of Glendale Public Works use only)
- Burbank Landfill No. 3 (City of Burbank use only)
- Pebbly Beach Disposal Site, Santa Catalina Island
- San Clemente Landfill, U.S. Navy Facility, San Clemente Island
- Savage Canyon Landfill (primarily for City of Whittier use only)
- Two Harbors Landfill, Santa Catalina Island (closed in September 1995)

Since 1995, the following minor Class III landfills closed or ceased accepting municipal solid waste:

- Brand Park Landfill (permitted as a Minor Class III landfill; stopped accepting municipal solid waste in February 2010 but continues to accept inert waste.)[2]
- Two Harbors Landfill, Santa Catalina Island (facility closed in September 1995)

As of December 31, 2018, there were four minor Class III landfills in operation:

- Burbank Landfill No. 3 (City of Burbank use only)
- Pebbly Beach Landfill, Santa Catalina Island
- San Clemente Landfill, U.S. Navy Facility, San Clemente Island
- Savage Canyon Landfill (primarily for City of Whittier use only)

More detailed information on each minor Class III landfill facility is provided in **Table 3-1**, **Fact Sheets 3-7** through **3-10**, **Figures 3-7** through **3-10**, and **Map 3-1** of this Chapter; and **Table 4-4** of **Chapter 4**. **Chapter 6** and **Attachment 6A** discuss in detail the siting criteria to be applied to proposed new or expansion of existing Class III inert waste landfill sites.

Savage Canyon Landfill

2 Brand Park Landfill has ceased operation as a permitted minor class III landfill and obtained a closure and post-closure permit approval from the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (approval letter dated January 25, 2010) and concurrence from County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health (concurrence letter dated February 25, 2010). The City of Glendale (landfill owner/operator) is undergoing permit process for a proposed Construction, Demolition and Inert Waste (CDI) Processing Facility to be located at the closed landfill site.

3.6 EXISTING INERT WASTE LANDFILLS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

In this CSE, inert waste landfills refer to the landfills formerly referred to in the previous CSE (dated June 1997) as unclassified landfills. Inert waste landfills are permitted to accept non-water soluble, non-decomposable inert solid wastes such as dirt, concrete, asphalt, sand, and gravel for disposal. Liquid, decomposable, water soluble, or hazardous wastes are not accepted at these facilities. Inert waste landfills must be designed and operated in accordance with all laws and regulations mandated by State, regional, and local jurisdictions.

The current classification of inert waste landfills is primarily governed by the State's Construction and Demolition Waste and **Inert Debris** Disposal Phase II Regulatory Requirements (C&D Regulations) Phase II, CCR, Title 14, Sections 17387 through 17390 that became effective in February 2004. These regulations set forth permitting requirements, tier requirements, and minimum operating standards for operations and facilities that dispose construction and demolition (C&D) waste and inert debris. These regulations have placed inert waste landfills into four regulatory tiers, namely, full solid waste facility permit, registration permit, enforcement agency notification, and excluded operation, to ensure the level of oversight is consistent with the potential impact on public health and safety. Pursuant to these regulations, only inert waste landfills falling under the full solid waste facility permit and registration permit tiers are considered "permitted" disposal facilities.

The LEAs are currently in the process of finalizing the reclassification and placement of all the inert waste landfills in their respective regulatory tiers.

More detailed information on existing inert waste landfills is provided in **Table 3-2** and **Map 3-1** and **3-2** of this Chapter; and **Tables 4-4** and **4-5** of **Chapter 4**. **Chapter 6** and **Attachment 6A** discuss in detail the siting criteria to be applied to proposed new or expansion of existing inert waste landfill sites.

3.6.1 Permitted Inert Waste Landfills

In 1995, there were three permitted inert waste landfills in the County:

- Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill
- Peck Road Gravel Pit
- Reliance Landfill

In addition, Nu-Way Live Oak Landfill became permitted in June 1996.

The remaining inert waste landfills in the County either: (1) received insignificant amounts of waste so as to not require a SWFP; (2) are exempted from SWFP; or (3) otherwise lack a Solid Waste Facility Permit or Registration Permit issued by the LEA and concurred with by CalRecycle. Therefore, in accordance with the requirements of CCR, Title 14, Section 18755.5 (a), these inert waste landfills were not included in the CSE.

Since 1995, the following permitted inert waste landfills have applied and been reclassified as an **Inert Debris Engineered Filled Operation (IDEFO)** based on the provisions of CCR, Title 14, Sections 17387 through 17390 (Phase II of the State's C&D waste and inert debris disposal regulations):

- Nu-way Live Oak Reclamation
- Reliance Landfill

As of December 31, 2018, there is one permitted inert waste landfill in Los Angeles County:

- Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill (inert waste only portion)

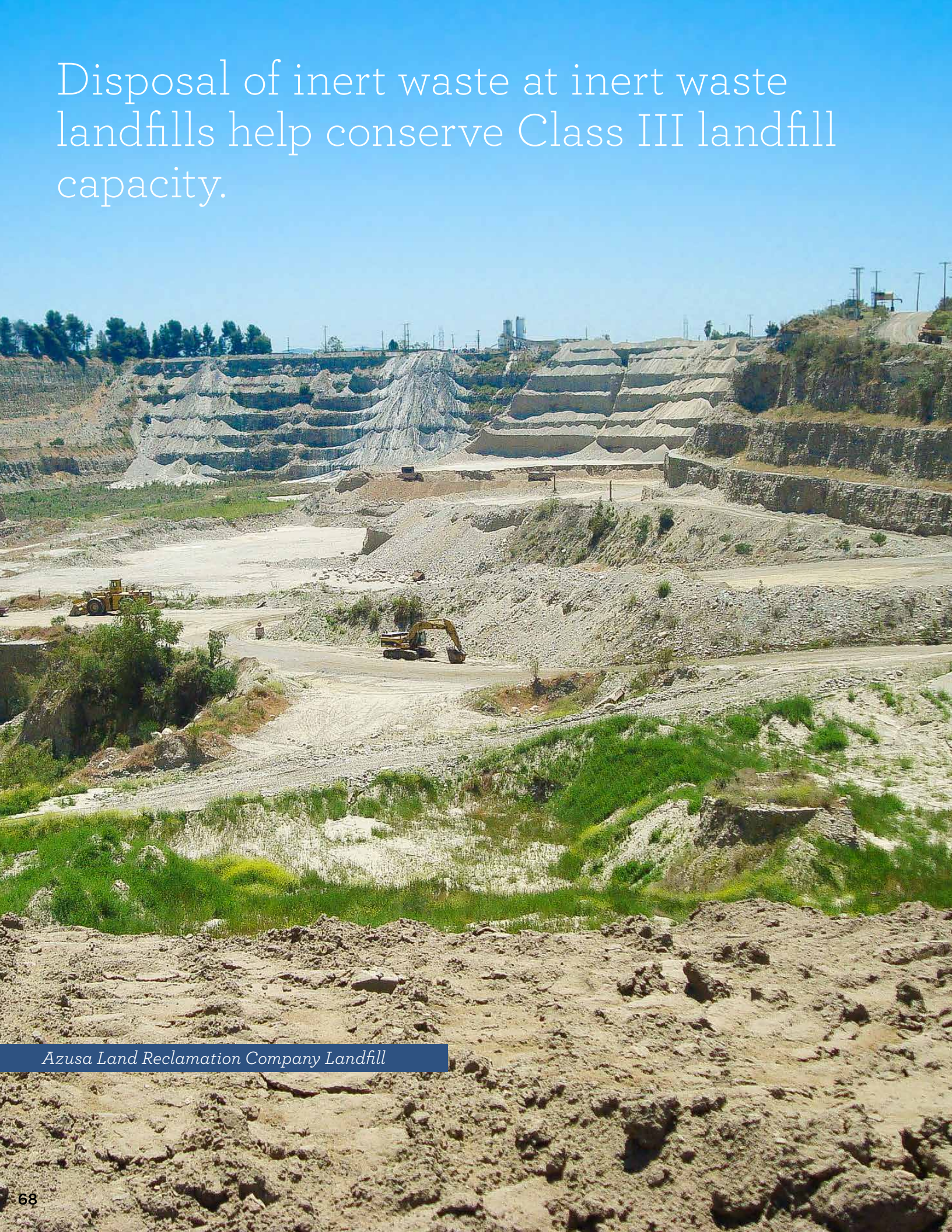
More detailed information on Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill is provided in Section 3.8, **Table 3-2**, **Fact Sheets 3-11**, and **Figures 3-11**, **3-14**, and **3-15** of this Chapter; and **Tables 4-4** and **4-5** of **Chapter 4**.

Key Terms

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

Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operations (IDEFO):
Refers to a disposal activity exceeding one year in duration in which only the following inert debris may be used: fully cured asphalt, uncontaminated concrete (including steel reinforcing rods embedded in the concrete), crushed glass, brick, ceramics, clay, and clay products, which may be mixed with rock and soil. These materials are spread on land in lifts and compacted under controlled conditions to achieve a uniform and dense mass which is capable of supporting structural loading, as necessary, or supporting other uses such as recreation, agriculture, and open space in order to provide land that is appropriate for an end use consistent with approved local general and specific plans (e.g., roads, building sites, or other improvements) where an engineered fill is required to facilitate productive use(s) of the land. (See CCR, Title 14, Section 17388.)

Disposal of inert waste at inert waste landfills help conserve Class III landfill capacity.



Azusa Land Reclamation Company Landfill

TABLE 3-2: Summary of Existing Inert Waste Landfills in Los Angeles County (As of December 2018)

No.	FACILITY NAME	SWFP NUMBER	FACILITY ADDRESS	OWNER [OPERATOR]	TYPE OF SOLID WASTE FACILITY PERMIT	TYPE OF OPERATION	PERMITTED DAILY INTAKE CAPACITY (tons/day)	2018 AVERAGE DAILY DISPOSAL CAPACITY (tons/day)
1	Azusa Land Reclamation Co. Landfill	19-AA-0013	1211 West Gladstone Street Azusa, CA 91702	Azusa Land Reclamation, Inc. [Azusa Land Reclamation, Inc.]	Full[1]	Inert Waste Disposal Facility	6,500	1,148
2	Durbin Inert Debris Engineered Fill Site	19-AA-1111	13000 Los Angeles Street Irwindale, CA 91706	Vulcan Materials Company [Vulcan Materials Company]	EAN[2]	IDEFO[3]	4,800	3,089
3	Hanson Aggregates	19-AA-0044[4]	13550 Live Oak Avenue Irwindale, CA 91706-1318	Hanson Aggregates West, Inc. [Bryan Forgey]	EAN	IDEFO	4,006	N/A[5]
4	Manning's Pit[6]	None	5050 North Irwindale Avenue Irwindale, CA 91706	City of Irwindale [City of Irwindale]	None[7]	IDEFO	N/A	N/A
5	Montebello Land & Water Company	19-AA-0019	344 East Madison Avenue Montebello, CA 90640	Montebello Land & Water Company [Montebello Land & Water Company]	EAN	IDEFO	1	1
6	North Kincaid Pit[6]	None	6570 N. Irwindale Avenue Irwindale, CA 91702	City of Irwindale [City of Irwindale]	N/A	IDEFO	N/A	N/A
7	Nu-Way Arrow Reclamation[4]	19-AA-1074	1270 Arrow Highway Irwindale, CA 91706	JH Properties [Waste Management, Inc.]	EAN	IDEFO	7,500	2,026
8	Peck Road Gravel Pit	19-AA-0838	128 Live Oak Avenue Monrovia, CA 91016	S.L.S. & N., Inc. [S.L.S. & N., Inc.]	EAN	IDEFO	4,000	660
9	Reliance Landfill	19-AA-0854	15990 Foothill Boulevard Irwindale, CA 91706	Vulcan Materials Company [Vulcan Materials Company]	EAN	IDEFO	8,412	175
10	Sun Valley Landfill	19-AR-1160	9436 Glenoaks Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 91352	Vulcan Materials Company [Vulcan Materials Company]	EAN	IDEFO	1,823	2,411
11	United Rock Products	19-AA-0046	1245 Arrow Highway Irwindale, CA 91706	United Rock Products Corporation [United Rock Products]	EAN	IDEFO	3,846	1,157

1 "Full" means Full Solid Waste Facility Permit.

2 "EAN" means Enforcement Agency Notification.

3 "IDEFO" means Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation.

4 Operator submitted an Inactive Notification to LEA on August 2007. The facility was still in-active based on the January 23, 2013 inspection.

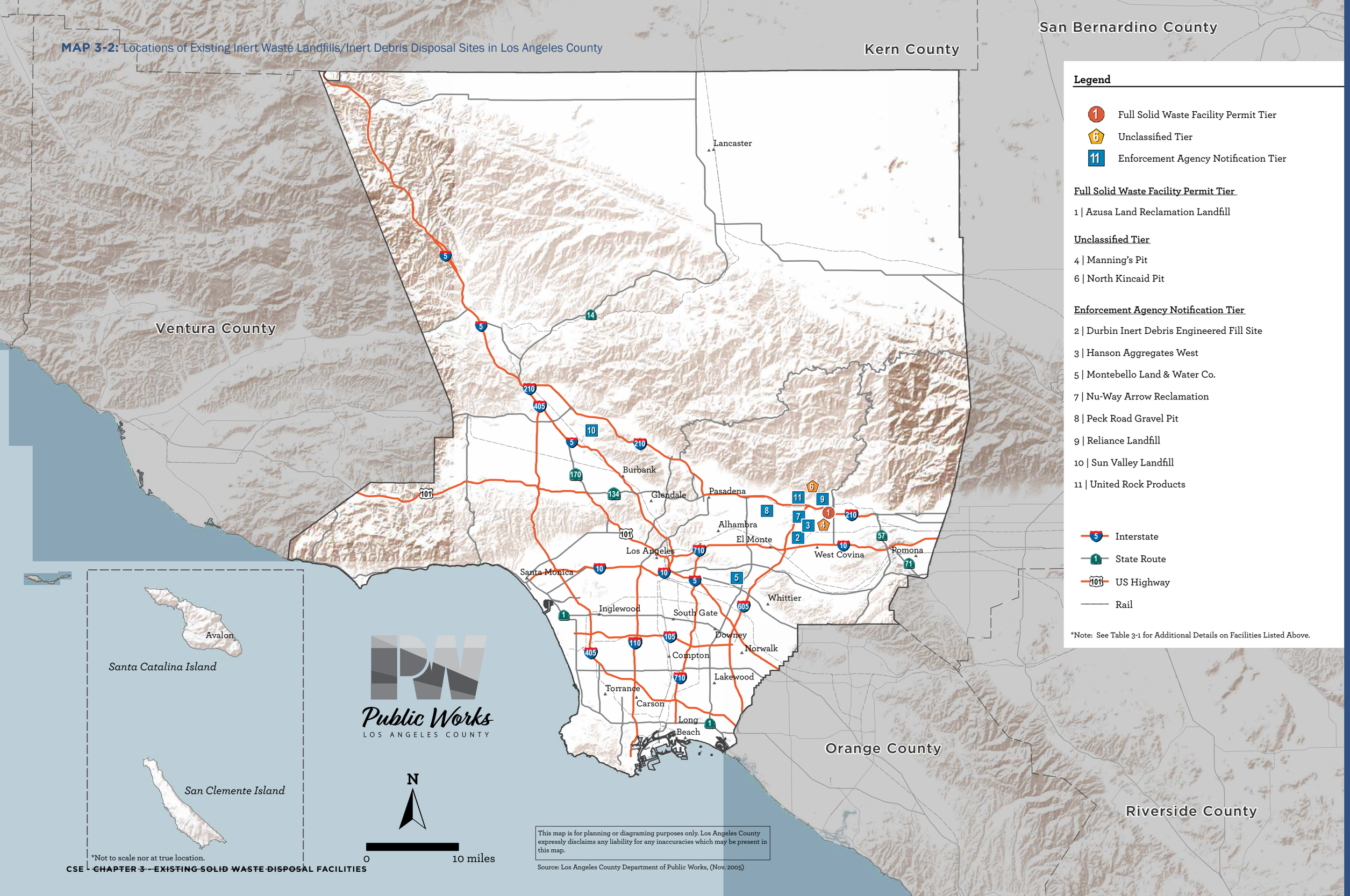
5 "N/A" means information not available.

6 Manning's Pit and North Kincaid Pit are both unclassified as of December 31, 2016.

7 "None" means that the landfill is currently active, but non permitted/exempt (i.e., no Full SWFP, Registration Permit, EA Notification, and not an Excluded Operation).

TABLE 3-2: Summary of Existing Inert Waste Landfills in Los Angeles County (As of December 2018)

MAP 3-2: Locations of Existing Inert Waste Landfills/Inert Debris Disposal Sites in Los Angeles County



Legend

- Full Solid Waste Facility Permit Tier
- Unclassified Tier
- Enforcement Agency Notification Tier

Full Solid Waste Facility Permit Tier

1 | Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill

Unclassified Tier

4 | Manning's Pit

6 | North Kincaid Pit

Enforcement Agency Notification Tier

2 | Durbin Inert Debris Engineered Fill Site

3 | Hanson Aggregates West

5 | Montebello Land & Water Co.

7 | Nu-Way Arrow Reclamation

8 | Peck Road Gravel Pit

9 | Reliance Landfill

10 | Sun Valley Landfill

11 | United Rock Products

- Interstate
- State Route
- US Highway
- Rail

*Note: See Table 3-1 for Additional Details on Facilities Listed Above.

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

MAP 3-2: Locations of Existing Inert Waste Landfills/Inert Debris Disposal Sites in Los Angeles County

3.6.2 Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operations

The Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operations (IDEFO) are inert waste landfills regulated under the Enforcement Agency Notification (EAN) regulatory tier. These inert waste landfills can only accept specified inert waste material which must be compacted to allow for structural or other beneficial loading. The EAN regulatory tier is not considered a "solid waste facility permit" under the State's tiered regulatory structure. Therefore, for the purposes of determining a jurisdiction's compliance with the waste reduction mandate of State law, materials disposed at IDEFOs are not considered disposal or diversion and are not to be added to the jurisdiction's disposal amounts reported through the State's Disposal Reporting System (DRS). Most inert waste landfills in Los Angeles County are expected to fall under this tier.

As of December 31, 2018, the following additional inert waste landfills have been reclassified as IDEFOs under the State regulations and now fall under the EAN regulatory tier:

- Chandler's Palos Verdes Sand
- Hanson Aggregates (Livingston-Graham)
- Lower Azusa Reclamation Project
- Montebello Land and Water Company
- Nu-Way Arrow Reclamation
- Peck Gravel Road
- Sun Valley Landfill

In 2018, there were ten IDEFOs in the County:

- Durbin Landfill
- Hanson Aggregates West, Inc.[3]
- Manning's Pit[4]
- Montebello Land and Water Company
- North Kincaid Pit
- Nu-Way Arrow Reclamation
- Peck Road Gravel Pit
- Reliance Pit II Inert Debris Engineered Fill Site
- Sun Valley Landfill
- United Rock Products Pit #2

However, these facilities will not be considered in the CSE for disposal capacity planning purposes but are included and considered as part of the overall solid waste management system. Goal No. 4 and its Policy 4.1 provides that through various construction and demolition debris recycling and reuse ordinances and programs, will encourage and/or require, when appropriate, diversion of inert waste from Class III landfills to IDEFOs in order to preserve in-County disposal capacity and encourage redevelopment of the IDEFO sites to the maximum extent environmentally and economically feasible.

More detailed information on each IDEFO is provided in Section 3.8, Table 3-2, **Map 3-2, and Appendix 3-A (City of Irwindale Mining and Reclamation Sites)** of this Chapter; and **Table 4-5** of **Chapter 4**.

3 Operator submitted an Inactive Notification to LEA on August 2007. The facility was still in-active based on the January 23, 2013 inspection.

4 Manning Pit is unclassified as of December 31, 2015.

3.7 EXISTING TRANSFORMATION FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

State law (PRC Section 40120.1) defines disposal as "the management of solid waste through landfill disposal or transformation at a permitted solid waste facility." Therefore, under current law, transformation facilities are recognized as disposal facilities and are also currently the only existing disposal alternatives to landfills. As a result, transformation facilities are included in this Chapter's discussion of existing disposal facilities and also in **Chapter 5's** discussion (e.g., **Flowchart 5-1** [Alternative Technology Process]) of alternative technologies.

Of the various transformation processes currently available or under development, mass burn is the transformation process that has been identified as an effective alternative to divert the largest amount of solid waste from landfills. The existing transformation facilities that use mass burn processes are also subject to strict environmental standards including those mandated by the Federal Clean Air Act, Federal Clean Water Act, and other State, regional, and local laws and regulations. These facilities have proven to be technically and environmentally feasible waste management alternatives to land disposal.

Chapters 5 and **7** discuss in detail existing alternative technologies and other issues concerning the establishment of alternative technology facilities in the County, including transformation and conversion technology facilities. **Chapter 6** and **Attachment 6A** discuss in detail the siting criteria to be applied to alternative technology facility sites.

In 1995, there were two transformation facilities in operation in the County:

- Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility (CREF)[5]
- Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF)

As of December 31, 2018, CREF has ceased its operation. The facility closed in June 2018. SERRF continues to be operational with no established closure date.

Opened in 1987, the Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility (CREF) is located in the City of Commerce and is owned by the Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Authority, a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) formed between the City of Commerce and the County Sanitation District (CSD) No. 2 of the County. The facility was operated by the CSD pursuant to an agreement between the Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Authority and the CSD.

The Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF), in the City of Long Beach, began operation in 1988. The facility is owned by the SERRF JPA formed by the City of Long Beach and CSD No. 2 of Los Angeles County, and is currently operated by Covanta Long Beach Renewable Energy under contract with the City of Long Beach.

More detailed information on each **transformation facility** is provided in **Table 3-1**, **Fact Sheets 3-12** and **3-13**, **Figures 3-12**, **3-13**, and **Map 3-1** of this Chapter; and **Table 4-4** of **Chapter 4**.

5 Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility ceased its operation on June 2018.

Key Terms

Transformation Facility
Refers to a facility whose principal function is to convert, combust, or otherwise process solid waste by "incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, or biologically conversion" for the purpose of volume reduction, synthetic fuel production, or energy recovery. Transformation facility does not include a composting, gasification, EMSW conversion, or biomass conversion facility.

Commerce Refuse-To-Energy Facility (CREF)

3.8 TABLES, FACT SHEETS, AND FIGURES

This section includes (1) **Table 3-1** and **Fact Sheets 3-1** to **3-13** (and accompanying **Figures 3-1** to **3-13**) that describe existing Class III landfills, the permitted inert waste landfill, and transformation facilities in the County, and show the location of each facility, property boundaries, and disposal footprint; and (2) **Table 3-2** and **Map 3-2** that provide a summary and location of inert waste landfill facilities in the County.

Data in the fact sheets regarding facility information, **maximum permitted daily capacity**, land use/Conditional Use Permit (CUP), waste discharge requirements permit, permitted waste types, future land use, and restrictions were obtained by an annual survey completed by all solid waste facilities. This survey is conducted by Los Angeles County Public Works (Public Works). Other pertinent information is acquired from the disposal facility permit information on file at Public Works, the Solid Waste Information Management Systems (SWIMS) managed by the Environmental Programs Division of Public Works, and the State's Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) database.

Data in the fact sheets regarding facilities' remaining **permitted disposal capacity** and average daily waste quantities were obtained from the 2018 survey and updated using the 2018 Disposal Quantity Reporting data, and information from the SWIMS database.

Additionally, two important factors used throughout the CSE that are listed in the fact sheets are the amount of existing permitted daily capacity and the remaining life of the solid waste disposal facilities' **permitted capacity**. To define how the amount of incoming waste affects each landfill's available airspace, the equivalent volume of the waste tonnages (or the equivalent tonnages of the waste volumes) for Class III facilities is approximated using the in-place-density conversion factor of 1,200 pounds per cubic yard or the conversion factor provided by the individual facility owner/operator. Similarly, 2,500 pounds per cubic yard is assumed for the inert waste landfills.

PRC Section 18755.5 requires the County to provide yearly and daily permitted capacities. Since most facilities only have a daily limit (and sometimes a weekly or monthly limit) the yearly equivalent as listed in the fact sheets is calculated by the number of days the facility operates per year as reported by each facility surveyed and in accordance with the requirements of the applicable permits. If a landfill has a weekly or monthly limit, both daily and yearly equivalents are calculated by the number of operating days per year. The approximated quantities are provided in brackets in the fact sheets.

The future land use for facilities which may close during the 15-year planning period can be found on the facilities' Fact Sheet.

Key Terms

Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity
Refers to the daily quantity of solid waste (in tons and/or cubic yards) which a permitted landfill or permitted transformation facility is allowed to receive in accordance with the terms, conditions, and limitations of the facility's current Solid Waste Facility Permit ((SWFP) full or registration tier permit only), Land Use/Conditional Use Permit (LUP/CUP), Waste Discharge Requirements, and Permit to Operate, whichever is more restrictive.

Permitted Disposal Capacity or Permitted Capacity
Refers to the total quantity of solid waste (in cubic yards and/or tons) which a permitted landfill or permitted transformation facility is allowed to receive in accordance with the terms, conditions, and limitations of the facility's current Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) (full or registration tier permit only), Land/Conditional Use Permit (LUP/CUP), Waste Discharge Requirements, and Permit to Operate by the local Air Quality Management/Air Quality Control District, whichever is more restrictive.

MAJOR CLASS III LANDFILLS
FACTSHEETS AND FIGURES

Fact Sheet 3-1: Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Facility

1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Owner:	Waste Management of California, Inc.	Operator:	Waste Management of California, Inc.
Address	1200 West City Ranch Road Palmdale, CA 93551	Operating Days:	Monday-Saturday
SWFP No:	19-AA-5624	SWFP Issue Date:	11/16/2011
Last 5-year Review Date:	11/16/2016	5-year Review Due Date:	11/10/2021

2. REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY (as of December 31, 2018)

Remaining Permitted Capacity:	12,001,395 tons	16,131,440 cubic yards
Estimated Remaining Life:	22 years (based on maximum permitted rate of disposal of 1,677 tons per day, 307 days per year)	
In-Place Density:	0.75 tons/cubic yard	

3. MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY

Daily:	3,600 tons	[4,800 cubic yards]
Yearly Equivalent:	[1,123,200 tons]	[1,497,600 cubic yards]

4. 2018 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)

Daily (based on 6 days):	1,677 tons	[2,236 cubic yards]

5. LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

Permit No.:	98-12	Effective:	06/21/2011	Modified:	01/11/2018

6. WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

Order No.:	6-95-119A2	Effective:	10/10/2001

7. FOC GRANT DATE

10/18/2018

8. PERMITTED WASTE TYPES

Solid Waste

9. FUTURE LAND USE

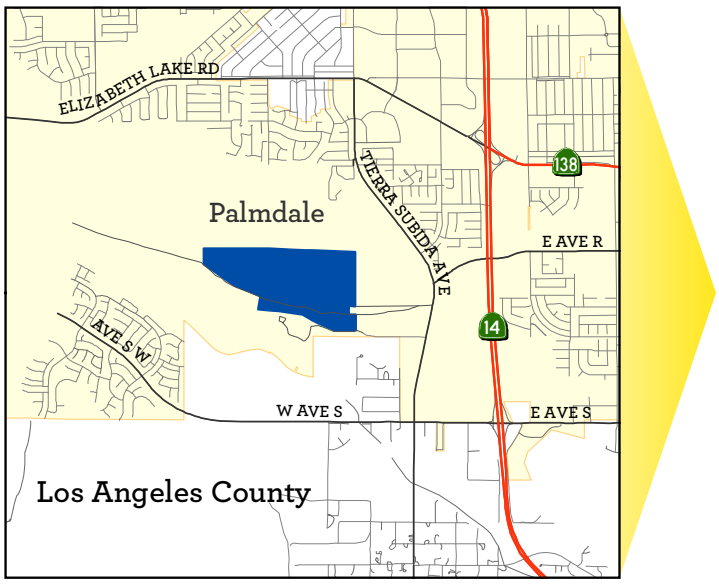
No plans at this time.

10. RESTRICTIONS

There is no wasteshed or restriction on origin of waste. Based on the SWFP, the landfill is permitted to receive 3,600 tpd of MSW and 1,948 tpd of materials for recycling and beneficial use.

11. REMARKS/STATUS

The City of Palmdale approved the expansion of Antelope Valley Landfill, which consolidates Unit 1 and Unit 2, on June 9, 2011.



Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of June 2019. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.

Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Facility

LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- Existing Disposal Area
- City Limits

N

710 ft.

This map is for planning purposes only. Los Angeles County expressly disclaims any liability for any inaccuracies which may be present in this map.

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works, (Nov. 2005)

Figure 3-1: Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Facility

Fact Sheet 3-2: Calabasas Landfill

1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Owner:	County of Los Angeles	Operator:	County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County
Address	5300 Lost Hills Road Agoura, CA 91301 (Los Angeles County Unincorporated Area)	Operating Days:	Monday-Saturday
SWFP No:	19-AA-0056	SWFP Issue Date:	04/04/2016
Last 5-year Review Date:	03/25/2016	5-year Review Due Date:	08/11/2024

2. REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY (as of December 31, 2018)

Remaining Permitted Capacity:	4,908,186 tons	11,071,716 cubic yards
Estimated Remaining Life:	11 years (based on SWFP estimated closure date)	
In-Place Density:	0.443 tons/cubic yard	

3. MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY

Daily:	3,500 tons	[7,901 cubic yards]
Yearly Equivalent:	[1,081,500 tons]	[2,441,309 cubic yards]

4. 2018 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)

Daily (based on 6 days):	1,030 tons	[2,324 cubic yards]

5. LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

Permit No.:	5022-(5)	Effective:	08/23/1972	Expiration:	None

6. WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

Order No.:	93-062	R4-2009-0088	Effective:	09/27/1993	07/16/2009
	R4-2006-0007	R4-2011-0052		01/19/2006	03/03/2011
	R4-2008-0013	R4-2017-0096		03/06/2008	04/06/2017

7. FOC GRANT DATE

09/21/2017

8. PERMITTED WASTE TYPES

Solid Waste

9. FUTURE LAND USE

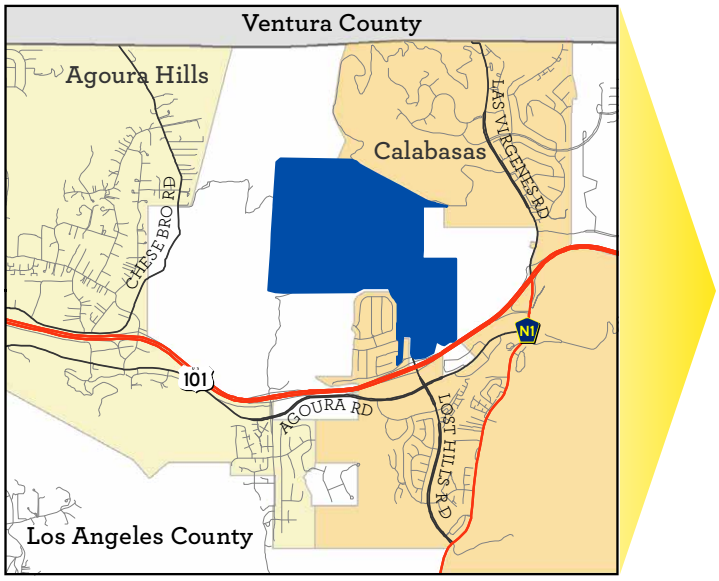
Open space

10. RESTRICTIONS

Origin of waste is limited to that generated in the Calabasas Wasteshed as defined by Los Angeles County Ordinance No. 91-0003.

11. REMARKS/STATUS

Limited to the Calabasas Wasteshed as defined by Los Angeles County Ordinance No. 91-0003.



Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of June 2019. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.

Calabasas Landfill

LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- City Limits
- Existing Disposal Area

N

920 ft.

This map is for planning purposes only. Los Angeles County expressly disclaims any liability for any inaccuracies which may be present in this map.

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works, (Nov. 2005)

Fact Sheet 3-3: Chiquita Canyon Landfill

1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Owner:	Waste Connections, Inc.	Operator:	Waste Connections, Inc.
Address	29201 Henry Mayo Drive, Castaic, CA 91384 (Los Angeles County UnincorporatedAarea)	Operating Days:	Monday-Saturday
SWFP No:	19-AA-0052	SWFP Issue Date:	10/19/2018
Last 5-year Review Date:	10/18/2016	5-year Review Due Date:	10/18/2021

2. REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY (as of December 31, 2018)

Remaining Permitted Capacity:	59,752,250 tons	[60,294,904 cubic yards]
Estimated Remaining Life:	29 years (based on Conditional Use Permit)	
In-Place Density:	0.991 tons/cubic yard	

3. MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY

Daily:	12,000 tons	[12,109 cubic yards]
Weekly:	60,000 tons	[60,544 cubic yards]
Yearly Equivalent:	[3,744,000 tons]	[3,778,002 cubic yards]

4. 2018 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)

Daily (based on 6 days):	2,307 tons	[2,328 cubic yards]

5. LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

Permit No.:	89-081(5)	Effective:	11/17/1997	Expiration:	11/24/2019 or when the maximum capacity is reached, whichever is sooner
Permit No.:	2004-00042-(5)	Effective:	07/25/2017	Expiration:	30 years or July 25, 2047

6. WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

Order No.:	93-062 98-086	R4-2006-0007 R4-2011-0052	Effective:	09/27/1993 11/02/1998 01/19/2006 03/03/2011

7. FOC GRANT DATE

02/16/1998

8. PERMITTED WASTE TYPES

Solid Waste

9. FUTURE LAND USE

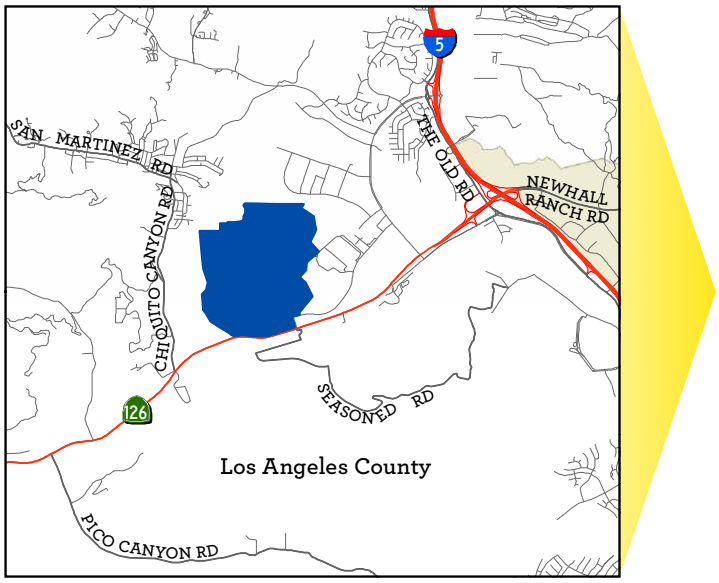
Non-irrigated open space

10. RESTRICTIONS

Landfill cannot accept biosolids (water and wastewater sludge). There is no wasteshed restriction on origin of waste.

11. REMARKS/STATUS

The current Conditional Use Permit 89-081(5) (CUP) expired June 2016 when the landfill reached its fill capacity limits. However, Department of Regional Planning issued a "Clean Hands Waiver" on March 17, 2016, allowing the landfill to continue its operation while processing the new CUP application. On July 25, 2017, the Board of Supervisors approved a new Conditional Use Permit for the Landfill's Expansion Project.



Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of July 2018. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.

Chiquita Canyon Landfill

LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- City Limits
- Existing Disposal Area
- Closed Disposal Area

N

1,000 ft.

This map is for planning purposes only. Los Angeles County expressly disclaims any liability for any inaccuracies which may be present in this map.

Source: Los Angeles County Works, (Nov. 2005)

Fact Sheet 3-4: Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center

1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Owner:	Waste Management of California, Inc.	Operator:	Waste Management of California, Inc.
Address	600 East Avenue "F" Lancaster, CA 93535 (Los Angeles County Unincorporated Area)	Operating Days:	Monday-Saturday
SWFP No:	19-AA-0050	SWFP Issue Date:	02/19/2013
Last 5-year Review Date:	02/13/2018	5-year Review Due Date:	02/19/2023

2. REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY (as of December 31, 2018)

Remaining Permitted Capacity:	10,231,322 tons	13,641,763 cubic yards
Estimated Remaining Life:	23 years (based on Land Use Permit Restriction)	
In-Place Density:	0.75 tons/cubic yard	

3. MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY

Daily:	3,000 tons	[4,000 cubic yards]
Yearly Equivalent:	[936,000 tons]	[1,248,000 cubic yards]

4. 2018 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)

Daily (based on 6 days):	376 tons	[501 cubic yards]

5. LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

Permit No.:	03-170-(5)	Effective:	08/01/2012	Expiration:	10/19/2041 or when limit of fill is reached, whichever occurs first.

6. WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

Order No.:	R6V-2016-0037	Effective:	06/14/2000

7. FOC GRANT DATE

05/18/2013

8. PERMITTED WASTE TYPES

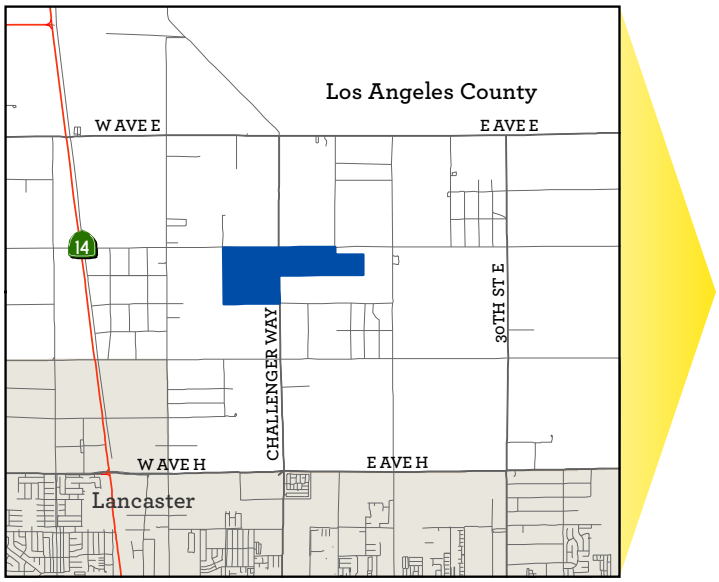
Solid Waste

9. FUTURE LAND USE

Open space

10. RESTRICTIONS

The Landfill cannot accept more than 10 tpd of biosolids (sewage sludge). There is no wasteshed restriction on origin of waste. Based on the SWFP, the landfill accepts 3,000 tpd of refuse and 2,100 tpd of inert debris and beneficial use.



Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of June 2019. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.

Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center

LEGEND

Property Boundary

City Limits

Existing Disposal Area

N

920 ft.

This map is for planning purposes only. Los Angeles County expressly disclaims any liability for any inaccuracies which may be present in this map.

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works, (Nov. 2005)

Figure 3-4: Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center

Fact Sheet 3-5: Scholl Canyon Landfill

1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Owner:	City of Glendale & County of Los Angeles	Operator:	County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County
Address	7721 N. Figueroa St Los Angeles, CA 90041	Operating Days:	Monday-Saturday
SWFP No:	19-AA-0012	SWFP Issue Date:	12/13/2016
Last 5-year Review Date:	12/13/2016	5-year Review Due Date:	12/13/2021

2. REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY (as of December 31, 2018)

Remaining Permitted Capacity:	4,294,664 tons	7,084,899 cubic yards
Estimated Remaining Life:	11 years (based on average daily disposal of 1,211 tpd, 309 days per year)	
In-Place Density:	0.593 tons/cubic yard	

3. MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY

Daily:	3,400 tons	[5,734 cubic yards]
Yearly Equivalent:	[1,050,600 tons]	[1,771,669 cubic yards]

4. 2018 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)

Daily(based on 6 days):	929 tons	[1,567 cubic yards]

5. LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

Permit No.:	6668-U (Zoning Variance)	Effective:	10/07/1997

6. WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

Order No.:	01-132 R4-2011-0052 R4-2019-0037	Effective:	09/19/2001 03/03/2011 03/14/2019

7. FOC GRANT DATE

None

8. PERMITTED WASTE TYPES

Solid Waste

9. FUTURE LAND USE

Open space

10. RESTRICTIONS

The use of the Landfill is restricted by the City of Glendale Ordinance 4780 to the County of Los Angeles cities of Glendale, La Canada Flintridge, Pasadena, South Pasadena, San Marino, and Sierra Madre; the Los Angeles County unincorporated areas of Altadena, La Crescenta, and Montrose; the unincorporated area bordered by the incorporated cities of San Gabriel, Rosemead, Temple City, Arcadia and Pasadena; and the unincorporated area immediately to the north of the City of San Marino bordered by the City of Pasadena on the west, north, and east sides.

Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of June 2019. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.

Scholl Canyon Landfill

LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- City Limits
- Existing Disposal Area
- Closed Disposal Area

N

1,000 ft.

This map is for planning purposes only. Los Angeles County expressly disclaims any liability for any inaccuracies which may be present in this map.

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works, (Nov. 2005)

Fact Sheet 3-6: Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill

1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Owner:	Republic Services, Inc.	Operator:	Republic Services, Inc.
Address	14747 San Fernando Road, Sylmar, CA 91342	Operating Days:	Monday-Saturday
SWFP No:	19-AA-2000	SWFP Issue Date:	07/07/2008
Last 5-year Review Date:	12/30/2013	5-year Review Due Date:	12/27/2023

2. REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY (as of December 31, 2018)

Remaining Permitted Capacity:	[65,274,183 tons]	74,175,208 cubic yards
Estimated Remaining Life:	19 years (based on the current Conditional Use Permit)	
In-Place Density:	[0.88 tons/cubic yard]	

3. MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY

Daily:	12,100 tons	[13,750 cubic yards]
Yearly Equivalent:	[3,775,200 tons]	[4,290,000 cubic yards]

4. 2018 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)

Daily (based on 6 days):	7,012 tons	[7,351 cubic yards]

5. LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

Permit No.:	00-194-(5)	Effective:	02/06/2007	Expiration:	02/06/2037 or when landfill capacity is exhausted, whichever is sooner

6. WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

Order No.:	93-062 R4-2006-0007 R4-2007-0064	R4-2008-0088 R4-2011-0052	Effective:	09/27/1993 01/19/2006 12/06/2007	10/02/2008 03/03/2011

7. FOC GRANT DATE

12/18/2008

8. PERMITTED WASTE TYPES

Solid Waste

9. FUTURE LAND USE

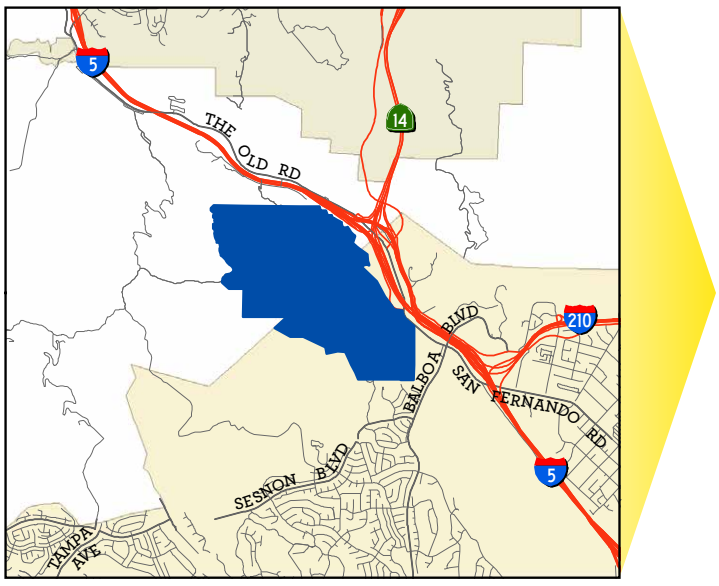
Open space

10. RESTRICTIONS

The Landfill cannot accept incinerator ash or biosolids (sewage sludge). The Landfill is prohibited from accepting any solid waste generated outside the County.

11. REMARKS/STATUS

On December 31, 2008, operations in the Sunshine Canyon County Landfill and the Sunshine Canyon City Landfill were combined into one to what is known as the Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill.



Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of July 2019. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.

Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill

LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- City Limits
- Existing Disposal Area
- Closed Disposal Area

N

1,200 ft.

This map is for planning purposes only. Los Angeles County expressly disclaims any liability for any inaccuracies which may be present in this map.

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works, (Nov. 2005)

Figure 3-6: Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill

MINOR CLASS III LANDFILLS
FACTSHEETS AND FIGURES

Fact Sheet 3-7: Burbank Landfill No. 3

1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Owner:	City of Burbank - DPW	Operator:	City of Burbank - DPW
Address	3000 North Bel Aire Burbank, CA 91504	Operating Days:	Monday-Friday
SWFP No:	19-AA-0040	SWFP Issue Date:	06/03/1997
Last 5-year Review Date:	07/11/2016	5-year Review Due Date:	07/11/2021

2. REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY (as of December 31, 2018)

Remaining Permitted Capacity:	[2,264,430 tons]	4,117,147 cubic yards
Estimated Remaining Life:	35 years (based on the current SWFP estimated closure date)	
In-Place Density:	[0.55 tons/cubic yard]	

3. MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY

Daily:	240 tons	[436 cubic yards]
Yearly Equivalent:	[62,400 tons]	[113,455 cubic yards]

4. 2018 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)

Daily (based on 6 days):	122 tons	[244 cubic yards]

5. LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

Permit No.:	2000-16	Effective:	11/13/2000	Expiration:	None

6. WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

Order No.:	93-062 R4-2002-0154	R4-2006-0007 R4-2011-0052	Effective:	09/27/1993 09/26/2002	01/19/2006 03/03/2011

7. FOC GRANT DATE

12/18/1986

8. PERMITTED WASTE TYPES

Solid Waste

9. FUTURE LAND USE

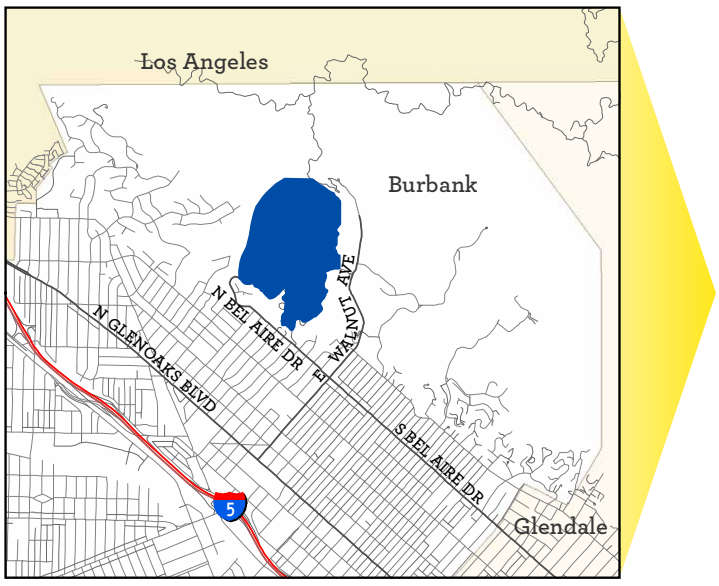
Irrigated Open Space

10. RESTRICTIONS

Origin of waste limited to the City of Burbank and is not open to the public.

11. REMARKS/STATUS

Limited to the City of Burbank use only.



Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of July 2019. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.

Burbank Landfill No. 3

LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- City Limits
- Existing Disposal Area
- Closed Disposal Area

N

575 ft.

This map is for planning purposes only. Los Angeles County expressly disclaims any liability for any inaccuracies which may be present in this map.

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works, (Nov. 2005)

Figure 3-7: Burbank Landfill No. 3

Fact Sheet 3-8: Pebbly Beach Landfill

1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Owner:	City of Avalon	Operator:	Consolidated Disposal Services dba Seagull Sanitation Systems
Address	1 Dump Road Avalon, CA 90704 (Los Angeles County Unincorporated Area)	Operating Days:	Monday-Sunday
SWFP No:	19-AA-0061	SWFP Issue Date:	04/10/2001
Last 5-year Review Date:	04/30/2015	5-year Review Due Date:	04/30/2020

2. REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY (as of December 31, 2018)

Remaining Permitted Capacity:	[34,735 tons]	46,313 cubic yards
Estimated Remaining Life:	10 years (based on Land Use Permit Restriction)	
In-Place Density:	0.75-1.25 tons/cubic yard	

3. MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY

Daily:	49 tons	[65 cubic yards]
Yearly Equivalent:	17,885 tons	[23,847 cubic yards]

4. 2018 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED (IMPORT QUANTITIES INCLUDED)

Daily (based on 6 days):	9.7 tons	[13 cubic yards]

5. LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

Permit No.:	96-162-(4)	Effective:	07/29/1998	Expiration:	07/29/2028

6. WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

Order No.:	R4-2002-0058 R4-2011-0052 R4-2011-0165	Effective:	02/28/2002 03/03/2011 11/07/2011

7. FOC GRANT DATE

01/21/1999

8. PERMITTED WASTE TYPES

Solid Waste

9. FUTURE LAND USE

Open space

10. RESTRICTIONS

There is no wasteshed restriction on origin of waste. However, due to its location on Santa Catalina Island, only the City of Avalon and adjacent unincorporated County areas have access to this facility. Based on the SWFP, no Haz-Mat, designated waste, untreated medical waste, or liquids accepted at the facility. Sewage must be at least 50% solids on sludge.

Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of June 2019. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.

Pebbly Beach Landfill

LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- City Limits
- Existing Disposal Area

N

170 ft.

This map is for planning purposes only. Los Angeles County expressly disclaims any liability for any inaccuracies which may be present in this map.

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works, (Nov. 2005)

Fact Sheet 3-9: San Clemente Island Landfill

1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Owner:	U.S. Department of the Navy	Operator:	U.S. Department of the Navy
Address	San Clemente Island, CA	Operating Days:	2 days/week
SWFP No:	19-AA-0063	SWFP Issue Date:	06/24/1997
Last 5-year Review Date:	04/22/2018	5-year Review Due Date:	04/22/2023

2. REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY (as of December 31, 2018)

Remaining Permitted Capacity:	[35,650 tons]	285,203 cubic yards
Estimated Remaining Life:	15 years (based on average daily disposal of 9.6 tpd, 104 days per year)	
In-Place Density:	0.125 tons/cubic yard	

3. MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY

Daily:	9.6 tons	[77 cubic yards]
Yearly Equivalent:	991 tons	[7,928 cubic yards]

4. 2018 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)

Daily (based on 6 days):	3.42 ton	[27.36 cubic yards]

5. LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

Not Applicable

6. WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

Order No.:	R4-2004-0057 R4-2010-0045	Effective:	04/01/2004 03/04/2010

7. FOC GRANT DATE

None

8. PERMITTED WASTE TYPES

Solid Waste

9. FUTURE LAND USE

Open space. None.

10. RESTRICTIONS

This landfill is used solely by the U.S. Department of the Navy. SWFP is still under review by the CalRecycle as they address new Title 27 methane monitoring requirements.

Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of June 2019. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.

San Clemente Island Landfill

LEGEND

Property Boundary

City Limits

Existing Disposal Area

N

170 ft.

This map is for planning purposes only. Los Angeles County expressly disclaims any liability for any inaccuracies which may be present in this map.

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works, (Nov. 2005)

Figure 3-9: San Clemente Island Landfill

Fact Sheet 3-10: Whittier (Savage Canyon) Landfill

1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Owner:	City of Whittier	Operator:	City of Whittier - DPW
Address	13919 E. Penn St. Whittier, CA 90602	Operating Days:	Monday-Saturday
SWFP No:	19-AH-0001	SWFP Issue Date:	10/30/2013
Last 5-year Review Date:	10/30/2018	5-year Review Due Date:	10/30/2023

2. REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY (as of December 31, 2018)

Remaining Permitted Capacity:	4,580,480 tons	[7,634,133 cubic yards]
Estimated Remaining Life:	37 years (based on the current SWFP estimated closure date)	
In-Place Density:	0.60 tons/cubic yard	

3. MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY

Daily:	350 tons	[583 cubic yards]
Yearly Equivalent:	109,200 tons	[182,000 cubic yards]

4. 2018 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)

Daily (based on 6 days):	296 tons	[493 cubic yards]

5. LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

Permit No.:	City Resolution No. 4907	Effective:	08/23/1977	Expiration:	Completion of project

6. WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

Order No.:	93-062	R4-2006-0080	Effective:	09/27/1993	10/24/2006
	R4-2006-0007	R4-2011-0052		01/19/2006	03/03/2011

7. FOC GRANT DATE

11/30/1978

8. PERMITTED WASTE TYPES

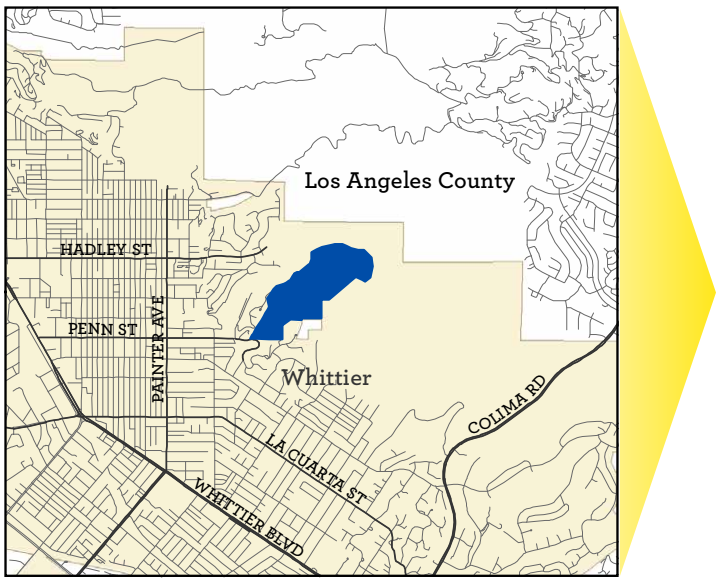
Mixed municipal, Construction/demolition, Industrial, Green Materials, and Inert waste.

9. FUTURE LAND USE

Open space

10. RESTRICTIONS

Hazardous, radioactive, liquid, or medical waste are all prohibited per Chapter 6.1, Division 20 of California Health and Safety Code.



Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of June 2019. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.

Whittier (Savage Canyon) Landfill

LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- City Limits
- Existing Disposal Area
- Closed Disposal Area

N

575 ft.

This map is for planning purposes only. Los Angeles County expressly disclaims any liability for any inaccuracies which may be present in this map.

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works, (Nov. 2005)

Figure 3-10: Whittier (Savage Canyon) Landfill

Azusa Land Reclamation Company Landfill

INERT WASTE LANDFILL

FACTSHEETS AND FIGURES

Fact Sheet 3-11: Azusa Land Reclamation Company Landfill

1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Owner:	Azusa Land Reclamation Inc.	Operator:	Azusa Land Reclamation Inc.
Address	1201 West Gladstone Street Azusa, CA 91702	Operating Days:	Monday-Friday
SWFP No:	19-AA-0013	SWFP Issue Date:	11/12/2014
Last 5-year Review Date:	03/10/2016	5-year Review Due Date:	03/10/2021

2. REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY (as of December 31, 2018)

Remaining Permitted Capacity:	57,716,118 tons	[46,172,894 cubic yards]
Estimated Remaining Life:	28 years (based on the current SWFP estimated closure date)	
In-Place Density:	[1.25 tons/cubic yard]	

3. MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY

Daily:	6,500 tons	[5,200 cubic yards]
Yearly Equivalent:	[2,028,000 tons]	[1,622,400 cubic yards]

4. 2018 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)

Daily (based on 6 days):	1,358 tons	[1,086 cubic yards]

5. LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

Permit No.:	Owner Participation Agreement No.1 (incorporated CUP No. C-151 of 4/9/75)	Effective:	01/27/1984	Expiration:	None

6. WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

Order No.:	R4-2009-0098	Effective:	09/03/2009

7. FOC GRANT DATE

05/16/1996

8. PERMITTED WASTE TYPES

Inert Solid Waste

9. FUTURE LAND USE

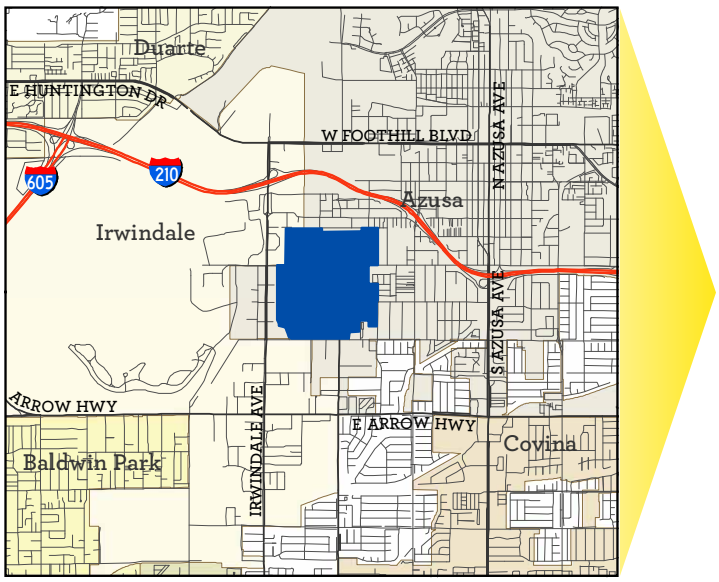
Open space

10. RESTRICTIONS

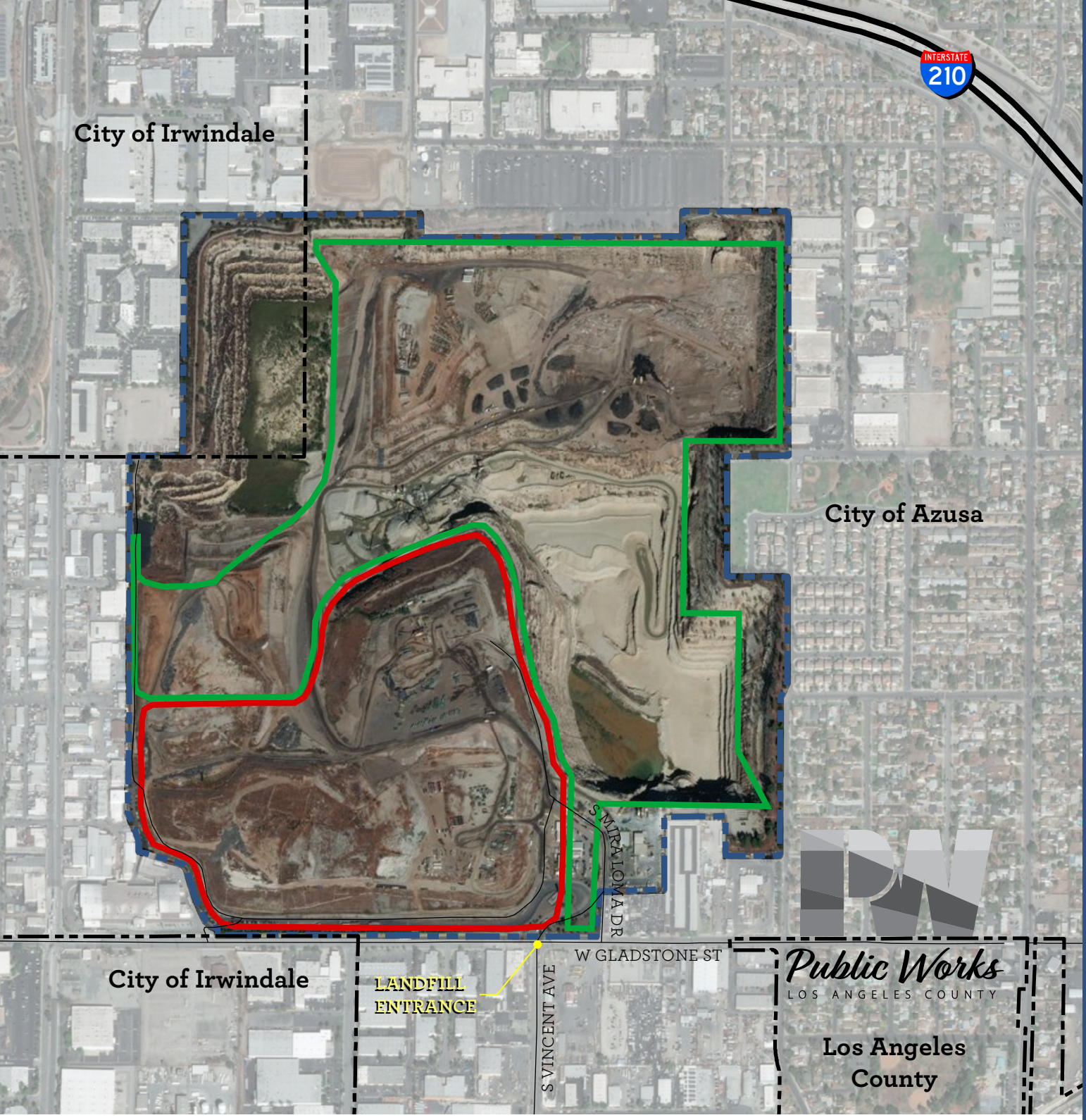
6,500 tpd per SWFP. Only accepts inert solid waste.

11. REMARKS/STATUS

By Court Order, on October 2, 1996, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board-Los Angeles region ordered the Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill to stop accepting Municipal Solid Waste. Permitted daily capacity of 6,500 tpd consists of 6,000 tpd of refuse and 500 tpd of inert waste. Facility currently accepts inert waste only.



Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of June 2019. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.



Azusa Land Reclamation Company Landfill

LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- City Limits
- Existing Disposal Area
- Closed Disposal Area

N

690 ft.

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Source: Los Angeles County Public Works, (Nov. 2005)

TRANSFORMATION FACILITIES

FACTSHEETS AND FIGURES

Fact Sheet 3-12: Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility (CREF) (closed as of 6/26/2018)

1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Owner:	Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Authority (City of Commerce and County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County)	Operator:	County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County
Address	5926 Sheila Street Commerce, CA 90040	Operating Days:	Monday-Friday (receive) Monday-Sunday (process)
SWFP No:	19-AA-0506	SWFP Issue Date:	07/09/1997
Last 5-year Review Date:	08/15/2012	5-year Review Due Date:	08/15/2017

2. MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY

Daily:	1,000 tons (SWFP Requirement)
Weekly:	2,800 tons (SWFP Requirement)

3. 2018 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)

Daily Received:	331 tons (based on 6 days)	Daily Processed:	293 tons

4. LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

Not Applicable

5. WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

Not Applicable

6. FOC GRANT DATE

10/20/1983

7. PERMITTED WASTE TYPES

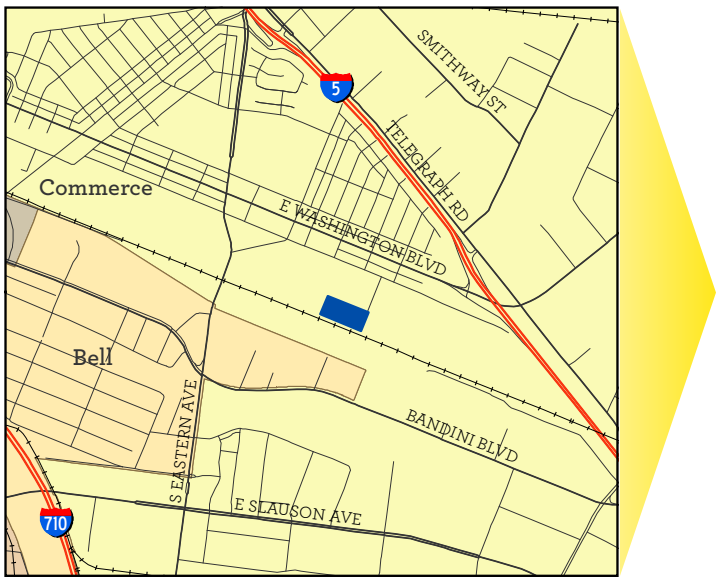
Solid Waste

8. FUTURE LAND USE

Not applicable

9. RESTRICTIONS

Facility requires high energy content waste. The City of Commerce Planning Commission made a written determination that the facility is consistent with the City's Plan, and the adjacent zoning and surrounding land use is compatible with its operation.



Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of July 2018. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.

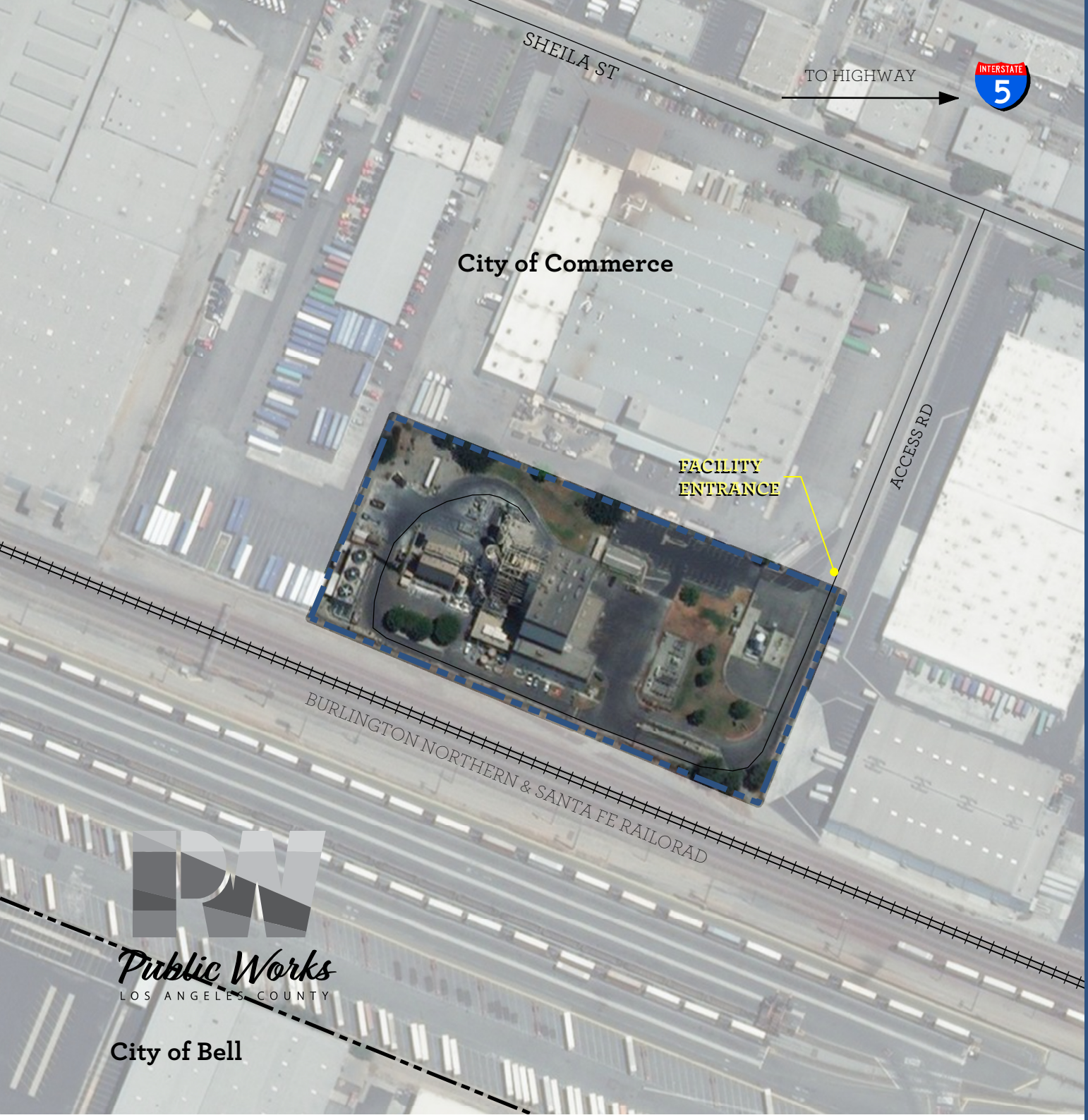


Figure 3-12: Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility (CREF) (closed as of 6/26/2018)

LEGEND

Property Boundary

City Limits

N

190 ft.

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Source: Los Angeles County Public Works, (Nov. 2005)

Fact Sheet 3-13: Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF)

1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Owner:	Southeast Resource Recovery Facility Authority, a joint powers authority consisting of the City of Long Beach and the Los Angeles County Sanitation District No. 2	Operator:	City of Long Beach
Address	120 Henry Ford Avenue Long Beach, CA 90802	Operating Days:	Monday-Friday (receive) Monday-Sunday (process)
SWFP No:	19-AK-0083	SWFP Issue Date:	08/19/2015
Last 5-year Review Date:	08/27/2014	5-year Review Due Date:	07/29/2019

2. MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY

Daily: 2,240 tons (SWFP Requirement)

3. 2018 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)

Daily Received: 1,196 tons (based on 6 days) Daily Processed: 1,194 tons

4. LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

Permit No.: HDP-84174

5. WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

Not Applicable

6. FOC GRANT DATE

09/18/1997

7. PERMITTED WASTE TYPES

Solid Waste

8. FUTURE LAND USE

Not Applicable

9. RESTRICTIONS

There is no wasteshed or restriction on origin of waste. 2,240 tpd per SWFP.

10. REMARKS/STATUS

SERRF will continue to operate until June 2024 at its current average daily rate during the planning period. The city of Long Beach has announced an amended agreement to provide for the continued operation of SERRF and allow for opportunities to process higher-value waste. The owner and operator of SERRF has indicated that there are no plans to increase the permitted daily capacity.

Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of June 2019. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.

LEGEND

Property Boundary

City Limits

N

190 ft.

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Source: Los Angeles County Works, (Nov. 2005)

Figure 3-13: Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF)

Antelope Valley Public Landfill

Out-of-County Landfill

FACTSHEET AND FIGURE

Fact Sheet 3-14: Mesquite Regional Landfill

1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Owner:	County of Los Angeles Sanitation District 2	Operator:	County of Los Angeles Sanitation District 2
Address	6330 E Hwy 78, Brawley, CA 92227	Operating Days:	Not yet operational
SWFP No:	13-AA-0026	SWFP Issue Date:	04/08/1997
Last 5-year Review Date:	10/03/2016	5-year Review Due Date:	10/03/2021

2. REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY (as of December 31, 2018)

Remaining Permitted Capacity:	[660,000,000 tons]	[1,100,000,000 cubic yards]
Estimated Remaining Life:	109 years	
In-Place Density:	0.60 tons/cubic yard	

3. MAXIMUM PERMITTED CAPACITY

Daily:	20,000 tons	[33,333 cubic yards]
Yearly Equivalent:	[7.3 million tons]	[12.2 million cubic yards]

4. 2018 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED

Daily: Not yet operational

5. LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

Permit No.:	NO. 060003	Effective:	04/27/2011	Expiration:	To Be Determined

6. WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

Order No.:	R7-2009-0003 R7-2017-0021	Effective:	06/18/2009 06/30/2017

7. PERMITTED WASTE TYPES

Solid Waste

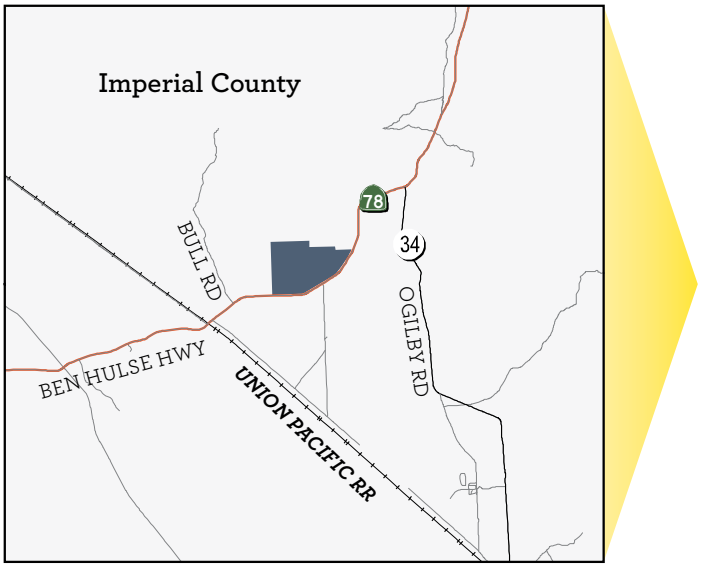
8. FUTURE LAND USE

Disposal

9. RESTRICTIONS

In February, 2007, the Sanitation Districts submitted an application to Imperial County to amend the Mesquite Regional Landfill CUP for the receipt of up to 4,000 tpd of municipal solid waste by truck. Once the waste-by-rail system is operational, the ability to receive waste by truck will provide operational flexibility with the ability to ramp up until enough tonnage is received to make up a unit train.

Imperial County Planning and Development Services issued a Notice of Availability of the Final Subsequent EIR on October 06, 2010. The Board of Supervisors held a public hearing on the project on April 05, 2011, and subsequently approved the CUP. The Sanitation Districts also obtained a revised Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) from CalRecycle/Local Enforcement Agency on October 01, 2011 for truck haul and other entitlements granted by the new CUP.



Notes:
a. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.

LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- Existing Disposal Area

N

5,100 ft.

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Source: Los Angeles County Public Works, (Nov. 2005)

Figure 3-14: Mesquite Regional Landfill

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4

Current Disposal Rate And Assessment Of Disposal Capacity Needs

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 2018

DISPOSAL

10,482,809

Tons of Los Angeles County Waste Disposed

COUNTY DETAILS

4,100
Square Miles

88
Cities and Various Unincorporated County Communities

5.6
Pounds/Person/Day is the Disposal Rate

29.9
Million Tons of Waste Generated

10.35
Million People Make Up the Population

163.39
Million Tons is the Estimated Remaining Class III Landfill Capacity In-County

2018 IN-COUNTY SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

10
Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operations

10
Class III Landfills

2
Transformation Facilities

1
Permitted Inert Waste Landfill

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL DISTRIBUTION

46%	4,995,296 tons per year	In-County Class III Landfills
48%	5,120,871 tons per year	Out-of-County Class III Landfill Exports
3%	366,642 tons per year	Waste-to-Energy Facilities
3%	291,877 tons per year	Permitted Inert Waste Landfill

4.0 CURRENT DISPOSAL RATE AND ASSESSMENT OF DISPOSAL CAPACITY NEEDS

4.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Chapter is to quantify the current disposal rate in Los Angeles County (County) and to address the disposal capacity needs of the 88 cities in the County and the County unincorporated communities for a 15-year planning period pursuant to California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Section 18755.3 (b). The base year for the planning period of this Chapter is 2018.

The specific requirements for the content of this chapter are drawn from CCR, Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 9, Article 6.5, Sections 18755 and 18755.3, and discussed in Section 4.3 of this Chapter.

4.2 DEFINITIONS

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

4.3 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

CCR, Title 14, Section 18755.3, requires the following:

(a) Each county and regional agency, with assistance from the local task force, shall include documentation in the countywide siting element providing the following information:

(1) The January 1, 1990, permitted disposal capacity in tons and cubic yards established pursuant to CCR, Title 14 Section 18777(b).

(2) The existing permitted **disposal capacity** in tons and cubic yards in the year the Siting Element is prepared; and

(3) The disposal capacity in cubic yards and in tons in any year the Siting Element is revised.

(b) The anticipated disposal capacity needs shall be described in tons and cubic yards, on an annual basis and aggregated for a minimum 15-year period, beginning with the year in which the Siting Element is prepared and in any year the Siting Element is revised.

(c) Area(s) shall be selected where solid waste disposal facilities are envisioned to be expanded or sited and constructed for the purpose of meeting a required minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity. Each county shall consider the following in determining the areas where solid waste disposal facilities are planned to be expanded or sited and constructed:

(1) The total amount of solid waste generated, expressed in tons and cubic yards for volumetric capacity for the required 15-year period.

(2) The existing remainder of combined permitted disposal capacity in tons and cubic yards for the required 15-year period.

(3) An estimation of the total disposal capacity in tons and cubic yards needed to meet a minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity.

4.4 DISPOSAL QUANTITIES AND CAPACITY

4.4.1 Disposal Quantities and Capacity Methodology

4.4.1.1 1990 Disposal Quantities and Capacity Study

In accordance with the requirements of CCR, Title 14, Section 18777, in March 1991, the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) completed a study that quantified the amount of solid waste disposed at landfills and transformation facilities located in the County and projected the remaining permitted combined capacity of these facilities. A summary of the study was submitted to the former California Integrated Waste Management Board ((CIWMB); currently California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) in a report dated March 28, 1991. A copy of the Report is provided in **Appendix 4A**.

4.4.1.2 Integrated Solid Waste Management Information System

Prior to the current Disposal Reporting System (DRS), Los Angeles County Public Works (Public Works) established the Integrated Solid Waste Management Information System (ISWMIS), for tracking solid waste disposal quantities at landfills and transformation facilities based on the monthly Solid Waste Management Fee invoices the facility operators submitted on a quarterly basis to Public Works.

Key Terms

Disposal
Defined in PRC, Section 40192 as: "(a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c),'solid waste disposal' 'disposal,' or 'dispose' means the final deposition of solid waste onto land, into the atmosphere, or into the waters of the state. (b) For purposes of Part 2 (commencing with Section 40900), 'solid waste disposal,' 'dispose,' or 'disposal' means the management of solid waste through landfill disposal, transformation, or Engineered Municipal Solid Waste (EMSW) conversion, at a permitted solid waste facility, unless the term is expressly defined otherwise. (c) For the purposes of Chapter 16 (commencing with Section 42800) and Chapter 19 (commencing with Section 42950) of Part 3, Part 4 (commencing with Section 43000), Part 5 (commencing with Section 45000), Part 6 (commencing with Section 45030), and Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 47901) of Part 7, 'solid waste disposal,' 'dispose,' or 'disposal' means the final deposition of solid wastes onto the land. Also defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 18720 (17) as "the management of solid waste through landfilling or transformation at permitted solid waste facility."

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

These invoices were audited periodically and compared with the quantities landfill and transformation facility operators report to Local Enforcement Agencies (LEA) and other regulatory agencies.

Solid waste facility operators submitted routing and diversion information from solid waste facilities each month, resulting in thousands of data entry points on a quarterly basis. The information was manually entered into an internal database and resulting reports were mailed to CalRecycle and over 300 governmental agencies involved in the solid waste disposal reporting process.

4.4.1.3 Solid Waste Disposal Reporting System

On October 27, 1994, CalRecycle adopted regulations for the current Solid Waste Disposal Reporting System, pursuant to CCR, Title 14, Sections 18800 through 18813, as amended, and PRC, Section 41821.5. Beginning January 1995, the regulations required all solid waste **disposal facility** operators/owners to provide information regarding the quantities of waste disposed at their facilities by individual jurisdictions on a quarterly basis to Public Works. Public Works in turn reports the information regarding the amount of waste disposed at each facility during the quarter to each jurisdiction.

The data obtained from the DRS served as the basis for all jurisdictions to measure their individual waste disposal reduction goals. This data was also used in the Countywide Siting Element (CSE) to determine the 2018 disposal quantities (see Section 4.4.4) and to project waste generation quantities (see Section 4.9) for the 2018-2033 **planning period**.

4.4.1.4 Solid Waste Information Management System

In 2006, Public Works launched an Internet portal Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) that allows governmental agencies, the public, and solid waste industry to conveniently access information online (see www.LACountySwims.org) related to solid waste including, solid waste facilities, waste disposal data, and methane producing sites in Los Angeles County. The Information in SWIMS empowers the public to make environmentally sustainable choices in managing waste, provides the public opportunities to gain knowledge and awareness about solid waste management activities impacting their communities, and encourages the public to participate in building sustainable communities. Local governments use the information to evaluate the effectiveness of their solid waste diversion programs and efforts and identify disposal trends to plan for the future of solid waste management. The solid waste industry uses the information to conduct market research and improve waste collection and processing services. In addition, applicants of land use development projects have also found the information helpful in determining their projects' impacts on solid waste capacities.

Public Works is the local agency responsible for compiling disposal information for the County of Los Angeles, from haulers and solid waste facility operators within the County. Public Works is also responsible for submitting the data to CalRecycle's Disposal Reporting System and making the information available to local governments.

Key Terms

Disposal Facility
Defined in PRC Section 40121 as "a facility or location where disposal of solid waste occurs or an EMSW conversion facility."

Planning Period
Refers to the 15-year planning period defined to begin with the year in which the CSE is prepared or revised. For the purpose of the CSE, "Planning Period" refers to the period beginning in the year 2018 and ending in the year 2033.

Key Terms

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

4.4.2 1990 Disposal Quantities and Capacity

As discussed in Section 4.4.1.1, in March 1991, the Task Force completed a study that quantified the amount of solid waste disposed at landfills and transformation facilities located in the County and projected the remaining permitted combined capacity of these facilities. An overview of the study is provided below.

4.4.2.1 1990 Disposal Quantities

In 1990, the residents/businesses of the County disposed of approximately 15.9 million tons of solid waste at the then-existing landfills and transformation facilities within the County. Of this amount, approximately 13.5 million tons (85 percent) were disposed at 19 permitted Class III landfills; 0.3 million tons (two percent) were managed by two transformation facilities (excluding 0.15 million tons of residual ash that was landfilled); and 2.1 million tons (13 percent) were disposed at the then "unclassified landfills"[1]. A list of the Class III landfill facilities, and disposal quantities for each facility, is provided in the March 28, 1991, report to CalRecycle (see Appendix 4A).

The above quantities translated into a 1990 average disposal rate of approximately 51,000 tons per day (tpd) (six days/week) Countywide; 43,245 tpd (85 percent) at Class III landfills; 1,000 tpd (two percent) at transformation facilities (excluding 500 tons of ash that was landfilled); and 6,755 tpd (13 percent) at a permitted inert waste landfill.

4.4.2.2 1990 Remaining Permitted Disposal Capacity

The Task Force established that the projected remaining permitted disposal capacity for Class III landfills as of January 1, 1991, was at approximately 99 million tons (156 million cubic yards based on the **in-place solid waste density/compaction rate** provided by landfill operators). The analysis was based on various data collected by Public Works from facility operators and site-specific permit criteria established by local land use agencies, LEAs, California Regional Water Quality Control Boards, and CalRecycle. A summary of the data collected and various permit limitations is also shown on **Table 4-1**.

The Task Force established that the estimated remaining permitted disposal capacity of Class III landfills as of January 1, 1990, was at approximately 112.15 million tons (177 million cubic yards), which was the sum of the remaining permitted capacity as of January 1, 1991, and the total quantities disposed during the 1990 calendar year.

1 "Landfills" previously referred to as "unclassified landfills" are now referred to as "inert waste landfills."

TABLE 4-1: Remaining Permitted Combined Disposal Capacity of Existing Solid Waste Class III Landfills in Los Angeles County (As of January 1990 and January 1991)

Class III Landfills	SWFP[1] No.	Days in Operation (per week)	Jan. 1991 SWFP Daily Capacity	CUP[2]/LUP[3] Daily Capacity	1990 Average Daily Tonnage (6 days/wk)	Quantity of Municipal Solid Waste Disposed in Year 1990	Projected Remaining Permitted Capacity (effective Jan. 1, 1991)		Estimated Remaining Capacity (effective Jan. 1, 1990)	
			Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons (Millions)	Tons (Millions)	Cubic Yards[4] (Millions)	Tons (Millions)	Cubic Yards[4] (Millions)
Antelope Valley	19-AA-0009	7	350	-	400	0.125	0.925	2.6	1.05	3
Azusa Land Reclamation	19-AA-0013	6	6,500	6,500	2,756	0.86	0	0	0.86	1.23
BKK	19-AF-0001	6	12,000[5]	-	9,744	3.04	15.96	23.8	19	28.3
Bradley West	19-AR-0008	6	7,000	9,500	1,923	0.6	11.8	19.7	12.4	20.7
Brand Park	19-AA-0006	5	104	-	48	0.015	0.306	0.875	0.321	0.918
Burbank	19-AA-0040	5	240	-	196	0.061	11.44	22	11.3	22.1
Calabasas	19-AA-0056	6	3,500	-	2,724	0.85	15.155	21.6	16.005	22.8
Chiquita Canyon	19-AA-0052	7	5,000	-	1,763	0.55	1.78	2.2	2.33	2.9
Lancaster	19-AA-0050	6	450	-	295	0.092	0.15	0.5	0.24	0.8
Lopez Canyon	19-AA-0820	5	4,100[6]	4,000	3,109	0.97	4.2	7	5.2	8.6
Pebbly Beach	19-AA-0061	6	30	-	10	0.003	0.097	0.16	0.1	0.16
Pitchess Honor Rancho	19-AA-0057	5	23	-	17	0.0054	2.24	3.73	2.25	3.74
Puente Hills	19-AA-0053	6	12,000	13,200	11,859	3.7	7.5	10.7	11.2	0.16
San Clemente	19-AA-0063	5	1	-	1	0.002	0.024	0.034	0.026	0.037
Scholl Canyon	19-AA-0012	6	3,400	-	2,179	0.68	13.32	19	14	20
Spadra	19-AA-0015	6	3,000	-	2,724	0.85	6.95	9.93	7.8	11.14
Sunshine Canyon	19-AR-0002	6	7,000	6,000	3,141	0.98	0.4	1.64	1.4	5.66
Harbors	19-AA-0062	5	3.5	-	3.5	0.000088	0.0073	0.0104	0.0074	0.0105
Whittier (Savage Canyon)	19-AH-0001	6	350	-	353	0.11	6.39	10.6	6.5	10.8
TOTAL			**63,950[7]**	**39,200**	**43,245**	**13.49**	**98.65**	**156.08**	**112.15**	**177.42**

1 "SWFP" means Solid Waste Facility Permit. SWFP No. is same as the Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) Number.

2 "CUP" means Conditional Use Permit.

3 "LUP" means Land Use Permit.

4 Based on in-place solid waste density provided by landfill operators.

5 Daily capacity established in June 1990; Notice and Order as amended by the City of West Covina's Local Enforcement Agency.

6 Daily capacity established by Report of Disposal Site Information and Courts.

7 Average daily tonnage, Monday through Friday.

* Table 4-1 is based on a table that is included in the Task Force's March 28, 1991, report to the CIWMB, (See Appendix 4A).

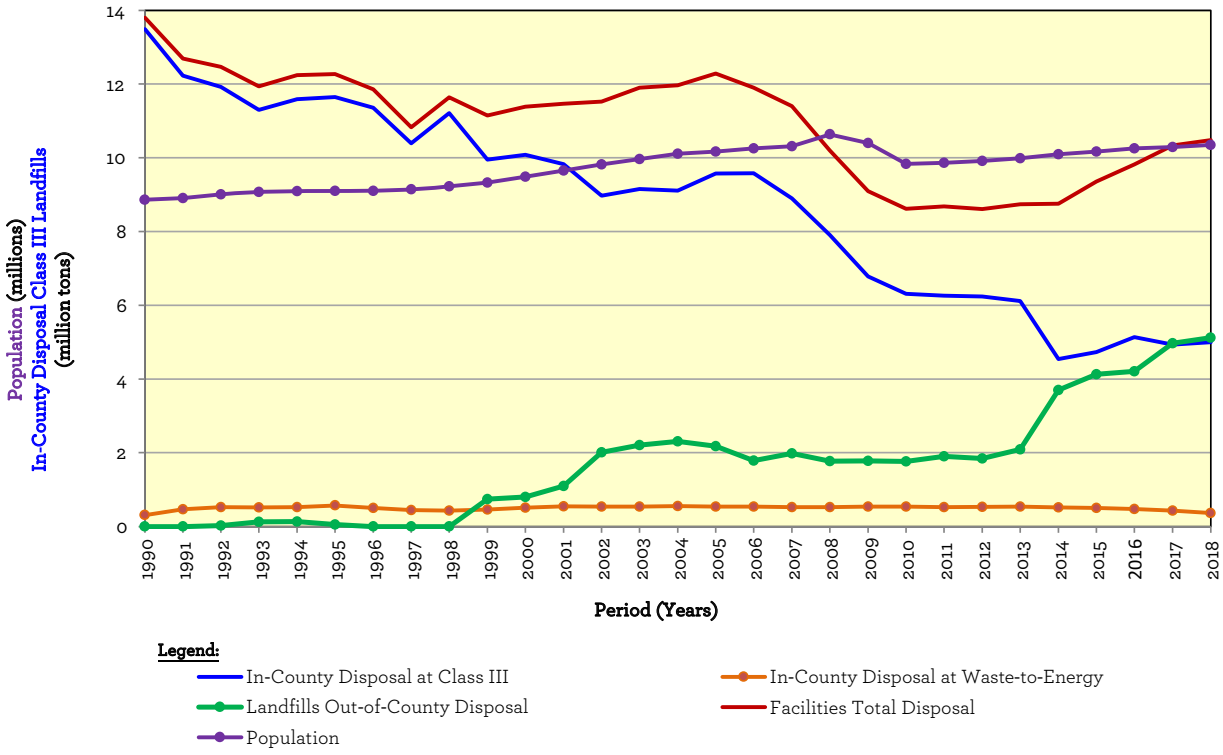
Source: Los Angeles County Public Works.

TABLE 4-1:
Remaining Permitted Combined Disposal Capacity of Existing Solid Waste Class III Landfills in Los Angeles County (As of January 1990 and January 1991)

4.4.3 1990-2018 Disposal Trends

The reported disposal quantities during this period are summarized on a yearly basis in **Figure 4-1**, and **Tables 4-2** (in tons) and **4-3** (in cubic yards). Since, the export rate for 1990, 1991, 1996, 1997, and 1998, and the import rate for 1990 through 1993 are not available, the amounts were not included in the tables for determining the trends for 1990 through 1993 and 1996 through 1998.

FIGURE 4-1: Graph of Los Angeles County Population and Solid Waste Disposal Trend (1990-2018)



1 In-County disposal data at Class III landfills for the period 1990-1995 includes waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County. 1996-1998 data does not include waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County.

2 In-County disposal data at transformation facilites for the period 1990-1995 includes waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County. Data for the period 1996-1998 does not include waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County. 1990 excludes 500 tons/day of ash which were landfilled; for other years, ash has been diverted from disposal.

3 Out-of-County disposal data for the period 1990-1991 and 1996-1998 is not available. There is no record per SWIMS.

FIGURE 4-1: Graph of Los Angeles County Population and Solid Waste Disposal Trend (1990-2018) in Los Angeles County (As of January 1990 and January 1991)

TABLE 4-2: Summary of Yearly Solid Waste Disposal Quantities[1] (in Tons) for Los Angeles County from 1990 to 2018

Year	In-County Disposal at Class III Landfills	In-County Disposal at Transformation Facilities	Exports	Imports	Disposal at in-County Permitted Inert Waste Landfills	Total Disposal at Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities, Including Exports	Total Disposal at Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities, Including Exports and Excluding Imports	Total Disposal at Class III Landfills, Transformation Facilities, and Inert Waste Landfills, Including Exports and Excluding Imports
	A	B	C	D	E	F = A+B+C	G = A+B+C-D	H = A+B+C+E-D
1990	13,492,000	312,000	N/A[2]	N/A	2,108,000	[13,804,000]	[13,804,000]	[15,912,000]
1991	12,230,000	465,000	N/A	N/A	867,000	[12,695,000]	[12,695,000]	[13,562,000]
1992	11,922,000	523,000	22,000	N/A	867,000	12,467,000	[12,467,000]	[13,334,000]
1993	11,300,000	518,000	122,000	N/A	739,000	11,940,000	[11,940,000]	[12,679,000]
1994	11,590,000[3]	526,000	128,000	305,000	522,000	12,244,000	11,939,000	12,461,000
1995	11,646,000	573,000	52,000	774,000	530,000	12,271,000	11,497,000	12,027,000
1996	11,356,744	497,735	N/A	801,308	1,100,405	[11,854,479]	[12,655,787]	[13,756,192]
1997	10,389,210	439,673	N/A	374,318	869,542	[10,828,883]	[11,203,201]	[12,072,743]
1998	11,212,563	427,725	N/A	339,762	1,197,460	[11,640,288]	[11,980,050]	[13,177,510]
1999	9,950,602	455,245	738,323	210,600	1,010,000	11,144,170	10,933,570	11,943,570
2000	10,078,989	510,455	794,910	229,320	1,332,572	11,384,354	11,155,034	12,487,606

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works.

1 See Chapter 4, Sections 4.4 for discussion.

2 "N/A" means not available. There is no record per SWIMS.

3 Excludes debris generated as a result of Northridge Earthquake.

Column A Total disposal at Class III landfills in Los Angeles County. Data for the period 1990-1995 includes waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County. Data for the period 1996-2018 does not include waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County.

Column B Total disposal at transformation facilities in the County. Data for the period 1990-1995 includes waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County. Data for the period 1996-2018 does not include waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County. 1990 excludes 500 tons/day of ash which were landfilled; for other years, ash has been diverted from disposal.

Column C Waste exported by jurisdictions in the County to disposal facilities located outside the County. Data for the period 1996-1998 is not available.

Column D Waste that originated outside the County but disposed at Class III landfills and transformation facilities located in the County which originated outside the County.

Column E Total inert waste disposed by jurisdictions in the County at permitted (i.e., Registration and Full Solid Waste Facility Permit tier), inert waste landfills.

Column F Includes disposal by jurisdictions in the County at in-County Class III landfills and transformation facilities, and the waste exported to disposal facilities located outside the County. At this time, data for the period 1996-1998 does not include waste exported to jurisdictions outside the County, and will be updated when data becomes available.

Column G Includes disposal by jurisdictions in the County at Class III landfills, transformation facilities, and the waste exported to disposal facilities located outside the County. For 1994 and 1995, the total excludes waste imported from jurisdictions outside the Los Angeles County. At this time, data for the period 1996-1998 does not include waste exported to jurisdictions outside the County, and will be updated when data becomes available. Data for the period 1999-2018 does not include waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County.

Column H Includes disposal at Class III landfills, transformation facilities, permitted inert waste landfills, and the waste exported for disposal at landfills outside the County. For 1994 and 1995, the total excludes waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County. At this time, data for the period 1996-1998 does not include waste exported to jurisdictions outside the County. Data for the period 1999-2018 does not include waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County.

"[ ]" Disposal quantities affected by the missing data (shown as "N/A" and "TBD") in columns C and D are shown in brackets.

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TABLE 4-2:
Summary of Yearly Solid Waste Disposal Quantities
(in Tons) for Los Angeles County from 1990 to 2018

TABLE 4-2: Summary of Yearly Solid Waste Disposal Quantities[1] (in Tons) for Los Angeles County from 1990 to 2018 (Cont.)

Year	In-County Disposal at Class III Landfills	In-County Disposal at Transformation Facilities	Exports	Imports	Disposal at in-County Permitted Inert Waste Landfills	Total Disposal at Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities, Including Exports	Total Disposal at Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities, Including Exports and Excluding Imports	Total Disposal at Class III Landfills, Transformation Facilities, and Inert Waste Landfills, Including Exports and Excluding Imports
	A	B	C	D	E	F = A+B+C+D	G = A+B+C	H = A+B+C+E
2001	9,825,357	547,466	1,095,711	182,832	1,296,425	11,651,366	11,468,534	12,764,959
2002	8,973,755	539,542	2,009,845	158,496	1,045,960	11,681,638	11,523,142	12,569,102
2003	9,152,334	539,188	2,207,873	153,504	919,600	12,052,899	11,899,395	12,818,995
2004	9,110,298	548,249	2,308,181	156,000	1,247,500	12,122,728	11,966,728	13,214,228
2005	9,574,072	535,225	2,177,097	235,872	85,678	12,522,266	12,286,394	12,372,072
2006	9,583,227	537,733	1,782,609	266,448	101,748	12,170,017	11,903,569	12,005,317
2007	8,898,527	521,620	1,980,421	238,962	151,784	11,639,530	11,400,568	11,552,352
2008	7,908,376	520,776	1,914,153	208,079	173,651	10,551,384	10,343,305	10,516,956
2009	6,778,746	537,012	1,779,290	189,956	87,390	9,285,004	9,095,048	9,182,438
2010	6,313,263	539,129	1,917,993	210,521	54,964	8,980,906	8,770,385	8,825,349
2011	6,258,131	524,021	1,900,757	141,000	71,854	8,823,909	8,682,909	8,754,763
2012	6,239,143	528,765	1,844,175	141,145	89,142	8,753,228	8,612,083	8,701,225
2013	6,117,080	534,021	2,087,368	116,089	142,845	8,854,558	8,738,469	8,881,314
2014	4,544,921	512,353	3,699,963	115,752	266,675	8,872,988	8,757,237	9,023,912
2015	4,729,087	501,188	4,127,261	99,842	193,386	9,457,378	9,357,536	9,550,922
2016	5,134,395	473,315	4,209,360	117,776	279,966	9,934,846	9,817,070	10,097,036
2017	4,931,405	430,209	4,969,626	233,494	329,693	10,564,734	10,331,240	10,660,933
2018	4,995,296	366,642	5,120,871	175,737	291,877	10,658,546	10,482,809	10,774,686

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works.

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TABLE 4-2:
Summary of Yearly Solid Waste Disposal Quantities
(in Tons) for Los Angeles County from 1990 to 2018 (Cont.)

TABLE 4-3: Summary of Yearly Solid Waste Disposal Quantities[1] (in Cubic Yards) for Los Angeles County from 1990 to 2018

Year	In-County Disposal at Class III Landfills	In-County Disposal at Transformation Facilities	Exports	Imports	Disposal at in-County Permitted Inert Waste Landfills	Total Disposal at Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities, Including Exports	Total Disposal at Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities, Including Exports and Excluding Imports	Total Disposal at Class III Landfills, Transformation Facilities, and Inert Waste Landfills, Including Exports and Excluding Imports
	A	B	C	D	E	F = A+B+C+D	G = A+B+C	H = A+B+C+E
1990	22,486,667	520,000	N/A[2]	N/A	3,513,333	[23,006,667]	[23,006,667]	[26,520,000]
1991	20,383,333	775,000	N/A	N/A	1,445,000	[21,158,333]	[21,158,333]	[22,603,333]
1992	19,870,000	871,667	36,667	N/A	1,445,000	20,778,333	[20,778,333]	[22,223,333]
1993	18,833,333	863,333	203,333	N/A	1,231,667	19,900,000	[19,900,000]	[21,131,667]
1994	19,316,667[3]	876,667	213,333	508,333	870,000	20,406,667	19,898,333	20,768,333
1995	19,410,000	955,000	86,667	1,290,000	883,333	20,451,667	19,161,667	20,045,000
1996	18,927,907	829,558	N/A	1,335,513	1,834,008	[19,757,465]	[21,092,978]	[22,926,986]
1997	17,315,350	732,788	N/A	623,863	1,449,237	[18,048,138]	[18,672,001]	[20,121,238]
1998	18,687,605	712,875	N/A	566,270	1,995,767	[19,400,480]	[19,966,750]	[21,962,517]
1999	16,584,337	758,742	1,230,538	351,000	1,683,333	18,924,617	18,573,617	20,256,950
2000	16,798,315	850,758	1,324,850	382,200	2,220,953	19,356,123	18,973,923	21,194,877

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works.

1 See Chapter 4, Sections 4.4 for discussion. A conversion factor of 1,200 pounds per cubic yard was assumed for converting quantities from tons to cubic yards.

2 "N/A" means not available. There is no record per SWIMS.

3 Excludes debris generated as a result of Northridge Earthquake.

Column A Total disposal at Class III landfills in Los Angeles County. Data for the period 1990-1995 includes waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County. Data for the period 1996-2018 does not include waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County.

Column B Total disposal at transformation facilities in the County. Data for the period 1990-1995 includes waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County. Data for the period 1996-2018 does not include waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County. 1990 excludes 500 tons/day of ash which were landfilled; for other years, ash has been diverted from disposal.

Column C Waste exported by jurisdictions in the County to disposal facilities located outside the County. Data for the period 1996-1998 is not available.

Column D Waste that originated outside the County but disposed at Class III landfills and transformation facilities located in the County which originated outside the County.

Column E Total inert waste disposed by jurisdictions in the County at permitted (i.e., Registration and Full Solid Waste Facility Permit tier), inert waste landfills.

Column F Includes disposal by jurisdictions in the County at in-County Class III landfills and transformation facilities, and the waste exported to disposal facilities located outside the County. Data for the period 1996-1998 does not include waste exported to jurisdictions outside the County.

Column G Includes disposal by jurisdictions in the County at Class III landfills, transformation facilities, and the waste exported to disposal facilities located outside the County. For 1994 and 1995, the total excludes waste imported from jurisdictions outside the Los Angeles County. Data for the period 1996-1998 does not include waste exported to jurisdictions outside the County. Data for the period 1999-2018 does not include waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County.

Column H Includes disposal at Class III landfills, transformation facilities, permitted inert waste landfills, and the waste exported for disposal at landfills outside the County. For 1994 and 1995, the total excludes waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County. Data for the period 1996-1998 does not include waste exported to jurisdictions outside the County. Data for the period 1999-2018 does not include waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County.

"[ ]" Disposal quantities affected by the missing data (shown as "N/A" and "TBD") in columns C and D are shown in brackets.

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TABLE 4-3:
Summary of Yearly Solid Waste Disposal Quantities
(in Cubic Yards) for Los Angeles County from 1990 to 2018

TABLE 4-3: Summary of Yearly Solid Waste Disposal Quantities[1] (in Cubic Yards) for Los Angeles County from 1990 to 2018 (Cont.)

Year	In-County Disposal at Class III Landfills	In-County Disposal at Transformation Facilities	Exports	Imports	Disposal at in-County Permitted Inert Waste Landfills	Total Disposal at Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities, Including Exports	Total Disposal at Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities, Including Exports and Excluding Imports	Total Disposal at Class III Landfills, Transformation Facilities, and Inert Waste Landfills, Including Exports and Excluding Imports
	A	B	C	D	E	F = A+B+C+D	G = A+B+C	H = A+B+C+E
2001	16,375,595	912,443	1,826,185	304,720	2,160,708	19,418,943	19,114,223	21,274,932
2002	14,956,258	899,237	3,349,742	264,160	1,743,267	19,469,397	19,205,237	20,948,503
2003	15,253,890	898,647	3,679,788	255,840	1,532,667	20,088,165	19,832,325	21,364,992
2004	15,183,830	913,748	3,846,968	260,000	2,079,167	20,204,547	19,944,547	22,023,713
2005	15,956,787	892,042	3,628,495	393,120	142,797	20,870,443	20,477,323	20,620,120
2006	15,972,045	896,222	2,971,015	444,080	169,580	20,283,362	19,839,282	20,008,862
2007	14,830,878	869,367	3,300,702	398,270	252,973	19,399,217	19,000,947	19,253,920
2008	13,180,627	867,960	3,190,255	346,798	289,418	17,585,640	17,238,842	17,528,260
2009	11,297,910	895,020	2,965,483	316,593	145,650	15,475,007	15,158,413	15,304,063
2010	10,522,105	898,548	3,196,655	350,868	91,607	14,968,177	14,617,308	14,708,915
2011	10,430,218	873,368	3,167,928	235,000	119,757	14,706,515	14,471,515	14,591,272
2012	10,398,572	881,275	3,073,625	235,242	148,570	14,588,713	14,353,472	14,502,042
2013	10,195,133	890,035	3,478,947	193,482	238,075	14,757,597	14,564,115	14,802,190
2014	7,574,868	853,922	6,166,604	192,919	444,459	14,788,314	14,595,394	15,039,854
2015	7,881,812	835,313	6,878,768	166,403	322,310	15,762,296	15,595,893	15,918,203
2016	8,557,325	788,858	7,015,600	196,293	466,611	16,558,076	16,361,783	16,828,393
2017	8,219,009	717,016	8,282,709	389,156	549,489	17,607,890	17,218,734	17,768,222
2018	8,325,493	611,070	8,534,786	292,895	486,461	17,764,244	17,471,348	17,957,810

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works.

TABLE 4-3:
Summary of Yearly Solid Waste Disposal Quantities
(in Cubic Yards) for Los Angeles County from 1990 to 2018 (Cont.)

4.4.3.1 1990-1995 Disposal Trends

The reported disposal quantities during this period are summarized on a yearly basis in **Figure 4-1**, and **Tables 4-2** (in tons) and **4-3** (in cubic yards).

A net downward trend in the quantities of solid waste disposed at in-County Class III landfills (see column A of **Tables 4-2** and **4-3**) was observed during the period 1990 through 1995, with no reduction in quantities of solid waste managed at the two transformation facilities (see column B of **Tables 4-2** and **4-3**).

There is no available data from 1990 to 1991 on the amount exported by jurisdictions in the County to disposal facilities located outside the County. However, there was a net upward trend in the export amount from 1992 through 1995 (see column C of **Tables 4-2** and **4-3**).

Similarly, there is no available data from 1990 through 1993 on the amount imported into the County. However, another trend that developed during this period was a sharp increase in the amount of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) waste imported from other counties for disposal at Los Angeles County disposal facilities from 1994 (305,000 tons) to 1995 (774,000 tons) (see column D of **Tables 4-2** and **4-3**) that originated from neighboring counties such as Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura Counties. This trend was attributed to steep increases in disposal costs experienced in those counties and/or the difficulties in permitting new disposal capacity.

Furthermore, the amount disposed by jurisdictions in the County (i.e., the total amount disposed at Class III landfills and transformation facilities including exports and excluding imports) showed a decreasing trend from 1990 to 1995 (see column G in **Tables 4-2** and **4-3**). While aggressive waste diversion programs being implemented by jurisdictions throughout the County contributed in substantial measure to the drop-in disposal quantities during the period of 1990 through 1995, much of the reduction occurred as a result of the recession experienced in the region between 1990 and 1995.

4.4.3.2 1996-2000 Disposal Trends

The reported disposal quantities during this period are summarized on a yearly basis in **Figure 4-1**, and **Tables 4-2** (in tons) and **4-3** (in cubic yards).

Based on the disposal information from the DRS and SWIMS, a cyclical but net downward trend in the quantities of solid waste disposed was observed at in-County Class III landfills (see column A of **Tables 4-2** and **4-3**). However, there was a relatively stable trend in the quantities of solid waste managed at the two transformation facilities.

There is no available data from 1996 to 1998 on the amount exported by jurisdictions in the County to disposal facilities located outside the County. However, the amount exported remained relatively the same from 1999 (732,323 tpd) to 2000 (794,910 tpd).

Also, there was a sharp decline in the amount of MSW imported from other counties such as Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura Counties for disposal at Los Angeles County disposal facilities during this period. For example, approximately 801,308 tons (2,568 tpd) of solid waste that originated from outside Los Angeles County were disposed at in-County facilities in 1996, compared to approximately 229,320 tons (735 tpd) in 2000.

Furthermore, the amount disposed by jurisdictions in the County, (i.e., the total amount disposed at Class III landfills and transformation facilities including exports and excluding imports) showed a decreasing trend from 1996 through 2000 (see column G in **Tables 4-2** and **4-3**).

4.4.3.3 2001-2005 Disposal Trends

The reported disposal quantities during this period are summarized on a yearly basis in **Figure 4-1**, and **Tables 4-2** (in tons) and **4-3** (in cubic yards).

A net downward trend in the quantities of solid waste disposed at in-County Class III landfill was observed during the period of 2001 through 2005, with a relatively stable trend in the quantities of solid waste managed at the two transformation facilities.

Conversely, there was a significant net upward trend in the amount of MSW exported for disposal outside the County. Based on available data, approximately 1,095,711 tons (3,512 tpd) was exported out of the County in 2001 and approximately 2,177,097 tons (6,978 tpd) was exported in 2005.

Also, there was a relatively stable amount of MSW imported from other counties such as Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura Counties for disposal at Los Angeles County disposal facilities during 2001 through 2004. However, a significant increase in the amount imported from other counties was observed for 2005. Based on available data, approximately 182,832 tons (586 tpd) of solid waste that originated from outside the County were disposed at in-County facilities in 2001 and approximately 235,872 tons (756 tpd) were disposed at in-County facilities in 2005.

Furthermore, the amount disposed by jurisdictions in the County (i.e., the total amount disposed at Class III landfills and transformation facilities including exports and excluding imports), showed a net increasing trend from 2001 through 2005 (see column G in **Tables 4-2** and **4-3**).

4.4.3.4 2006-2010 Disposal Trends

The reported disposal quantities during this period are summarized on a yearly basis in **Figure 4-1**, and **Tables 4-2** (in tons) and **4-3** (in cubic yards).

A downward trend in the quantities of solid waste disposed at in-County Class III landfills was observed during the period 2006 through 2010, with a relatively stable trend in the quantities of solid waste managed at the two transformation facilities.

Conversely, there was a net upward trend in the amount of MSW exported for disposal at landfills located outside the County. Based on available data, approximately 1,782,609 tons (5,713 tpd) was exported out of the County in 2006 and approximately 1,917,993 tons (6,147 tpd) was exported in 2010.

Also, there was a significant decrease in the amount of MSW imported from other counties such as Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura Counties for disposal at Los Angeles County disposal facilities during the period 2006 to 2010. For example, approximately 266,448 tons (854 tpd) of solid waste that originated from outside Los Angeles County were disposed at in-County facilities in 2006, compared to approximately 210,521 tons (675 tpd) in 2010.

Furthermore, the total amount disposed by jurisdictions in the County (i.e., the total amount disposed at Class III landfills and transformation facilities including exports and excluding imports), showed a decreasing trend from 2006 through 2010 (see column G in **Tables 4-2** and **4-3**).

4.4.3.5 2011-2018 Disposal Trends

The reported disposal quantities during this period are summarized on a yearly basis in **Figure 4-1**, and **Tables 4-2** (in tons) and **4-3** (in cubic yards).

A downward trend in the quantities of solid waste disposed at in-County Class III landfills was observed during the period 2011 through 2018. There was a significant decrease in solid waste disposal between 2013 and 2014 mainly due to the closure of Puente Hills Landfill. A relatively stable trend in quantities of solid waste managed at the two transformation facilities was observed during the period 2010 through 2013.

Conversely, there was a significant upward trend in the amount of MSW exported for disposal at landfills located outside the County. Based on available data, approximately 1,900,757 tons (6,092 tpd) was exported out of the County in 2011 and approximately 5,120,871 tons (16,413 tpd) was exported in 2018.

Also, there was a significant increase in the amount of MSW imported from other counties such as Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura Counties for disposal at Los Angeles County disposal facilities during the period 2011 to 2018. For example, approximately 141,000 tons (452 tpd) of solid waste that originated from outside Los Angeles County were disposed at in-County facilities in 2011, compared to approximately 175,737 tons (563 tpd) in 2018.

Furthermore, the total amount disposed by jurisdictions in the County (i.e., the total amount disposed at Class III landfills and transformation facilities including exports and excluding imports), remained relatively stable from 2011 through 2014 with a slight increase in 2015 and continuing through 2018 (see column G in **Tables 4-2** and **4-3**).

4.4.4 2018 Disposal Quantities and Capacity

4.4.4.1 2018 Disposal Quantities

The 2018 disposal quantities are based on SWIMS data for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2018. In 2018, the residents and businesses in the County disposed of about 10.8 million tons of solid waste at existing permitted land disposal and transformation facilities located in and out of the County. The disposal quantity distribution among the various types of disposal facilities is as follows (see **Figure 4-2**):

In-County Class III Landfills	
Six Major Landfills	4,868,864 tons
Four Minor Landfills	126,432 tons
In-County Transformation Facilities	366,642 tons
In-County Permitted Inert Waste Landfill	291,877 tons
Exports to Out-of-County Class III Facilities	**5,120,871 tons**
Total Amount Disposed	**10,774,686 tons**

- It should be noted that the 2018 solid waste disposal quantities calculated above have been adjusted to account for the following:
- The in-County Class III landfill disposal quantities exclude 125,914 tons of solid waste imported from Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura, and other Counties.
- The quantities disposed at transformation facilities exclude 49,823 tons of solid waste imported from Kern, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura and other Counties, along with imports from out-of-State.
- The quantities disposed at permitted inert waste landfill exclude 66,378 tons of solid waste imported from other counties.

The above disposal quantities for solid waste generated in the County translate into a 2018 average disposal rate of approximately 34,534 tpd (six days/week) Countywide (i.e., 16,011 tpd at Class III landfills; 1,175 tpd at transformation facilities; 936 tpd at the permitted inert waste landfill; and 16,413 tpd exported to out-of-County Class III landfills). **Table 4-4** lists existing permitted landfills and transformation facilities, and the quantities of solid waste disposed of originating in the County. In addition, approximately 776 tpd (six days/week) were imported to the County for disposal at existing permitted land disposal and transformation facilities. Please note that the quantities listed in **Tables 4-2** and **4-4** may differ slightly from the above quantities due to the rounding of numbers.

FIGURE 4-2: 2018 Los Angeles County Solid Waste Disposal Distribution (January 1, 2018- December 31, 2018 in tons per years [tpy])

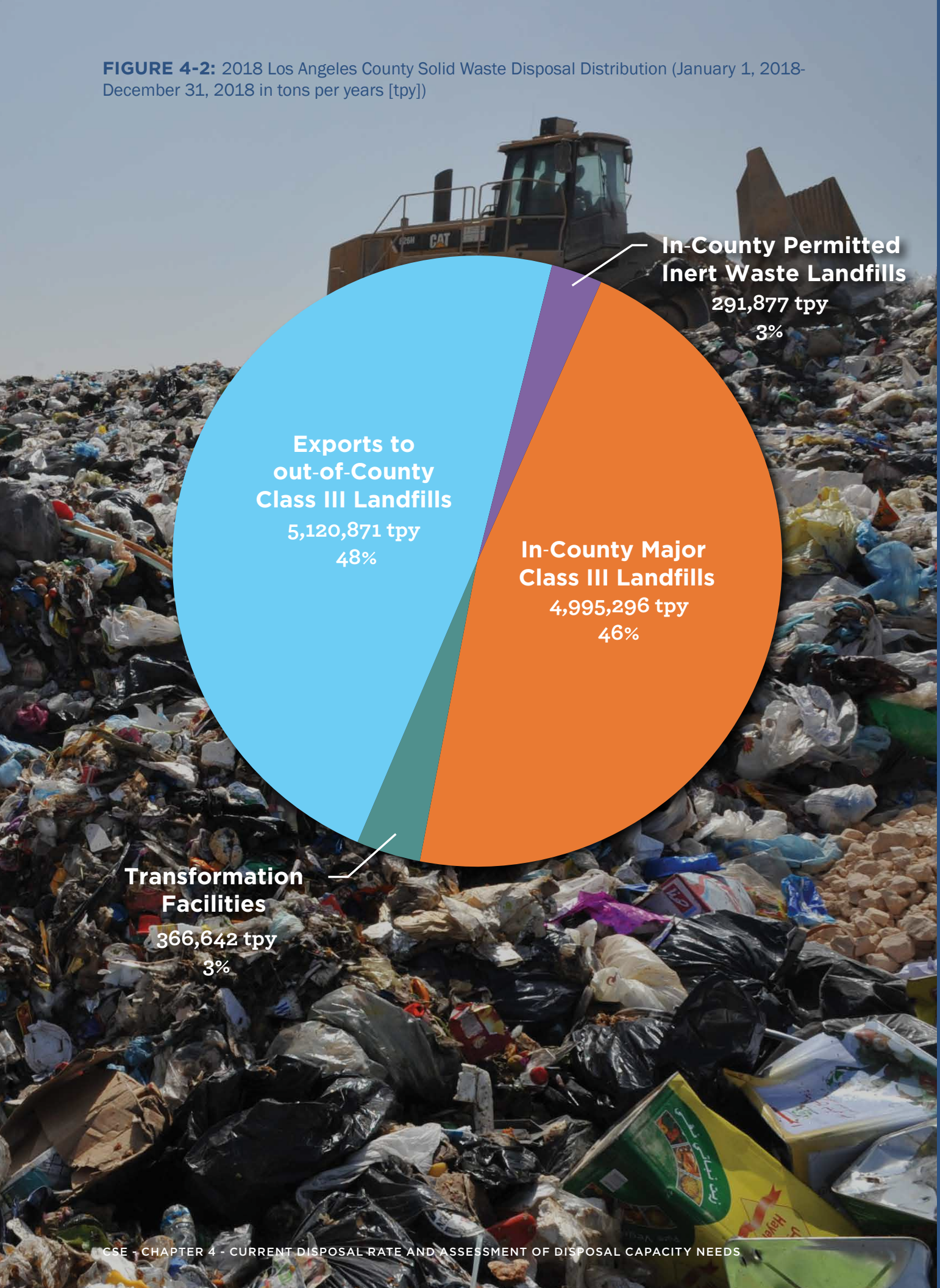

FIGURE 4-2: 2018 Los Angeles County Solid Waste Disposal Distribution (January 1, 2018- December 31, 2018 in tons per years [tpy])

4.4.4.2 Remaining Permitted Disposal Capacity as of December 31, 2018

As part of the preparation for the revised CSE, Public Works conducted a new study to determine (among other things) the remaining combined permitted disposal capacity, as of December 31, 2018. The study consisted of a written survey of all permitted solid waste disposal facilities in the County, as well as review of site specific permit criteria established by local land use agencies, LEAs, California Regional Water Quality Control Boards, and the South Coast Air Quality Management District. A summary of the data collected, and existing permit limitations is provided in **Chapter 3**, and shown in **Tables 4-4** and **4-5**.

Based on the data provided in **Table 4-4**, as of December 31, 2018, the remaining permitted combined disposal capacity for solid waste disposal facilities located in the County is estimated as follows:

- Remaining permitted Class III landfill capacity = 163.39 million tons (approximately 194.35 million cubic yards).
- Remaining permitted inert waste landfill capacity = 57.72 million tons 46.17 million cubic yards).
- Remaining permitted average daily transformation facility capacity = 1,370 tons per day.

The above permitted average daily transformation facility capacity is a 7-day/week average based on a United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) limit of 500,000 tons per year, 7-days/week for the Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF). It should be noted that 99.8 percent of the ash residual generated by SERRF is currently being diverted for beneficial use. The remaining 0.20 percent of ash residual generated by SERRF is landfilled.

TABLE 4-4: Remaining Permitted Disposal Capacity of Existing Solid Waste Disposal Facilities in Los Angeles County

Facility	Solid Waste Facility Permit Number	Location	Permitted Operation	SWFP[1] Maximum Daily Capacity	LUP[2]/CUP[3] Maximum Daily Capacity	2018 Annual Disposal (Million Tons)[4]			2018 Average Daily Disposal tpd-6[4]			Estimated Remaining Permitted Capacity (as of December 31,2018)[5]		Remaining Life[7]	Tipping Fee	Comments
		City or Unincorporated Area	Days/ Week	Tons	Tons	In-County	Out-of-County	Total	In-County	Out-of-County	Total	Million Tons	Million[6] Cubic Yards	Years	$/Ton	
Antelope Valley	19-AA-5624	Palmdale	6	3,600	3,600	0.510	0.006	0.517	1,636	20	1,656	12.00	16.00	22	$67.57	The City of Palmdale approved the expansion and combined Antelope Valley Landfills #1 & #2 on September 19, 2011.
Burbank	19-AA-0040	Burbank	5	240	-	0.032	0.000	0.032	102	0	102	2.26	4.12	37	$45.25	Limited to the City of Burbank use only.
Calabasas	19-AA-0056	Unincorporated Area	6	3,500	-	0.307	0.011	0.318	985	35	1,021	4.91	11.07	16	$52.32	Limited to the Calabasas Wasteshed as defined by Los Angeles County Ordinance No. 91-0003.
Chiquita Canyon	19-AA-0052	Unincorporated Area	6	12,000	6,616 ('17 - '24) 3,411 ('25 - '47)	1.423	0.108	1.530	4,560	345	4,904	59.75	60.29	35	$68.00	
Lancaster	19-AA-0050	Unincorporated Area	6	5,100	5,100	0.114	0.001	0.116	367	4	370	10.23	13.64	23	$71.18- $73.72	
Pebbly Beach	19-AA-0061	Unincorporated Area	7	49	49	0.004	0.000	0.004	12	0	12	0.05	0.05	10	$139.58	LUP expires July 29, 2028.
San Clemente	19-AA-0063	San Clemente Island	2	9.6	-	0.0004	0	0.0004	1	0	1	0.036	0.29	14	-	Landfill owned and operated by the U.S. Navy.
Scholl Canyon	19-AA-0012	"Glendale/ Unincorporated Area"	6	3,400	-	0.403	0.000	0.403	1,292	0	1,292	4.29	7.08	11	$53.83	Limited to the Scholl Canyon Wasteshed as defined by City of Glendale Ordinance No. 4780.
Sunshine Canyon City/County	19-AA-2000	Los Angeles/ Unincorporated Area	6	12,100	12,100	2.111	0.000	2.111	6,765	0	6,765	65.27	74.18	19	$83.54	
Whittier (Savage Canyon)	19-AH-0001	Whittier	6	3,350	-	0.091	0.000	0.091	290	0	290	4.58	7.63	39	$47.32	Limited to use by City of Whittier and waste haulers contracted with the City of Whittier.
TOTAL				**43,349**	**27,465**	**4.995**	**0.126**	**5.121**	**16,011**	**404**	**16,414**	**163.39**	**194.35**	**-**	**-**	
Permitted Inert Landfills																
Azusa Land Reclamation	19-AA-0013	Azusa	6	8,000	-	0.292	0.066	0.358	936	213	1,148	55.72	46.17	28		By Court Order, on October 2, 1996, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board-Los Angeles region ordered the Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill to stop accepting Municipal Solid Waste.
TOTAL				**8,000**		**0.292**	**0.066**	**0.358**	**936**	**213**	**1,148**	**55.72**	**46.17**			

1 Solid Waste Facility Permit

2 Land Use Permit

3 Conditional Use Permit

4 Disposal quantities are based on actual tonnages reported by owners/operators of permitted solid waste disposal facilities to the Los Angeles County Public Works' Solid Waste Information Management System (www.LACountySWIMS.org.)

5 Estimated Remaining Permitted Capacity is based on landfill owner/operator's response in a written survey conducted by Los Angeles County Public Works in June 2015 as well as site-specific permit criteria established by local land use agencies, Local Enforcement Agencies, CalRecycle, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

6 Conversion factor based on in-place solid waste density is provided by landfill operators, otherwise a conversion factor of 1,200 lb/cy was used for Class III landfills.

7 Remaing Life is based on either the 2018 average daily disposal tonnage, maximum permitted capacity, or the facility's permit expiration date.

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TABLE 4-4:
Remaining Permitted Disposal Capacity of Existing Solid Waste Disposal Facilities in Los Angeles County

TABLE 4-4: Remaining Permitted Disposal Capacity of Existing Solid Waste Disposal Facilities in Los Angeles County (Cont.)

Facility	Solid Waste Facility Permit Number	Location	Permitted Operation	SWFP[1] Maximum Daily Capacity	LUP[2]/CUP[3] Maximum Daily Capacity	2018 Annual Disposal (Million Tons)[4]			2018 Average Daily Disposal tpd-6[4]			Estimated Remaining Permitted Capacity (as of December 31,2018)[5]		Remaining Life[7]	Tipping Fee	Comments
		City or Unincorporated Area	Days/ Week	Tons	Tons	In-County	Out-of-County	Total	In-County	Out-of-County	Total	Million Tons	Million[6] Cubic Yards	Years	$/Ton	
Transformation Facilities												Available Average Daily Capacity (tpd)				
Commerce Refuse To-Energy Facility (closed as of June 2018)	19-AA-0506	Commerce	7	1,000	-	0.039	0.006	0.045	124	19	143	400[8]			88.00	
Southeast Resource Recovery Facility	19-AK-0083	Long Beach	7	2,240	-	0.328	0.044	0.372	1,051	141	1,192	1,370[9]			75.00	
TOTAL				**3,240**		**0.367**	**0.050**	**0.416**	**1,175**	**160**	**1,335**	**1,770**[10]				
Out-of-County Disposal		Los Angeles County Waste Exported in 2013 to Out-of-County Class III Disposal Facilities								5,120,871 tons or 16,413 tpd-6						

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works.

8 Based on the Solid Waste Facility Permit limit of 2,800 tons per week, expressed as a daily average, seven days per week.

9 Based on EPA limit of 500,000 tons per year, expressed as a daily average, seven days per week.

10 Tonnage expressed as a daily average, six days per week.

TABLE 4-4:
Remaining Permitted Disposal Capacity of Existing Solid Waste Disposal Facilities in Los Angeles County (Cont.)

TABLE 4-5: Summary of Existing Inert Debris Disposal Sites in Los Angeles County (As of December 31, 2018)

Facility	SWIS No.	Location	Operation days/ week	EAN Maximum Daily Capacity		2018 Average Daily Disposal[1]		2018 Annual Disposal[2]	
				(cubic yards)[3]	(tpd)[3]	(cubic yards)	(tpd)	(million cubic yards)	(million tons)
Durbin Landfill	19-AA-1111	Irwindale	5	3,840	4,800	2,471	3,089	770,951	963,689
Hanson Aggregates West, Inc.[4]	19-AA-0044[5]	Irwindale	6	3,205	4,006	N/A[7]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manning Pit[6]	N/A	Irwindale	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montebello Land & Water Co.	19-AA-0019	Montebello	5	1	1	0.80	1	249	311
North Kincaid Pit[6]	N/A	Irwindale	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nu-Way Arrow Reclamation	19-AA-1074	Irwindale	6	6,923	8,654	1,621	2,026	505,666	632,083
Peck Road Gravel Pit	19-AA-0838	Monrovia	7	3,200	4,000	528	660	164,785	205,981
Reliance Pit II Inert Debris Engineered Fill Site	19-AA-0854	Irwindale	5	6,729	8,412	140	175	43,740	54,675
Sun Valley Landfill	19-AR-1160	Sun Valley	5	1,458	1,823	1,928	2,411	601,673	752,091
United Rock Products Pit #2	19-AA-0046	Irwindale	6	3,077	3,846	926	1,157	288,795	360,994
	TOTAL			**28,433**	**35,541**	**7,615**	**9,519**	**2,375,858**	**2,969,823**

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works.

1 Disposal quantities for 2018 are based on actual tonnages reported by owners/operators through the Solid Waste Management Fee invoice receipt.
2 Conversion factor based on in-place solid waste density if provided by landfill operators, otherwise a conversion factor of 2,500 lb/cy was used.
3 Derived from the permit values noted in the CalRecycle Website as of July 2018.
4 This facility has resumed its backfilling activities since February 2016.
5 North Kincaid Pit and Manning Pit are both unclassified as of December 31, 2018.
6 N/A means not available

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TABLE 4-5:
Summary of Existing Inert Debris Disposal Sites in Los Angeles County
(As of December 31, 2018)

4.5 ADEQUACY OF EXISTING REMAINING PERMITTED IN-COUNTY DISPOSAL CAPACITY (AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2018)

4.5.1 Class III Landfills

Based on the results of the survey and considering permit restrictions and other factors, the remaining permitted Class III landfill capacity in the County as of December 31, 2018, is estimated at 163.39 million tons (194.35 million cubic yards) (see **Table 4-4**). As shown in **Table 4-6**, the cumulative permitted Class III landfill disposal capacity needs at the end of the planning period (approximately 163.85 million tons) will exceed the existing remaining permitted in-County Class III landfill capacity of 163.39 million tons.

However, as discussed below, this simple comparison does not accurately predict when a shortfall in daily permitted disposal capacity may be experienced. Rather, it is necessary to compare the maximum permitted daily capacity available with the County's daily disposal needs, with full consideration of the facilities' constraints to determine when the shortfall in permitted daily capacity will occur.

Additionally, waste generation and disposal quantities must be adjusted to account for waste imported from adjacent counties, waste exports to out-of-County facilities, and waste generated as a result of natural disasters together with the time necessary to develop additional permitted daily capacity and permitted landfill capacity to enable jurisdictions to project when a disposal capacity need may occur.

Protecting the economic well-being of Los Angeles County

4.5.2 Inert Waste Landfills

As of December 31, 2018, there were 10 inert waste landfills in the County (see **Table 4-5**). The total inert waste (including imports) disposed in the inert waste landfills in 2018 is 3.33 million tons (2.66 million cubic yards). Pursuant to the Construction and Demolition Waste and Inert Debris Disposal Phase II Tiered Regulation[2], only inert waste landfills falling under the Full and Registration permit tiers (of the Solid Waste Facility Permit tier) are considered "permitted" disposal facilities.

Permitted Inert Waste Landfill

Azusa Land Reclamation is the only permitted inert waste landfill in the County that falls under the Full or Registration tiers. The remaining disposal capacity for the permitted inert waste landfill is estimated at 55.72 million tons (46.17 million cubic yards) as shown in **Table 4-4**. In 2018, the average rate of disposal of 1,148 tpd (0.36 million tons per year), this would exhaust the total permitted inert waste landfill capacity in 28 years based on the current Solid Waste Facility Permit estimated closure date. Accordingly, the County has adequate permitted inert waste landfill capacity at this time.

Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operations

There are 10 inert debris engineered fill operations (IDEFO)[3] in the County, namely: Durbin Inert Debris Engineered Fill Site, Hanson Aggregates (Livingston-Graham), Manning Pit, Montebello Land and Water Company, North Kincaid Pit, Nu-Way Arrow Reclamation, Peck Road Gravel Pit, Reliance Landfill, Sun Valley Landfill, and United Rock Products. These operations handled approximately 2.97 million tons (2.38 million cubic yards) of inert waste in the County in 2018 (see **Table 4-4**).

4.5.3 Transformation Facilities

As of December 31, 2018, only one transformation facility operates in the County, Southeast Resources Recovery Facility (SERRF). Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility (CREF) closed in June 2018). SERRF has a maximum permitted daily capacity of 2,240 tons (seven days/week average, based on a maximum permitted annual capacity). The owner/operator of this facility has indicated that there are currently no plans for increasing the permitted daily capacity of SERRF.

The disposal capacity need analysis (see Section 4.10) assumes the average permitted daily capacity of 1,370[4] tpd as the estimated remaining capacity for SERRF, towards satisfying the daily disposal needs of the jurisdictions in the County through the 15-year planning period. The remaining daily disposal needs must be handled by the in-County Class III landfills, out-of-County landfills, and utilizing other strategies.

2 The current classification of inert waste landfills is primarily governed by the State's Construction and Demolition Waste and Inert Debris Disposal Phase II Tiered Regulation (CCR, Title 14, Sections 17387 through 17390). These regulations placed inert waste landfills into four regulatory tiers, namely, Full Solid Waste Facility Permit, Registration Permit, Enforcement Agency Notification, and Excluded Operations.

3 Inert debris engineered fill operations are inert waste landfills under the Enforcement Agency (EA) Notification Tier and are excluded from the disposal capacity analysis as a result of changes in State law.

4 Based on a USEPA limit of 500,000 tons per year (expressed as a daily average, seven days/week) for SERRF.

TABLE 4-6: Los Angeles County Solid Waste Disposal Capacity Requirements for the Planning Period (2018-2033)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
YEAR	TOTAL GENERATION	PERCENT DIVERSION	TOTAL DIVERSION	PROJECTED TRANSFORMATION & CLASS III LANDFILL DISPOSAL	AVAILABLE TRANSFORMATION CAPACITY	CLASS III LANDFILL DISPOSAL NEED			
						ANNUAL		CUMULATIVE (YEAR'S END)	
	TONS	(ASSUMED)	TONS	(TONS)	TONS	TONS	CUBIC YARDS	TONS	CUBIC YARDS
2018	29,950,883	65%	19,468,074	10,482,809	645,600	9,837,209	16,395,348	9,837,209	16,395,348
2019	30,094,560	65%	19,561,464	10,533,096	572,800	9,960,296	16,600,493	19,797,505	32,995,842
2020	30,447,740	65%	19,791,031	10,656,709	500,000	10,156,709	16,927,848	29,954,214	49,923,690
2021	29,957,369	65%	19,472,290	10,485,079	500,000	9,985,079	16,641,798	39,939,293	66,565,489
2022	30,064,867	65%	19,542,163	10,522,703	500,000	10,022,703	16,704,506	49,961,997	83,269,994
2023	30,494,722	65%	19,821,569	10,673,153	500,000	10,173,153	16,955,254	60,135,149	100,225,248
2024	31,041,134	65%	20,176,737	10,864,397	250,000	10,614,397	17,690,661	70,749,546	117,915,910
2025	31,572,648	65%	20,522,221	11,050,427	0	11,050,427	18,417,378	81,799,973	136,333,288
2026	32,352,266	65%	21,028,973	11,323,293	0	11,323,293	18,872,155	93,123,266	155,205,443
2027	32,711,288	65%	21,262,337	11,448,951	0	11,448,951	19,081,585	104,572,217	174,287,028
2028	33,088,339	65%	21,507,420	11,580,919	0	11,580,919	19,301,531	116,153,135	193,588,559
2029	33,464,150	65%	21,751,698	11,712,453	0	11,712,453	19,520,754	127,865,588	213,109,313
2030	33,864,489	65%	22,011,918	11,852,571	0	11,852,571	19,754,285	139,718,159	232,863,598
2031	34,270,220	65%	22,275,643	11,994,577	0	11,994,577	19,990,962	151,712,736	252,854,560
2032	34,685,944	65%	22,545,864	12,140,080	0	12,140,080	20,233,467	163,852,817	273,088,028
2033	35,112,986	65%	22,823,441	12,289,545	0	12,289,545	20,482,575	176,142,361	293,570,602

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works.

1 Waste generation (Column B) is calculated using CalRecycle's Adjustment Methodology, utilizing employment, population, and taxable sales projections from UCLA Anderson Long-term Forecast (July 2018).

2 Waste generation for 2018 is based on actual in-County and out-of-County transformation and Class III landfill disposal by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County. A 65 percent diversion rate is assumed for all years (Column C). These tonnages DO NOT include inert waste disposed at permitted inert landfills.

3 The 2018 transformation and Class III landfill disposal quantity (first figure under Column E) is based on tonnages reported by permitted solid waste disposal facility operators in Los Angeles County and export quantities reported by other counties to Los Angeles County Public Works as part of the 2018 Disposal Quantity Reporting data.

4 The available transformation capacity (Column F) considers the closure of Commerce Refuse to Energy Facility in June 2018 and assumes continued operation of Southeast Resource Recovery Facility until June 2024.

5 Columns H and J are based on Columns G and I, respectively, using an in-place waste density of 1,200 lb/cy.

* Excludes disposal capacity rates provided by permitted inert waste landfills

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TABLE 4-6:
Los Angeles County Solid Waste Disposal Capacity Requirements
for the Planning Period (2018-2033)

4.5.4 Conversion Technology Facilities

Currently, there are no conversion technology facilities in the County. However, in order to encourage their development, Los Angeles County Public Works (Public Works) is working with the Alternative Technology Advisory Subcommittee (ATAS) of the Task Force to investigate the feasibility of and promote conversion technologies, including actively pursuing the development of one or more demonstration facilities in Southern California.

This process began with Phase I, in which the County and ATAS conducted a preliminary evaluation, screening, and ranking of conversion technology companies and identification of Material Recovery Facilities and Transfer Stations (MRF/TS) that could potentially host a conversion technology facility. The findings resulted in the development of the "Conversion Technology Evaluation Report for Los Angeles County Public Works and the Los Angeles Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force's Alternative Technology Advisory Subcommittee", (also known as the "Phase I Report"), adopted by the Task Force in 2005.

Phase II consisted of a detailed evaluation of selected technology and MRF/TS sites. The Task Force also adopted the "Los Angeles County Conversion Technology Report for Los Angeles County Public Works and the Los Angeles Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force's Alternative Technology Advisory Subcommittee: Phase II Assessment" in 2007, which identifies four viable conversion technology suppliers and four suitable locations for potential development of a demonstration project. Following Phase II, Public Works issued a Request for Offers in 2008 to the recommended companies and sites, which resulted in the establishment of three public-private project development teams that connected a conversion technology company with a local MRF operator and site owner.

In addition to the projects led by the County and City of Los Angeles, the County Board of Supervisors approved a CUP in 2008 for development of a $30 million-dollar cellulosic waste-to-ethanol plant adjacent to the Lancaster Landfill, in the unincorporated County area near the City of Lancaster. The proposed project, spearheaded by California-based BlueFire Renewables, Inc. (BlueFire), would consist of a commercial scale plant that would convert grass cuttings, wood chips, and other source-separated waste into ethanol. The plant would be capable of converting 170 tpd of source-separated cellulosic materials such as green waste and wood waste, into approximately three million gallons of ethanol per year, using an acid hydrolysis and fermentation conversion technology process. The project is currently on hold; however, BlueFire is developing a similar project in Mississippi, which is funded by a $40 million grant from the United States Department of Energy.

It should be noted that at this time, the regulatory status of conversion technologies is still uncertain due to lack of legislative support on whether conversion technologies should be categorized as solid waste disposal facilities or need to be included and listed in a CSE.

A detailed discussion of conversion technologies is included in **Chapter 5 ("Alternative Technologies")** and **Chapter 7 ("Proposed In-County Facility Locations and Descriptions")** of the CSE.

4.6 OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

4.6.1 Introduction

While the goal of jurisdictions in the County is to provide in-County disposal capacity to serve the needs of their residents, past and current experience in expansions of existing landfills underscores the magnitude of the challenge facing the County. Since no new Class III landfills are expected to be sited in the County in the foreseeable future, and since more than 15 years advance planning is required to maintain appropriate disposal capacity in the County, all available disposal options must be maximized in the event that planned capacity does not materialize.

One of these options is the disposal of County-generated waste at out-of-County facilities through rail and/or truck transport. Jurisdictions throughout the County have recognized the need for out-of-County disposal capacity to complement and extend the life of in-County disposal capacity in the present as well as in the future, even if most of the potential disposal capacity identified in the CSE is permitted.

4.6.2 Available Out-of-County Disposal Capacity

Based on the disposal information from DRS reports in SWIMS, over the last decade, on the average, approximately 66 percent of the residual solid waste generated in the County (that is destined for disposal) was disposed in the County. The remaining 34 percent was exported for disposal at out-of-County Class III landfills. The majority of the 37 percent average waste export was to surrounding counties. For example, in 2018, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura Counties, and other surrounding counties received 34 percent, 33 percent, 14 percent, and 15 percent of waste exports respectively. The remaining four percent of the exports was sent to landfills in Kern, San Diego, Solano and Stanislaus Counties combined.

A list of the out-of-County landfills (in the respective counties) currently receiving an average of 100 tons per day or more of waste exported from the County is shown in **Chapter 9**, **Table 9-1**.

El Sobrante Landfill, Riverside County. The El Sobrante Landfill in Riverside County has a remaining capacity of 148 million tons; is permitted to receive 70,000 tons per week (with 16,054 tpd limits of waste for disposal); and has a permit expected to expire in 2045. This Landfill received an average of 12,050 tpd in 2018, of which about 4,857 tpd were imported from Los Angeles County.

Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill, Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill, and Prima Deshecha Sanitary Landfill, Orange County. Collectively, these Landfills received an average of 16,197 tpd in 2018, of which 5,526 tpd were imported from Los Angeles County. Orange County currently has waste importation agreements with various entities in Los Angeles County that are expected to expire in 2025.

Mesquite Regional Landfill, Imperial County. Mesquite Regional Landfill is Class III landfill located in Imperial County with a maximum permitted capacity of 20,000 tpd. The CSD closed escrow on the fully permitted Landfill in December 2002. Since then, the CSD has completed long-term site planning, followed by design and construction of all the infrastructure needed for site operations. The Landfill has been capable of receiving refuse since the end of 2008. By the end of 2011, the rail yard and spur were completed and capable of receiving refuse by rail.

Mesquite Regional Landfill has a disposal capacity of 1.1 billion cubic yards (660 million tons) and an approximate lifespan of 100 years at the 20,000 tpd daily rate. Southern California communities can transport 20,000 tpd to the Landfill by a combination of rail or truck (as described below), with up to 1,000 tpd of that capacity reserved for use by Imperial County jurisdictions.

In 2011, CUP #1036-91 was amended to allow 4,000 tpd of out of county waste to be trucked to the Landfill. Additionally, the Landfill can receive 600 tpd of non-hazardous incinerator ash from Los Angeles County. Rail operations are most efficient when unit trains are loaded with 4,000 tons of refuse. The amendment to allow waste delivery by truck avoids inefficient and costly rail operations transporting fragments of a unit train. See **Tables 9-1** and **9-2**, **Fact Sheet 9-1** and **Figure 9-1** for more detailed information on the Landfill.

Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center, Ventura County. The Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center in Ventura County, has a combined permitted capacity of 9,250 tpd for all incoming materials, which may include both MSW and recyclables with a remaining capacity of 50 million tons. More specifically, the Landfill is limited to 6,000 tpd of MSW and 3,250 tpd of recyclables. In 2018, Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center received an average of 4,087 tpd in 2018, of which 2,522 tpd were imported from Los Angeles County.

Other Out-of-County Landfills. Additionally, other existing and proposed new out-of-County landfills located in California that could accept solid waste from the County also exist (see **Chapter 9**, **Table 9-1**).

Based on the analysis in the Scenario **Tables 4-11** to **4-16**, the current and future available disposal capacity provided by the out-of-County landfills (listed in **Table 9-1** of **Chapter 9**), will provide adequate out-of-County disposal capacity to cover the Class III landfill **export need** and permitted daily capacity need during the 15-year planning period. However, this conclusion takes into consideration the following assumptions:

(d) The amount of export capacity (i.e., out-of-County disposal capacity) available for the County would continue to be available as indicated in **Chapter 9**, **Tables 9-1** and **9-2**.

(e) The amount of current exports will steadily increase in concert with closure of in-County landfills as anticipated.

(f) In-County alternative technology (e.g., conversion technology) facilities will be developed and sited.

Key Terms

Export Need or Out-of-County Disposal Need
Refers to the difference between the amount of solid waste generated within (and/or imported into) Los Angeles County that needs to be disposed after waste diversion and alternative technology (e.g., conversion technology) processes have been utilized, and available disposal capacity of permitted in-County landfills and transformation facilities is not sufficient.

4.7 IN-COUNTY TRANSFER AND PROCESSING FACILITIES' CAPACITY

As of 2018, there are approximately 74 large volume transfer and processing facilities[5] (e.g., transfer stations (TSs), material recovery facilities (MRFs), construction, demolition, and inert (CDI) debris processing facilities, composting/chipping and grinding facilities, and anaerobic digestion facilities operating within the County (see **Table 4-7** and **Map 4-1**). Of these 74 facilities, 17 are TSs, 29 are MRFs, 9 CDI debris processing facilities, and 17 composting, chipping and grinding facilities, and two anaerobic digestion facilities). The permitted capacity for the TSs, MRFs, CDI debris processing facilities, composting/chipping and grinding facilities, and anaerobic digestion facilities is approximately 21,114 tpd, 52,807 tpd,7,066 tpd, 5,265 tpd and 434 tpd, respectively.

It should be noted that even though the amount of permitted transfer or processing capacity of the MRFs, TSs, and CDI debris processing facilities in the County is adequate, the distribution of these facilities countywide is not adequate because the vast majority of the MRFs, TSs, and CDI debris processing facilities are located in the South Bay area of the County with only two facilities located in the northern part of the County (Antelope Valley and Santa Clarita Valley areas). To maximize the recycling of waste generated in the county, more MRF's, TSs, and CDI debris processing facilities are needed countywide.

Athens Sun Valley Materials Recovery Facility

However, as local waste disposal capacity options diminish within the County and with the development of Puente Hills Intermodal Facility by CSD, MRF operators may also elect to utilize rail transport to ship waste to out-of-County landfills for disposal (see **Chapter 9**, **Table 9-2**).

Waste-by-truck remains a viable and economical option to transport waste to other out-of-County and remote landfills, particularly for distances less than 200 miles. Other proposals for transporting waste out of the County are discussed in detail in **Chapter 9** of the CSE (see **Chapter 9**, Section 9.5).

5 Facilities are permitted by CalRecycle with a minimum of 100 tpd of permitted capacity or maximum average allowed intake.

TABLE 4-7: List[1] of Materials Recovery Facilities, Transfer Stations, Construction, Demolition and Inert Debris Processing Facilities, Composting/Chipping and Grinding Facilities and Anaerobic Digestion Facilities in Los Angeles County in 2018

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS[2] No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity[3] (in tpd-6) [ ][4]
			MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES[5]				
1	Active Recycling MRF and Transfer Station	2000 W. Slauson Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90047	19-AR-1250 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility[6]	Active Recycling Company, Inc.	Active Recycling Company, Inc.	250
2	Allan Company Baldwin Park	14604-14618 Arrow Highway, Baldwin Park, CA 91706	19-AA-1110 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Cedarwood-Young, Doing Business As Alan Company	Cedarwood-Young, Doing Business As Alan Company	750
3	Angelus Western Paper Fibers, Inc.	2474 Porter Street, Los Angeles, CA 90021	19-AR-1185 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Bloom Investment	Angelus Western, Paper Fibers, Inc.	650
4	Athens Services	14048 East Valley Boulevard, Industry, CA 91746	19-AA-0863 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Arakelian Enterprises, Inc.	Athens Services	5,000
5	Athens Sun Valley Materials Recycling & Transfer Station	11121 Pendleton Street, Sun Valley, CA 91353	19-AR-5581 [R]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Arakelian Enterprises, Inc.	Arakelian Enterprises, Inc.	1,500
6	Azusa Transfer and MRF	1501 W. Gladstone Street, Azusa, CA 91701	19-AA-1127 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Azusa Land Reclamation	Azusa Land Reclamation	3,800
7	Bradley East Transfer Station (Sun Valley Recycling Park)	9227 Tujunga Avenue, Sun Valley, CA 91352	19-AR-1237 [T]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Waste Management Recycling and Disposal Service of California	Waste Management Recycling and Disposal Service of California	1,532
8	City Fiber – Los Angeles Plant #2	2545 East 25th Street, Los Angeles, CA 90058	19-AR-1236 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City Fibers Waste Management Recycling and Disposal Service of California	Todd Jones	300
9	City Fibers – West Valley Plant	16714 Schoenborn Street, Los Angeles, CA 91343	19-AR-1235 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City Fibers	Todd Jones	350
10	City of Glendale MRF and TS	540 W. Chevy Chase Drive ,Glendale, CA 91204	19-AA-1130 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Allan Company BFI Waste Systems of North America, Inc.	Allan Company	250
11	City Terrace Recycling Transfer Station	1511-1533 Fishburn Avenue, City Terrace, CA 90063	19-AA-0859 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Robert M. Arsenian	Robert M. Arsenian	700

1 Facilities listed are permitted by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle). The data was obtained from CalRecycle's Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) and the County's Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of August 2015. This list only includes facilities with a permitted daily capacity of at least 100 tpd (with the exception of anaerobic digestion facilities).

2 The SWIS number is the same as the Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) number. The designation of "EAN" means that the MRF, TS, or CDI debris processing facility is identified in the SWIS database as having an Enforcement Agency Notification tier under the 1994 California Integrated Waste Management Board tiered regulatory structure for all solid waste facilities and solid waste handling operation. Under this tier, the facility is responsible to inform the local enforcement agency (responsible for enforcing solid waste handling laws and regulations) in a particular jurisdiction in the State. The designation," P" means that the facility or site holds a SWFP per California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 18200 et seq. The designation "R" means that the facility's or site's SWFP has been revised. The designation "T" means that the facility or site was issued a temporary SWFP. The designation "RP" means that the facility or site was issued a registration permit in accordance with Title 14, California Code of Regulations section 18104.

3 Permitted Daily Intake Capacity is the total quantity of solid waste the facility is allowed to receive in accordance with the terms, conditions, and limitations of relevant permits. The permitted capacity listed is based on information from the SWIS database website.

4 Figures in brackets are converted from cubic yards to tons using a conversion factor of: 900 pounds per cubic yard for Transfer Station Facilities; 240 pounds per cubic yard for Composting/Chipping and Grinding Facilities; and 1,200 pounds per cubic yard for Construction, Demolition and Inert Debris Facilities.

5 "Materials Recovery Facilities" (MRF) means solid waste facilities where solid wastes or recyclable materials are sorted or separated, by hand or by use of machinery, for the purposes of recycling or composting, or use as feed stock for alternative technology facilities. Facilities listed in this Table under the MRF Category are facilities listed in the SWIS database as transfer and processing facilities.

6 "Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility" means a facility that receives 100 tons or more solid waste per operating day for the purpose of storing, handling, or processing the waste prior to transferring the waste to another solid waste operation or facility per [14 CCR, Title 14, Section 17402 (a)(9)].

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TABLE 4-7:
ListofMaterialsRecoveryFacilities,TransferStations,Construction,DemolitionandInertDebrisProcessingFacilities,
Composting/ChippingandGrindingFacilitiesandAnaerobicDigestionFacilitiesinLosAngelesCountyin2018

TABLE 4-7: List[1] of Materials Recovery Facilities, Transfer Stations, Construction, Demolition and Inert Debris Processing Facilities, Composting/Chipping and Grinding Facilities and Anaerobic Digestion Facilities in Los Angeles County in 2018 (Cont.)

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS[2] No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity[3] (in tpd-6) [ ][4]
12	Downey Area Recycling and Transfer (DART)	9770 Washburn Road, Downey, CA 90241	19-AA-0801 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	5,000
13	Falcon Refuse Center, Inc.	3031 East "I" Street, Wilmington, CA 90744	19-AR-0302 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	BFI Waste Systems of North America, Inc.	Allied Waste Transfer Services of California	1,850
14	Grand Central Recycling and Transfer Station	999 Hatcher Avenue, City of Industry, CA 91748	19-AA-1042 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Grand Central Recycling and Transfer Station Inc.	Grand Central Recycling and Transfer Station Inc.	5,000
15	Los Angeles Express Materials Recovery Facility	6625 Stanford Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90001	19-AR-1234 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Olga Wilheim Trust; Miguel Dilella, Robert Wilheim, Olga Wilheim Trust	Titus Maintenance and Install Services, Inc.	207
16	Mission Recycling/West Coast Recycling	1326 East 9th Street, Pomona, CA 91766	19-AA-1107 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Al Solis	West Coast Recycling DBA Mission Recycling	300
17	Mission Recycling/West Coast Recycling	1341 East Mission Boulevard, Pomona, CA 91766	19-AA-1108 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Al Solis	West Coast Recycling DBA Mission Recycling	200
18	Mission Road Recycling and Transfer Station	840 South Mission Road, Los Angeles, CA 90023	19-AR-1183 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Waste Management, Inc.	Waste Management, Inc. – Bradley LF and Miss	1,785
19	Paramount Resource Recycling Facility	7230 Petterson Lane, Paramount, CA 90723	19-AA-0840 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Metropolitan Waste Disposal Corporation	Paramount Resource Recycling, Inc.	2,450
20	Pico Rivera Materials Recycling Facility	8405 Loch Lomond Drive, Pico Rivera, CA 90660	19-AA-1105 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Danny D. Samarin	Waste Management Recycle America LLC	327
21	Potential Industries	922 East E Street, Wilmington, CA 90744	19-AR-1243 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Potential Industries; Henry and Jessica Chen	Potential Industries	5,000
22	Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility (with potential rail loading capability)	2808 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, CA 90601	19-AA-1043 [R]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	4,400
23	Crown Recycling Services	9147 De Garmo Avenue, Sun Valley, CA 91352	19-AR-0303 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Thomas Fry	Recology Los Angeles	6,700
24	SA Recycling LLC	8720 Tujunga Avenue, Sun Valley, CA 91352	19-AR-1258 [RP]	Medium Volume[7] Transfer/Processing Facility	SA Recycling LLC	SA Recycling LLC	100
25	Southern California Disposal Recycling and Transfer Station	1908 Frank Street, Santa Monica, CA 90404	19-AA-0846 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Southern California Disposal Co. Recycling and Transfer Station	Southern California Disposal Co. Recycling and Transfer Station	1,056
26	Sun Valley Paper Stock Materials Recovery Facility and Transfer Station	8701 San Fernando Road, Sun Valley, CA 91352	19-AR-1227 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Stephen Young	Sun Valley Paper Stock Transfer Station and Materials Recovery Facility	750

7 "Medium Volume Transfer/Processing Facility" means a facility that receives equal to or more than 60 cubic yards or 15 tons (whichever is greater) of solid waste per operating day but less than 100 tons of solid waste, for the purpose of storing or handling the waste prior to transferring the waste to another solid waste operation or facility; or a facility that receives any amount of solid waste, up to 100 tons per operating day, for the purpose of processing solid waste prior to transferring the waste to another solid waste operation or facility.

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TABLE 4-7:
ListofMaterialsRecoveryFacilities,TransferStations,Construction,DemolitionandInertDebrisProcessingFacilities, and Anaerobic Digestion Facilities in Los Angeles County in 2018 (Cont.)

TABLE 4-7: List[1] of Materials Recovery Facilities, Transfer Stations, Construction, Demolition and Inert Debris Processing Facilities, Composting/Chipping and Grinding Facilities and Anaerobic Digestion Facilities in Los Angeles County in 2018 (Cont.)

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS[2] No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity[3] (in tpd-6) [ ][4]
27	Waste Management South Gate Transfer Station	4489 Ardine Street, South Gate, CA 90280	19-AA-0856 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	H.B.J.J. Inc. (Subsidiary of USA Waste)	H.B.J.J. Inc. (Subsidiary of USA Waste)	2,000
28	Waste Resources Recovery	357 West Compton Boulevard, Gardena, CA 90248	19-AA-0857 [P]		Waste Resources Recovery, Inc.	Waste Resources Recovery, Inc.	500
29	West Valley Fibers	14811 Keswick Avenue, Van Nuys, CA 91405	19-AR-1261 [RP]	Medium Volume Transfer/Processing Facility	Potential Industries, Inc.	Potential Industries, Inc.	100
						TOTAL (MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES)	**52,087**
				TRANSFER STATIONS[8]			
30	American Waste Transfer Station	1449 West Rosecrans Avenue, Gardena, CA 90249	19-AA-0001 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Republic Services of California, LLC	Republic Services of California, LLC	2,225
31	Bel-Art Waste Transfer Station	2501 East 68th Street, Long Beach, CA 90805	19-AK-0001 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Consolidated Disposal Services, LLC	Consolidated Disposal Services, LLC	1,500
32	Carson Transfer Station and Materials Recovery Facility	321 West Francisco Street, Carson, CA 90745	19-AQ-0001 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	USA Waste of California, Inc.	USA Waste of California, Inc.	5,300
33	Central Los Angeles Recycling Center and Transfer Station	2201 E. Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90034	19-AR-1182	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Sanitation	4,025
34	City of Inglewood Transfer Station	222 West Beach Avenue, Inglewood, CA 90302	19-AA-0067 [RP]	Medium Volume Transfer/Processing Facility	City of Inglewood	City of Inglewood	100
35	Compton Recycling and Transfer Station	2509 West Rosecrans Avenue, Compton, CA 90059	19-AA-0048 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	B.F.I. Waste Systems of North America, Inc.	B.F.I. Waste Systems of North America, Inc.	1,500
36	Culver City Transfer and Recycling Station	9255 Jefferson Boulevard, Culver City, CA 90232	19-AA-0404 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Culver City-Sanitation Division of Public Works Department	City of Culver City-Sanitation Division of Public Works Department	500
37	East Los Angeles Recycling and Transfer Station	1512 N. Bonnie Beach Place, City Terrace, CA 90063	19-AA-0845 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Perdomo/BLT Enterprises, LLC c/o Consolidated Services, Inc.	Perdomo/BLT Enterprises, LLC c/o Consolidated Services, Inc.	700
38	East Street Maintenance District Yard	452 San Fernando Road, Los Angeles, CA 90065	19-AA-0816 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	[315]
39	EDCO Recycling and Transfer	2755 California Avenue, Signal Hill, CA 90755	19-AA-1112 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Lee Family Trust; PhilEsp, LLC; Cockriel Family Trust (Robert W. Lee)	EDCO Transport Services	1,500
40	Granada Hills Street Maintenance District Yard	10210 Etiwanda Avenue, Northridge, CA 91325	19-AA-0817 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	[450]

8 "Transfer Stations" means those facilities utilized to receive solid wastes, temporarily store, separate, convert, or otherwise process the materials in the solid wastes, or to transfer the solid wastes directly from smaller to larger vehicles for transport, and those facilities utilized for transformation. Facilities in this Table listed under the Transfer Stations category are facilities listed in the SWIS database as Transfer facilities, or Direct Transfer Facilities.

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TABLE 4-7:
ListofMaterialsRecoveryFacilities,TransferStations,Construction,DemolitionandInertDebrisProcessingFacilities, and Anaerobic Digestion Facilities in Los Angeles County in 2018 (Cont.)

TABLE 4-7: List[1] of Materials Recovery Facilities, Transfer Stations, Construction, Demolition and Inert Debris Processing Facilities, Composting/Chipping and Grinding Facilities and Anaerobic Digestion Facilities in Los Angeles County in 2018 (Cont.)

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS[2] No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity[3] (in tpd-6) [ ][4]
41	Innovative Waste Control (potential rail loading capability)	4133 Bandini Boulevard, Vernon, CA 90023	19-DE-0001 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Consolidated Disposal Services, LLC	Consolidated Disposal Services, LLC.	1,250
42	South Gate Transfer Station	9530 South Garfield Avenue, South Gate, CA 90280	19-AA-0005 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	1,000
43	Southwest Street Maintenance District Yard	5860 South Wilton Place, Los Angeles, CA 90047	19-AA-0818 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	[225]
44	Universal Waste Systems Inc. DTF	2460 East 24th Street, Los Angeles, CA 90058	19-AR-1251 [RP]	Direct Transfer Facility[10]	John Pabigian	Universal Waste Systems Inc.	150
45	Van Nuys Street Maintenance District Yard	15145 Oxnard Street, Van Nuys, CA 91411	19-AA-0814 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	[225]
46	Western District Satellite Yard	6000 West Jefferson Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90016	19-AR-5585 [RP]	Direct Transfer Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	149
						TOTAL (TRANSFER STATIONS)	**21,114**
CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION AND INERT (CDI) DEBRIS PROCESSING FACILITIES[11]							
47	American Industrial Services, LLC	5626 Cherry Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90805	19-AA-1125 [RP]	Medium Volume CDI Debris Processing Facility	American Industrial Inc.	American Industrial Inc.	173
48	American Reclamation CDI Processing Facility	4560 Doran Street, Los Angeles, CA 90039	19-AR-1241 [RP]	Medium Volume CDI Debris Processing Facility	Glendale Metals and Recycling, Inc.	American Reclamation, Inc.	174
49	California Waste Services, LLC	621 West 152nd Street, Gardena, CA 90247	19-AR-1225 [R]	Large Volume CDI Debris Processing Facility[12]	Harbor Redondo, LLC	California Waste Services, LLC	1,000
50	Clean Up America	2900 Lugo Street, Los Angeles, CA 90023	19-AR-1252 [RP]	Medium Volume CDI Debris Processing Facility	Merco, LLC (Mike Meraz)	Clean Up America	174
51	Commercial Waste Services, Inc.	1530 and 1540 Date Street, Montebello, CA 90640	19-AA-1131 [RP]	Medium Volume CDI Debris Processing Facility	Commercial Waste Services, Inc.	Commercial Waste Services, Inc. (Aaron Petrosian)	175
52	Construction & Demolition Recycling, CDI	9309 Rayo Avenue, South Gate, CA 90280	19-AA-1077 [P]	Large Volume CDI Debris Processing Facility	Interior Removal Specialists, Incorporated	Interior Removal Specialists, Incorporated	3,000

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

11 "CDI Debris Processing Facility" means a site that receives any combination of Construction and Demolition debris, and Type A inert debris per operating day for the purposes of storage, handling, or processing. The facilities listed in this table under the CDI category are only those construction and demolition (C&D) debris recycling facilities in Los Angeles County classified as CDI facilities in the SWIS database. For a complete list of the C&D recycling facilities in Los Angeles County, see the Los Angeles County Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling and Reuse Program website: http://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/CD/index.cfm.

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

TABLE 4-7:
ListofMaterialsRecoveryFacilities,TransferStations,Construction,DemolitionandInertDebrisProcessingFacilities, and Anaerobic Digestion Facilities in Los Angeles County in 2018 (Cont.)

TABLE 4-7: List[1] of Materials Recovery Facilities, Transfer Stations, Construction, Demolition and Inert Debris Processing Facilities, Composting/Chipping and Grinding Facilities and Anaerobic Digestion Facilities in Los Angeles County in 2018 (Cont.)

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS[2] No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity[3] (in tpd-6) [ ][4]
53	Direct Disposal C&D Recycling	3720 Noakes Street, Los Angeles, CA 90023	19-AR-1228 [RP]	Small Volume CDI Debris Processing Facility	Daniel and Tamara Agajanian	Direct Disposal	120
54	Looney Bins/East Valley Diversion	11616 Sheldon Street, Sun Valley, CA 91352	19-AR-1223 [P]	Large Volume CDI Debris Processing Facility	Waste Management, Inc. (City of Los Department of Water/Power, Manager of Real Estate)	Looney Bins-USA Waste of California, Inc.	750
55	Looney Bins/Downtown Diversion	2424 Olympic Boulevard,Los Angeles, CA 90021	19-AR-1224 [P]	Large Volume CDI Debris Processing Facility	Waste Management, Inc.	Looney Bins-USA Waste of California, Inc.	1,500
						TOTAL (CONSTRUCTION, AND INERT DEBRIS PROCESSING FACILITIES)	**7,066**
				COMPOSTING[13]/CHIPPING AND GRINDING FACILITIES[14]			
56	American Reclamation Chipping and Grinding	4560 Doran Street, Los Angeles, CA 90039	19-AR-1242 [RP]	Medium Volume C&D Wood Debris Chipping and Grinding Operation	American Reclamation, Inc.	American Reclamation, Inc.	499
57	Burbank Green Waste Transfer Operation	3000 Bel Aire Drive, Burbank, CA 91504	19-AA-1072 [EAN]	Chipping and Grinding Operation	City of Burbank Public Works Department	City of Burbank Public Works Department	200
58	Evergreen Recycling, Inc.	8700 Crocker Street, Los Angeles, CA 90003	19-AR-1249 [EAN]	Chipping and Grinding Operation	Evergreen Recycling, Inc.	Evergreen Recycling, Inc.	200
59	Foothill Soils, Inc.	22925 N. Coltrane Street, Newhall, CA 91350	19-AA-5608 [EAN]	Composting Operation	Foothill Soil Inc.	Foothills Soils Inc.	200
60	Greencycle, Inc.	12815 E. Imperial Hwy, Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	19-AA-1093 [EAN]	Chipping and Grinding Operation	Jones, Gregory M.	Jones, Gregory M.	200
61	GS Brothers, Inc.	20331 South Main Street, Carson, CA 90745	19-AA-1066 [EAN]	Composting Operation	GS Brothers, Inc.	GS Brothers, Inc.	100
62	GWS, Inc.	10120 Miller Way, South Gate, CA 90280	19-AA-1064 [EAN]	Composting Operation	GWS, Inc.	GWS, Inc.	250
63	Harbor Mulching Facility	1400 N Gaffey Street, San Pedro, CA 90731	19-AR-1220 [EAN]	Composting Operation	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	120
64	Lopez Canyon Environmental Center	11950 Lopez Canyon Road, Los Angeles, CA 91342	19-AR-1222 [EAN]	Composting Operation	City of Los Angeles PW Bureau of Sanitation	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	1,000
65	North Hills Recycling, Inc.	11700 Blucher Avenue, Granada Hills, CA 91345	19-AR-1232 [RP]	Chipping and Grinding Operation	North Hills Recycling, Inc.	North Hills Recycling, Inc.	499

13 "Composting Facilities" mean a permitted solid waste facility at which composting is conducted and which produces a product meeting the definition of 'compost' in [PRC] section 40116.

14 "Chipping and Grinding Operations and Facilities" means an operation or facility, that does not produce compost that mechanically reduces the size or otherwise engages in the handling, of compostable material (CCR Title 14, Section 17852 (10).

TABLE 4-7:
ListofMaterialsRecoveryFacilities,TransferStations,Construction,DemolitionandInertDebrisProcessingFacilities, and Anaerobic Digestion Facilities in Los Angeles County in 2018 (Cont.)

TABLE 4-7: List[1] of Materials Recovery Facilities, Transfer Stations, Construction, Demolition and Inert Debris Processing Facilities, Composting/Chipping and Grinding Facilities and Anaerobic Digestion Facilities in Los Angeles County in 2018 (Cont.)

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS[2] No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity[3] (in tpd-6) [ ][4]
66	Norwalk Industries Green Waste Operation	13780 East Imperial Highway, Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	19-AA-1062 [RP]	Chipping and Grinding Operation	Norwalk Industries, L.P.	Norwalk Industries, L.P.	499
67	Oak Tree Worm Farm Chip and Grind (Compost)	13326 Little Tujunga Canyon Road, Canyon Country (in Santa Clarita), CA 91342	19-AA-1136 [EAN]	Chipping and Grinding Operation	Oak Tree Worm Farm	Oak Tree Worm Farm	200
68	Recycled Wood Products	1313 East Phillips Boulevard	19-AA-1076 [EAN]	Chipping and Grinding Operation	Recycled Wood Products, Inc.	Recycled Wood Products, Inc.	200
69	Rent-A-Bin (Chipping and Grinding Operation)	20745 Santa Clara Street, Santa Clarita, CA 91351	19-AA-1097 [EAN]	Small Volume CDI Processing Operation	Randfam	Randfam	199
70	RJ's Alondra Chipping and Grinding Operation	355 W Alondra Boulevard, Gardena, CA 90248	19-AA-1116 [EAN]	Chipping and Grinding Operation	RJ's Demolition and Disposal	RJ's Demolition and Disposal	200
71	RJ's Chipping and Grinding Operation	1135 East Florence Avenue, Inglewood. CA 90302	19-AA-1115 [EAN]	Chipping and Grinding Operation	RJ's Demolition and Disposal	RJ's Demolition and Disposal	200
72	Van Norman Chipping and Grinding Facility	15751 Rinaldi Street, Granada Hills, CA 91344	19-AR-1226	Chipping and Grinding Operation	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Services	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Services	499
						TOTAL (COMPOSTING/CHIPPING AND GRINDING FACILITIES)	**5,265**
				ANAEROBIC DIGESTION[15] FACILITIES			
73	Joint Water Pollution Control Plant/ Food Waste AD Facility	24501 S. Figuerora Street, Carson, CA 90745	N/A	Wastewater Treatment Plant[16]	County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County	County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County	84
74	Ralphs Renewable Energy Facility	2201 S Wilmington Avenue, Compton, CA 90220	19-AA-1122 [EAN]	Distribution Center In-Vessel Digestion Operation	Ralphs Grocery Company	Ralphs Grocery Company	350
						TOTAL (ANAEROBIC DIGESTION FACILITIES)	**434**

15 Anaerobic digestion means the controlled biological decomposition of organic material in the absence of oxygen or in an oxygen-starved environment. Anaerobic digestion produces biogas and a residual digestate (CCR Title 14, Section 17896.2 (7)(B).

16 Joint Water Pollution Control Plant provides both primary and secondary treatment for approximately 260 million gallons of wastewater per day (mgd), and has a total permitted capacity of 400 mgd. Solids collected in Primary Treatment and Secondary Treatment are processed in anaerobic digestion tanks where bacteria break down organic material and produce methane gas. After digestion, the solids are dewatered at Solids Processing and hauled off-site to composting, land application, and landfill disposal. By 2022, the facility will have a capacity of 600 wet tons per day.

Public Works
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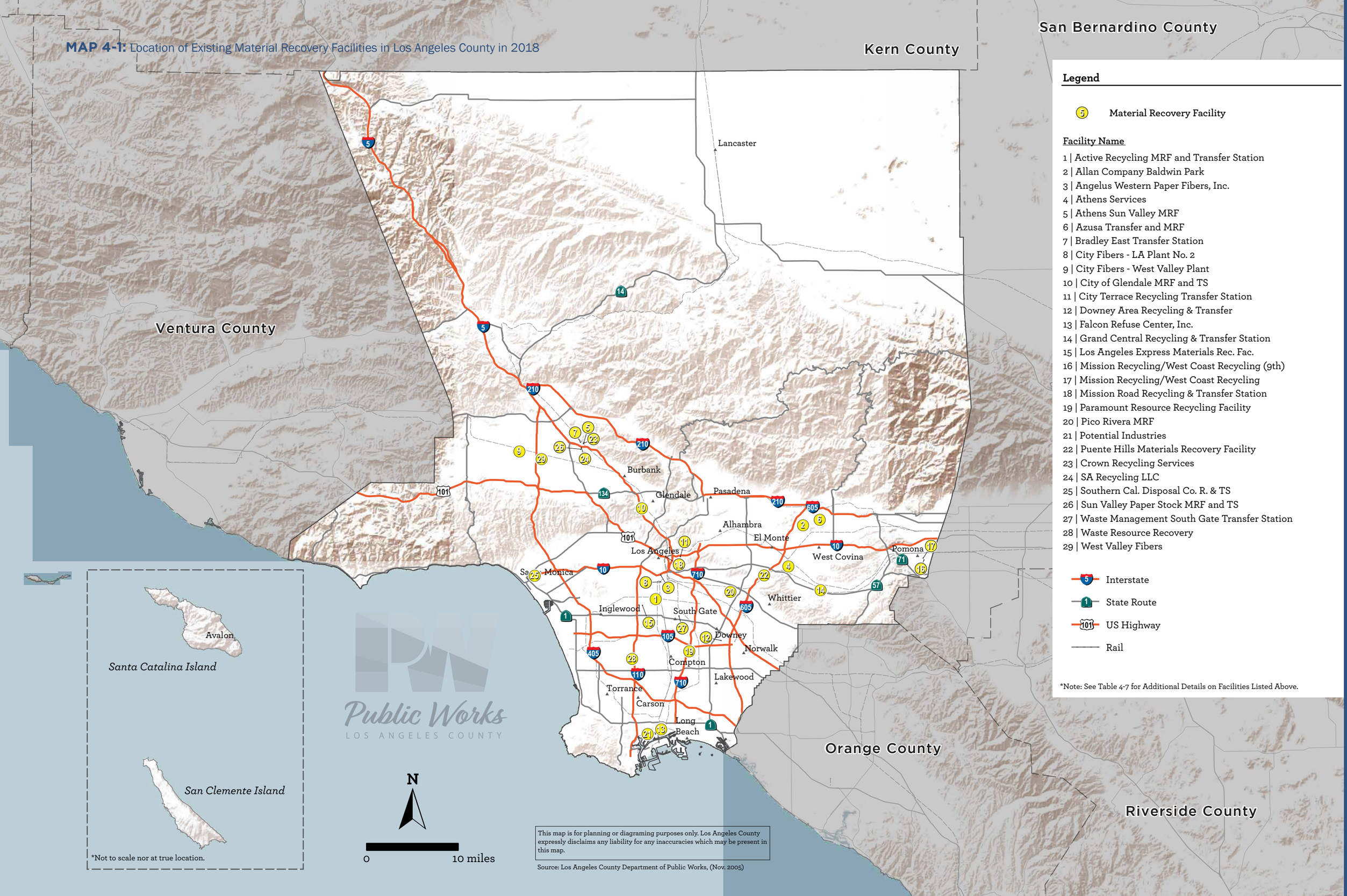
TABLE 4-7:
ListofMaterialsRecoveryFacilities,TransferStations,Construction,DemolitionandInertDebrisProcessingFacilities, and Anaerobic Digestion Facilities in Los Angeles County in 2018 (Cont.)

MAP 4-1: Location of Existing Material Recovery Facilities in Los Angeles County in 2018



Legend

5 Material Recovery Facility

Facility Name

1 | Active Recycling MRF and Transfer Station
2 | Allan Company Baldwin Park
3 | Angelus Western Paper Fibers, Inc.
4 | Athens Services
5 | Athens Sun Valley MRF
6 | Azusa Transfer and MRF
7 | Bradley East Transfer Station
8 | City Fibers - LA Plant No. 2
9 | City Fibers - West Valley Plant
10 | City of Glendale MRF and TS
11 | City Terrace Recycling Transfer Station
12 | Downey Area Recycling & Transfer
13 | Falcon Refuse Center, Inc.
14 | Grand Central Recycling & Transfer Station
15 | Los Angeles Express Materials Rec. Fac.
16 | Mission Recycling/West Coast Recycling (9th)
17 | Mission Recycling/West Coast Recycling
18 | Mission Road Recycling & Transfer Station
19 | Paramount Resource Recycling Facility
20 | Pico Rivera MRF
21 | Potential Industries
22 | Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility
23 | Crown Recycling Services
24 | SA Recycling LLC
25 | Southern Cal. Disposal Co. R. & TS
26 | Sun Valley Paper Stock MRF and TS
27 | Waste Management South Gate Transfer Station
28 | Waste Resource Recovery
29 | West Valley Fibers

5 Interstate
1 State Route
101 US Highway
Rail

*Note: See Table 4-7 for Additional Details on Facilities Listed Above.

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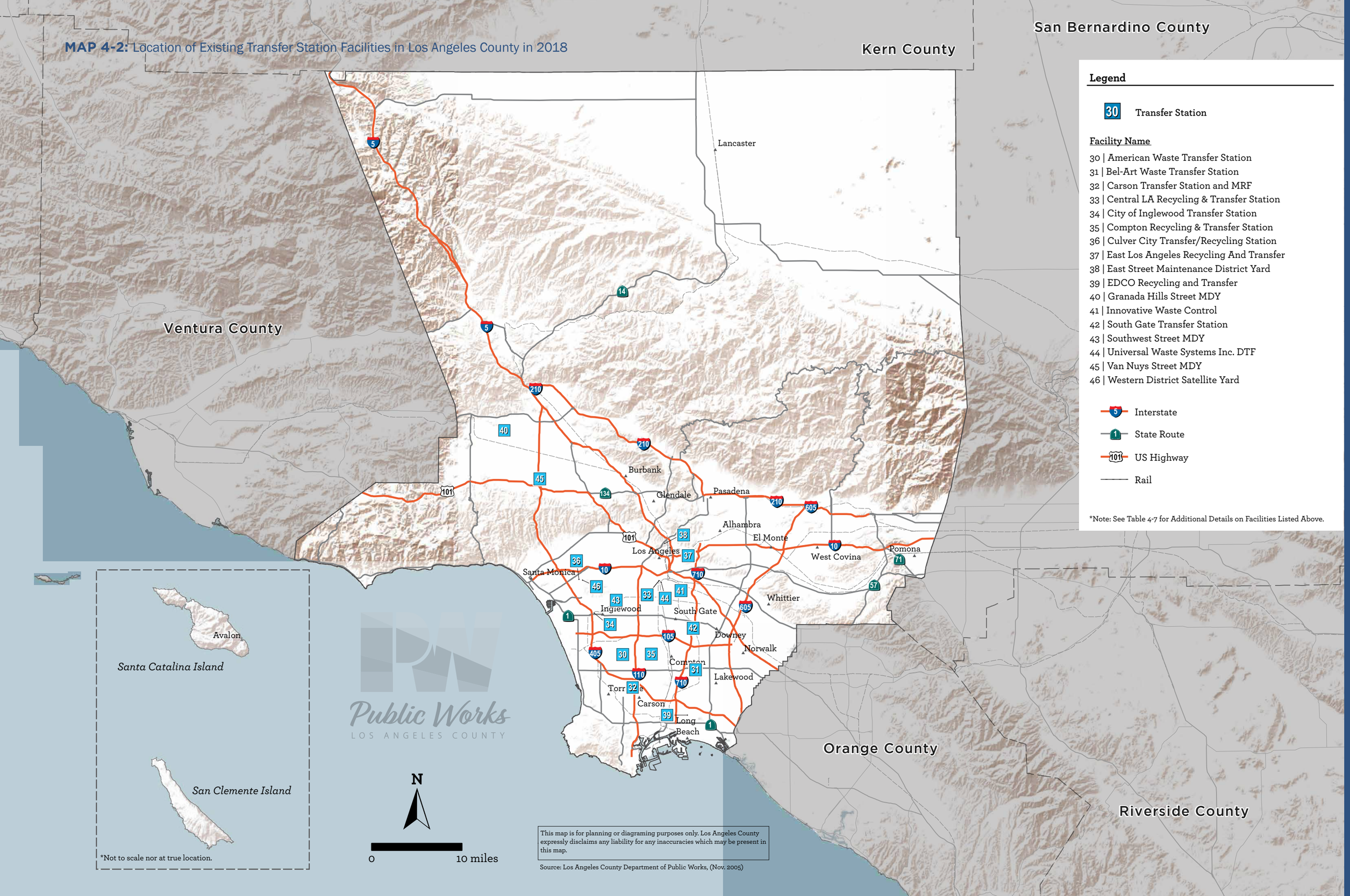
MAP 4-1:
Location of Existing Material Recovery Facilities in Los Angeles County in 2018

MAP 4-2: Location of Existing Transfer Station Facilities in Los Angeles County in 2018



Legend

30 Transfer Station

Facility Name

30 | American Waste Transfer Station
31 | Bel-Art Waste Transfer Station
32 | Carson Transfer Station and MRF
33 | Central LA Recycling & Transfer Station
34 | City of Inglewood Transfer Station
35 | Compton Recycling & Transfer Station
36 | Culver City Transfer/Recycling Station
37 | East Los Angeles Recycling And Transfer
38 | East Street Maintenance District Yard
39 | EDCO Recycling and Transfer
40 | Granada Hills Street MDY
41 | Innovative Waste Control
42 | South Gate Transfer Station
43 | Southwest Street MDY
44 | Universal Waste Systems Inc. DTF
45 | Van Nuys Street MDY
46 | Western District Satellite Yard

Interstate
State Route
US Highway
Rail

*Note: See Table 4-7 for Additional Details on Facilities Listed Above.

MAP 4-2: Location of Existing Transfer Station Facilities in Los Angeles County in 2018

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MAP 4-2:
Location of Existing Transfer Station Facilities in Los Angeles County in 2018

MAP 4-3: List of Existing Construction, Demolition and Inert (CDI) Debris Processing Facilities in Los Angeles County in 2018

Kern County

San Bernardino County

Ventura County

Orange County

Riverside County

Lancaster

Burbank

Glendale

Pasadena

Alhambra

El Monte

Los Angeles

West Covina

Pomona

Santa Monica

Inglewood

South Gate

Whittier

Downey

Norwalk

Compton

Lakewood

Torrance

Carson

Long Beach

Avalon

Santa Catalina Island

San Clemente Island

*Not to scale nor at true location.

N

0 10 miles

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

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Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, (Nov. 2005)

Legend

47 Construction, Demolition, and Inert (CDI) Debris Processing Facility

Facility Name

47 | American Industrial Services,
48 | American Reclamation CDI Processing
49 | California Waste Services,
50 | Clean Up
51 | Commercial Waste Services,
52 | Construction and Demolition
53 | Direct Disposal C & D
54 | Downtown Diversion (formerly Looney
55 | East Valley Diversion (formerly Looney

Interstate

State Route

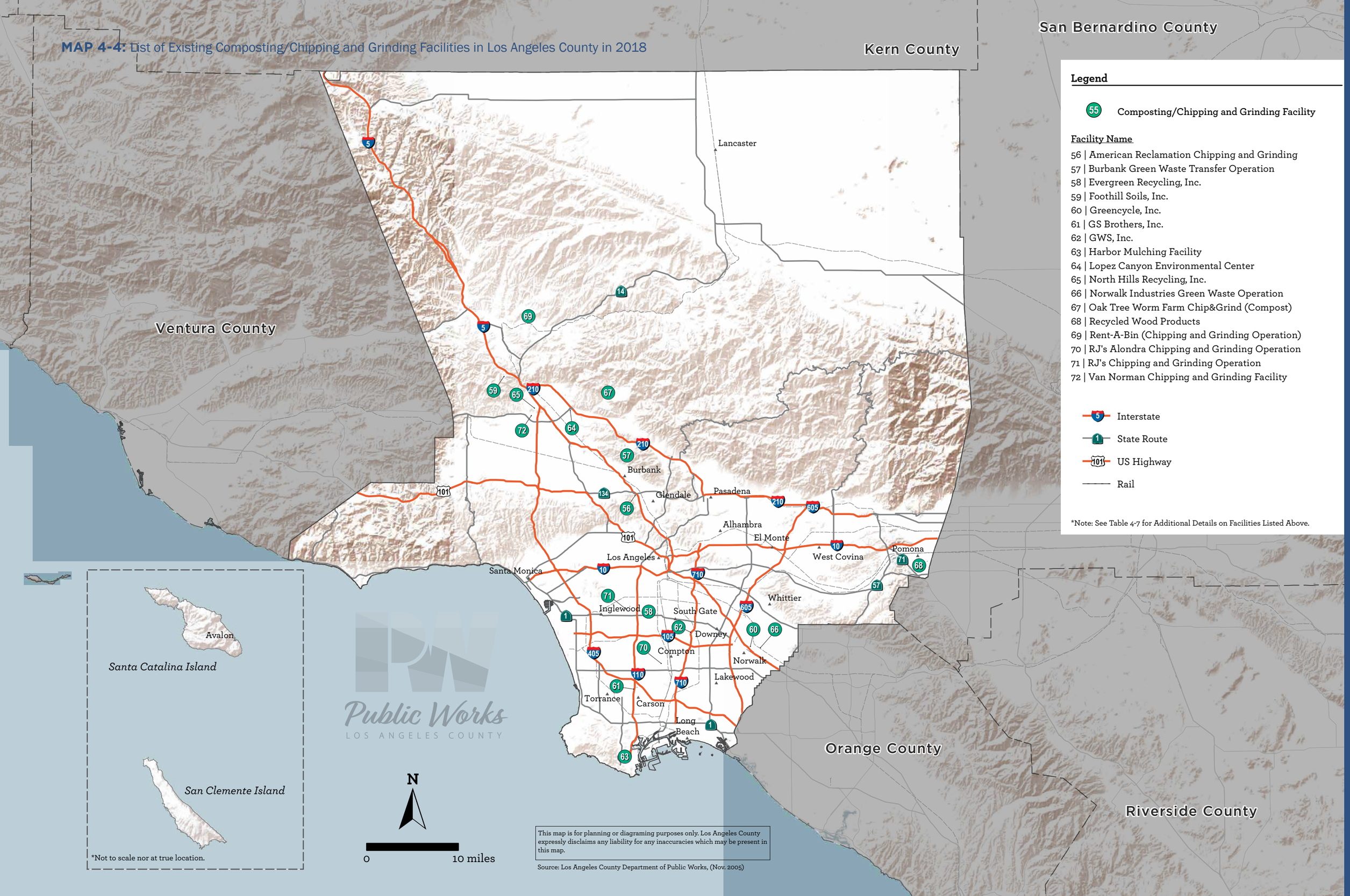
US Highway

Rail

*Note: See Table 4-7 for Additional Details on Facilities Listed Above.

MAP 4-3:
List of Existing Construction, Demolition and Inert (CDI) Debris Processing Facilities in Los Angeles County in 2018

MAP 4-4: List of Existing Composting/Chipping and Grinding Facilities in Los Angeles County in 2018



Legend

55 Composting/Chipping and Grinding Facility

Facility Name

56 | American Reclamation Chipping and Grinding
57 | Burbank Green Waste Transfer Operation
58 | Evergreen Recycling, Inc.
59 | Foothill Soils, Inc.
60 | Greencycle, Inc.
61 | GS Brothers, Inc.
62 | GWS, Inc.
63 | Harbor Mulching Facility
64 | Lopez Canyon Environmental Center
65 | North Hills Recycling, Inc.
66 | Norwalk Industries Green Waste Operation
67 | Oak Tree Worm Farm Chip&Grind (Compost)
68 | Recycled Wood Products
69 | Rent-A-Bin (Chipping and Grinding Operation)
70 | RJ's Alondra Chipping and Grinding Operation
71 | RJ's Chipping and Grinding Operation
72 | Van Norman Chipping and Grinding Facility

5 Interstate
1 State Route
101 US Highway
Rail

*Note: See Table 4-7 for Additional Details on Facilities Listed Above.

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY

MAP 4-4:
List of Existing Composting/Chipping and Grinding Facilities in Los Angeles County in 2018

MAP 4-5: List of Existing Anaerobic Digestion Facilities in Los Angeles County in 2018

Kern County

San Bernardino County

Ventura County

Orange County

Riverside County

Lancaster

Burbank

Glendale

Pasadena

Alhambra

El Monte

West Covina

Pomona

Los Angeles

Santa Monica

Inglewood

South Gate

Whittier

Downey

Compton

Norwalk

Lakewood

Torrance

Carson

Long Beach

Legend

73 Anaerobic Digestion (AD) Facilities

Facility Name

73 | Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (LA County Sanitation Districts)

74 | Ralphs Renewable Energy Facility

Interstate

State Route

US Highway

Rail

*Note: See Table 4-7 for Additional Details on Facilities Listed Above.

Avalon

Santa Catalina Island

San Clemente Island

*Not to scale nor at true location.

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

N

0 10 miles

This map is for planning or diagraming purposes only. Los Angeles County expressly disclaims any liability for any inaccuracies which may be present in this map.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, (Nov. 2005)

Public Works
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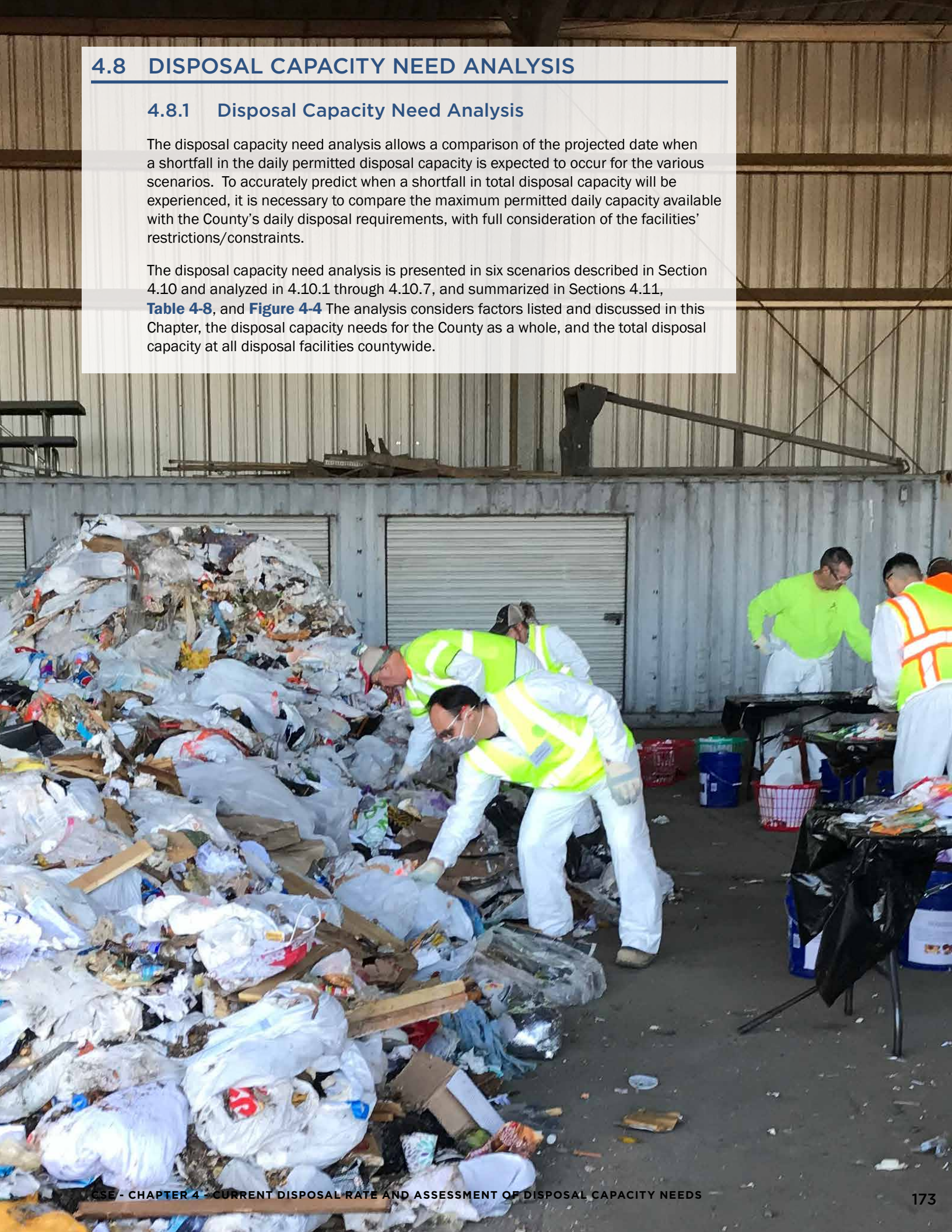
MAP 4-5:
List of Existing Anaerobic Digestion Facilities in Los Angeles County in 2018

4.8 DISPOSAL CAPACITY NEED ANALYSIS

4.8.1 Disposal Capacity Need Analysis

The disposal capacity need analysis allows a comparison of the projected date when a shortfall in the daily permitted disposal capacity is expected to occur for the various scenarios. To accurately predict when a shortfall in total disposal capacity will be experienced, it is necessary to compare the maximum permitted daily capacity available with the County's daily disposal requirements, with full consideration of the facilities' restrictions/constraints.

The disposal capacity need analysis is presented in six scenarios described in Section 4.10 and analyzed in 4.10.1 through 4.10.7, and summarized in Sections 4.11, **Table 4-8**, and **Figure 4-4** The analysis considers factors listed and discussed in this Chapter, the disposal capacity needs for the County as a whole, and the total disposal capacity at all disposal facilities countywide.



4.8.2 Disposal Capacity Need Analysis Methodology

The disposal capacity need analysis methodology involves multiple steps and various factors. The major steps and factors are as follows:

- Base year: Determine the base year (2018) based on the best available data and information (e.g., SWIMS, latest available landfill survey, and 2018 Annual Report data).
- Planning period: Determine the planning period (2018-2033) based on the best available data and information (e.g., SWIMS, latest available landfill survey, and 2018 Annual Report data). For the purpose of the CSE, the planning period begins in the year 2018 and ends in the year 2033.
- Base year waste disposal: Determine the amount of solid waste generated within the County that is: (1) disposed at in-County Class III landfills and transformation facilities (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills), and (2) disposed at out-of-County disposal facilities. (See Section 4.5.1, **Tables 4-4** and **4-9**.)
- Base year solid waste generation: Determine the amount of solid waste generated in the County in the base year (i.e., 95,996 tpd in 2018) using the actual base year disposal rate (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills), assuming 65 percent diversion rate, and excluding imports. (See **Table 4-9**.) There is no CalRecycle approved countywide per capita generation rate; therefore, for the purposes of the CSE, the solid waste generation rate of 95,996 tpd is being used.
- Solid waste generation projection factors: Determine the solid waste projection generation factors based on the latest University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) Anderson Long-Term Forecast for Los Angeles County (dated July 2018) for population, employment, and taxable sales; or other approved indices and forecasts. (See Section 4.5.3, **Table 4-10** and **Figure 4-3**.)
- Solid waste generation projection: Determine the amount of solid waste that would be generated for each year during the planning period using the CalRecycle-approved **Adjustment Methodology**. (See Sections 4.9.2 and 4.9.3 and **Table 4-10**.)

- Solid waste disposal capacity requirement: Determine the Class III landfill cumulative annual disposal capacity requirements (see **Table 4-6**) during the planning period, and the year the remaining permitted combined disposal capacity of existing solid waste disposal facilities in the County would be exhausted, assuming 65 percent diversion rate, in-place density/conversion factor of 1,200 pounds per cubic yard, and subtracting the available transformation facility capacity. (See Section 4.5 and **Table 4-4**.)
- Daily solid waste generation rate: Determine the daily solid waste generation rate for each year during the planning period, based on the annual waste generation tonnage, and assuming 312 operating days per year (i.e., 6-day per week average). (See **Tables 4-6** and **4-10**.)
- Disposal capacity need analysis scenarios: Determine the various disposal capacity analysis scenarios. (See Section 4.10, Scenario Nos. I to VI, **Tables 4-11** through **4-16**).
- Total **daily disposal demand:** For each scenario, determine the total daily disposal demand based on the daily solid waste generation rate and the assumed diversion rates for the scenario.
- Class III landfill daily disposal demand: For each scenario, determine the Class III landfill remaining daily disposal capacity demand from the total daily disposal need by: (1) adding daily waste import rate, (2) subtracting the maximum daily transformation facility capacity, (3) subtracting the maximum available daily alternative technology capacity, and (4) subtracting the out-of-County exports.
- Total in-County Class III landfill available capacity: For each scenario, determine the total available capacity from existing Class III landfills in the County by: (1) adding the daily disposal rate for all the existing landfills (using average disposal rate for landfills with wasteshed and maximum permitted daily disposal rate for the rest of the landfills), (2) assuming 312 operating days per year (i.e., 6-day per week average), and (3) taking into consideration all landfill expansions and closures. (See columns 1 to 11 of **Tables 4-11** to **4-16**)
- Remaining capacity at year's end: For each scenario, determine the remaining capacity in each year during the planning period for the existing Class III landfills in the County by: (1) adding the remaining permitted landfill capacity for the existing Class III landfills in the County, and (2) taking into consideration all landfill expansions and closures (see columns 1-11 of **Tables 4-11** to **4-16**). The total expected remaining permitted landfill capacity for the subsequent years is determined by using the maximum permitted daily disposal rate and assuming 312 operating days per year (i.e., 6-day per week average).
- Additional out-of-County disposal capacity: Determine additional **available out-of-County disposal capacity** (i.e., potential waste-by-rail capacity) during the planning period. (See **Chapter 9**, **Table 9-1**.)
- Class III landfill **daily disposal capacity shortfall (reserve):** For each scenario, determine the daily disposal capacity shortfall (reserve) by subtracting the Class III landfill daily disposal demand from the total in-County Class III landfill available capacity (See **Tables 4-11** to **4-16**)

Key Terms

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

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

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

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

TABLE 4-8: Summary of Description of Disposal Capacity Need Analysis Scenarios Assuming AB 939 Diversion is Fully Implemented and No New Class III Landfills in Los Angeles County during the Planning Period

Scenario / Assumption	Existing Permitted In-County Class III Landfill Capacity	Increased Diversion Rate[1]	Exports to Out-of-County Landfills	Utilization of Additional Alternative Technology Capacity	Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills
Scenario I Utilization of Permitted In-County Disposal Capacity Only	✓				
Scenario II Status Quo Scenario	✓		✓		
Scenario III Meeting CalRecycle's Statewide Disposal Target of 2.7 PPD	✓	✓	✓		
Scenario IV Meeting Senate Bill 1383 Organic Waste Disposal Reduction Targets	✓	✓	✓		
Scenario V Utilization of Additional Alternative Technology Capacity	✓		✓	✓	
Scenario VI Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills (Excluding Potential Waste-by-Rail Capacity)	✓		✓		✓
Scenario VII All solid Waste Management Options Considered Become Available	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

1. Scenario III assumes an increase in diversion rate (83 percent by 2020) in order to meet CalRecycle's Statewide Disposal Target of 2.7 pounds. per person per day. Scenario IV assumes an increase in diversion rate (74 percent by 2020) in order to meet Senate Bill 1383 Organic Waste Disposal Reduction Targets..

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works.

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

TABLE 4-8:
Summary of Description of Disposal Capacity Need Analysis Scenarios Assuming AB 939 Diversion is Fully Implemented and No New Class III Landfills in Los Angeles County during the Planning Period

TABLE 4-9: Solid Waste Generation by Los Angeles County Jurisdictions in 2018 Based on Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities' Disposal Quantities (Excluding Inert Waste Landfills)*

Year	In-County Disposal		Out-of County Class III Landfills (Exports)	Total Disposal A+B+C*	Countywide Diversion Rate	Calculated 2018 Solid Waste Generation
	Class III Landfills	Transformation Facilities				
	A	B	C	D	E	F
	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	%	TONS
2018	4,995,296	366,642	5,120,871	10,482,809	65	29,950,883

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works.

Column A	Total disposal at Class III landfills in Los Angeles County. Does not include waste imported from jurisdictions outside the county.
Column B	Total disposal at transformation facilities in Los Angeles County. Does not includes waste imported from jurisdictions outside the county.
Column C	Waste exported by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County to disposal facilities located outside the county.
Column D	Columns A + B + C
Column E	Countywide Diversion Rate of 65 percent is assumed based on "State of Disposal in California" report by CalRecyle as Statewide diversion rate.
Column F	Column D ÷ Column E. This estimate is used to project the County's Class III landfill and transformation disposal needs through the year 2033.
*	Data from permitted inert waste landfills is excluded from these calculations.

Generally, the amount of solid waste generated is proportional to population and/or economics.

TABLE 4-10: Los Angeles County Solid Waste Generation Projections for the Planning Period (2018-2033)

YEAR	POPULATION	EMPLOYMENT	REAL TAXABLE SALES	B-Y RWG	B-Y NWG	RAF	NAF	TOTAL GENERATION (TONS)
2018	10,347,600	4,504,100	$134,100,000,000	8,985,265	20,965,618	-	-	29,950,883
2019	10,404,900	4,589,800	$132,800,000,000	8,985,265	20,965,618	1.005101971	1.004666425	30,094,560
2020	10,452,000	4,637,000	$134,900,000,000	8,985,265	20,965,618	1.013912685	1.017736073	30,447,740
2021	10,514,800	4,611,700	$130,200,000,000	8,985,265	20,965,618	1.006780811	0.997403286	29,957,369
2022	10,577,800	4,636,700	$130,300,000,000	8,985,265	20,965,618	1.011399048	1.000551391	30,064,867
2023	10,641,300	4,685,000	$133,100,000,000	8,985,265	20,965,618	1.022368268	1.016353143	30,494,722
2024	10,705,200	4,724,100	$137,400,000,000	8,985,265	20,965,618	1.035642591	1.036726444	31,041,134
2025	10,769,400	4,764,600	$141,500,000,000	8,985,265	20,965,618	1.048636261	1.056509447	31,572,648
2026	10,834,000	4,805,500	$148,200,000,000	8,985,265	20,965,618	1.06651859	1.086031111	32,352,266
2027	10,899,000	4,845,300	$150,500,000,000	8,985,265	20,965,618	1.076156358	1.099024998	32,711,288
2028	10,964,400	4,884,700	$153,000,000,000	8,985,265	20,965,618	1.086164109	1.112720193	33,088,339
2029	11,030,200	4,923,600	$155,500,000,000	8,985,265	20,965,618	1.096163435	1.126359882	33,464,150
2030	11,096,400	4,964,400	$158,200,000,000	8,985,265	20,965,618	1.106660405	1.140956203	33,864,489
2031	11,160,700	5,007,400	$160,900,000,000	8,985,265	20,965,618	1.117187677	1.155796746	34,270,220
2032	11,225,500	5,050,500	$163,700,000,000	8,985,265	20,965,618	1.127931088	1.171021246	34,685,944
2033	11,290,600	5,094,200	$166,600,000,000	8,985,265	20,965,618	1.138908725	1.186685208	35,112,986

Notes:

Population: Countywide Population Projection (UCLA, Long Term Forecast of Los Angeles County, July 2018)

Employment: Countywide Employment Projection (UCLA, Long Term Forecast of Los Angeles County, July 2018)
*Employment data from UCLA only accounts for non-farm employment.

Real Taxable Sales: Countywide Taxable Sales (Source of information is UCLA, Long Term Forecast of Los Angeles County, July 2018).
*Real Taxable Sales data from UCLA considers the real dollar value. (Real Taxable Sales)

B-Y RWG: Base Year Residential Waste Generation. Calculation based on California 2008 Statewide Waste Characterization Study. Single-family and multifamily residential waste together account for 30 percent of the state's waste stream.

B-Y NWG: Base Year Non-Residential Waste Generation. Calculation based on California 2008 Statewide Waste Characterization Study (All other sources account for 70 percent of the state's total waste stream).

RAF: Residential Adjustment Factor = {(PR/PB)+[ER/EB+(CB/CR*TR/TB)]/2}/2

NAF: Non-Residential Adjustment Factor = [ER/EB+(CB/CR*TR/TB)]/2

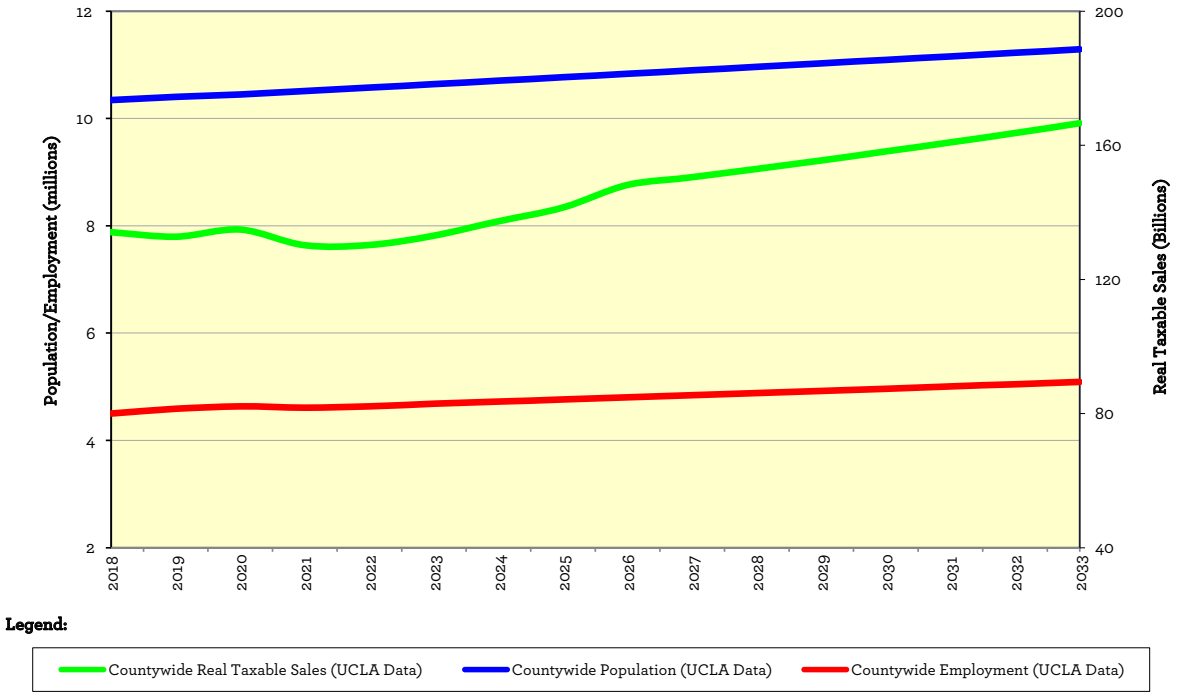
The Adjustment Methodology Formula as adopted by the CIWMB is expressed as follows:

Estimated Reporting Year Solid Waste Generation = {[(B-Y RWG) (RAF)] + [(B-Y NWG)(NAF)]}

PR:	Reporting Year Population	PB:	Base Year Population
ER:	Reporting Year Employment	EB:	Base Year Employment
CR:	Reporting Year Consumer Price Index	CB:	Base Year Consumer Price Index
TR:	Reporting Year Taxable Sales	TB:	Base Year Taxable Sales

TABLE 4-10:
Los Angeles County Solid Waste Generation Projections for the Planning Period (2018-2033)

FIGURE 4-3: Graph of Population, Employment, Taxable Sales, and Solid Waste Generation Projection in Los Angeles County



1 Population, Employment and Taxable Sales are based on Countywide Population, Employment and Taxable Sales Projection from the UCLA Long Term Forecast of Los Angeles County, dated July 2018.

2 See Table 4-6 for projection data.

4.8.3 Class III Landfill Restrictions

Factors that severely hinder the accessibility of available Class III landfill permitted disposal capacity include: expiration of the LUP, WDR Permit, SWFP, and Air Quality Permits; restrictions on the acceptance of waste generated outside jurisdictional and/or wasteshed boundaries; permit restrictions on the amount of waste that can be accepted daily and/or weekly; geographic barriers; and/or limitations on the amount of waste that can be handled by a facility on a daily basis due to the lack of manpower and equipment.

One of the critical limiting factors is the wasteshed restrictions, including restriction on origin of waste by the host jurisdiction. For example, as discussed in **Chapter 3** and further summarized in **Table 4-4**, Savage Canyon Landfill can only receive solid waste generated within the City of Whittier; Burbank Landfill only accepts waste generated within the City of Burbank, which is collected by City of Burbank crews. Moreover, Calabasas and Scholl Canyon Landfills only accept solid waste generated within their defined wastesheds, and San Clemente Landfill is not open to the public.

Other critical factors that greatly impact a landfill operation include the daily quantity of solid waste that a landfill facility can accept (permitted daily capacity) and permitted disposal capacity as established by local jurisdictions/regulatory agencies. Under these circumstances, if no expansions of existing facilities occur or alternative technology facilities are developed, and waste disposal continues to increase, the County will experience shortfalls in permitted daily disposal capacity.

4.8.4 California Senate Bill 1016 (SB 1016)

With the implementation of California Senate Bill 1016 (SB 1016), CalRecycle no longer calculates diversion rate based on actual disposal and estimated annual generation using its Adjustment Methodology. Instead, per capita disposal equivalent is calculated using an approved jurisdiction-specific average of per capita generation rates for years 2003 to 2006.

4.9 DISPOSAL NEED PROJECTIONS FOR THE PLANNING PERIOD (2018 – 2033)

CCR, Title 14, Section 18755.3 (b) requires a description of the anticipated disposal capacity needs for the 15-year planning period beginning with the year the CSE is prepared, and in any year the CSE is revised.

4.9.1 Base Year Waste Generation and Disposal

The year 2018 is used as the base year for projecting future waste generation quantities because it is the year for which the most current and complete disposal data is available.

In 2018, the approximate total disposal quantity distribution (of solid waste originating within the County) among the various types of disposal facilities were as follows:

In-County Class III Landfills	4,995,296 tons
In-County Transformation Facilities	366,642 tons
In-County Permitted Inert Waste Landfill	291,876 tons
Exports to Out-of-County Class III Facilities	5,120,871 tons
Total Amount Disposed	**10,774,686 tons**

In summary, jurisdictions within the County disposed of approximately 10,482,809 tons of solid waste at transformation facilities and Class III landfills located in and out of the County (excluding inert waste disposed at a permitted inert waste landfill). **Table 4-9** shows the 2018 disposal quantities for solid waste disposed at in-County Class III landfills and transformation facilities. Out-of-County exports to Class III landfills are also taken into consideration. The 2018 solid waste generation of 29,950,883 tons (the basis of the solid waste generation projections) was calculated assuming a diversion rate of 65 percent. This estimate of waste generation excludes disposal at the inert waste landfills that do not have Full or Registration tier SWFPs.

The above disposal quantities for solid waste generated in the County translate into a 2018 average disposal rate of approximately 33,599 tpd (six days per week) Countywide (i.e., 16,011 tpd at Class III landfills, 1,175 tpd at transformation facilities, and 16,413 tpd exported to out-of-County Class III landfills). The disposal quantities at the permitted inert waste landfill translate to approximately 936 tpd. **Table 4-4** lists existing permitted landfills and transformation facilities, and the quantities of solid waste disposed that originated within the County.

In addition, approximately 776 tpd (6 days per week) were imported for disposal at in-County Class III landfills, the permitted inert waste landfill, and transformation facilities.

In order to determine the 2018 solid waste generation quantities, a diversion rate must be either quantified or assumed. Since there is currently no accurate method of measuring waste diversion, the total diversion amount was assumed as a percentage of total waste generated.

The latest (i.e., 2006) CalRecycle–approved diversion rate for the entire County was 58 percent. However, for the purposes of the disposal capacity need analysis in this Chapter, a diversion rate of up to 65 percent (unless otherwise noted) was assumed for the planning period (2018 to 2033).

4.9.2 Waste Generation Projection Methodology

A number of alternatives were considered for use in projecting Countywide waste generation for the 2018-2033 planning period. These include use of the waste generation growth factors from each jurisdiction's Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE), an adaptation of CalRecycle's Adjustment Methodology, and waste generation growth rates based on population growth projections.

The use of growth factors from each jurisdiction's SRRE was not selected because of the complexity involved in projecting waste generation for 89 individual jurisdictions. In many instances, the jurisdiction's projections were based on jurisdiction-specific population and economic growth projections that are either difficult to emulate or that may now be outdated.

Other methodologies, such as the projection of per capita waste generation in conjunction with population trends, were not used because they fail to consider the impact that changes in economic conditions has on waste generation. As discussed later in this section, nearly three-fifths of all solid waste generated in the County can be attributed to economic activity (i.e., about 70 percent of all waste generated in the County was generated by commercial/industrial sources). Major changes in economic activity would have a significant impact on waste generation; however, population-based methods do not consider this important factor. For example, linearly projecting the per capita waste generation data for 2006 through 2010 (a recessionary period) and using the projected per capita waste generation figures to project total waste generation, incorrectly assumes that the recession in the later part of 2007 would continue into the future without any economic recovery.

The use of growth rates based on population growth projections was considered since population projections are available from the California Department of Finance through the year 2033. However, projections based on population growth fail to account for economic downturns or a resumption of strong economic growth, which may have a significant effect on solid waste generation. Therefore, this alternative was not selected.

The projection methodology selected for use in the CSE consists of projecting solid waste generation using CalRecycle's Adjustment Methodology, which is described below.

4.9.2.1 Description of the Adjustment Methodology

PRC, Section 41780.1(c), mandates that before measuring compliance with the solid waste diversion goal of 50 percent for the years 1995 and 2000, respectively, each jurisdiction must use a CalRecycle-approved standard Adjustment Methodology when calculating their maximum allowable disposal quantity for the year.

The CalRecycle-approved Adjustment Methodology measures how increases or decreases in population, employment, inflation-adjustable taxes sales, and special events (such as natural disasters) affect waste generation amounts. The Adjustment Methodology provides jurisdictions with a tool to measure their progress in reducing solid waste disposal and to estimate future disposal quantities.

The Adjustment Methodology formula uses a combination of ratios of base year to target year population, employment, and taxable sales to calculate target year solid waste generation, and maximum allowable disposal amounts based on established diversion goals. Since population, employment, and taxable sales influence residential waste generation rates differently than waste generated by non-residential sectors (i.e., commercial, industrial, etc.), the formula also provides correction factors to address these variances. As such, residential waste quantities are calculated separately from non-residential solid waste and then combined.

The Adjustment Methodology formula as adopted by CalRecycle is expressed as follows:

Estimated Solid Waste Generation for the Reporting Year[6] **=**

$$= [(B\text{-}Y\ RWG)\ (RAF)] + [(B\text{-}Y\ NWG)\ (NAF)]$$

Where:

- **B-Y RWG** = Base-Year Residential Waste Generation
- **B-Y NWG** = Base-Year Non-residential Waste Generation
- **RAF** = Residential Adjustment Factor = {(PR/PB) + [ER/EB+ (CB/CR*TR/TB)]/2}/2
- **NAF** = Non-residential Adjustment Factor = [ER/EB+ (CB/CR*TR/TB)]/2
- **PR** = Population in the Reporting Year
- **PB** = Population in the Base Year
- **ER** = Employment in the Reporting Year
- **EB** = Employment in the Base Year
- **CR** = Consumer Price Index in the Reporting Year
- **CB** = Consumer Price Index in the Base Year
- **TR** = Taxable Sales in the Reporting Year
- **TB** = Taxable Sales in the Base Year

Also note:

- Population is based on Countywide Population Projection[7];
- Employment is based on Countywide Employment Projection (which only accounts for non-farm employment)[8];
- Consumer Price Index ratio for the purpose of the CSE is considered as 1.0; and
- Taxable Sales is based on Countywide Real Taxable Sales (which is considered the real dollar value)[9].

It can be seen that the Adjustment Methodology predicts that increases/decreases in employment and taxable sales would have an impact on non-residential waste generation and, to a lesser extent, residential waste generation. Also, it can be seen that increases in population would have a direct impact on residential waste generation only. This does not mean, however, that changes in population would have no effect on non-residential waste generation, since employment and taxable sales are intrinsically related to population.

It should be noted that when jurisdiction-specific data is not available, or when state-supplied data is not considered to be truly representative of a jurisdiction's situation, the Adjustment Methodology allows the jurisdiction to develop and use locally-developed alternative data, countywide data, or other data that the jurisdiction deems representative of its situation.

6 The Estimated Solid Waste Generation for the Reporting Year formula and the variables in the formula are similar and consistent with the CalRecycle Adjustment Method Formula.
7 Source: UCLA Anderson Long-Term Forecast of Los Angeles County, July 2018.
8 See Footnote 8.
9 See Footnote 8.

4.9.3 Waste Generation Projection Factors

Projections of solid waste generation for the 15-year planning period were calculated using CalRecycle's Adjustment Methodology. The Adjustment Methodology was adopted for projecting waste generation by utilizing projections of future population, employment, and taxable sales. The graph in **Figure 4-3** shows the resulting projections for population, employment, and taxable sales.

The use of the Adjustment Methodology requires knowledge of the distribution of waste generation by sector (residential and non-residential). The use of the Adjustment Methodology to project waste generation requires projections of the above factors through the year 2033. The following discusses the best available data and how it was applied using the Adjustment Methodology.

4.9.3.1 Distribution of Waste Generation by Sector

No data is available on the distribution of waste generation by sector for 2006 and future years. However, the proposed new generation-based study year (2005) data provided in each jurisdiction's SRRE for the base year (2005) is used to determine the 2018 countywide waste generation distribution by sector. The distribution is as follows:

- Residential Waste Generation = 30 percent[10] of total waste generation
- Non-Residential Waste Generation = 70 percent[11] of total waste generation

The proposed generation-based study represents the current efforts by both the public and private sectors to divert generated materials from landfill disposal. The proposed diversion rate more accurately reflects the diversion taking place as a result of the countywide implementation of new and enhanced waste diversion, recycling, and education programs that has enhanced the waste diversion capabilities of the County.

4.9.3.2 Population Projections

The population projections for the County are available from the California Department of Transportation (CalTrans) and UCLA for each year during the planning period. The UCLA Anderson Long-Term Forecast of Los Angeles County, which indicates an approximate increase in population of 9 percent toward the end of the 15-year planning period, was used to yield slightly more conservative projections. The graph in **Figure 4-3** shows the resulting projections for population, employment, and taxable sales.

4.9.3.3 Employment

The employment projections are available from CalTrans and UCLA for each year during the planning period. However, CalTrans' projections and UCLA projections are nearly identical, with UCLA projecting an employment increase of approximately 13 percent by the end of the 15-year planning period. UCLA projections were used because the data has been recently updated, when compared to the data from CalTrans. The graph in **Figure 4-3** shows the resulting projections for population, employment, and taxable sales.

4.9.3.4 Taxable Sales

Countywide taxable sales projections are available from the UCLA Anderson Long-Term Forecast for Los Angeles County, for each year during the planning period. The figures were available in constant dollars and do not need to be further adjusted for inflation. The graph in **Figure 4-3** shows the resulting projections for population, employment, and taxable sales.

4.9.4 Waste Generation Projections for the Planning Period (2018-2033)

The resulting projections in waste generation, diversion, and disposal for each year of the 15-year planning period are shown in **Table 4-10**. This table also shows the needed Class III landfill disposal capacity for each year of the planning period. The analysis assumes that the County will be responsible for management of solid waste generated and disposed in the County. As such, the analysis does not take account for that portion of solid waste that is exported out-of-County nor does it consider any capacity for imported solid waste to the County.

4.10 DISPOSAL CAPACITY NEED ANALYSIS SCENARIOS

The disposal capacity need analysis presented below considers six scenarios which are briefly described and summarized in **Tables 4-8** and graphed in **Figures 4-4** through **4-6**.

The following major assumptions are made in all six scenarios:

- The base year is 2018.
- The planning period is 2018-2033.
- The disposal need analysis period is 2018-2033.
- The existing Class III landfill capacity is based on the permitted capacity as determined in the permit (e.g., SWFP and CUP/LUP).
- Termination of landfill capacity is based on the most restrictive of the following factors: (1) exhaustion of permitted capacity, (2) completion of approved fill design, (3) expiration of permit (e.g., CUP/LUP, SWFP, WDR, and AQMD), and (4) the closure date. Both the closure date due to exhaustion of capacity (CC) and closure date due to permit expiration (CP) are shown in the disposal capacity need analysis table for all scenarios. (See **Table 4-11** through **4-16**).
- The permitted inert waste landfill and Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operations are not included in the disposal capacity need analysis.
- There are no new (or proposed expansion of existing) Class III landfill within the County during the planning period.
- Full implementation of California Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939) waste diversion programs and the achievement of the waste diversion mandate of 50 percent during the planning period. In addition, a potential increase in diversion rate is assumed in all scenarios upon considering that all jurisdictions in the County are required to comply with new state laws such as the mandatory commercial recycling (Assembly Bill 341) and diversion of organic waste from landfills (Assembly Bill 1826). Also, the potential development of composting and anaerobic digestion processing facilities in response to these laws is assumed to contribute to the increase in diversion rate. A diversion rate of 65 percent is assumed throughout the planning period.
- The 2018 average daily import rate is approximately 563 tpd. The import quantities for subsequent years are assumed at 600 tpd through the end of the planning period in 2033.
- Transformation facilities are assumed to operate at their average permitted daily capacity and their combined total capacity is shown in the scenario analysis tables.
- SERRF is assumed to operate at their average permitted daily capacity. CREF ceased its operation as of June 26, 2019.
- The Class III landfill remaining capacity at year's end is determined based on the expected average daily tonnage during the planning period.
- The 2018 remaining permitted capacity for each of the Class III landfill are based on data presented in **Table 4-4**.
- The daily disposal capacity shortfall (reserve) is determined based on maximum permitted daily disposal capacity. However, for the purpose of the analysis, the average daily disposal capacity is used as the maximum permitted daily disposal capacity for landfills with wasteshed restrictions.
- The amount of waste exported to out-of-County landfills in 2018 was approximately 16,413 tpd. Except for Scenario I, the available out-of-County disposal capacity for subsequent years is assumed at the same rate of export as

in 2018 through the end of the planning period (2033). The solid waste exports from the County are assumed to continue during the planning period regardless of the adequacy of in-County disposal capacity.

- The units of tons per day are assumed as the average daily tonnage, operating six days per week.

The portions of the disposal capacity need analysis scenario tables (see **Tables 4-11** to **4-16**) dealing with (1) in-County Class III landfills' maximum permitted, average daily, and remaining capacity; (2) total available capacity from Class III landfills; (3) available out-of-County disposal capacity; and (4) Class III landfill daily disposal capacity shortfall (reserve), are organized as follows:

- Columns 1 through 10, under the "in-County Class III landfills", list the daily permitted capacity, average daily rate, and remaining daily capacity projected for each existing in-County Class III landfill for each year during the planning period.
- Column 11 shows the total in-County Class III landfill available capacity at the end of each year of the planning period for all in-County Class III landfills. The total permitted daily capacity is calculated based on the maximum permitted daily capacity (for landfills without restrictions) and the average daily rate (for landfills with restrictions).
- The last column shows the projected Class III landfill daily disposal capacity shortfall (reserve). The Class III landfill daily disposal capacity shortfall (reserve) analysis is calculated based on the maximum permitted daily capacity (for landfills without restrictions) and the average daily rate (for landfills with restrictions). The projected Class III landfill daily disposal capacity shortfall is shown as a positive value when there is a shortfall in the remaining daily disposal capacity, and a negative value (in parenthesis) when there is a reserve (excess) in the remaining daily disposal capacity.

Central LA Recycling and Transfer Station (CLARTS)

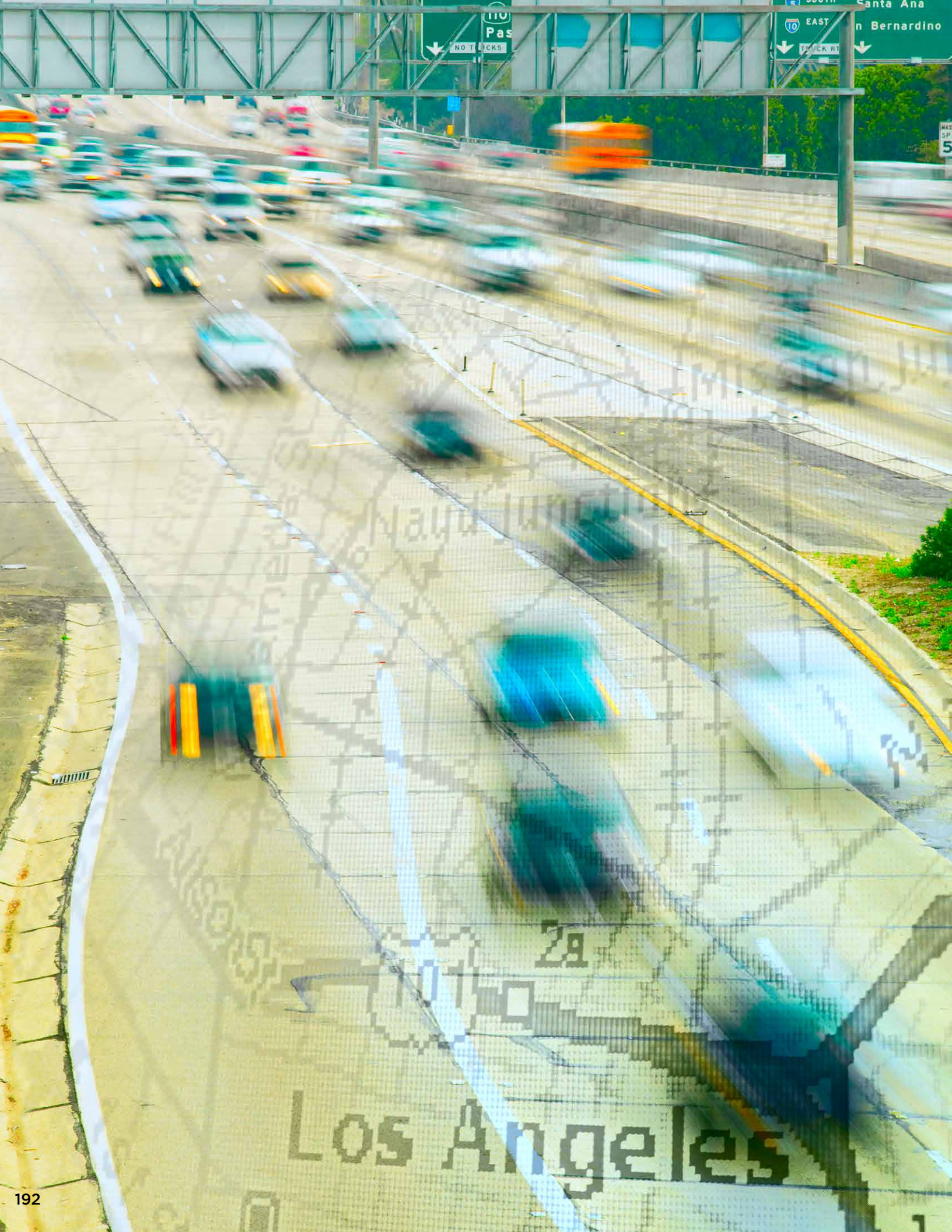

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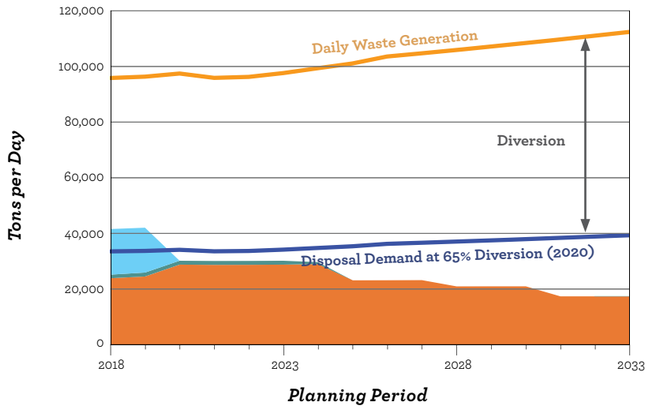
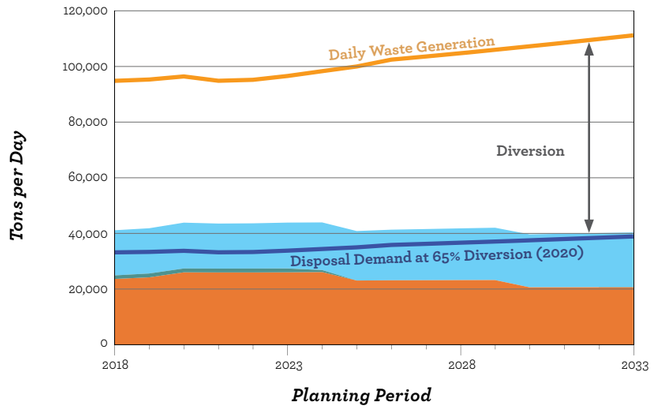
FIGURE 4-4: Graph of Solid Waste Disposal Capacity Projections for Each Scenario[1] for the Planning Period (2018-2033)

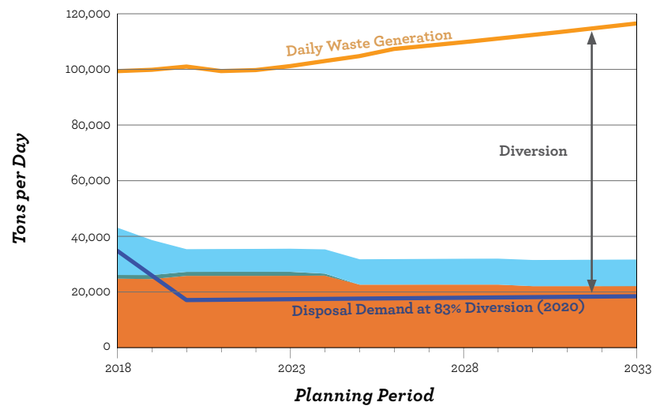
Scenario I — Utilization Of Existing In-County Disposal Capacity Only



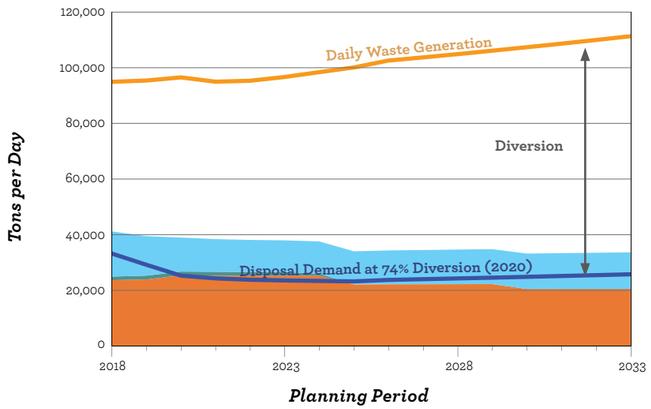
Scenario II — Status Quo



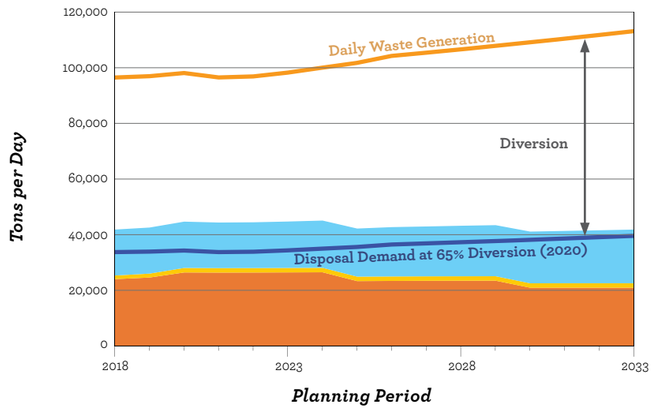
Scenario III — Meeting CalRecycle's Statewide Disposal Target Of 2.7 PPD



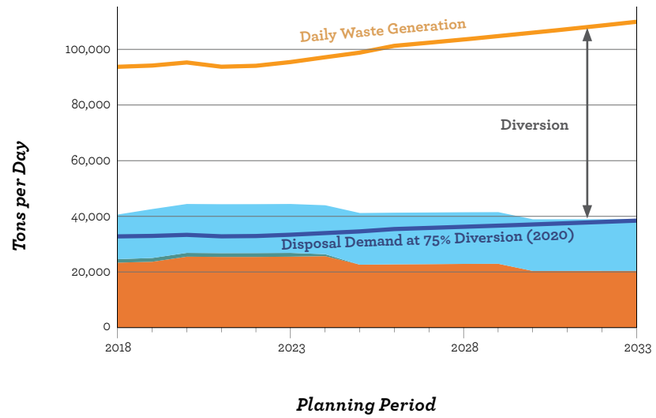
Scenario IV — Meeting Senate Bill 1383 Organic Waste Reduction Targets



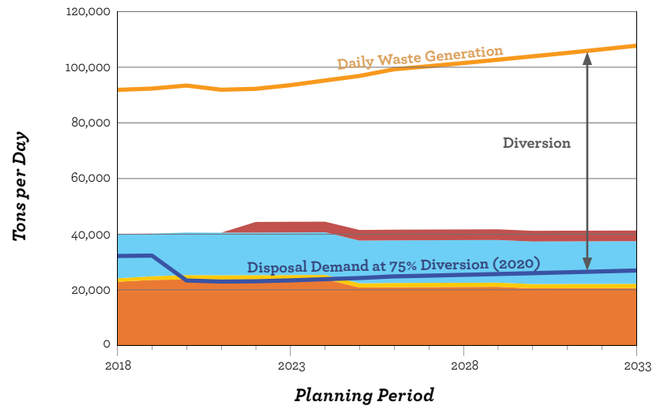
Scenario V — Utilization of Additional Alternative Technology Capacity



Scenario VI — Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills (Excluding Potential Waste-by-Rail Capacity)



Scenario VII — All Solid Waste Management Options Considered Become Available



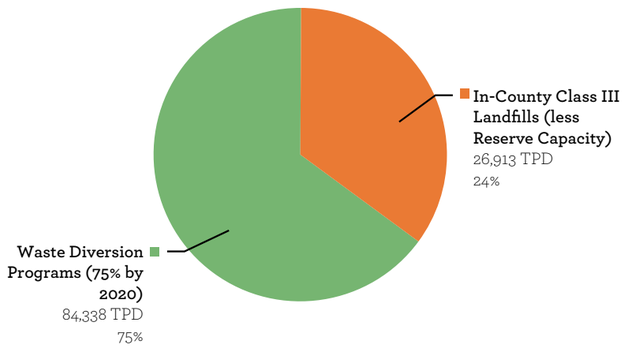
- In-County Class III Landfills Daily Disposal Capacity
- Transformation (Waste-to-Energy) Facility Daily Capacity
- Exports to Out-of-County Landfills
- Alternative Technology Facility Daily Capcity
- Waste-by-Rail Daily Capacity

1 See Chapter 4, Section 4.10 (Disposal Capacity Need Analysis Scenarios) and Table 4-9 (Summary of Description of Disposal Capacity Need Analysis Scenarios) for a detailed description of each scenario and assumptions.

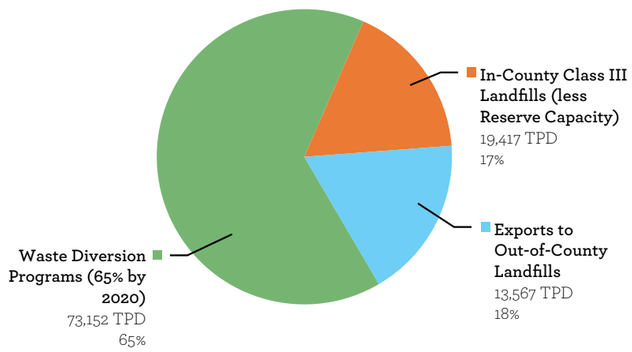
FIGURE 4-3:
Graph of Population, Employment, Taxable Sales, and Solid Waste Generation Projection in Los Angeles County

FIGURE 4-5: Los Angeles County Projected Solid Waste Disposal in 2033 for Each Scenario[1] for the Planning Period (2018-2033)

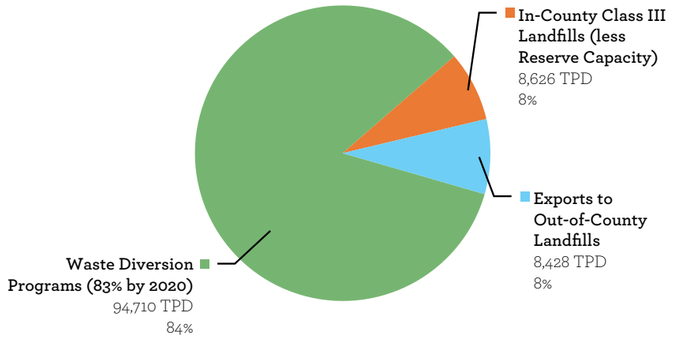
Scenario I — Utilization Of Existing In-County Disposal Capacity Only



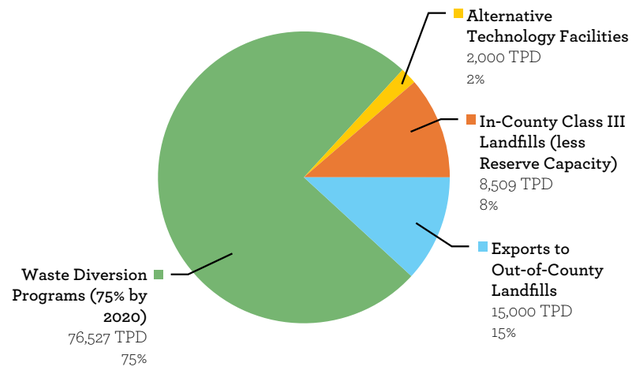
Scenario II — Status Quo



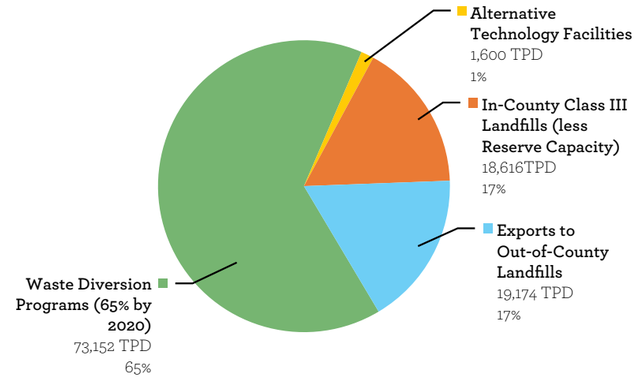
Scenario III — Meeting CalRecycle's Statewide Disposal Target Of 2.7 PPD



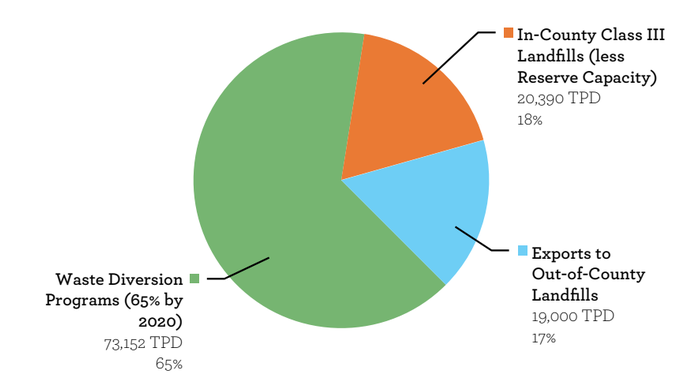
Scenario IV — Meeting Senate Bill 1383 Organic Waste Reduction Targets



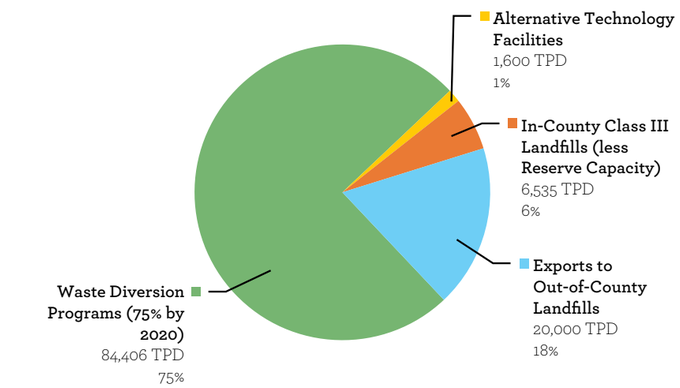
Scenario V — Utilization of Additional Alternative Technology Capacity



Scenario VI — Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills (Excluding Potential Waste-by-Rail Capacity)



Scenario VII — All Solid Waste Management Options Considered Become Available



1 See Chapter 4, Section 4.10 (Disposal Capacity Need Analysis Scenarios) and Table 4-9 (Summary of Description of Disposal Capacity Need Analysis Scenarios) for a detailed description of each scenario and assumptions.

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

FIGURE 4-5:
Los Angeles County Projected Solid Waste Disposal in 2033 for Each Scenario for the Planning Period (2018-2033)

4.10.1 Scenario I – Utilization of Existing In-County Disposal Capacity Only

Scenario I assumes the following during the planning period: (1) all solid waste disposed will be managed by existing permitted in-County disposal infrastructure only (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills); (2) diversion rate remains constant at 65 percent; and (3) no expansions of existing in-County landfills. The analysis for Scenario I is presented in **Table 4-11** and **Figures 4-4** and **4-5**.

Based on these assumptions, reliance on existing permitted in-County disposal capacity alone would be insufficient to meet long-term needs. Therefore, a disposal capacity shortfall would be expected to occur during the planning period.

4.10.2 Scenario II - Status Quo

Scenario II assumes the following during the planning period: (1) use of existing in-County permitted disposal facilities (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills); (2) diversion rate remains constant at 65 percent; (3) utilization of out-of-County landfills (excluding additional disposal capacity through the waste-by-rail system); and (4) no proposed expansions of existing Class III landfills and/or transformation facilities. The analysis for Scenario II is presented in **Table 4-12** and **Figures 4-4** and **4-5**.

Based on these assumptions, a disposal capacity shortfall is not expected to occur during the planning period.

4.10.3 Scenario III - Meeting CalRecycle's Statewide Disposal Target of 2.7 pounds per person per day (ppd)

Scenario III assumes the following during the planning period: (1) use of existing in-County permitted disposal facilities (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills); (2) aggressive jurisdiction's diversion efforts (increasing countywide diversion rate to 83 percent by 2020) in order to achieve CalRecycle's Statewide disposal target of 2.7 ppd[12]; (3) utilization of out-of-County landfills; and (4) no proposed expansions of existing Class III landfills and/or transformation facilities. The analysis for Scenario III is presented in **Table 4-13** and **Figures 4-4** and **4-5**.

Based on these assumptions, a disposal capacity shortfall is not expected to occur during the planning period.

12 The 2.7 ppd disposal target is based on CalRecycle's Statewide disposal target described in CalRecycle's State of Disposal and State of Recycling in California reports released in March 2016.

As demonstrated by most of the scenarios, the County would be able to meet the disposal needs of all jurisdictions through the 15-year planning period.

TABLE 4-11: Scenario I - Utilization of Existing In-County Disposal Capacity Only

Disposal Capacity Need Analysis (Excluding Inert Waste Landfills)

- Existing In-County Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities
- Diversion Rate at 65%
- No Utilization of Out-of-County Disposal Capacity

								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
								In-County Class III Landfills											
Year	Waste Generation Rate[1]	Diversion Rate	Total Daily Disposal Demand	Imports from Other Counties	Daily Available Capacity Transformation Facilities[2]	Exports to Out-of-County Landfills [3]	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Demand	Antelope Valley	R Burbank	R Calabasas	Chiquita	Lancaster	Pebbly Beach	R San Clemente	R Scholl	Sunshine City/County Combined	R Whittier (Savage Canyon)	Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity[4] (tpd-6)	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Reserve)
								Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (tpd-6) Expected Average Daily Tonnage (tpd-6) Remaining Capacity at Year's End (Million Tons)										Total In-County Class III Landfill Remaining Capacity (million tons)	
	A	B	C=A(1-B)	D	E	F	G=C+D-E-F											H	I=G-H
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)											(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
2018	95,996	65%	33,599	563	1,300	16,413	16,449	1,800	240	3,500	6,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	24,483	-
								1,636	102	985	4,560	367	12	1	1,292	6,765	290		
								12.0	2.3	4.9	59.8	10.2	0.05	0.04	4.3	65.3	4.6	163	
2019	96,457	65%	33,760	600	1,400	16,150	16,810	1,800	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	25,158	-
								1,672	104	1,007	6,616	375	12	1	1,321	6,914	297		
								11.5	2.2	4.6	57.7	10.1	0.04	0.04	3.9	63.1	4.5	158	
2020	97,589	65%	34,156	600	1,400	0	33,356	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	29,418	3,939
								3,317	207	1,998	6,616	743	24	2	2,620	13,719	350		
								10.4	2.2	4.0	55.6	9.9	0.04	0.03	3.1	58.8	4.4	148	
2021	96,017	65%	33,606	600	1,400	0	32,806	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	29,332	3,474
								3,263	203	1,965	6,616	731	24	2	2,577	13,493	344		
								9.4	2.1	3.4	53.6	9.7	0.03	0.03	2.3	54.6	4.3	139	
2022	96,362	65%	33,727	600	1,400	0	32,927	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	29,351	3,576
								3,275	204	1,972	6,616	734	24	2	2,587	13,542	345		
								8.4	2.0	2.7	51.5	9.4	0.02	0.03	1.5	50.4	4.2	130	
2023	97,739	65%	34,209	600	1,400	0	33,409	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	29,425	3,984
								3,323	207	2,001	6,616	745	24	2	2,625	13,741	350		
								7.4	2.0	2.1	49.4	9.2	0.01	0.03	0.6	46.1	4.1	121	
2024	99,491	65%	34,822	600	700	0	34,722	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	29,616	5,106
								3,453	215	2,080	6,616	774	25	2	2,728	14,281	350		
								6.3	1.9	1.5	47.4	9.0	0.01	0.03	CC	41.7	3.9	112	
2025	101,194	65%	35,418	600	0	0	36,018	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10		11,000	350	23,769	12,249
								3,582	223	2,158	3,411	803	26	1		14,814	350		
								5.2	1.8	0.8	46.3	8.7	CC	0.04		37.0	3.8	104	
2026	103,693	65%	36,293	600	0	0	36,893	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000		10		11,000	350	23,801	13,092
								3,600	229	2,210	3,411	822		1		15,174	350		
								4.1	1.8	0.1	45.2	8.4		0.03		32.3	3.7	96	
2027	104,844	65%	36,695	600	0	0	37,295	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000		10		11,000	350	23,827	13,468
								3,600	231	2,234	3,411	831		1		15,339	350		
								2.9	1.7	CC	44.2	8.2		0.03		27.5	3.6	88	

Assumptions:

1 Waste Generation is estimated using CalRecycle's Adjustment Methodology, utilizing population projection, employment and real taxable sales projections from UCLA's Longterm Forecast, July 2018.

2 Daily Available Capacity from Transformation Facilities assume: (1) Southeast Resource Recovery Facility will continue at their current permitted daily capacity during the planning period and (2) Commerce Refuse to Energy Facility ceased its operation on June 2018.

3 The scenario assumes utilization of in-County disposal capacity only. A "Clean Hands Waiver (W)" was granted to Chiquita Canyon Landfill on March 17, 2016 to continue its operation while processing the landfill's new conditional use permit. On July 25, 2017, the Board of Supervisors approved a new Conditional Use Permit for the Landfill's Expansion Project.

4 Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity is calculated based on Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (in blue text) for facilities without a restricted wasteshed or Expected Average Daily Tonnage for facilities with a restricted wasteshed (R). Chiquita Canyon Landfill's expected average daily tonnage is based on the limits set on the new conditional use permit and therefore used to calculate the Total In-County Class III landfill Available Capacity.

5 This scenario considers the effect of Assembly Bill 1594 that removes diversion credit from green waste used as alternative daily cover (ADC) at landfills.

Legend:

CC/CP: Closure due to exhausted capacity (CC) or permit expiration (CP)

E: Expansion may become effective

R: Restricted wasteshed

W/WEClean Hands Waiver (W) or Waiver expiration (WE)

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

TABLE 4-11:
Scenario I - Utilization of Existing In-County Disposal Capacity Only

TABLE 4-11: Scenario I - Utilization of Existing In-County Disposal Capacity Only (Cont.)

Disposal Capacity Need Analysis (Excluding Inert Waste Landfills)

- Existing In-County Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities
- Diversion Rate at 65%
- No Utilization of Out-of-County Disposal Capacity

								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
								In-County Class III Landfills											
Year	Waste Generation Rate[1]	Diversion Rate	Total Daily Disposal Demand	Imports from Other Counties	Daily Available Capacity Transformation Facilities[2]	Exports to Out-of-County Landfills [3]	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Demand	Antelope Valley	R Burbank	R Calabasas	Chiquita	Lancaster	Pebbly Beach	R San Clemente	R Scholl	Sunshine City/County Combined	R Whittier (Savage Canyon)	Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity[4] (tpd-6)	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Reserve)
								Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (tpd-6) Expected Average Daily Tonnage (tpd-6) Remaining Capacity at Year's End (Million Tons)										Total In-County Class III Landfill Remaining Capacity (million tons)	
	A	B	C=A(1-B)	D	E	F	G=C+D-E-F											H	I=G-H
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)											(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
2028	106,052	65%	37,118	600	0	0	37,718	3,600	240		12,000	3,000		10		11,000	350	21,596	16,122
								3,600	234		3,411	841		1		11,000	350		
								1.8	1.6		43.1	7.9	CP	0.03		24.1	3.5	82	
2029	107,257	65%	37,540	600	0	0	38,140	3,600	240		12,000	3,000		10		11,000	350	21,598	16,541
								3,600	236		3,411	850		1		11,000	350		
								0.7	1.5	CP	42.0	7.7		0.03		20.7	3.4	76	
2030	108,540	65%	37,989	600	0	0	38,589	3,600	240		12,000	3,000		10		11,000	350	21,601	16,988
								3,642	239		3,411	860		1		11,000	350		
								CC	1.5		41.0	7.4		0.03		17.2	3.3	70	
2031	109,840	65%	38,444	600	0	0	39,044		240		12,000	3,000		10		11,000	350	18,004	21,040
									242		3,411	870		1		11,000	350		
									1.4		39.9	7.1		0.03		13.8	3.2	65	
2032	111,173	65%	38,911	600	0	0	39,511		240		12,000	3,000		10		11,000	350	18,007	21,504
									245		3,411	881		1		11,000	350		
									1.3		38.9	6.8		0.03		10.4	3.1	60	
2033	112,542	65%	39,390	600	0	0	39,990		240		12,000	3,000		10		11,000	350	18,010	21,980
									248		3,411	891		1		11,000	350		
									1.2		37.8	6.6		0.03		6.9	3.0	56	

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works.

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

TABLE 4-11:
Scenario I - Utilization of Existing In-County Disposal Capacity Only (Cont.)

TABLE 4-12: Scenario II - Status Quo

Disposal Capacity Need Analysis (Excluding Inert Waste Landfills)

•Existing In-County Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities •Diversion Rate at 65% •Exports Based on Existing Export Agreements

								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
								In-County Class III Landfills											
Year	Waste Generation Rate[1]	Diversion Rate	Total Daily Disposal Demand	Imports from Other Counties	Daily Available Capacity Transformation Facilities[2]	Exports to Out-of-County Landfills	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Demand	Antelope Valley	R Burbank	R Calabasas	Chiquita	Lancaster	Pebbly Beach	R San Clemente	R Scholl	Sunshine City/County Combined	R Whittier (Savage Canyon)	Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity[3] (tpd-6) Total In-County Class III Landfill Remaining Capacity (million tons)	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Reserve)
								Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (tpd-6) Expected Average Daily Tonnage (tpd-6) Remaining Capacity at Year's End (Million Tons)											
	A (tpd-6)	B	C=A(1-B) (tpd-6)	D (tpd-6)	E (tpd-6)	F (tpd-6)	G=C+D-E-F (tpd-6)											H (tpd-6)	I=G-H (tpd-6)
2018	95,996	65%	33,599	563	1,300	16,413	16,449	1,800	240	3,500	6,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	24,483	-
								1,636	102	985	4,560	367	12	1	1,292	6,765	290		
								12.0	2.3	4.9	59.8	10.2	0.05	0.04	4.3	65.3	4.6	163	
2019	96,457	65%	33,760	600	1,400	16,462	16,498	1,800	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	25,107	-
								1,641	102	988	6,616	368	12	1.14	1,296	6,786	291		
								11.5	2.2	4.6	57.7	10.1	0.04	0.04	3.9	63.2	4.5	158	
2020	97,589	65%	34,156	600	1,400	16,660	16,696	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	26,939	(10,243)
								1,661	103	1,000	6,616	372	12	1.16	1,312	6,867	295		
								11.0	2.2	4.3	55.6	10.0	0.04	0.03	3.5	61.0	4.4	152	
2021	96,017	65%	33,606	600	1,400	16,385	16,421	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	26,894	(10,473)
								1,633	102	984	6,616	366	12	1.14	1,290	6,754	290		
								10.5	2.2	4.0	53.6	9.9	0.04	0.03	3.1	58.9	4.3	146	
2022	96,362	65%	33,727	600	1,400	16,445	16,481	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	26,904	(10,423)
								1,639	102	987	6,616	367	12	1.14	1,295	6,779	291		
								10.0	2.1	3.7	51.5	9.8	0.03	0.03	2.7	56.8	4.2	141	
2023	97,739	65%	34,209	600	1,400	16,686	16,723	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	26,943	(10,221)
								1,663	104	1,002	6,616	373	12	1.16	1,314	6,878	295		
								9.4	2.1	3.4	49.4	9.7	0.03	0.03	2.3	54.6	4.1	135	
2024	99,491	65%	34,822	600	700	17,342	17,380	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	27,051	(9,671)
								1,729	108	1,041	6,616	387	12	1.20	1,365	7,148	307		
								8.9	2.1	3.0	47.4	9.5	0.02	0.03	1.8	52.4	4.0	129	
2025	101,194	65%	35,418	600	0	17,989	18,029	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	23,951	(5,923)
								1,793	112	1,080	3,411	402	13	1.25	1,416	7,415	318		
								8.3	2.0	2.7	46.3	9.4	0.02	0.03	1.4	50.1	3.9	124	
2026	103,693	65%	36,293	600	0	18,426	18,467	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	24,023	(5,556)
								1,837	114	1,106	3,411	412	13	1.28	1,451	7,595	326		
								7.8	2.0	2.4	45.2	9.3	0.02	0.03	0.9	47.7	3.8	119	
2027	104,844	65%	36,695	600	0	18,627	18,668	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	24,056	(5,388)
								1,857	116	1,118	3,411	416	13	1.29	1,467	7,678	330		
								7.2	2.0	2.0	44.2	9.2	0.01	0.03	0.5	45.3	3.7	114	
2028	106,052	65%	37,118	600	0	18,838	18,880	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	24,090	(5,210)
								1,878	117	1,131	3,411	421	14	1.31	1,483	7,765	333		
								6.6	1.9	1.7	43.1	9.0	CP	0.03	0.0	42.9	3.6	109	

Assumptions:

1 Waste Generation is estimated using CalRecycle's Adjustment Methodology, utilizing population projection, employment and real taxable sales projections from UCLA's Longterm Forecast, July 2018.

2 Daily Available Capacity from Transformation Facilities assume: (1) Southeast Resource Recovery Facility will continue at their current permitted daily capacity during the planning period and (2) Commerce Refuse to Energy Facility ceased its operation on June 2018.

3 Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity is calculated based on Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (in blue text) for facilities without a restricted wasteshed or Expected Average Daily Tonnage for facilities with a restricted wasteshed (R). A "Clean Hands Waiver" was granted to Chiquita Canyon Landfill on March 17, 2016 to continue its operation while processing the landfill's new conditional use permit. On July 25, 2017, the Board of Supervisors approved a new Conditional Use Permit for the Landfill's Expansion Project. Chiquita Canyon Landfill's expected average daily tonnage is based on the limits set on the new conditional use permit and therefore used to calculate the Total In-County Class III landfill Available Capacity.

4 This scenario considers the effect of Assembly Bill 1594 that removes diversion credit from green waste used as alternative daily cover (ADC) at landfills.

CC/CP: Closure due to exhausted capacity (CC) or permit expiration (CP)

E: Expansion may become effective

R: Restricted wasteshed

W/WEClean Hands Waiver (W) or Waiver expiration (WE)

TABLE 4-12:
Scenario II - Status Quo

TABLE 4-12: Scenario II - Status Quo (Cont.)

Disposal Capacity Need Analysis (Excluding Inert Waste Landfills)

- Existing In-County Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities
- Diversion Rate at 65%
- Exports Based on Existing Export Agreements

								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
								In-County Class III Landfills											
Year	Waste Generation Rate[1]	Diversion Rate	Total Daily Disposal Demand	Imports from Other Counties	Daily Available Capacity Transformation Facilities[2]	Exports to Out-of-County Landfills	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Demand	Antelope Valley	R Burbank	R Calabasas	Chiquita	Lancaster	Pebbly Beach	R San Clemente	R Scholl	Sunshine City/County Combined	R Whittier (Savage Canyon)	Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity[3] (tpd-6)	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Reserve)
								Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (tpd-6) Expected Average Daily Tonnage (tpd-6) Remaining Capacity at Year's End (Million Tons)										Total In-County Class III Landfill Remaining Capacity (million tons)	
	A	B	C=A(1-B)	D	E	F	G=C+D-E-F											H	I=G-H
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)											(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
2029	107,257	65%	37,540	600	0	19,049	19,091	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000		10	3,400	11,000	350	24,111	(5,020)
								1,899	118	1,144	3,411	425		1.32	1,500	7,852	337		
								6.0	1.9	1.3	42.0	8.9		0.03	CC	40.5	3.5	104	
2030	108,540	65%	37,989	600	0	19,273	19,316	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000		10		11,000	350	22,630	(3,314)
								1,921	120	1,157	3,411	430		1.34		7,944	341		
								5.4	1.9	0.9	41.0	8.8		0.03		38.0	3.4	99	
2031	109,840	65%	38,444	600	0	19,501	19,544	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000		10		11,000	350	22,649	(3,106)
								1,944	121	1,171	3,411	436		1.35		8,038	345		
								4.8	1.8	0.6	39.9	8.6		0.03		35.5	3.3	95	
2032	111,173	65%	38,911	600	0	19,733	19,777	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000		10		11,000	350	22,669	(2,892)
								1,967	123	1,185	3,411	441		1.37		8,134	349		
								4.2	1.8	0.2	38.9	8.5		CP		32.9	3.2	90	
2033	112,542	65%	39,390	600	0	19,973	20,017	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000				11,000	350	22,684	(2,667)
								1,991	124	1,199	3,411	446				8,233	350		
								3.6	1.7	CC	37.8	8.3				30.4	3.1	85	

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works.

TABLE 4-12:
Scenario II - Status Quo (Cont.)

TABLE 4-13: Scenario III - Meeting CalRecycle's Statewide Disposal Target of 2.7 PPD

Disposal Capacity Need Analysis (Excluding Inert Waste Landfills)

•Existing In-County Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities •Diversion Rate (83% by 2020) •Exports Based on Existing Export Agreements

									1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
									In-County Class III Landfills												
Year	Waste Generation Rate[1]	Diversion Rate	Total Daily Disposal Demand[2]	Per Capita Disposal Rate Based on CalRecycle's Target = 2.7	Imports from Other Counties	Daily Available Capacity Transformation Facilities[3]	Exports to Out-of-County Landfills	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Demand	Antelope Valley	R Burbank	R Calabasas	Chiquita	Lancaster	Pebbly Beach	R San Clemente	R Scholl	Sunshine City/County Combined	R Whittier (Savage Canyon)	Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity[4] (tpd-6)	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Reserve)
		Adjusted	Adjusted						Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (tpd-6) Expected Average Daily Tonnage (tpd-6) Remaining Capacity at Year's End (Million Tons)										Total In-County Class III Landfill Remaining Capacity (million tons)	
	A	B	C=A(1-B)	D	E	F	G	H=C+E-F-G											I	J=H-I
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)											(tpd-6)	
2018	95,996	65%	33,599	--	563	1,300	16,413	16,449	1,800	240	3,500	6,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	24,483	-
									1,636	102	985	4,560	367	12	1	1,292	6,765	290		
									12.0	2.3	4.9	59.1	10.2	0.0	0.04	4.3	65.3	4.6	163	
2019	96,457	74%	25,038	--	600	1,400	12,106	12,132	1,800	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	24,395	-
									1,207	75	727	6,616	270	9	1	953	4,990	214		
									11.6	2.2	4.7	57.0	10.1	0.04	0.04	4.0	63.7	4.5	158	
2020	97,589	83%	16,507	2.70	600	1,400	7,845	7,862	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	25,498	(17,636)
									782	49	471	6,616	175	6	1	618	3,234	139		
									11.4	2.2	4.5	55.0	10.1	0.04	0.04	3.8	62.7	4.5	154	
2021	96,017	83%	16,606	2.70	600	1,400	7,894	7,912	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	25,506	(17,595)
									787	49	474	6,616	176	6	1	622	3,254	140		
									11.1	2.2	4.4	52.9	10.0	0.04	0.04	3.6	61.7	4.4	150	
2022	96,362	83%	16,706	2.70	600	1,400	7,944	7,962	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	25,515	(17,553)
									792	49	477	6,616	177	6	1	625	3,275	141		
									10.9	2.2	4.2	50.8	10.0	0.04	0.03	3.4	60.7	4.4	147	
2023	97,739	83%	16,806	2.70	600	1,400	7,994	8,012	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	25,523	(17,511)
									797	50	480	6,616	179	6	1	629	3,295	141		
									10.6	2.2	4.1	48.8	9.9	0.04	0.03	3.2	59.6	4.3	143	
2024	99,491	83%	16,907	2.70	600	700	8,394	8,413	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	25,588	(17,175)
									837	52	504	6,616	187	6	1	661	3,460	148		
									10.4	2.2	3.9	46.7	9.9	0.03	0.03	3.0	58.6	4.3	139	
2025	101,194	83%	17,008	2.70	600	0	8,794	8,814	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	22,449	(13,635)
									877	55	528	3,411	196	6	1	692	3,625	156		
									10.1	2.1	3.8	45.7	9.8	0.03	0.03	2.8	57.4	4.2	136	
2026	103,693	83%	17,110	2.70	600	0	8,845	8,865	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	22,457	(13,592)
									882	55	531	3,411	198	6	1	696	3,646	156		
									9.8	2.1	3.6	44.6	9.7	0.03	0.03	2.6	56.3	4.2	133	
2027	104,844	84%	17,213	2.70	600	0	8,897	8,916	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	22,465	(13,549)
									887	55	534	3,411	199	6	1	700	3,667	157		
									9.6	2.1	3.4	43.5	9.7	0.03	0.03	2.4	55.2	4.1	130	
2028	106,052	84%	17,316	2.70	600	0	8,948	8,968	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	22,474	(13,506)
									892	56	537	3,411	200	6	1	705	3,688	158		
									9.3	2.1	3.3	42.5	9.6	CP	0.03	2.1	54.0	4.1	127	

Assumptions:

1 Waste Generation is estimated using CalRecycle's Adjustment Methodology, utilizing population projection, employment and real taxable sales projections from UCLA's Longterm Forecast, July 2018.

2 The Total Daily Disposal Demand for the years 2018 - 2019 (Column C) is determined based on the daily solid waste generation rate and the assumed diversion rates for the scenario. However, for the purposes of this scenario, the total daily disposal demand for the years 2020 - 2033 is adjusted using CalRecycle's statewide disposal target of 2.7 pounds per person per day (PPD). As a result, the diversion rate is assumed to increase from 75% (as shown in other scenarios) to 83% by 2020.

3 Daily Available Capacity from Transformation Facilities assume: (1) Southeast Resource Recovery Facility will continue at their current permitted daily capacity during the planning period and (2) Commerce Refuse to Energy Facility ceased its operation on June 2018.

4 Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity is calculated based on Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (in blue text) for facilities without a restricted wasteshed or Expected Average Daily Tonnage for facilities with a restricted wasteshed (R). A "Clean Hands Waiver" was granted to Chiquita Canyon Landfill on March 17, 2016 to continue its operation while processing the landfill's new conditional use permit. On July 25, 2017, the Board of Supervisors approved a new Conditional Use Permit for the Landfill's Expansion Project. Chiquita Canyon Landfill's expected average daily tonnage is based on the limits set on the new conditional use permit and therefore used to calculate the Total In-County Class III landfill Available Capacity.

5 This scenario considers the effect of Assembly Bill 1594 that removes diversion credit from green waste used as alternative daily cover (ADC) at landfills.

Legend:

CC/CP: Closure due to exhausted capacity (CC) or permit expiration (CP)

E: Expansion may become effective

R: Restricted wasteshed

W/WE Clean Hands Waiver (W) or Waiver expiration (WE)

TABLE 4-13:
Scenario III - Meeting CalRecycle's Statewide Disposal Target of 2.7 PPD

TABLE 4-13: Scenario III - Meeting CalRecycle's Statewide Disposal Target of 2.7 PPD (Cont.)

Disposal Capacity Need Analysis (Excluding Inert Waste Landfills)

- Existing In-County Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities
- Diversion Rate (83% by 2020)
- Exports Based on Existing Export Agreements

Year	Waste Generation Rate[1]	Diversion Rate	Total Daily Disposal Demand[2]	Per Capita Disposal Rate Based on CalRecycle's Target = 2.7	Imports from Other Counties	Daily Available Capacity Transformation Facilities[3]	Exports to Out-of-County Landfills	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Demand	In-County Class III Landfills										Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity[4] (tpd-6)	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Reserve)
									1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
									Antelope Valley	R Burbank	R Calabasas	Chiquita	Lancaster	Pebbly Beach	R San Clemente	R Scholl	Sunshine City/County Combined	R Whittier (Savage Canyon)	Total In-County Class III Landfill Remaining Capacity (million tons)	
									Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (tpd-6) Expected Average Daily Tonnage (tpd-6) Remaining Capacity at Year's End (Million Tons)											
	A	Adjusted B	Adjusted C=A(1-B)	D	E	F	G	H=C+E-F-G											I	J=H-I
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)											(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
2029	107,257	84%	17,420	2.70	600	0	9,000	9,020	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000		10	3,400	11,000	350	22,476	(13,456)
									897	56	540	3,411	201		1	709	3,710	159		
									9.0	2.1	3.1	41.4	9.6		0.03	1.9	52.8	4.0	124	
2030	108,540	84%	17,525	2.70	600	0	9,052	9,072	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000		10	3,400	11,000	350	22,484	(13,412)
									902	56	543	3,411	202		1	713	3,731	160		
									8.7	2.1	2.9	40.3	9.5		0.03	1.7	51.7	4.0	121	
2031	109,840	84%	17,626	2.70	600	0	9,103	9,123	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000		10	3,400	11,000	350	22,492	(13,369)
									907	57	547	3,411	203		1	717	3,752	161		
									8.4	2.0	2.8	39.3	9.4		0.03	1.5	50.5	3.9	118	
2032	111,173	84%	17,729	2.70	600	0	9,154	9,174	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000		10	3,400	11,000	350	22,501	(13,326)
									912	57	550	3,411	204		1	721	3,773	162		
									8.1	2.0	2.6	38.2	9.4		CP	1.2	49.3	3.9	115	
2033	112,542	84%	17,832	2.70	600	0	9,206	9,226	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000			3,400	11,000	350	22,508	(13,283)
									918	57	553	3,411	206			725	3,795	163		
									7.9	2.0	2.4	37.1	9.3			1.0	48.1	3.8	112	

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works.

TABLE 4-13:
Scenario III - Meeting CalRecycle's Statewide Disposal Target of 2.7 PPD (Cont.)

4.10.4 Scenario IV - Meeting Senate Bill 1383 Organic Waste Disposal Reduction Targets

Scenario IV assumes the following during the planning period: (1) use of existing in-County permitted disposal facilities (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills); (2) continued jurisdiction's diversion efforts (increasing countywide diversion rate to 74 percent by 2020 and thereafter); (3) utilization of out-of-County landfills; and (4) no proposed expansions of existing Class III landfills and/or transformation facilities. In addition, the scenario assumes compliance with Senate Bill 1383. The analysis for Scenario IV is presented in **Table 4-14** and **Figures 4-4** and **4-5**.

Based on these assumptions, a disposal capacity shortfall is not expected to occur during the planning period.

4.10.5 Scenario V – Utilization of Additional Alternative Technology Capacity

Scenario V assumes the following during the planning period: (1) use of existing in-County permitted disposal facilities (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills); (2) diversion rate remains constant at 65 percent; (3) utilization of out-of-County landfill disposal capacity; (3) no proposed expansions of existing Class III landfills and/or transformation facilities within the planning period; and (4) utilization of additional alternative technology capacity (e.g., conversion technology, other alternatives to landfilling). The analysis for Scenario VI is presented in **Table 4-15** and **Figures 4-4** and **4-5**.

Based on these assumptions, a disposal capacity shortfall is not expected to occur during the planning period.

4.10.6 Scenario VI – Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills (excluding potential waste-by-rail capacity)

Scenario VI assumes the following during the planning period: (1) use of existing in-County permitted disposal facilities (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills); (2) diversion rate remains constant at 65 percent; (3) increase in exports to out-of-County landfills (excluding additional disposal capacity through the waste-by-rail system); and (4) no proposed expansions of existing Class III landfills and/or transformation facilities within the planning period. The analysis for Scenario VI is presented in **Table 4-16** and **Figures 4-4** and **4-5**.

Based on these assumptions, a disposal capacity shortfall is not expected to occur during the planning period.

Los Angeles County fostering development of alternative technologies as alternatives to landfill disposal.

TABLE 4-14: Scenario IV - Meeting Senate Bill 1383 Organic Waste Disposal Reduction Targets

Disposal Capacity Need Analysis (Excluding Inert Waste Landfills)

- Existing In-County Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities
- Diversion Rate (74% by 2020)
- Exports Based on Existing Export Agreements

	Generation	Disposal		Diversion																				
											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
											In-County Class III Landfills												
Year	Total Solid Waste Generation Rate[1]	Total Solid Waste Diversion Rate	Total Solid Waste Diversion Tonnage	Total Solid Waste Daily Disposal Demand	Organic Waste Disposal Tonnage[2]	% of Disposed Organic Waste in Total Solid Waste Disposal Demand	Imports from Other Counties	Daily Available Capacity from Transformation Facilities[3]	Exports to Out-of-County Landfills	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Demand	Antelope Valley	R Burbank	R Calabasas	Chiquita	Lancaster	Pebbly Beach	R San Clemente	R Scholl	Sunshine City/ County Combined	R Whittier (Savage Canyon)	Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity[4] (tpd-6)	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Reserve)
											Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (tpd-6) Expected Average Daily Tonnage (tpd-6) Remaining Capacity at Year's End (Million Tons)										Total In-County Class III Landfill Remaining Capacity (million tons)	
	A	B	C=A*B	D=A(1-B)	E	F=E/D	G	H	I	J=D+G-H-I											H	I=G-H
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)											(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
2014	70,170	60%	42,102	28,068	11,311	40%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2018	95,996	65%	62,398	33,599	13,552	40%	563	1,300	16,413	16,449	1,800 1,636 12.0	240 102 2.3	3,500 985 4.9	6,000 4,560 59.1	3,000 367 10.2	49 12 0.05	10 2 0.04	3,400 1,292 4.3	11,000 6,765 65.3	350 290 4.6	24,484 163	-
2019	96,457	69%	66,948	29,509	9,360	32%	600	1,400	14,339	14,370	1,800 1,429 11.6	240 89 2.2	3,500 861 4.6	12,000 6,616 57.0	3,000 320 10.1	49 10 0.04	10 2 0.04	3,400 1,129 3.9	11,000 5,910 63.4	350 254 4.5	24,761 158	-
2020	97,589	74%	72,036	25,553	5,656 50%	22%	600	1,400	12,363	12,390	3,600 1,232 11.2	240 77 2.2	3,500 742 4.4	12,000 6,616 55.0	3,000 276 10.0	49 9 0.04	10 2 0.03	3,400 973 3.6	11,000 5,096 61.8	350 219 4.4	26,237 153	(13,847)
2021	96,017	74%	71,459	24,558	4,989	23%	600	1,400	11,866	11,892	3,600 1,183 10.8	240 74 2.2	3,500 712 4.2	12,000 6,616 52.9	3,000 265 10.0	49 9 0.04	10 1 0.03	3,400 934 3.3	11,000 4,891 60.3	350 210 4.4	26,156 148	(14,264)
2022	96,362	75%	72,301	24,061	4,420	18%	600	1,400	11,617	11,643	3,600 1,158 10.4	240 72 2.2	3,500 697 4.0	12,000 6,616 50.8	3,000 259 9.9	49 8 0.04	10 1 0.03	3,400 915 3.1	11,000 4,789 58.8	350 206 4.3	26,116 144	(14,472)
2023	97,739	76%	73,929	23,811	3,882	16%	600	1,400	11,493	11,518	3,600 1,146 10.1	240 71 2.1	3,500 690 3.8	12,000 6,616 48.8	3,000 257 9.8	49 8 0.03	10 1 0.03	3,400 905 2.8	11,000 4,737 57.3	350 203 4.2	26,095 139	(14,577)
2024	99,491	76%	75,858	23,633	3,338	14%	600	700	11,753	11,779	3,600 1,172 9.7	240 73 2.1	3,500 706 3.5	12,000 6,616 46.7	3,000 263 9.7	49 8 0.03	10 1 0.03	3,400 925 2.5	11,000 4,845 55.8	350 208 4.2	26,138 134	(14,358)
2025	101,194	77%	77,715	23,479	2,828 75%	12%	600	0	12,026	12,053	3,600 1,199 9.3	240 75 2.1	3,500 722 3.3	12,000 3,411 45.7	3,000 269 9.6	49 9 0.03	10 1 0.03	3,400 947 2.2	11,000 4,957 54.3	350 213 4.1	22,977 131	(10,925)
2026	103,693	77%	79,693	24,001	2,828	12%	600	0	12,287	12,314	3,600 1,225 9.0	240 76 2.1	3,500 738 3.1	12,000 3,411 44.6	3,000 274 9.6	49 9 0.02	10 1 0.03	3,400 967 1.9	11,000 5,065 52.7	350 217 4.0	23,020 127	(10,706)
2027	104,844	77%	80,577	24,267	2,854	12%	600	0	12,420	12,447	3,600 1,238 8.6	240 77 2.1	3,500 746 2.8	12,000 3,411 43.5	3,000 277 9.5	49 9 0.02	10 2 0.03	3,400 978 1.6	11,000 5,119 51.1	350 220 4.0	23,042 123	(10,594)

Assumptions:

1 Waste Generation is estimated using CalRecycle's Adjustment Methodology, utilizing population projection, employment and real taxable sales projections from UCLA's Longterm Forecast, July 2018.

2 The amount of Organic Waste Disposal Tonnage is calculated using the organic waste disposal reduction targets of Senate Bill 1383. (Source: Countywide Organic Waste Management Plan, 2018 Annual Report).

3 Daily Available Capacity from Transformation Facilities assume: (1) Southeast Resource Recovery Facility will continue at their current permitted daily capacity during the planning period and (2) Commerce Refuse to Energy Facility ceased its operation on June 2018.

4 Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity is calculated based on Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (in blue text) for facilities without a restricted wasteshed or Expected Average Daily Tonnage for facilities with a restricted wasteshed. A "Clean Hands Waiver" was granted to Chiquita Canyon Landfill on March 17, 2016 to continue its operation while processing the landfill's new conditional use permit. On July 25, 2017, the Board of Supervisors approved a new Conditional Use Permit for the Landfill's Expansion Project. Chiquita Canyon Landfill's expected average daily tonnage is based on the limits set on the new conditional use permit and therefore used to calculate the Total In-County Class III landfill Available Capacity.

5 This scenario considers the effect of Assembly Bill 1594 that removes diversion credit from green waste used as alternative daily cover (ADC) at landfills.

6 Please note that the use of alternative technology (e.g., conversion, transformation) be electrical power, fuel, and sanitized compost will reduce the amount of solid waste disposed at landfills.

Legend:

CC/CP: Closure due to exhausted capacity (CC) or permit expiration (CP)

E: Expansion may become effective

R: Restricted wasteshed

W/WE Clean Hands Waiver (W) or Waiver expiration (WE)

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

TABLE 4-14:
Scenario IV - Meeting Senate Bill 1383 Organic Waste Disposal Reduction Targets

TABLE 4-14: Scenario IV - Meeting Senate Bill 1383 Organic Waste Disposal Reduction Targets (Cont.)

Disposal Capacity Need Analysis (Excluding Inert Waste Landfills)

- Existing In-County Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities
- Diversion Rate (74% by 2020)
- Exports Based on Existing Export Agreements

	Generation	Disposal		Diversion								In-County Class III Landfills											
												1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Year	Total Solid Waste Generation Rate[1]	Total Solid Waste Diversion Rate	Total Solid Waste Diversion Tonnage	Total Solid Waste Daily Disposal Demand	Organic Waste Disposal Tonnage[2]	% of Disposed Organic Waste in Total Solid Waste Disposal Demand	Imports from Other Counties	Daily Available Capacity from Transformation Facilities[3]	Exports to Out-of-County Landfills	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Demand		Antelope Valley	R Burbank	R Calabasas	Chiquita	Lancaster	Pebbly Beach	R San Clemente	R Scholl	Sunshine City/ County Combined	R Whittier (Savage Canyon)	Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity[4] (tpd-6)	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Reserve)
											Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (tpd-6) Expected Average Daily Tonnage (tpd-6) Remaining Capacity at Year's End (Million Tons)												Total In-County Class III Landfill Remaining Capacity (million tons)	
	A (tpd-6)	B	C=A*B (tpd-6)	D=A(1-B) (tpd-6)	E (tpd-6)	F=E/D	G (tpd-6)	H (tpd-6)	I (tpd-6)	J=D+G-H-I (tpd-6)												H (tpd-6)	I=G-H (tpd-6)
2028	106,052	77%	81,505	24,547	2,881	12%	600	0	12,560	12,588		3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	23,065	(10,477)
												1,252	78	754	3,411	281	9	2	989	5,177	222		
												8.2	2.0	2.6	42.5	9.4	CP	0.03	1.3	49.5	3.9	119	
2029	107,257	77%	82,431	24,826	2,908	12%	600	0	12,699	12,727		3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000		10	3,400	11,000	350	23,078	(10,351)
												1,266	79	762	3,411	284		2	1,000	5,234	225		
												7.8	2.0	2.37	41.4	9.3		0.03	CC	47.9	3.8	115	
2030	108,540	77%	83,417	25,123	2,937	12%	600	0	12,847	12,876		3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000		10		11,000	350	22,091	(9,215)
												1,281	80	771	3,411	287		2		5,296	227		
												7.4	2.0	2.13	40.3	9.2		0.03		46.2	3.8	111	
2031	109,840	77%	84,416	25,424	2,966	12%	600	0	12,998	13,026		3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000		10		11,000	350	22,104	(9,077)
												1,296	81	780	3,411	290		2		5,358	230		
												7.0	2.0	1.89	39.3	9.1		0.03		44.5	3.7	107	
2032	111,173	77%	85,440	25,733	2,996	12%	600	0	13,152	13,181		3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000		10		11,000	350	22,117	(8,936)
												1,311	82	790	3,411	294		2		5,421	233		
												6.6	1.9	1.64	38.2	9.0		CP		42.8	3.6	104	
2033	112,542	77%	86,492	26,050	3,027	12%	600	0	13,310	13,339		3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000				11,000	350	22,128	(8,789)
												1,327	83	799	3,411	297				5,486	235		
												6.2	1.9	1.4	37.1	8.9				41.1	3.5	100	

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works.

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

TABLE 4-14:
Scenario IV - Meeting Senate Bill 1383 Organic Waste Disposal Reduction Targets (Cont.)

TABLE 4-15: Scenario V - Utilization of Additional Alternative Technology Capacity

Disposal Capacity Need Analysis (Excluding Inert Waste Landfills)

•Existing In-County Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities •Exports Based on Existing Export Agreements •Diversion Rate at 65% •Utilization of Additional Alternative Technology Capacity

								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
								In-County Class III Landfills											
Year	Waste Generation Rate[1]	Diversion Rate	Total Daily Disposal Demand	Imports from Other Counties	Potential Available Capacity from Alternative Technology Facilities[2]	Exports to Out-of-County Landfills	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Demand	Antelope Valley	R Burbank	R Calabasas	Chiquita	Lancaster	Pebbly Beach	R San Clemente	R Scholl	Sunshine City/County Combined	R Whittier (Savage Canyon)	Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity[3] (tpd-6) Total In-County Class III Landfill Remaining Capacity (million tons)	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Reserve)
	A	B	C=A(1-B)	D	E	F	G=C+D-E-F	Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (tpd-6) Expected Average Daily Tonnage (tpd-6) Remaining Capacity at Year's End (Million Tons)										H	I=G-H
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)											(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
2018	95,996	65%	33,599	563	1,300	16,413	16,449	1,800 1,636 12.0	240 102 2.3	3,500 985 4.9	6,000 4,560 59.1	3,000 367 10.2	49 12 0.0	10 1 0.04	3,400 1,292 4.3	11,000 6,765 65.3	350 290 4.6	24,483 163	-
2019	96,457	65%	33,760	600	1,400	16,462	16,498	1,800 1,641 11.5	240 102 2.2	3,500 988 4.6	12,000 6,616 48.1	3,000 368 10.1	49 12 0.04	10 1 0.04	3,400 1,296 3.9	11,000 6,786 63.2	350 291 4.5	25,107 148	-
2020	97,589	65%	34,156	600	1,600	16,560	16,596	3,600 1,651 11.0	240 103 2.2	3,500 994 4.3	12,000 6,616 46.0	3,000 370 10.0	49 12 0.04	10 1 0.03	3,400 1,304 3.5	11,000 6,826 61.0	350 293 4.4	26,923 142	(10,326)
2021	96,017	65%	33,606	600	1,600	16,285	16,321	3,600 1,623 10.5	240 101 2.2	3,500 978 4.0	12,000 6,616 44.0	3,000 364 9.9	49 12 0.04	10 1 0.03	3,400 1,282 3.1	11,000 6,713 58.9	350 288 4.3	26,878 137	(10,557)
2022	96,362	65%	33,727	600	1,600	16,345	16,381	3,600 1,629 10.0	240 102 2.1	3,500 981 3.7	12,000 6,616 41.9	3,000 365 9.8	49 12 0.03	10 1 0.03	3,400 1,287 2.7	11,000 6,737 56.8	350 289 4.2	26,888 131	(10,506)
2023	97,739	65%	34,209	600	1,600	16,586	16,623	3,600 1,653 9.4	240 103 2.1	3,500 996 3.4	12,000 6,616 39.9	3,000 370 9.7	49 12 0.03	10 1 0.03	3,400 1,306 2.3	11,000 6,837 54.7	350 293 4.1	26,927 126	(10,304)
2024	99,491	65%	34,822	600	1,600	16,892	16,930	3,600 1,684 8.9	240 105 2.1	3,500 1,014 3.1	12,000 6,616 37.8	3,000 377 9.5	49 12 0.02	10 1 0.03	3,400 1,330 1.9	11,000 6,963 52.5	350 299 4.0	26,977 120	(10,048)
2025	101,194	65%	35,418	600	1,600	17,190	17,228	3,600 1,713 8.4	240 107 2.0	3,500 1,032 2.7	12,000 3,411 36.7	3,000 384 9.4	49 12 0.02	10 1 0.03	3,400 1,353 1.4	11,000 7,086 50.3	350 304 3.9	23,821 115	(6,593)
2026	103,693	65%	36,293	600	1,600	17,627	17,666	3,600 1,757 7.8	240 109 2.0	3,500 1,058 2.4	12,000 3,411 35.7	3,000 394 9.3	49 13 0.02	10 1 0.03	3,400 1,388 1.0	11,000 7,266 48.0	350 312 3.8	23,892 110	(6,226)
2027	104,844	65%	36,695	600	1,600	17,828	17,867	3,600 1,777 7.3	240 111 2.0	3,500 1,070 2.1	12,000 3,411 34.6	3,000 398 9.2	49 13 0.01	10 1 0.03	3,400 1,404 0.6	11,000 7,349 45.8	350 315 3.7	23,925 105	(6,058)
2028	106,052	65%	37,118	600	1,600	18,039	18,079	3,600 1,798 6.7	240 112 1.9	3,500 1,083 1.7	12,000 3,411 33.5	3,000 403 9.0	49 13 CP	10 1 0.03	3,400 1,420 0.1	11,000 7,436 43.4	350 319 3.6	23,960 100	(5,881)

Assumptions:

1 Waste Generation is estimated using CalRecycle's Adjustment Methodology, utilizing population projection, employment and real taxable sales projections from UCLA's Longterm Forecast, July 2018.

2 Daily Available Capacity from Transformation Facilities assume: (1) Southeast Resource Recovery Facility will continue at their current permitted daily capacity during the planning period and (2) Commerce Refuse to Energy Facility ceased its operation on June 2018. This scenario also assumes additional capacity will be available from potential EMSW facilities or other alternative technologies. Potential capacity from anaerobic digestion facility is considered part of diversion since anaerobic digestion process is within the statutory definition of composting which is considered as recycling.

3 Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity is calculated based on Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (in blue text) for facilities without a restricted wasteshed or Expected Average Daily Tonnage for facilities with a restricted wasteshed. A "Clean Hands Waiver" was granted to Chiquita Canyon Landfill on March 17, 2016 to continue its operation while processing the landfill's new conditional use permit. On July 25, 2017, the Board of Supervisors approved a new Conditional Use Permit for the Landfill's Expansion Project. Chiquita Canyon Landfill's expected average daily tonnage is based on the limits set on the new conditional use permit and therefore used to calculate the Total In-County Class III landfill Available Capacity.

4 This scenario considers the effect of Assembly Bill 1594 that removes diversion credit from green waste used as alternative daily cover (ADC) at landfills.

5 Please note that the use of alternative technology (e.g., conversion, transformation) be electrical power, fuel, and sanitized compost will reduce the amount of solid waste disposed at landfills.

Legend:

CC/CP: Closure due to exhausted capacity (CC) or permit expiration (CP)

E: Expansion may become effective

R: Restricted wasteshed

W/WE Clean Hands Waiver (W) or Waiver expiration (WE)

TABLE 4-15:
Scenario V - Utilization of Additional Alternative Technology Capacity
(Cont.)

TABLE 4-15: Scenario V - Utilization of Additional Alternative Technology Capacity (Cont.)

Disposal Capacity Need Analysis (Excluding Inert Waste Landfills)

•Existing In-County Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities •Exports Based on Existing Export Agreements •Diversion Rate at 65% •Utilization of Additional Alternative Technology Capacity

								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
								In-County Class III Landfills											
Year	Waste Generation Rate[1]	Diversion Rate	Total Daily Disposal Demand	Imports from Other Counties	Potential Available Capacity from Alternative Technology Facilities[2]	Exports to Out-of-County Landfills	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Demand	Antelope Valley	R Burbank	R Calabasas	Chiquita	Lancaster	Pebbly Beach	R San Clemente	R Scholl	Sunshine City/County Combined	R Whittier (Savage Canyon)	Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity[3] (tpd-6) Total In-County Class III Landfill Remaining Capacity (million tons)	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Reserve)
	A	B	C=A(1-B)	D	E	F	G=C+D-E-F	Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (tpd-6) Expected Average Daily Tonnage (tpd-6) Remaining Capacity at Year's End (Million Tons)										H	I=G-H
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)											(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
2029	107,257	65%	37,540	600	1,600	18,250	18,290	3,600 1,819 6.2	240 113 1.9	3,500 1,096 1.4	12,000 3,411 32.5	3,000 408 8.9		10 1 0.03	3,400 1,437 CC	11,000 7,523 41.1	350 323 3.5	23,981 95	(5,691)
2030	108,540	65%	37,989	600	1,600	18,474	18,515	3,600 1,841 5.6	240 115 1.9	3,500 1,109 1.0	12,000 3,411 31.4	3,000 413 8.8		10 1 0.03		11,000 7,615 38.7	350 327 3.4	22,563 91	(4,048)
2031	109,840	65%	38,444	600	1,600	18,701	18,743	3,600 1,864 5.0	240 116 1.8	3,500 1,123 0.7	12,000 3,411 30.3	3,000 418 8.7		10 1 0.03		11,000 7,709 36.3	350 331 3.3	22,582 86	(3,839)
2032	111,173	65%	38,911	600	1,600	18,934	18,976	3,600 1,887 4.4	240 118 1.8	3,500 1,137 0.3	12,000 3,411 29.3	3,000 423 8.5		10 1 CP		11,000 7,805 33.9	350 335 3.2	22,602 81	(3,625)
2033	112,542	65%	39,390	600	1,600	19,174	19,216	3,600 1,911 3.8	240 119 1.8	3,500 1,151 CC	12,000 3,411 28.2	3,000 428 8.4				11,000 7,903 31.4	350 339 3.1	22,620 77	(3,404)

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works.

TABLE 4-15:
Scenario V - Utilization of Additional Alternative Technology Capacity (Cont.)
(Cont.)

TABLE 4-16: Scenario VI - Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills (Excluding Potential Waste-by-Rail Capacity)

Disposal Capacity Need Analysis (Excluding Inert Waste Landfills)

•Existing In-County Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities •Exports Based on Existing Export Agreements •Diversion Rate at 65% •Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills (Excluding Potential Waste-by-Rail Capacity)

								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
								In-County Class III Landfills												
Year	Waste Generation Rate[1]	Diversion Rate	Total Daily Disposal Demand	Imports from Other Counties	Daily Available Capacity Transformation Facilities[2]	Exports to Out-of-County Landfills	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Demand	Antelope Valley	R Burbank	R Calabasas	Chiquita	Lancaster	Pebbly Beach	R San Clemente	R Scholl	Sunshine City/County Combined	R Whittier (Savage Canyon)	Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity[3] (tpd-6) Total In-County Class III Landfill Remaining Capacity (million tons)	Waste-by-Rail Capacity[4]	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Reserve)
								Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (tpd-6) Expected Average Daily Tonnage (tpd-6) Remaining Capacity at Year's End (Million Tons)												
	A	B	C=A(1-B)	D	E	F	G=C+D-E-F											H	I	J=G-H-I
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)											(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
2018	95,996	65%	33,599	563	1,300	16,413	16,449	1,800	240	3,500	6,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	24,483	-	-
								1,636	102	985	4,560	367	12	1	1,292	6,765	290			
								12.0	2.3	4.9	59.1	10.2	0.0	0.04	4	65	4.6	163		
2019	96,457	65%	33,760	600	1,400	18,000	14,960	1,800	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	24,856	-	-
								1,488	93	896	6,616	333	11	1	1,175	6,153	264			
								11.5	2.2	4.6	48.1	10.1	0.04	0.04	4	63	4.5	149		
2020	97,589	65%	34,156	600	1,400	18,000	15,356	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	26,721	-	(11,364)
								1,527	95	920	6,616	342	11	1	1,206	6,316	271			
								11.1	2.2	4.3	46.0	10.0	0.04	0.03	4	61	4.4	143		
2021	96,017	65%	33,606	600	1,400	18,000	14,806	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	26,631	-	(11,825)
								1,473	92	887	6,616	330	11	1	1,163	6,090	261			
								10.6	2.2	4.1	44.0	9.9	0.04	0.03	3	59	4.3	138		
2022	96,362	65%	33,727	600	1,400	18,000	14,927	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	26,651	-	(11,724)
								1,485	92	894	6,616	333	11	1	1,173	6,139	263			
								10.1	2.1	3.8	41.9	9.8	0.03	0.03	3	58	4.2	133		
2023	97,739	65%	34,209	600	1,400	18,000	15,409	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	26,729	-	(11,320)
								1,533	95	923	6,616	343	11	1	1,210	6,337	272			
								9.7	2.1	3.5	39.9	9.7	0.03	0.03	2	56	4.2	127		
2024	99,491	65%	34,822	600	700	18,000	16,722	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	26,943	-	(10,222)
								1,663	104	1,002	6,616	373	12	1	1,314	6,877	295			
								9.1	2.1	3.2	37.8	9.6	0.03	0.03	2	53	4.1	121		
2025	101,194	65%	35,418	600	0	19,000	17,018	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	23,787	-	(6,769)
								1,693	105	1,019	3,411	379	12	1	1,337	6,999	300			
								8.6	2.1	2.9	36.7	9.5	0.02	0.03	2	51	4.0	117		
2026	103,693	65%	36,293	600	0	19,000	17,893	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	23,929	-	(6,037)
								1,780	111	1,072	3,411	399	13	1	1,406	7,359	316			
								8.1	2.0	2.5	35.7	9.3	0.02	0.03	1	49	3.9	112		
2027	104,844	65%	36,695	600	0	19,000	18,295	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	23,995	-	(5,700)
								1,820	113	1,096	3,411	408	13	1	1,437	7,525	323			
								7.5	2.0	2.2	34.6	9.2	0.01	0.03	1	47	3.8	107		
2028	106,052	65%	37,118	600	0	19,000	18,718	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	24,064	-	(5,346)
								1,862	116	1,121	3,411	417	13	1	1,470	7,699	330			
								6.9	1.9	1.8	33.5	9.1	CP	0.03	0	44	3.7	102		

Assumptions:

1 Waste Generation is estimated using CalRecycle's Adjustment Methodology, utilizing population projection, employment and real taxable sales projections from UCLA's Longterm Forecast, July 2018.

2 Daily Available Capacity from Transformation Facilities assume: (1) Southeast Resource Recovery Facility will continue at their current permitted daily capacity during the planning period and (2) Commerce Refuse to Energy Facility ceased its operation on June 2018.

3 Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity is calculated based on Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (in blue text) for facilities without a restricted wasteshed or Expected Average Daily Tonnage for facilities with a restricted wasteshed. A "Clean Hands Waiver" was granted to Chiquita Canyon Landfill on March 17, 2016 to continue its operation while processing the landfill's new conditional use permit. On July 25, 2017, the Board of Supervisors approved a new Conditional Use Permit for the Landfill's Expansion Project. Chiquita Canyon Landfill's expected average daily tonnage is based on the limits set on the new conditional use permit and therefore used to calculate the Total In-County Class III landfill Available Capacity.

4 The operation of the Mesquite Regional Landfill (MRL) and waste by rail system (WBR) is entirely dependent on the availability of in-county and near-county disposal capacity, diversion from landfills and the cost of disposal. When the MRL/WBR disposal capacity is needed and when the tipping fees make MRL/WBR economically viable, then the system may begin operation. However, for the purpose of the analysis, the additional capacity of the waste-by-rail system is excluded from this scenario.

5 This scenario considers the effect of Assembly Bill 1594 that removes diversion credit from green waste used as alternative daily cover (ADC) at landfills.

Legend:

CC/CP: Closure due to exhausted capacity (CC) or permit expiration (CP)

E: Expansion may become effective

R: Restricted wasteshed

W/WE Clean Hands Waiver (W) or Waiver expiration (WE)

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

TABLE 4-16:
Scenario VI - Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills
(Excluding Potential Waste-by-Rail Capacity)

TABLE 4-16: Scenario VI - Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills (Excluding Potential Waste-by-Rail Capacity) (Cont.)

Disposal Capacity Need Analysis (Excluding Inert Waste Landfills)

•Existing In-County Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities •Exports Based on Existing Export Agreements •Diversion Rate at 65% •Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills (Excluding Potential Waste-by-Rail Capacity)

								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
								In-County Class III Landfills													
Year	Waste Generation Rate[1]	Diversion Rate	Total Daily Disposal Demand	Imports from Other Counties	Daily Available Capacity Transformation Facilities[2]	Exports to Out-of-County Landfills	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Demand	Antelope Valley	R Burbank	R Calabasas	Chiquita	Lancaster	Pebbly Beach	R San Clemente	R Scholl	Sunshine City/County Combined	R Whittier (Savage Canyon)	Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity[3] (tpd-6)	Waste-by-Rail Capacity[4]	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Reserve)
								Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (tpd-6) Expected Average Daily Tonnage (tpd-6) Remaining Capacity at Year's End (Million Tons)										Total In-County Class III Landfill Remaining Capacity (million tons)		
	A	B	C=A(1-B)	D	E	F	G=C+D-E-F											H	I	J=G-H-I
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)											(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
2029	107,257	65%	37,540	600	0	19,000	19,140	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000		10	3,400	11,000	350	24,119	-	(4,979)
								1,904	119	1,147	3,411	427		1	1,504	7,872	338			
								6.3	1.9	1.5	32.5	9.0		0.03	CP	42	3.6	97		
2030	108,540	65%	37,989	600	0	19,000	19,589	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000		10		11,000	350	22,653	-	(3,064)
								1,948	121	1,173	3,411	437		1		8,057	346			
								5.7	1.9	1.12	31.4	8.8		0.03		39	3.5	92		
2031	109,840	65%	38,444	600	0	19,000	20,044	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000		10		11,000	350	22,691	-	(2,647)
								1,994	124	1,201	3,411	447		1		8,244	354			
								5.1	1.8	0.74	30.3	8.7		0.03		37	3.4	87		
2032	111,173	65%	38,911	600	0	19,000	20,511	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000		10		11,000	350	22,730	-	(2,220)
								2,040	127	1,229	3,411	457		1		8,436	362			
								4.4	1.8	0.4	29.3	8.5		CP		34	3.2	82		
2033	112,542	65%	39,390	600	0	19,000	20,990	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000				11,000	350	22,769	-	(1,779)
								2,088	130	1,257	3,411	468				8,633	370			
								3.8	1.8	CC	28.2	8.4				31	3.1	77		

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works.

TABLE 4-16:
Scenario VI - Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills
(Excluding Potential Waste-by-Rail Capacity) (Cont.)

4.10.7 Scenario VII–All Solid Waste Management Options Considered Become Available

Scenario VII assumes the following during the planning period: (1) use of existing in-County permitted disposal facilities (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills); (2) continued jurisdiction's diversion efforts (increasing countywide diversion rate to 75 percent by 2020 and thereafter); (3) increase in exports to out-of-County landfills (including additional disposal capacity through the waste-by-rail system); and (4) utilization of additional alternative technology capacity; and (5) development of all proposed in-County Class III landfill expansions. The analysis for Scenario VII A is presented in **Table 4-17** and **Figures 4-4** and **4-5**.

Based on these assumptions, a disposal capacity shortfall is not expected to occur during the planning period.

The anticipated disposal needs of the County cannot be met by pursuing a single alternative.

TABLE 4-17: Scenario VII - All Solid Waste Management Options Considered Become Available

Disposal Capacity Need Analysis (Excluding Inert Waste Landfills)

- Existing In-County Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities
- Exports Based on Existing Export Agreements
- Diversion Rate (75% by 2020)
- Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills (Including Potential Waste-by-Rail Capacity)
- Proposed Expansions of In-County Class III Landfills
- Utilization of Additional Alternative Technology Capacity

								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
								In-County Class III Landfills												
Year	Waste Generation Rate[1]	Diversion Rate	Total Daily Disposal Demand	Imports from Other Counties	Potential Available Capacity from Alternative Technology Facilities[2]	Exports to Out-of-County Landfills	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Demand	Antelope Valley	R Burbank	R Calabasas	Chiquita	Lancaster	Pebbly Beach	R San Clemente	R Scholl	Sunshine City/County Combined	R Whittier (Savage Canyon)	Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity[3] (tpd-6)	Potential Waste-by-Rail Capacity[4]	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Reserve)
								Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (tpd-6) Expected Average Daily Tonnage (tpd-6) Remaining Capacity at Year's End (Million Tons)										Total In-County Class III Landfill Remaining Capacity (million tons)		
	A	B	C=A(1-B)	D	E	F	G=C+D-E-F											H	I	J=G-H-I
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)											(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
2018	95,996	65%	33,599	563	1,300	16,413	16,449	1,800	240	3,500	6,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	24,483	-	-
								1,636	102	985	4,560	367	12	1.14	1,292	7,250	290			
								12.0	2.3	4.9	59.1	10.2	0.05	0.04	4.3	65.3	4.6	163		
2019	96,457	65%	33,760	600	1,400	16,000	16,960	1,800	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	25,182	-	-
								1,687	105	1,016	6,616	378	12	1.17	1,332	7,475	299			
								11.5	2.2	4.6	48.1	10.1	0.04	0.04	3.9	62.9	4.5	148		
2020	97,589	75%	24,397	600	1,600	16,000	7,397	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	25,422	-	(18,025)
								736	46	443	6,616	500	5	0.51	581	3,260	131			
								11.2	2.2	4.5	46.0	10.0	0.04	0.04	3.70	61.9	4.4	144		
2021	96,017	75%	24,004	600	1,600	16,000	7,004	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	25,358	4,000	(22,354)
								697	43	420	6,616	600	5	0.49	550	3,087	124			
								11.0	2.2	4.3	44.0	9.8	0.04	0.03	3.5	61.0	4.4	140		
2022	96,362	75%	24,090	600	1,600	16,000	7,090	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	25,372	4,000	(22,282)
								705	44	425	6,616	700	5	0.49	557	3,125	125			
								10.8	2.2	4.2	41.9	9.6	0.04	0.03	3.4	60.0	4.4	136		
2023	97,739	75%	24,435	600	1,600	16,000	7,435	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	25,429	4,000	(21,994)
								739	46	445	6,616	800	5	0.51	584	3,277	131			
								10.6	2.2	4.1	39.9	9.3	0.04	0.03	3.2	59.0	4.3	132		
2024	99,491	75%	24,873	600	1,600	16,000	7,873	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	25,500	4,000	(21,627)
								783	49	472	6,616	900	6	0.55	618	3,470	139			
								10.3	2.2	3.9	37.8	9.0	0.03	0.03	3.0	57.9	4.3	128		
2025	101,194	75%	25,299	600	1,600	16,000	8,299	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	22,364	4,000	(18,066)
								825	51	497	3,411	1,000	6	0.57	652	3,658	146			
								10.1	2.1	3.7	36.7	8.7	0.03	0.03	2.8	56.7	4.2	125		
2026	103,693	75%	25,923	600	1,600	16,000	8,923	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	22,466	4,000	(17,543)
								887	55	535	3,411	1,100	6	0.62	701	3,933	158			
								9.8	2.1	3.6	35.7	8.4	0.03	0.03	2.6	55.5	4.2	122		
2027	104,844	75%	26,211	600	1,600	16,000	9,211	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	22,513	4,000	(17,302)
								916	57	552	3,411	1,200	7	0.64	724	4,060	163			
								9.5	2.1	3.4	34.6	8.0	0.03	0.03	2.3	54.2	4.1	118		

Assumptions:

1 Waste Generation is estimated using CalRecycle's Adjustment Methodology, utilizing population projection, employment and real taxable sales projections from UCLA's Longterm Forecast, July 2018.

2 Daily Available Capacity from Transformation Facilities assume: (1) Southeast Resource Recovery Facility will continue at their current permitted daily capacity during the planning period and (2) Commerce Refuse to Energy Facility ceased its operation on June 2018.

3 Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity is calculated based on Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (in blue text) for facilities without a restricted wasteshed or Expected Average Daily Tonnage for facilities with a restricted wasteshed. A "Clean Hands Waiver" was granted to Chiquita Canyon Landfill on March 17, 2016 to continue its operation while processing the landfill's new conditional use permit. On July 25, 2017, the Board of Supervisors approved a new Conditional Use Permit for the Landfill's Expansion Project. Chiquita Canyon Landfill's expected average daily tonnage is based on the limits set on the new conditional use permit and therefore used to calculate the Total In-County Class III landfill Available Capacity.

4 The operation of the Mesquite Regional Landfill (MRL) and waste by rail system (WBR) is entirely dependent on the availability of in-county and near-county disposal capacity, diversion from landfills and the cost of disposal. When the MRL/WBR disposal capacity is needed and when the tipping fees make MRL/WBR economically viable, then the system may begin operation. However, for the purpose of the analysis, the scenario assumes: (1) an increase in exports to out-of-County landfills and (2) the waste-by-rail system is assumed to begin its operation in 2018.

5 This scenario considers the effect of Assembly Bill 1594 that removes diversion credit from green waste used as alternative daily cover (ADC) at landfills.

6 Please note that the use of alternative technology (e.g., conversion, transformation) be electrical power, fuel, and sanitized compost will reduce the amount of solid waste disposed at landfills.

Legend:

CC/CP: Closure due to exhausted capacity (CC) or permit expiration (CP)

E: Expansion may become effective

R: Restricted wasteshed

W/WE Clean Hands Waiver (W) or Waiver expiration (WE)

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

TABLE 4-17:
Scenario VII - All Solid Waste Management Options Considered Become Available

TABLE 4-17: Scenario VII - All Solid Waste Management Options Considered Become Available (Cont.)

Disposal Capacity Need Analysis (Excluding Inert Waste Landfills)

- Existing In-County Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities
- Exports Based on Existing Export Agreements
- Diversion Rate (75% by 2020)
- Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills (Including Potential Waste-by-Rail Capacity)
- Proposed Expansions of In-County Class III Landfills
- Utilization of Additional Alternative Technology Capacity

								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
								In-County Class III Landfills													
Year	Waste Generation Rate[1]	Diversion Rate	Total Daily Disposal Demand	Imports from Other Counties	Potential Available Capacity from Alternative Technology Facilities[2]	Exports to Out-of-County Landfills	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Demand	Antelope Valley	R Burbank	R Calabasas	Chiquita	Lancaster	Pebbly Beach	R San Clemente	R Scholl	Sunshine City/County Combined	R Whittier (Savage Canyon)	Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity[3] (tpd-6) Total In-County Class III Landfill Remaining Capacity (million tons)	Potential Waste-by-Rail Capacity[4]	Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Reserve)
								Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (tpd-6) Expected Average Daily Tonnage (tpd-6) Remaining Capacity at Year's End (Million Tons)													
	A	B	C=A(1-B)	D	E	F	G=C+D-E-F											H	I	J=G-H-I
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)											(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
2028	106,052	75%	26,513	600	1,600	16,000	9,513	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000	49	10	3,400	11,000	350	22,563	4,000	(17,049)
								946	59	570	3,411	1,300	7	0.66	747	4,193	168			
								9.2	2.1	3.2	33.5	7.6	CP	0.03	2.1	52.9	4.1	115		
2029	107,257	75%	26,814	600	1,600	16,000	9,814	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000		10	3,400	11,000	350	22,605	4,000	(16,790)
								976	61	588	3,411	1,400		0.68	771	4,326	173			
								8.9	2.1	3.0	32.5	7.1		0.03	1.9	51.6	4.0	111		
2030	108,540	75%	27,135	600	1,600	16,000	10,135	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000		10	3,400	11,000	350	22,657	4,000	(16,522)
								1,008	63	607	3,411	1,500		0.70	796	4,467	179			
								8.6	2.1	2.9	31.4	6.7		0.03	1.6	50.2	4.0	107		
2031	109,840	75%	27,460	600	1,600	16,000	10,460	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000		10	3,400	11,000	350	22,710	4,000	(16,249)
								1,040	65	627	3,411	1,600		0.72	822	4,610	185			
								8.3	2.0	2.7	30.3	6.2		0.03	1.4	48.8	3.9	104		
2032	111,173	75%	27,793	600	1,600	16,000	10,793	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000		10	3,400	11,000	350	22,764	4,000	(15,970)
								1,073	67	647	3,411	1,700		0.75	848	4,757	191			
								7.9	2.0	2.5	29.3	5.7		CP	1.1	47.3	3.9	100		
2033	112,542	75%	28,135	600	1,600	16,000	11,135	3,600	240	3,500	12,000	3,000			3,400	11,000	350	22,818	4,000	(15,683)
								1,107	69	667	3,411	1,800			875	4,908	197			
								7.6	2.0	2.3	28.2	5.1			0.8	45.7	3.8	95		

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works.

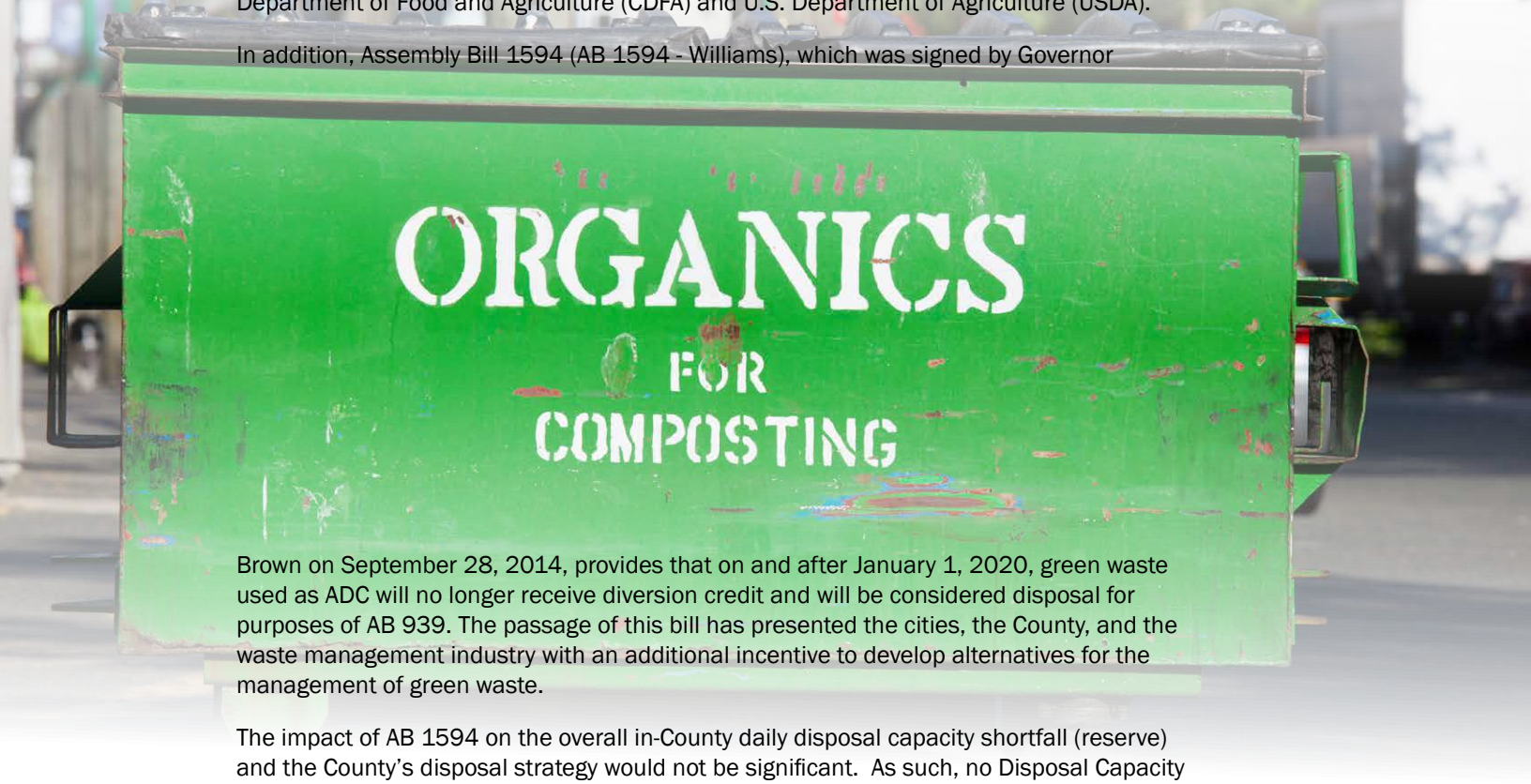
Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

TABLE 4-17:
Scenario VII - All Solid Waste Management Options Considered Become Available (Cont.)

4.10.8 Impact of Green Waste as Alternative Daily Cover on the Disposal Capacity Need Analysis

Due to the closure of Puente Hills Landfill (PHL) in October 2013, jurisdictions that once depended on the facility to recycle their green waste as alternative daily cover (ADC) looked to other sites to recycle or compost their green waste. In 2013, approximately 363,975 tons of green waste ADC was used at in-County landfills. PHL alone accepted 49 percent, or 176,577 tons, which is equivalent to an average of 514 tons per day (tpd). In 2018, approximately 161,541 tons of green waste ADC was used at in-County landfills. Cities, the County, and the waste management industry have been working towards developing alternatives for the management of green waste. There are many challenges associated with green waste management, such as inadequate green waste management capacity in the County due to difficulties in permitting and developing composting facilities, limited markets for compost made from green waste, costs for long-distance transportation to out-of-County facilities and operations, as well as the need to work closely with California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

In addition, Assembly Bill 1594 (AB 1594 - Williams), which was signed by Governor



Brown on September 28, 2014, provides that on and after January 1, 2020, green waste used as ADC will no longer receive diversion credit and will be considered disposal for purposes of AB 939. The passage of this bill has presented the cities, the County, and the waste management industry with an additional incentive to develop alternatives for the management of green waste.

The impact of AB 1594 on the overall in-County daily disposal capacity shortfall (reserve) and the County's disposal strategy would not be significant. As such, no Disposal Capacity Shortfall Analysis Scenario is devoted to this impact in this Chapter.

4.11 SUMMARY OF SCENARIO ANALYSES

The preceding section analyzed the County's disposal need under seven scenarios. This Section summarizes the analyses and their findings:

The description of the variables in each scenario is summarized in **Tables 4-8**.

Except for Scenario I, as demonstrated by most of the scenarios, the County would be able to meet the disposal needs of all jurisdictions through the 15-year planning period.

In order to avoid a disposal capacity shortfall and meet the CSE requirement of providing 15-years of adequate disposal capacity, jurisdictions in the County would have to manage disposal of solid waste through a combination of various means such as expanding existing landfill capacity provided it can be done in a technically feasible and environmentally safe manner, increasing the diversion rate, developing alternative (e.g., conversion) technology facilities, and continuing exports to out-of-County landfills.

4.12 CONCLUSIONS

The preceding discussions demonstrated that the combination of an increase in diversion rate, development of alternative technologies, and use of out-of-County Class III landfills (identified in **Chapters 3**, **5**, **7**, and **9**) would address the disposal need of all the jurisdictions in the County for the 15-year planning period (2018-2033).

However, based on past and current experiences in siting new or expanding existing solid waste management facilities, it must be recognized that many (or all) of the potential facilities identified may encounter strong opposition during the permitting process, and that not all of the facilities may be approved. Even if a facility is successfully permitted, the total approved capacity and daily capacity may be substantially less than its capacity requested by the project proponent.

Based on the Disposal Capacity Need analyses and the foregoing discussion, the following can be concluded:

- The planning process must incorporate adequate reserve daily capacity to handle unanticipated disposal needs as well as daily and seasonal variations in waste quantities.
- The planning process should include a variety of alternatives that will ensure that the provision of solid waste disposal services remain uninterrupted during the planning period and beyond. This must include increased recycling and other diversion efforts, creation/expansion of markets for the recycled materials and products with recycled content, development of alternative facilities (e.g., conversion technology and other alternative technology facilities), feasibility studies on potential development of a new in-County landfill, out-of-County disposal facilities, and development of the in-County/out-of-County infrastructure necessary for access to out-of-County disposal facilities including MRFs, intermodal facilities, waste-by-rail systems, and other transportation modes.
- 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 avoid a daily disposal capacity shortfall in the short, medium, and long term. As a part of this effort, economic incentives must be formulated to promote development of conversion technologies, other viable alternatives to landfill technology industries to reuse and recycle materials recovered from waste stream into new products, and markets for those products.
- Since it takes up to 15 years or more to fully permit a new or expand an existing landfill, the planning process must begin now in order to ensure the uninterrupted availability of solid waste disposal services, at reasonable cost, to serve the disposal need of all residents and businesses in the County.

5

Alternative Technologies

HOLLYWOOD

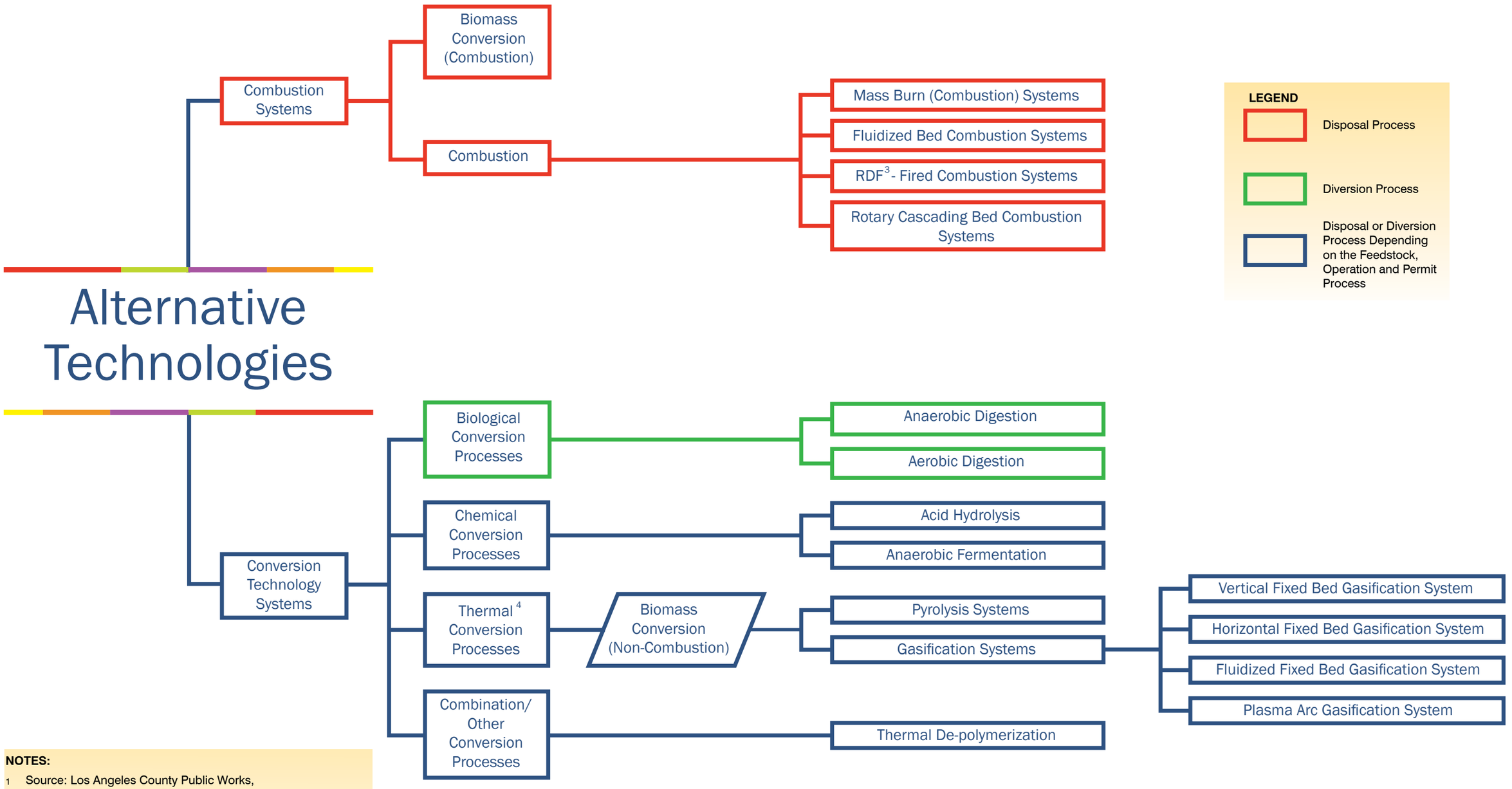
5.0 ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

5.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Chapter is to describe technologies that provide an alternative to existing solid waste disposal practices and to provide a brief assessment on their current state of development. This Chapter also describes a number of benefits, advantages, and environmental constraints regarding the identified alternative technologies. This Chapter also explores various alternative technologies (see **Flowchart 5-1**) that divert solid waste from landfills to generate reusable energy and produce "green" fuels and other environmentally beneficial products.

The specific requirements of this Chapter are drawn from California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Section 18756.5, and discussed in Section 5.3 of this Chapter.

FLOWCHART 5-1: Alternative Technology Processes



NOTES:

1 Source: Los Angeles County Public Works, Environmental Programs Division

2 See Los Angeles County Conversion Technology Evaluation Report (Phase I Report), dated August 18, 2005

3 "RDF" means Refuse-Derived Fuel

4 Thermal Conversion can also process municipal solid waste in addition to biomass

FLOWCHART 5-1:
Alternative Technology Processes

5.2 DEFINITIONS

Due to increased interest in development of alternative technologies in the United States and the evolution of thermal technologies, confusion exists among widely used and overlapping terms. Section 5.2 defines a variety of terms and their application to alternative technologies. For clarity, select terms will be used throughout the Chapter.

Thus far, several issues in California have inhibited the development of alternative technologies. One of the key issues is that Federal, State, and local laws do not properly define these alternative technologies. For example, the term "transformation" is used to include both incineration (mass-burn) and some conversion (non-burn) technologies, while other technologies are not defined at all. State law imposes scientifically impossible standards on some thermal technologies, such as gasification, which California law prohibits from using oxygen in the conversion process or generating any water, hazardous waste, or air emissions.

The Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) continues to lobby the State Legislature to revise California law to accurately reflect the scientific distinctions among these technologies, and regulate them rationally based on their relative environmental benefits and impacts compared with other solid waste management options. To date, the State Legislature has been reluctant to address this issue, although recent legislation such as Los Angeles County-sponsored Senate Bill 498 (2014) have made some progress; therefore, the definitions offered in this Chapter seek to provide a clearer distinction between the various terminologies currently in use.

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

Waste-to-Energy Switzerland

Key Terms

Transformation
Defined in PRC, Section 40201 as "incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion other than composting. 'Transformation' does not include composting, gasification, EMSW conversion, or biomass conversion."the CSE strives to use the terms waste-to-energy (combustion) and conversion technologies for clarity. Because the statutory definition of transformation makes no distinction between incineration and certain conversion technologies, CSE does not reference the term transformation. The CSE instead references the terms combustion and conversion technologies.

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

5.3 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

CCR, Title 14, Section 18756.5(b) requires the following:

(a) If new or expandable solid waste disposal facilities are not available or are not sufficient to meet countywide or regionwide needs, each county and regional agency shall include strategies for disposing of solid waste. The discussion of strategies shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) A description of the types (residential, commercial, industrial, and special) and quantities in cubic yards and in tons of waste in excess of remaining volumetric capacity of existing solid waste disposal facilities;

(2) A description of the diversion or export programs which will be implemented to safely handle and divert or dispose of excess solid waste. The description shall identify the existing solid waste disposal facilities, including those outside of the county or regional agency that will be used to implement these strategies. The description shall document how the proposed programs shall provide the county or regional agency with sufficient disposal capacity to meet the required minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity as described in CCR, Section 18775(a) of Article 6.5.

5.4 INTRODUCTION

As discussed in **Chapter 1** (Section 1.1) and consistent with the goals established in **Chapter 2**, the primary goal of the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (CSE) is to address the solid waste disposal needs of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County and the County unincorporated communities for a 15-year planning period.

Adequacy of disposal capacity is discussed and addressed in **Chapters 3**, **4**, **7** and **9**. These disposal capacity needs are met through utilization of existing in-County solid waste disposal facilities, increase in diversion rate, development of alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology and **transformation** facilities), expansion of existing facilities, and out-of-County disposal. **Chapter 7** confirms that no new landfills will be developed in the County in the foreseeable future, and expanding existing landfills is a long and challenging process. In the last few years, proposed new landfills and expansions of existing landfills have encountered strong opposition to their development, particularly from residents living in the vicinity of those facilities and from environmental groups.

Currently, most of the refuse in the County that is destined for disposal is transported by truck to **disposal sites** within the County; however, that will change during the planning period. The County is in a period of transition, and by the end of this planning period will rely on enhanced waste reduction and recycling efforts and facilities outside its borders to manage most of its waste. With the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill in 2013 and no expected development of new landfills in the County, it is projected that more solid waste will be exported out of the County by 2029. Therefore, it is critical to invest in alternative solid waste infrastructure that can address this need.

Among the most promising alternatives to landfill disposal and waste exporting are alternative technologies (e.g., conversion technologies).

Key Terms

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

Incineration
Refers to the controlled process by which solid, liquid, or gaseous combustible wastes are burned and changed into gases, and the residue produced contains little or no combustible material. The flue gases are treated through a pollution control system which neutralizes acid gases and removes particulate matter and fly ash before the gases are dispersed into the atmosphere.

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

5.5 ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENTS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

5.5.1 Los Angeles County Efforts

For nearly a decade, the County has consistently supported the development of conversion technologies because of their potential to convert **post-recycled** MSW (material remaining after recycling that would have otherwise gone to landfills for disposal) into useful products, renewable energy, and biofuels. On July 27, 1999, the County Board of Supervisors formally adopted a series of recommendations that included support for the development of alternatives (such as conversion technologies) to landfilling and **incineration**.

As a strong advocate for furthering conversion technology development in California the County, in coordination with the Task Force, continues to encourage and promote local research of conversion technologies; and works to advance State legislation that would clarify the definition of conversion technologies and remove technically inaccurate definitions from State statutes. Due to current regulatory uncertainty, many potential investors have expressed hesitation in investing in conversion technologies in California.

Furthermore, the County and the Task Force support reprioritizing the solid waste management hierarchy to include conversion technologies, while allowing jurisdictions to obtain diversion credit when using conversion technologies to reduce waste disposal at landfills. Conversion technologies are a viable approach to achieving the self-imposed higher diversion and zero-waste goals implemented by many jurisdictions. Conversion technologies would also be a viable approach to achieving California's possible increase of the Statewide 50 percent waste diversion mandate.

The Alternative Technology Advisory Subcommittee (ATAS) of the Task Force was created in 2004 by a condition in the Puente Hills Landfill Conditional Use Permit (CUP). The membership of the ATAS was further adjusted by the Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill CUP. The ATAS comprises a diverse group of professionals that includes representatives from local government, the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), the private sector, the public, consultants, etc. The group comprises experts in the conversion technologies field responsible for evaluating and promoting the development of conversion technologies. ATAS's ultimate goal is to facilitate development of one or more demonstration conversion technology facilities in Southern California, which would showcase the benefits of conversion technologies as a technically, economically, and environmentally viable alternative method of managing solid waste within the County.

The Task Force vigorously supports increased study of and facilitation for conversion technologies within the County through the following actions:

- Evaluating the technical, economic, and environmental feasibility of conversion technologies.
- Promoting the development of conversion technologies by advocating for changes in legislation and regulations.
- Acting as a regional resource, disseminating accurate information regarding conversion technologies, and urging stakeholders throughout the State to participate in the development of these technologies.

The County and the Task Force strongly advocate for alternative technologies to manage solid waste. The County and the Task Force successfully promoted different technologies, as demonstrated by the following significant efforts:

- Built coalitions with numerous government agencies and associations, such as the League of Council of Governments, and many other entities to promote development of conversion technologies through policies, statements, and other advocacy activities.
- Advanced discussions with several site owners and operators in Los Angeles County who are interested in developing a conversion technology facility in the County.
- Expanded outreach efforts, including development of science-based stakeholder resources and an educational forum.
- Worked with the then-County Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) and now Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to sponsor two legislative bills in 2000 that intended to provide 100 percent diversion credit for waste processed at conversion technology facilities in order to create an incentive for their development. This effort created the momentum that resulted in the 2002 passage of Assembly Bill 2770 (Matthews), which required the former California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) to study these technologies and provide recommendations to the State Legislature.
- Attended and participated in workshops and forums to increase the County's knowledge and expertise in this area and to affirm the County's position and support.
- Established the ATAS as an outgrowth of the commitment of the County and the Task Force to conversion technologies, supported by a condition in the CUP of the Puente Hills landfill adopted in 2003.
- Added support for legislation to promote the development of conversion technologies to the County's State Legislative Agenda in the first year of the 2003-04 session.
- Conducted a conversion technology survey to public and private stakeholders requesting feedback on legislative actions, regulatory changes, and incentives that are necessary to facilitate development of conversion technologies in California.
- Developed Conversion Technology Online Vendor and Financial Service Resources Database. The database now includes nearly 60 technology and 12 financial listings and is available to the public on the Department's SoCalConversion.org website. The database will be updated in 2022.
- Approved a Board motion in September 2012 directing Public Works, along with the CEO, County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSD), and other stakeholders, to pursue and support the passage of State and Federal legislation and regulations encouraging the development of conversion technologies, including renewable energy status and diversion credit.
- Partnered with the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) to sponsor Senate Bill 498, conversion technology legislation introduced by Senator Ricardo Lara (D-33), which was signed into law on September 28, 2014. Senate Bill 498 added **noncombustion** thermal conversion technologies to the definition of **biomass conversion**, creating a clear permitting pathway for these technologies while providing incentives to divert biomass from landfill disposal. The goal is to establish clear definitions in statute that promote the highest and best use of resources while supporting the state's key environmental goals. The bill will help California reach its 75 percent recycling goal by facilitating additional mechanisms through which to sustainably manage the tens of millions of tons of materials that cannot be reduced, recycled, or composted. The bill will also assist in meeting the goals of the state's Bioenergy Action Plan, which has identified municipal solid waste as a substantially underutilized resource for biomass feedstock.

The County and the Task Force are committed to promoting solutions that address the solid waste management issues of the County, such as implementation of the Southern California Conversion Technology Development Project.

Key Terms

Biomass Conversion
Defined in California Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 40106 as: the production of heat, fuels, or electricity by the controlled combustion of, or the use of other noncombustion thermal conversion technologies on, the following materials, when separated from other solid waste: (1) agricultural crop residues; (2) bark, lawn, yard, and garden clippings; (3) leaves, silvicultural residue, and tree and brush pruning; (4) wood, wood chips, and wood waste; (5) non-recyclable pulp or non-recyclable paper materials.
'Biomass conversion' does not include the controlled combustion of recyclable pulp or recyclable paper materials, or materials that contain sewage sludge, industrial sludge, medical waste, hazardous waste, or either high-level or low-level radioactive waste.
For purposes of this section, 'nonrecyclable pulp or nonrecyclable paper materials' means either of the following, as determined by the department:
Paper products or fibrous materials that cannot be technically, feasibly, or legally recycled because of the manner in which the product or material has been manufactured, treated, coated, or constructed.
Paper products or fibrous materials that have become soiled or contaminated and as a result cannot be technically, feasibly, or legally recycled.

5.5.1.1 Southern California Conversion Technology Development Project

The County consistently supports the development of conversion technologies. Development of in-County, commercial scale conversion technology facilities is a key element in the County's strategy for assuring long-term disposal capacity to meet the needs of over 10 million residents and thousands of businesses county-wide. The County Public Works (Public Works), in concert with the Task Force and in collaboration with state universities, CalRecycle, and neighboring counties, conducted extensive studies to evaluate the viability of these technologies to manage solid waste.

Phase I – Initial Technology Evaluation (2004-2005)

Between 2004 and 2005, Public Works conducted a preliminary evaluation of a range of conversion technology suppliers, and initiated efforts to identify Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) and Transfer Stations (TS) in Southern California that could potentially host a demonstration conversion technology facility. The benefits of such a pairing are significant and include readily available feedstock otherwise destined for landfill disposal, appropriate siting, preprocessing capacity, transportation (cost and pollution) avoidance, and other mutual benefits. Additionally, this proposed siting requirement would ensure that the waste stream (feedstock) processed by conversion technology facilities is strictly residual solid waste remaining after removal of all feasibly recoverable materials.

This effort resulted in a report titled the "Conversion Technology Evaluation Report for Los Angeles County Public Works and the Los Angeles Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force's Alternative Technology Advisory Subcommittee" (also known as the "Phase I Report"), which the Task Force officially adopted on August 18, 2005. Research for the Phase I Report assessed the viability of various conversion technologies, with the goal of vetting technologies for a potential demonstration facility. The Phase I Report also identified a preliminary short list[1] of technology suppliers and MRF and TS sites (see Table 3-2 of Phase I Report at http://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/SoCalConversion/pdfs/CT_Eval_Report.pdf), and a framework for developing a demonstration facility at one of the MRF or TS sites.

Phase II – Detailed Evaluation and Vetting Efforts toward Facilitation of One or More Demonstration Facilities (2006-2008)

Following an extensive vetting process, the County identified four technology suppliers that demonstrated the technical capabilities of their conversion technologies to process MSW and are ready for participation in this project. Additionally, four of the MRF and TS sites evaluated were determined suitable for co-location with a conversion technology. This vetting process is described in detail in the "Los Angeles County Conversion Technology Report for Los Angeles County Public Works and the Los Angeles Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force's Alternative Technology Advisory Subcommittee: Phase II Assessment," dated October 2007 (also known as the "Phase II Report").

The Phase II Report represents Public Works' continued efforts to facilitate development of a conversion technology demonstration facility in Southern California. Such efforts included over a year of work by Public Works, the ATAS, and technical consultants that resulted in the following key activities:

- An independent evaluation and verification of the qualifications of selected technology suppliers and the capabilities of their conversion technologies.

1 Table 3-2 of the Phase I Report lists 13 MRF/TS facilities interested in a conversion facility, out of which a short list of preferred MRFs for the first phase of development of a conversion facility were identified (see Section 4.5.1 of Phase I Report).

- An independent evaluation of candidate MRF and TS sites to determine suitability for integration with one or more technologies.
- A review of permitting pathways.
- Identification of funding opportunities and financing mechanisms.
- Identification of potential County incentives (i.e., supporting benefits) to encourage facility development among potential project sponsors.

The Phase II Report describes these activities in detail. Also, the Phase I and Phase II Reports include more detailed information on the vetting process.

Phase III and IV – Long Term Development of Conversion Technologies (2009 - Present)

Phase III builds upon the efforts commenced in Phase II by completing the permitting process, design, construction, and operation of one or more demonstration facilities selected in Phase II.

On April 20, 2010, the County Board of Supervisors unanimously approved three Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) for three conversion technology demonstration projects and awarded a contract for consultant services for Phase III and Phase IV to develop alternatives to landfills within the County. The Phase III demonstration projects included a CR&R Waste Services anaerobic digestion facility in Perris, CA; a County of Riverside **pyrolysis** facility in Rubidoux, CA; and a Rainbow Environmental Services **gasification** facility in Huntington Beach, CA. The latter two projects are on indefinite hold due to economic constraints. The Perris project was awarded over six million dollars in grant funding from the state. The first two phases are currently in operation, converting 167,500 tpy of organic waste into renewable fuels used by their waste collection vehicles. This facility has plans to scale up in four equal phases and ultimately digest up to 335,000 tpy. The facility also includes an on-site organic waste MRF and injects biogas from the anaerobic digestion operation.

At their hearing on April 20, 2010, the Board of Supervisors also instructed the Director of Public Works in coordination with appropriate stakeholders, to: assess the feasibility of developing a conversion technology facility at one or more County landfills, identify other potentially suitable sites within the County, and report back Public Works' findings to the Board of Supervisors in six months.

There are potential host sites for a conversion technology facility that were submitted to the County. These sites are discussed in the "Los Angeles County Conversion Technology Project, Preliminary Siting Assessment" (see **Appendix 5A**), submitted to the Board of Supervisors on October 20, 2010.

Public Works also reevaluated the conversion technology marketplace beginning with two Requests for Expression of Interest (RFEI) issued in June 2011. Public Works sent the first RFEI to conversion technology vendors. Technologies that met Public Works' minimum criteria were included in a publicly-available database. Public Works sent the second RFEI to financial firms with previous experience funding solid waste and renewable energy projects. In June 13, 2013, Public Works issued a second set of RFEI solicitations. Public Works requested from conversion technology providers and/or project developers representing conversion technology provider's information on their technology as well as qualifications and resources of their company. Additionally, another RFEI was issued by Public Works for financial service firms that are in the business of assisting in the structuring and financing of conversion technology projects.

Phase IV is pursuing the siting of commercial scale conversion technology facilities in the County capable of managing the County's waste stream. The County has supported the Phase IV project by providing technical assistance of consultant contracts and assistance with permitting, finance, outreach, market research, and feasibility studies to facilitate the development of conversion technology facilities in Los Angeles County.

Key Terms

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

Gasification
Defined in PRC, Section 40117 as "a technology that uses a noncombustion thermal process to convert solid waste to a clean burning fuel for the purpose of generating electricity, and that, at minimum, meets all of the following criteria: (a) The technology does not use air or oxygen in the conversion process, except ambient air to maintain temperature control. (b) The technology produces no discharges of air contaminants or emissions, including greenhouse gases, as defined in subdivision (g) of [HSC, Section 38505]. (c) The technology produces no discharges to surface or groundwaters of the state. (d) The technology produces no hazardous waste. (e) To the maximum extent feasible, the technology removes all recyclable materials and marketable green waste compostable materials from the solid waste stream prior to the conversion process and the owner or operator of the facility certifies that those materials will be recycled or composted. (f) The facility where the technology is used is in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and ordinances. (g) The facility certifies to the board that any local agency sending solid waste to the facility is in compliance with this division and has reduced, recycled, or composted solid waste to the maximum extent feasible, and the board makes a finding that the local agency has diverted at least 30 percent of all solid waste through source reduction, recycling, and composting."materials that have become soiled or contaminated and as a result cannot be technically, feasibly, or legally recycled.

In 2011, Public Works completed a preliminary feasibility analysis of the Calabasas Landfill, which is owned by the County and operated by CSD, to evaluate various options for siting a CT facility. The analysis determined that the Calabasas Landfill is suitable for a commercial-scale AD project processing up to 700 tons per day of organic waste. In 2016, Public Works assessed various facility development options and determined that a public-private partnership could provide regional benefits, reduce capital costs, and minimize risks to local jurisdictions such as the County. The feasibility analysis was updated in 2020 to inform the development of a Request for Proposals (RFP) to engage a private partner to design, build, own, and operate a commercial-scale AD facility at Calabasas Landfill. The analysis conducted for this report confirmed the viability of such a facility at Calabasas Landfill.

In 2021, Public Works released a Request for Information (RFI) to gather information on existing and planned organic waste processing infrastructure in the region. Twenty-four companies responded. Nine of the respondents have one or more operational facilities local to the County and six companies have secured or identified local sites to develop facilities in the near future. The other nine respondents have not yet secured sites. The types of processing facilities include AD, composting, thermal CTs, and de-packaging/ pre-processing to prepare feedstocks for AD or composting. Most respondents have available processing capacity and are open to accepting feedstock from residential, multi-family, and commercial sectors. Despite the additional organic waste processing capacity identified through the RFI, the additional facilities will not be able to process all the organic waste disposed in the County so Public Works will ramp up efforts to encourage regional infrastructure development through public-private partnerships. In 2022, Public Works initiated a preliminary feasibility analysis of four closed landfill sites in the County to assess their viability for siting a CT or AD facility.

In 2013, the County Sanitation Districts established a demonstration-scale project at the Districts' Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (JWPCP) in the City of Carson, California. In 2018, CSD began expanding the project to a commercial-scale co-digestion operation. The DODA pre-processing technology located at the PHMRF removes contamination from food waste, processing an average of 30 tons per day of food waste. After the contaminants are removed, the food waste is subsequently processed into a slurry and transported to JWPCP for co-digestion. Currently, JWPCP uses the digester gas to generate electricity on-site. Since October 2020, CSD has been converting digester gas into Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) to supply its on-site vehicle fueling station. The EPA approved CSD's Renewable Fuel Standard Program registration in September 2021. The facility has a capacity of 600 tpd of food waste slurry and currently processes about 300 tpd of food waste slurry. Since July 2016, the County in partnership with the Puente Hills Material Recovery Facility (PHMRF) provides a rebate incentive to waste haulers that collect uncontaminated food waste diverted from commercial accounts and delivers the food waste to the PHMRF. Currently, one waste hauler is participating and providing food waste diversion services to four supermarkets. As of December 2021, the project has successfully diverted nearly 4,000 tons of food waste. The food waste is sent to the PHMRF for pre-processing and is eventually anaerobically digested at the Districts' Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (JWPCP) in Carson. To encourage additional organic waste processing in the CUCs, Public Works extended the pilot through July 2022 and maintained the rebate of $60 per ton.

The Rialto Bioenergy Facility, located in Rialto, California, services the organic waste landfill diversion needs of local jurisdictions. This AD facility converts 700 tons of landfill diverted organic waste and 300 tons of biosolids into renewable natural gas, clean water, and fertilizer. Anaergia's Organics Extrusion Press (OREX) operates at Waste Management's Sun Valley Recycling Park in Sun Valley, California, servicing the greater Los Angeles metro region. This 50 ton-per-hour OREX processing line cleans and polishes municipal solid waste and contaminated source separated organic waste. The wet fraction is delivered to Anaergia's Rialto Bioenergy Facility for anaerobic digestion. Waste from the County is processed and diverted from landfill disposal at these facilities.

For additional and more detailed information on the characteristics of various combustion systems and conversion technology systems, see Sections 5.4 and 5.5, and Figure 5-1 of this Chapter. For additional and more detailed information and discussion on siting conversion technology facilities in the County, see Chapter 6 ("Facility Siting Criteria"), and Chapter 10 ("Finding of Conformance") of this CSE. Also see Appendix of Phase I Report for a list of conversion technology distributors.

To ensure that this process is transparent, and resources are available to all interested jurisdictions and stakeholders, the County developed a website, www.SoCalConversion.org, which contains updated project information. Additionally, the County provides a monthly e-newsletter of conversion technology news and updates to all interested parties.

White Paper

Public Works commissioned a comprehensive, peer reviewed conversion technology (CT) White Paper that compares the greenhouse gas emissions from an integrated CT facility to transporting an equivalent amount of waste to a landfill. It is entitled Comparative Greenhouse Gas Emissions Analysis of Alternative Scenarios for Waste Treatment and/or Disposal, dated February, 2016 and can be found on the County's website, www.SoCalCoversion.org. The White Paper determined that an Integrated MRF with conversion technologies will achieve a net reduction in cumulative greenhouse gas emissions as compared to landfill disposal.

5.5.2 City of Los Angeles Alternative Technology Efforts

The City of Los Angeles adopted a 20-year (2005-2025) solid resources management blueprint called RENEW LA Plan (Recovering Energy, Natural Resources, and Economic Benefits from Waste for Los Angeles) to achieve zero waste within the City by 2025. RENEW LA relies on two key elements: (1) the continued enhancement and growth of existing diversion programs and development of new diversion programs; and (2) the establishment of seven conversion technology facilities, with one facility located in each of the City's six wastesheds, and a seventh facility located in the southern California region, to process post-source separated municipal solid waste (MSW) still being disposed in landfills.

With the RENEW LA Plan as the blueprint, the City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Sanitation embarked upon a stakeholder-driven zero waste master planning effort, known as the Solid Waste Integrated Resource Plan (SWIRP). SWIRP takes a comprehensive long-term look at achieving zero waste in the City through the implementation of various upstream and downstream policies, programs and facilities, including the completion of alternative technology facilities.

SWIRP's Waste Management Hierarchy identifies upstream manufacturer and consumer responsibility first, through producer responsibility and upstream source reduction and reuse. Then, source separation of materials through recycling, **composting**, or anaerobic digestion through the City's blue, green, and brown bin programs. And thereafter, management of remaining black bin post-source separated MSW through alternative technologies, prior to disposal of residual waste in landfills. (See **Appendix 5B**: **City of Los Angeles SWIRP Waste Management Hierarchy**)

SWIRP identifies viable alternative technologies to process municipal solid waste for the purpose of increasing diversion from landfills, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, producing energy, and recovering renewable resources. RENEW LA Plan Synopsis and the SWIRP factsheet are included in this document (see Appendix 5B). For more detailed information on the RENEW LA Plan and the SWIRP visit http://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/ConversionTechnology/Reports/RENEW_LA_Plan.pdf and http://lacitysan.org/srssd/swirp/pdf/2013/2013Oct28SWIRPdocsFINALrd.pdf.

City of Los Angeles stakeholders believe that upstream and downstream policies will net 80% diversion from landfilling. The energy in the remaining 20% should be harnessed in an environmentally safe and efficient manner and not disposed in landfills.

Key Terms

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

SWIRP defines alternative technologies as a host of specific thermal, biological, chemical, and physical technologies such as mixed material processing (mechanical separation), refuse derived fuel (RDF), advanced thermal recycling (2nd generation waste-to-energy), gasification, pyrolysis, plasma arc, anaerobic digestion and composting, among others. These technologies are all methods to process MSW as an alternative to landfill disposal.

In May 2011, the City of Los Angeles, Board of Public Works (Board) authorized the Bureau of Sanitation to enter into contract negotiations with Green Conversion Systems (GCS) to develop the first commercial scale Alternative Technology facility. GCS, an advanced thermal recycling development partner, is proposing to build a 1,100 ton per day facility in the City of Los Angeles that would include an upfront mechanical separation pre-processing system to first recover recyclable materials, followed by an advanced thermal recycling system to produce energy and recover by-products. Negotiations between the Bureau and GCS are ongoing.

In the summer of 2011, the Los Angeles City Council unanimously approved a motion that authorized and directed the BOS to conduct concurrent negotiations with Urbaser-Keppel Seghers for an emerging Alternative Technology facility to pioneer new methods for disposal of MSW.

In December 2012, the City's Board authorized the Bureau to enter into contract negotiations with Urbaser-Keppel Seghers for development of an integrated-scale alternative technology facility. The proposed facility may include a combination of one or more of the following technologies: upfront mechanical pre-processing system, anaerobic digestion, composting, advanced thermal recycling, and/or gasification, and would include the flexibility to negotiate for increased tonnage commitments. Negotiations between the Bureau and Urbaser-Keppel Seghers for the development of an emerging alternative technology facility are ongoing.

On June 11, 2014, The City of Los Angeles published an RFP from solid resources collection companies to provide solid waste, commingled recyclables, and organics collection, transfer, disposal and processing services to commercial and multifamily establishments in the City. The City intends to enter into exclusive franchise agreements to provide the services described in the RFP. The solid resources collection company that is awarded the contract for each franchise will have a dedicated waste stream, making it financially viable to develop new organics processing facilities which may include alternative technologies. These facilities could also potentially process organics originating from other jurisdictions.

Additionally, on October 14, 2014, the City Council of the City of Los Angeles authorized the Bureau to pursue negotiations for a partnership with the City of Long Beach and Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County for co-ownership and operation of Southeast Resource Recovery Facility.

5.6 COMBUSTION SYSTEMS

Combustion facilities utilizing MSW as a feedstock currently operate within the County. End products for combustion facilities are typically ash, inert material, and steam used for electricity generation. A small amount of electricity produced from these combustion facilities is used on-site to power the facility, which sells the excess energy to power utilities.

Combustion systems are used to reduce the volume of solid waste, destroy pathogens, break down chemical structures, and produce energy. Combustion occurs at high temperatures to produce gas, ash, and inert residual material. Heat from the controlled burning process is used to produce steam, which is then used to generate power. Pollution control for gas produced is typically in the form of scrubbers and filters. The scrubbers neutralize the acid gases within the resulting gas. Filters remove minute ash particles from any gas produced, as required by current air quality standards. Typically, the ash-crete generated as a result of combustion system could be used as road base material in various types of road construction project and not limit to landfill.

5.6.1 Combustion

Combustion, as defined in Section 5.2.8 of this Chapter, is used to manage solid waste in compliance with state and regional environmental regulations.

Solid waste combustion systems are designed to operate with two types of solid waste fuel: commingled solid waste (mass burn) and pre-processed solid waste known as Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF-fired).

Combustion technology was identified as one of the effective options currently available to reduce the need for landfill disposal. Combustion is commercially, technically, and environmentally feasible. From the 1970s to the 1990s, combustion technology grew as a result of energy shortages and relatively high energy prices. State legislation enacted in the 1980s encouraged the development of combustion projects. However, political resistance and negative public perception regarding combustion technology have increased due to environmental and health risk concerns.

Environmental issues associated with a combustion facility include potential impacts to air quality, water quality, traffic, aesthetics, and noise. The combustion of refuse to recover energy generates emissions that require the use of sophisticated control devices. Controlled combustion, through the use of automated damper controls for air distribution, minimizes nitrogen oxide (NOx) and carbon oxide (COx). In addition, demonstrations establish that ammonia injection into the furnace of a combustion facility is successful in further reducing NOx emissions. Sulfur dioxide (SOx), hydrochloric acid (HCl), dioxins/furans, cadmium, and lead are removed at an efficiency of up to 99 percent through the use of lime treatment in a dry scrubber neutralizing the acid gases. The final stage in a typical air pollution control system at a combustion facility is a filter baghouse that removes up to 99.95 percent of the **particulate matter**. For additional and more detailed information on the characteristics of various combustion systems, see **Figure 5.1** of this Chapter.

The current lack of enthusiasm for combustion facilities is also associated with economic factors involving the high capital costs of developing such facilities, deregulation of the energy industry, and strong public opposition based on air quality concerns encountered by previous proposals. Additionally, development has been discouraged by combustion's current classification as disposal (rather than diversion) under State law[2].

Two types of Combustion Systems, namely, fluidized bed combustion and mass burn combustion systems, are described below.

Key Terms

Particulate Matter (PM)
Refers to solid or liquid particles of soot, dust, smoke, fumes, and aerosols.

2 However, under current State law non-source separated waste disposals at transformation facilities are granted 10% diversion credit.

JFE Engineering Corporation – Waste-to-Energy Facility

5.6.1.1 Fluidized Bed Combustion Systems

Fluidized Bed Combustion (FBC) processes include a heated bed of particles, typically sand or another type of granular media, suspended (fluidized) within a steel column through use of an upward flow of air or fluid. Oxygen is supplied more freely through the flow action of the bed media due to the turbulent contact between the bed media and the fuel media. Complete **oxidation**, including the production of flames, maximizes thermal efficiency and minimizes the amount of char produced by the fuel media. Low combustion temperature reduces nitrogen oxide formation, and the addition of crushed limestone to the fluidized bed absorbs sulfur dioxide. The FBC process is best used to manage low British Thermal Unit (BTU) fuel media and MSW with high moisture content.

Combustion technology was identified as one of the effective options currently available to reduce the need for landfill disposal.

Key Terms

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

5.6.1.2 Mass Burn Combustion Systems

Mass burn combustion systems are the predominant type of combustion systems. Solid waste is typically burned at temperatures of about 2200 °F (1204°C) in water wall boilers where thermal energy in the form of steam is recovered. The steam is then passed through turbines where the thermal energy is converted to electricity.

Mass burn combustion processes are capable of achieving a 75 percent mass reduction and 90 percent volume reduction in the solid waste, with ash being the only residue produced. In a mass burn combustion system, minimal processing is given to solid waste before it is placed in the charging hopper of the system. A crane operator responsible for loading the charging hopper manually rejects obviously unsuitable items. One of the most critical components of a mass burn combustion system is the grate system, which serves several functions, including the movement of waste through the system, mixing of the waste, and injection of combustion air.

There are two transformation facilities (also known as waste-to-energy facilities) that utilize mass burn combustion process operating in the County, the Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility (CREF) in the City of Commerce (closed as of June 2018) and the Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF) in the City of Long Beach. Nevertheless, both facilities operate within the stringent requirements of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). In addition, these facilities are required to use reclaimed water, as shown in **Figures 5-1** and **5-2** of this Chapter. The County has no current plans to develop additional transformation facilities; however, other jurisdictions may propose such facilities.

The transformation facilities located in the County are described below.

Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility

CREF was a Joint Powers Agency (JPA) formed by the City of Commerce and the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSD). The CSD operated CREF since its inception in 1987 until its closure in June 2018. It successfully met SCAQMD requirements and produced some of the lowest emissions from a facility of its type worldwide. The facility combusted approximately 286 tons of refuse per day and generated approximately 10 megawatts (MW) of electricity that was sold to Southern California Edison (SCE). Residual ash was created as a result of the combustion process. CREF would add cement to the ash to form ash-crete and transport the ash-crete to the Puente Hills Landfill where it was recycled as a base material for roads.

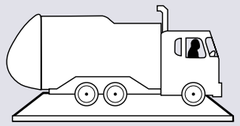
Southeast Resource Recovery Facility

SERRF is a JPA formed by the City of Long Beach and the CSD. The City of Long Beach employs a private contractor to operate the facility. SERRF has the capacity to process about 1,370 tons of refuse per day. As an end product, the combustion process generates approximately 36 gross MW of electricity (with 30 MW of electricity sold to SCE).

Residual ash is created as a result of the combustion process. There is an ash treatment facility operating at the site. Currently, SERRF adds cement to the ash and transports the mix to a local landfill where it is recycled as a base material for roads.

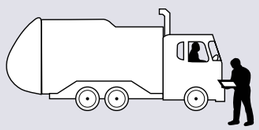
FIGURE 5-1: Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility (CREF), City of Commerce, California, USA Schematic Process Diagram

1. WEIGH SCALES



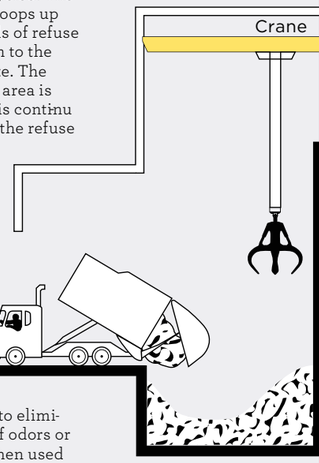
Weigh Scales

Each truck must be weighed and pay a fee based upon the load weight before disposing of its load. All loads are screened by meters for radioactive materials, which if found, will be safely handled by the County Department of Public Health.



2. REFUSE STORAGE PIT

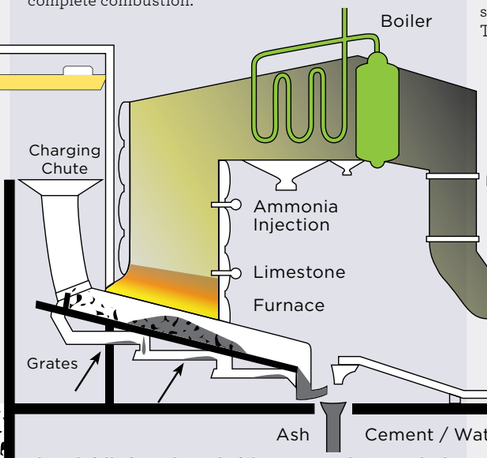
After weigh-in, the trucks discharge their loads into the refuse storage pit. The storage pit has a 1,200 ton capacity, enough to run the Facility for three to four days. Some loads are pulled aside on an unannounced basis and checked for hazardous wastes each day. All loads are scanned for large pieces of ferrous metal which are removed and recycled. The crane operator scoops up 3,000 pound loads of refuse and delivers them to the furnace feed chute. The entire storage pit area is enclosed and air is continuously drawn into the refuse storage building to eliminate the escape of odors or dust. This air is then used for burning of the refuse. Odors are destroyed by the high temperatures in the furnace. Four carbon filters are used for odor control at times when the furnace is shut down for maintenance.



3. FURNACE & BOILER

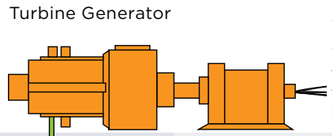
After the refuse reaches the bottom of the feed chute, hydraulic rams push it into the burning area. The floor of the furnace contains moving grates that push the burning refuse through the furnace and ensure complete combustion.

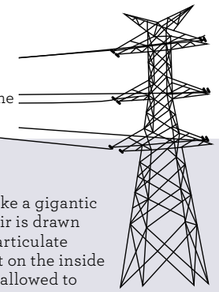
The ash falls from the end of the grates and is quenched with water. The hot gases of combustion rise through the furnace as they travel to the boiler. The walls of the furnace contain steel pipes carrying water that begins to heat as the gases pass over the pipes. Ammonia is injected into the furnace to remove oxides of nitrogen. Limestone is also added to aid in acid gas removal. As the hot gases enter the boiler, the hot water contained in the boiler tubing is converted to high pressure and temperature steam.



4. TURBINE GENERATOR

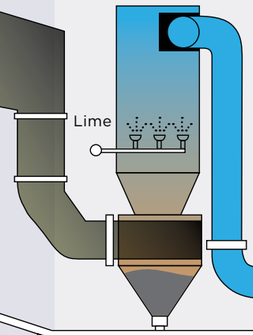
The Steam leaving the boiler enters a steam turbine. The high pressure steam causes the turbine blades to turn at high speed. The turbine is coupled to a generator that produces 11.5 megawatts of power. One and a half mega watts of this power is used to run the plant leaving 10 megawatts to be sold to Southern California Edison. The revenue from the sale of power helps to retire the bonds that were sold to build the Facility.





5. DRY SCRUBBER

After leaving the boiler, the hot combustion gases travel through the beginning of the sophisticated air pollution control system. The dry scrubber removes acid gases such as sulfur dioxide and hydrochloric acid. These are by-products of the refuse combustion. Lime slurry is sprayed into the exhaust stream to convert the acid gases to a solid which is removed downstream in the baghouse. In excess of 95% of the sulfur dioxide and hydrochloric acid are removed in this process.

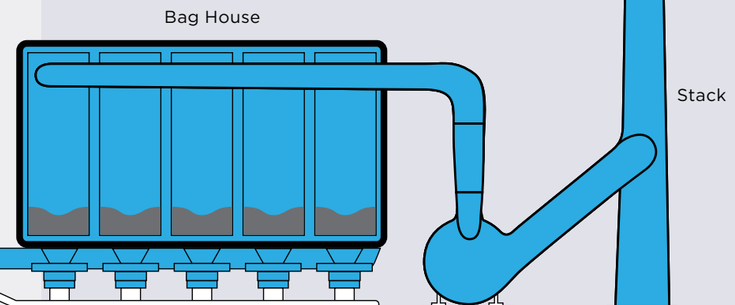


6. BAG HOUSE

The baghouse operates like a gigantic vacuum cleaner. As the air is drawn through the baghouse, particulate matter and fly ash are left on the inside of the bags and the air is allowed to travel through.
The baghouse contains eight modules with bags made of fiberglass. The modules are cleaned by blowing air, in the reverse direction, through the bags. The particles and fly ash are removed through the bottom. This process removes 99.5% of the particulate matter in the airstream down to sub-micro-scopic levels, eliminating any visible plume.

After leaving the baghouse, the cleaned exhaust gases exit through a 150 foot stack.

After leaving the baghouse, the cleaned exhaust gases exit through a 150 foot stack. Monitoring devices incorporated into the stack continuously monitor the air for oxides of vnitrogen, sulfur dioxides, and carbon monoxide.



7. ASH TREATMENT & RECYCLING

The ash exiting the refuse-to-energy plant makes up approximately 30% of the total weight of the incoming refuse. The bottom ash is screened and metals are removed forrecycling. The screened bottom ash and fly ash are mixed with cement to make concrete which is then used at the landfill as road base. 99% by weight of the incoming refuse is recycled as metals, energy, or roadbase.

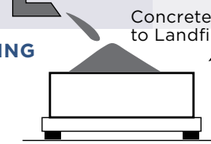
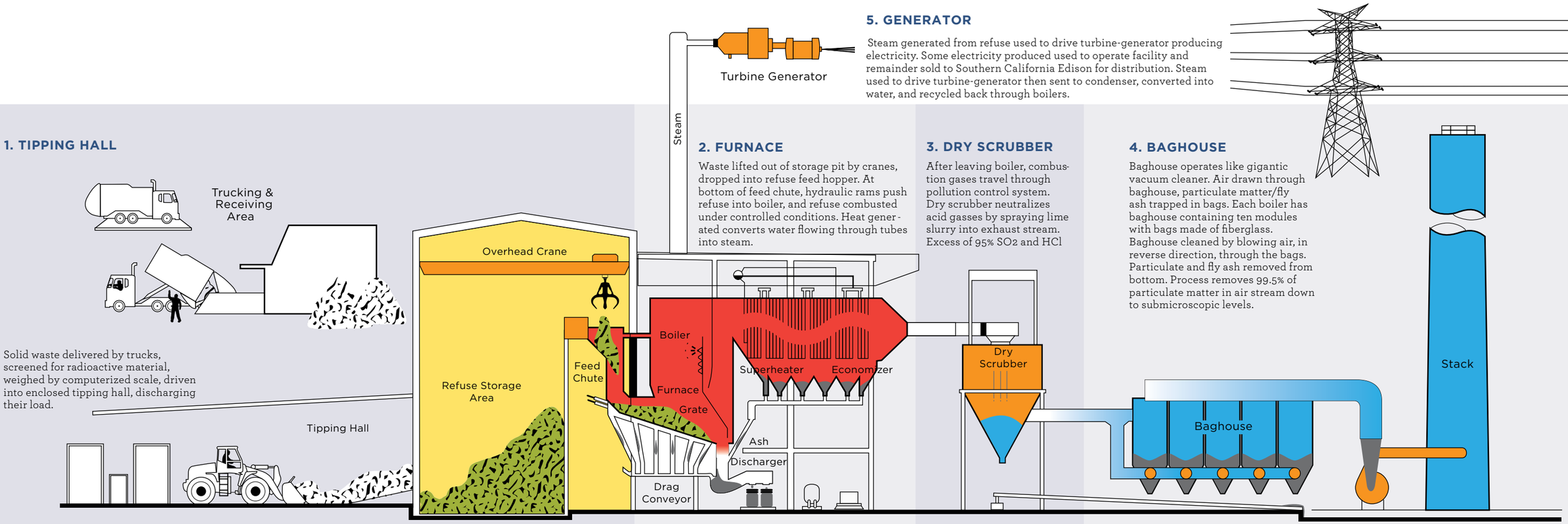


FIGURE 5-1: Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility (CREF), City of Commerce, California, USA Schematic Process Diagram

FIGURE 5-1:
Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility (CREF), City of Commerce, California, USA
Schematic Process Diagram

FIGURE 5-2: Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF) in City of Long Beach, California, USA Schematic Process Diagram



1. TIPPING HALL

Solid waste delivered by trucks, screened for radioactive material, weighed by computerized scale, driven into enclosed tipping hall, discharging their load.

Refuse inspected for unprocessible waste, pushed into refuse storage pit by front end loader.

2. FURNACE

Waste lifted out of storage pit by cranes, dropped into refuse feed hopper. At bottom of feed chute, hydraulic rams push refuse into boiler, and refuse combusted under controlled conditions. Heat generated converts water flowing through tubes into steam.

Storage pit area is enclosed, air continuously drawn from pit area, sent through boilers removing dust/odor, destroyed by high temperatures. Carbon filters used for odor control when boilers shut down for maintenance.

Floor of furnace has moving grates pushing refuse through boiler. Refuse passes through boiler, ash discharged into quench tank. Quench tank cools and eliminates dispersion of the ash. Thermal DeNox system, injects ammonia into boiler's chamber, used to control nitrogen oxides.

3. DRY SCRUBBER

After leaving boiler, combustion gases travel through pollution control system. Dry scrubber neutralizes acid gasses by spraying lime slurry into exhaust stream. Excess of 95% SO_2 and HCl removed in process. Reacted lime/ash removed from bottom of scrubber.

4. BAGHOUSE

Baghouse operates like gigantic vacuum cleaner. Air drawn through baghouse, particulate matter/fly ash trapped in bags. Each boiler has baghouse containing ten modules with bags made of fiberglass. Baghouse cleaned by blowing air, in reverse direction, through the bags. Particulate and fly ash removed from bottom. Process removes 99.5% of particulate matter in air stream down to submicroscopic levels.

After leaving baghouse, cleaned exhaust gases exit through a 265 foot tri-flue stack. Emissions monitored by combination of continuous monitors and periodic stack sampling.

5. GENERATOR

Steam generated from refuse used to drive turbine-generator producing electricity. Some electricity produced used to operate facility and remainder sold to Southern California Edison for distribution. Steam used to drive turbine-generator then sent to condenser, converted into water, and recycled back through boilers.

The ash from the furnace, dry scrubber, and baghouse is treated and transported to the landfill where it is used as road base material.

6. ASH CONVEYORS

The ash from the furnace, dry scrubber, and baghouse is treated and transported to the land fill where it is used as road base material.

FIGURE 5-2: Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF) in City of Long Beach, California, USA
Schematic Process Diagram

FIGURE 5-2:
Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF) in City of Long Beach, California, USA
Schematic Process Diagram

5.6.1.3 Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF) -Fired Combustion Systems

Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF) is the product of processing municipal solid waste to separate the noncombustible from the combustible portion and preparing the combustible portion into a form that can be effectively fired in an existing or new boiler. RDF can be produced in shredded or fluff form, or as densified pellets or cubes. Densified RDF is costlier to produce but is easier to transport and store.

Due to the higher energy content of RDF compared to unprocessed solid waste, RDF combustion systems can be physically smaller than comparatively rated mass-fired systems. An RDF-fired system can also be controlled more precisely than a mass-fired system because of the homogeneous nature of RDF. The RDF-fired system also allows for better combustion control and better performance of air pollution control devices.

5.6.1.4 Rotary Cascading Bed Combustion

The Rotary Cascading Bed Combustion (RCBC) is a robust solid-fuel burner and heat recovery system, a form of Fluidized Bed Combustion (FBC) system. RCBC can burn solid waste, RDF, wood chips, etc. The system consists of a rotating horizontal cylindrical chamber with bundles of boiler tubes projecting into the end of the chamber. The rotational speed of the chamber is high enough to keep the bed material continually airborne, thus, increasing combustion. Almost all RCBC systems required extensive redesign to attain acceptable levels of reliability and environmental quality.

5.6.2 Biomass Conversion (Combustion)

In accordance with the current state law, PRC 40106 (a), biomass conversion is defined to include a controlled combustion process for the production of heat, fuels, or electricity, on the following materials, when separated from other solid waste: (1) agricultural crop residues; (2) bark, lawn, yard, and garden clippings; (3) leaves, silvicultural residue, and tree and brush pruning; (4) wood, wood chips, and wood waste; (5) non-recyclable pulp or non-recyclable paper materials.

Biomass Conversion Facility

5.7 CONVERSION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS

Conversion technologies provide great flexibility in managing residual waste streams such as Municipal Solid Waste (MSW). There are three classes of conversion technologies: thermal, biological, and chemical. All these conversion technologies may also be combined with mechanical processes to further improve the processes and reduce the amount of residual material to be landfilled, which ultimately conserves current landfill capacity. The majority of byproducts and residuals from conversion technologies are also inert materials, which dramatically decrease landfill material decomposition and emission of greenhouse gases.

Due to current challenges related to the permitting, siting, and development of conversion technologies, Los Angeles County (County) has studied the challenges and benefits of these technologies. These challenges and benefits are also discussed within this Chapter in Section 5.7 and **Table 5-1** (Comparison of Conversion Technology Systems).

Conversion technology systems are diversified alternatives to conventional landfill disposal. These technologies may be used in conjunction with current landfill practices to extend the life of existing landfills. These technologies include thermal processes such as pyrolysis and gasification; biological processes such as anaerobic digestion; and chemical processes such as ethanol fermentation. These processes are capable of converting MSW into useful products, chemicals, green fuels, and renewable energy.

Conversion technologies represent the most significant opportunity for beneficial use of MSW to come along since passage of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939), as amended (Section 40000 et seq. of the PRC). The technology suppliers vetted through the County's evaluation process have the potential to achieve diversion rates ranging from approximately 87 percent to 100 percent by the weight of the waste received, thus, representing a realistic potential to achieve the State's recycling mandates and Zero Waste goals.

According to a former CIWMB report, as of March 2005, there were approximately 130 operating conversion technology facilities utilizing MSW as a feedstock in Europe and Japan. Since that time commercial facilities have been developed in Australia and Canada and are currently in operation. Many jurisdictions throughout the United States are moving forward with further evaluation of these technologies through research, demonstration projects, and full-scale commercial facilities.

Jurisdictions must carefully weigh specific issues associated with developing conversion technologies when considering it as a part of their solid waste management strategies. Most of the issues with conversion technologies can be separated into five categories: regulatory, environmental, social, technical, and economic.

Because of regulatory uncertainty in the United States, most of the conversion technologies available have yet to be permitted to process MSW. Not only do the limited regulations available differ between the state and federal levels, but they are often based on technically inaccurate definitions.

Public perception is an important aspect in developing these technologies in the United States. Even though these technology facilities are operating in various parts of the world, they are still new to the United States; thus, making it vital that jurisdictions interested in developing a facility provide public education regarding public health and safety, environmental impacts, and the specific difference from existing full combustion processes.

TABLE 5-1: Comparison of Conversion Technology Systems

Category	Type	Typical Temperature Range °F (°C)	Typical Feedstock and Methods / Processes	By-Products and Environmental Controls	Benefits / Advantages and Challenges
Mechanical[2]	Autoclave	270 °F to 290°F	Feedstock: Mixed municipal solid waste (MSW), biosolids, and medical waste. Method/Process: Feedstock is fed into an enclosed vessel where it is heated to around 270-290°F. Moisture in the vessel is converted to steam, and the solid material is reduced in volume. Remaining materials can be used as feedstock in a thermal or biological conversion technology process. Additional recyclables are recoverable through this process.	Byproducts: Additional recyclable materials can be extracted from the waste stream. Environmental Controls: High pathogen and virus kill rate. Residual material is generally benign following the autoclave process and can be disposed or converted.	Benefits: This process is an established process and is used to sterilize medical waste prior to disposal. Challenges: This process is not complete and must be used in connection with a secondary process.
Thermal	Pyrolysis	750° (399°) to 1650° (899°)	Feedstock: Any organic or thermally degradable materials. Municipal solid waste (MSW) acceptable if separation of non-thermally degraded material included, and drying material. Method/Process: Because most organic substances are thermally unstable, they can, upon heating in an oxygen-free atmosphere, be broken down into gaseous, liquid, and reduced solid components. Pyrolysis systems typically include kiln type structures that use external heat to process solid waste – there are no flames applied directly to the solid waste in this process.	Byproducts: Carbon char, silica, slag, ash, metals, non-thermally degradable material, tar, and viscous material Environmental Controls: Syngas cleaned through use of a boiler, scrubbers, low-NOx burners, and activated carbon injection. All syngas cleaning will provide a clean burning syngas for power generation per South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) acceptable limits.	This process typically produces the highest amount of energy per ton of feedstock. No direct burning in oxygen starved atmosphere. Carbon char produced can be used to produce diesel fuel for vehicles. Other byproducts may be used in a number of ways including road base and construction material.
Thermal	Gasification	750° (399°) to 2500°(1371°)	Feedstock: Any organic or thermally degradable materials. MSW acceptable if significant separation and drying included. Byproducts of pyrolysis process. Method/Process: The process of partial oxidation in which a fuel is deliberately combusted with less than the exact amount of oxygen (or air) needed for complete oxidation.	Byproducts: Carbon char, silica, slag, ash, and metals. Environmental Controls: Pre-cleaning of the syngas is necessary prior to being utilized for production of chemicals, or as a fuel for gas turbines or reciprocating engines, which require clean fuels to minimize corrosion and emissions.	This process typically produces high amounts of energy per ton of feedstock, with the least amount of solid residuals. Produces clean syngas that can then be converted into chemicals or power generation through an internal combustion (IC) engine or gas turbine.
Thermal	Fixed/ Fluidized Bed Gasification	1400° (760°) to 2500° (1371°)	Feedstock: Any organic or thermally degradable materials. MSW acceptable if preprocessed to separate significantly large items, shredded, and sorting. Method/Process: Thermally decompose organic matter in a minimal oxygen atmosphere in order to produce syngas, combustible liquids, chars, and slag material.	Byproducts: Carbon char, silica, slag, ash, and metals. Environmental Controls: The gasification process has no outlet or stack. Pre-cleaning of the syngas is necessary prior to being utilized for production of chemicals, or as a fuel for gas turbines or reciprocating engines, which require clean fuels to minimize corrosion and emissions.	Produce clean syngas that can then be converted into chemicals or power generation through an internal combustion (IC) engine or gas turbine. Fixed bed technology allows for larger items of MSW to be thermally processed, along with less preprocessing of feedstock material. Fluidized bed technology allows for most solid waste to be processed, however, larger bulky items are not fully processed.
Thermal	Plasma Arc Gasification	Greater than 7000° (3871°)	Feedstock: Any organic or thermally degradable materials. MSW acceptable if preprocessed to separate significantly large items, shredded, and sorting. Method/Process: Hot ionized gas (plasma) is used to heat air or oxygen to high temperatures typically in excess of 7,000°F (3,871°C) and the resulting plasma is used to treat feedstock.	Byproducts: Carbon conversion, molten ash, slag, and metals. Environmental Controls: Air emissions are a major environmental issue to be addressed. Contaminants are removed from the syngas and/or from the flue gases prior to being exhausted from a stack.	Volume of syngas produced is lower than the volume of flue gases formed in the combustion of MSW in a facility. Syngas costs less to treat due to smaller volume. Syngas is more homogeneous and cleaner-burning fuel than MSW.

Notes:

1 Source: URS, Conversion Technology Evaluation Report for the County of Los Angeles, August 18, 2005.

2 Conversion technologies may include mechanical processes, but only when combined with a secondary conversion process.

TABLE 5-1:
Comparison of Conversion Technology Systems

TABLE 5-1: Comparison of Conversion Technology Systems (Cont.)

Category	Type	Typical Temperature Range °F (°C)	Typical Feedstock and Methods / Processes	By-Products and Environmental Controls	Benefits / Advantages and Challenges
Biological	Anaerobic Digestion	Not Applicable	Feedstock: Any biodegradable organics; MSW acceptable if pre-processed in the form of separation of metals, plastic, and non-biodegradable residues. Method/Process: Hydrolysis, acidification, and production of biogas are the main components for anaerobic digestion. Hydrolysis is the process of breaking chemical bonds of larger molecules into smaller molecules. Acidification is the subsequent process that degrades the smaller molecules into acids, hydrogen gas, and carbon dioxide.	Byproducts: Acids, hydrogen gas, carbon dioxide, biogas, liquid and solid fertilizer, and compost. Environmental Controls: Methane, carbon dioxide, odor may be managed by enclosing area and blowers.	Large amounts of methane and carbon dioxide generated may be used for power generation.
Biological	Anaerobic Digestion	Not Applicable	Feedstock: Food waste, agricultural waste, and sewage biosolids. Method/Process: Oxygen-dependant microorganisms degrade solid waste. Aerobic microorganisms in the reactor oxidize biodegradable material and produce large amounts of heat.	Byproducts: Residue processed to produce liquid and solid fertilizers. This process is different from anaerobic digestion in that no fuel is produced. Environmental Controls: Contaminants from leachate and gases produced are captured and not released into adjacent area.	Aerobic microorganisms in the reactor oxidize biodegradable material and produce large amounts of heat.
Chemical	Acid Hydrolysis	Not Applicable	Feedstock: Lignocellulosics, paper, green waste, agricultural, wood, yard waste, and vegetal biomass. Method/Process: Process of breaking the chemical bonds of cellulose-based materials and fermenting the sugar solution byproduct into ethanol. The feedstock is fed into a hydrolysis reactor and the liquid effluent from the reactor is fermented and distilled into 99% ethanol.	Byproducts: Carbon dioxide produced may be used for non-food industrial applications. Lignin and other residue provided may be used for compost, gasification, combustion, or landfilling purposes. Environmental Controls: Due to the dryers, furnaces, fermentation units, boilers, and handling of hazardous chemical particulates and dangerous compounds must be taken care of.	Process may be fully enclosed to minimize odor and provide dust control. Produces fuel grade 99% ethanol.
Chemical	Anaerobic Fermentation	Not Applicable	Feedstock: Organic material. Method/Process: Process which degrades organic material without oxygen.	Byproducts: Compost, organic acids, ammonia, methane gas, and small amounts of carbon dioxide. The energy produced by fermentation is contained in the methane and carbon dioxide produced. The energy released may be used as a fuel for turbine engines to generate power. Environmental Controls: Emission controls , minimizing nuisances associated with MSW, and handling of hazardous chemicals.	Compost produced by this process is pathogen free due to the unfavorable oxygen-deprived environment. Resultant temperatures from the anaerobic reactions are only a minimal pathogen deterrent.
Combination/ Hybrid	Thermal Depolymerization	Not Applicable	Feedstock: All organics or biodegradable materials, including animal or agricultural waste. Method/Process: Feedstock is fed into a reaction chamber where it is heated to around 482 °F (250°C) and subjected to 600 psi (4 MPa) for approximately 15 minutes, after which the pressure is rapidly released to boil off most of the water.	Byproducts: Oil, water, and fertilizer Environmental Controls: Most processed water is recycled. Vacuum/recompression system to be utilized to minimize wastewater discharge. Tipping hall contains an odor control system.	Essentially 100% diversion rate for processed MRF residuals. Direct products from byproducts are fuel, residue for fertilizer, biogas, power generation, and carbon.

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TABLE 5-1:
Comparison of Conversion Technology Systems

Feedstock characteristics, process integration, and emission controls, among others, are technical issues that must be considered. MSW is a heterogeneous feedstock that requires a robust technology to effectively process the feedstock.

Unlike other parts of the world, Southern California still is able to provide landfill capacity at a relatively low price. The tipping fees in the Los Angeles County range approximately between $30 and $62 per ton. Because of this, conversion technologies have not been cost competitive in the County. However, it is anticipated that following the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill in 2013, tipping fees will ramp up, resulting in a direct cost comparison between conversion technologies and landfill disposal.

Some of the technologies discussed below are in the construction and operational stages for full-scale facilities. These technologies merit continued close observation of methods and costs as they mature. However, based on the above considerations and the length of time required to permit and develop these types of facilities, these technologies may not be ready for large-scale commercial operation to manage a significant portion of solid waste generated in the County within the current planning period. Nevertheless, conversion technologies should be continually evaluated and developed so that the County may manage a significant share of its solid waste in the future.

The thermal, chemical, and biological conversion technologies discussed in the Phase I Conversion Technology Evaluation Report (CTER) will be further explained in the following sections. To simplify discussion of these technologies, the CTER is incorporated by reference. However, it should be noted that future revisions to the CT Phase I or Phase II Reports do not constitute revisions to the CSE. Therefore, the Reports will not be included as an Appendix within the CSE.

For additional and more detailed information on conversion technology systems, see Flowchart 5-1, and **Tables 5-1** and **5-2** of this Chapter; and the Phase I Report.

Waste-to-Energy Switzerland

JFE Engineering Corporation – Waste-to-Energy Facility

TABLE 5-2: Conversion / Recovery Technology Comparison Table[1]

Category	Conversion Technology	Municipal Solid Waste Component Processed	Energy Efficiency	Products (Molar %)	Scale - Commercialization (Energy Output) in Megawatts (MW)
Thermal	Partial oxidation gasification air-feed	All organics low moisture <50% wet basis depending on reactor type.	75% (cold gas)	50% N_2 29% CO 15% H_2 3% CO_2 3% CH_4	0.5 to 5 MW
Thermal	Partial oxidation gasification oxygen-feed	All organics low moisture <50% wet basis depending on reactor type.	90% (cold gas)	40% H_2 30% CO_2 18% CO 9% CH_4 1% N_2	5 to 150 MW
Thermal	Indirectly fired gasification	All organics high moisture or dry.	85% (cold gas)	59% H_2 15% CO 14% CH_4 9% CO_2 3% N_2	10 to 25 MW
Thermal	Hydro-gasification with steam pyrolysis	All organics high moisture or dry.	90% (cold gas)	49 % CH_4 24 % H_2 11 % CO 6% CO_2	Pre-commercial
Thermal	Indirectly fired Pyrolysis with drier and gasifier	All organics high moisture or dry.	65% (cold gas)	40% CO_2 32% H_2 15% HCs 7% CO 5% H_2S	0.5 to 5 MW
Thermal	Indirectly fired Pyrolysis with drier	All organics high moisture or dry.	55% (cold gas)	36% CO_2 36% HCs 19% H_2 5% CO 3% H_2S	0.5 to 2 MW
Biological	Anaerobic Digestion	Biodegradable Components.	30-60% (cold gas)	60-40% CO_2 40-60% CH_4	0.1 to 10 MW
Chemical	Anaerobic Fermentation	Biodegradable Components.	30-70% (liquid)	Ethanol	0.1 to 10 MW
Biological	Aerobic Digestion (Composting)	Biodegradable Components.	Not Applicable	Soil amendment	Not Applicable

Notes

1. Source: Evaluation of Conversion Technology Processes and Products, University of California, Riverside and University of California, Davis.

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TABLE 5-2:
Conversion / Recovery Technology Comparison Table

5.7.1 Thermal Conversion Processes

Thermal Conversion Process involves the use of heat as the primary mechanism for converting solid waste into another form such as fuel or other chemicals. Thermal Conversion Process utilizes biomass or other solid waste such as tires, plastics, sludge, municipal solid waste, paper, etc. as feedstocks. Thermal processing involves thermal degrading of solid waste through **exothermic** or **endothermic** reactions in an oxygen-free or oxygen-reduced environment. Full combustion of solid waste to the state of ash does not occur as a phase of the thermal conversion processes.

There are two major types of thermal conversion processes of solid waste, namely, pyrolysis systems and gasification systems.

For additional and more detailed information on thermal conversion processes, see Flowchart 5-1 and Tables 5-1 and 5-2 of this Chapter; and Section 1.1 of the Phase I Report.

5.7.1.1 Biomass Conversion (Non-Combustion)

In accordance with the current state law, PRC 40106 (a), biomass conversion is defined to include a non-combustion thermal conversion process for the production of heat, fuels, or electricity, on the following materials, when separated from other solid waste: (1) agricultural crop residues; (2) bark, lawn, yard, and garden clippings; (3) leaves, silvicultural residue, and tree and brush pruning; (4) wood, wood chips, and wood waste; (5) non-recyclable pulp or non-recyclable paper materials.

Pyrolysis Systems

Pyrolysis is the thermal processing/degradation of organic waste in the absence of free oxygen to produce a carbonaceous char, oils, and combustible gases. Pyrolysis systems are used to convert solid waste into gaseous, liquid, and solid fuels.

Because most organic substances are thermally unstable they can, upon heating in an oxygen-free atmosphere, be broken down into gaseous, liquid, and reduced solid components. Pyrolysis systems typically include kiln-type structures that use external heat to process solid waste – there are no flames applied directly to the solid waste in this process.

Pyrolysis systems can process a wide range of carbon-based materials; however, they operate most efficiently and produce the highest quality byproducts when the feedstock is homogeneous. Since MSW is heterogeneous, if used as a feedstock it must first undergo pre-processing, shredding, and/or drying to remove inorganic materials and enhance uniformity.

During a pyrolysis operation, MSW is shredded and fed to a reactor vessel, where it is heated to temperatures ranging from 750°F to 1650°F (399°C to 2566°C) producing the following components:

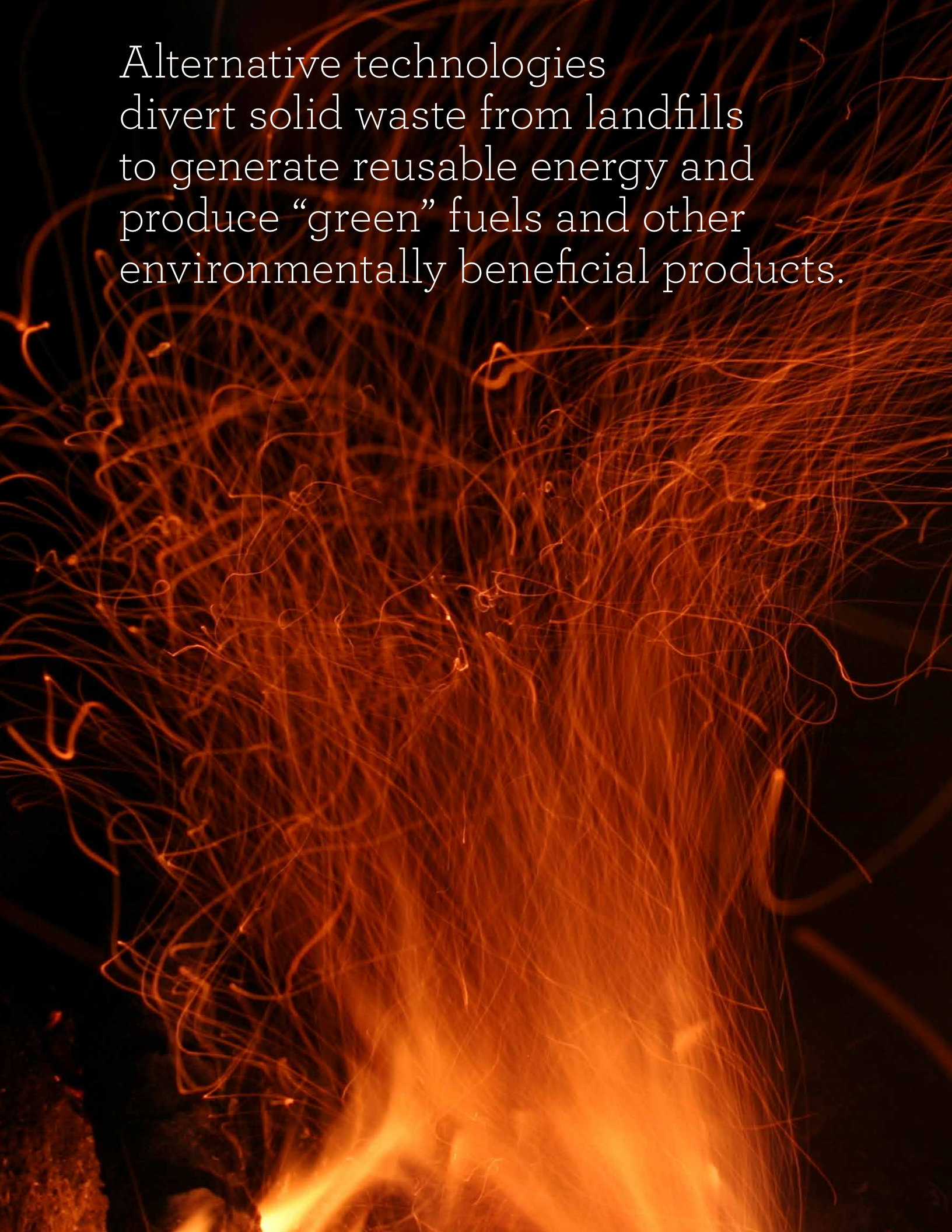
- Syngas component - containing primarily hydrogen (H_2), methane (CH_4), carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO_2), and various other gases, depending on the organic characteristics of the material being processed.
- Produced by Liquid component (Pyrolysis oil) - Low temperature pyrolysis and consisting of a tar or oil-like material containing acetic acid, acetone, methanol, and complex oxygenated hydrocarbons. Additional processing of this material results in a synthetic fuel oil.
- Char or ash component consisting of almost pure carbon plus any inert material originally present in the solid waste.

The gas and oil may either be used to generate power or processed further and sold as fuel.

Key Terms

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

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



Alternative technologies
divert solid waste from landfills
to generate reusable energy and
produce “green” fuels and other
environmentally beneficial products.

Since solid waste must be shredded prior to heating, potential environmental effects associated with the processing phase of a pyrolysis system are similar to those that may result from a mixed waste composting facility and include increases in noise, dust, traffic, and risk of fire and vector infestation.

However, since the actual distillation step is in an enclosed environment, air quality impacts are minimal.

In the United States, only a few small demonstration and commercial pyrolysis facilities have been constructed and operated; most commercial facilities have shut down due to poor end product quality.

For additional and more detailed information on Pyrolysis systems, see Flowchart 5-1, Table 5-1 and 5-2, and Figure 5-1 of this Chapter; and Appendix A and Section 1.1.2 of the Phase I Report (http://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/SoCalConversion/pdfs/CT_Eval_Report.pdf).

Gasification Systems

Gasification refers to a thermal reaction with no amount of air or oxygen for reaction of all hydrocarbons (compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen molecules) to carbon dioxide (CO2) and water (H2O). Gasification is the conversion at higher temperatures of feedstock into combustible gases, using a limited amount of air. Additionally, gasification is a general term used to describe the process of partial oxidation in which a fuel is deliberately combusted with less than the exact amount of oxygen (or air) needed for complete oxidation.

Gasification effectively reduces the volume of solid waste and maximizes the recovery of energy. There are three major types of gasification systems: fixed bed gasification systems, fluidized bed gasification systems, and plasma arc gasification systems. Gasification temperatures may range from 750°F to 12,000°F (399°C to 5538°C), depending on the type of gasification system used. Typically, the feedstock used is organic or thermally degradable and usually requires preprocessing and drying. Essentially, the process involves partial oxidation of a carbonaceous fuel to generate a combustible fuel – gas rich in carbon monoxide, hydrogen, and some saturated hydrocarbons, principally methane.

The combustible fuel gas can then be combusted in an internal combustion engine, gas turbine, or boiler under excess-air conditions in order to produce power. Benefits of using a gasification system to manage solid waste are increased levels of feedstock degradation, ability to accept organic and non-organic material for degradation, and production of highly marketable products such as fuel, road base material, and other chemicals.

For additional and more detailed information on specific gasification systems and lists of various gasification technology vendors, see Flowchart 5-1, Tables 5-1 and 5-2, and Figure 1-3 of this Chapter; and Section 1.1.3 of the Phase I Report.

The following is a brief description of the three basic types of gasification systems: fixed bed gasification systems, fluidized bed gasification systems, and plasma arc gasification systems.

Vertical Fixed Bed Gasification System

The vertical fixed bed gasifier is characterized by the upward orientation of the gasification machinery and stationary or moving grates within the system.

This type of reactor is sensitive to the mechanical characteristics of the fuel thus requiring a uniform, homogenous fuel, such as densified RDF. The end products of the process are primarily low-BTU gas and char.

These gasifiers have the potential to achieve low air pollution emissions with simplified air pollution control devices. The emissions are comparable to or less than the emissions from excess-air combustion systems employing far more complex emission control systems.

For additional and more detailed information on vertical fixed bed gasification systems, see Flowchart 5-1 and Table 5-1 of this Chapter; and Section 1.1.3.1 of the Phase I Report.

Horizontal Fixed Bed Gasification System

Horizontal fixed bed gasification systems are characterized by horizontally configured moving grates or plates that introduce feedstock into the horizontally-oriented gasification machinery.

A horizontal fixed bed gasifier consists of two major components: a primary combustion chamber and a secondary combustion chamber. In the primary chamber, waste is gasified by partial oxidation under controlled conditions, producing a low-BTU gas, which then flows into the secondary combustion chamber. In the secondary chamber, waste is combusted with excess air that produces high-temperature of 1,200 oF to 1,600 oF (649°C to 871°C) gases that can be used to produce steam or hot water in an attached waste heat boiler. This system produces lower particulate emissions than conventional excess-air combustors.

Horizontal fixed bed gasifiers are commercially available from several manufacturers in standard sizes ranging from .05 to 4.2 tons/hour in capacity.

For additional and more detailed information on horizontal fixed bed gasification systems, see Flowchart 5-1 and Table 5-1 of this Chapter; and Section 1.1.3.1 of the Phase I Report.

Fluidized Bed Gasification

Fluidized bed gasification is a process in which a bed of particles is converted to a fluid state by means of an upward flow of gas (or liquid).

In its simplest form, a fluidized bed system consists of a vertical steel cylinder with a sand bed, a supporting grid plate, and air injection nozzles. When air is forced up through the nozzles, the bed of sand expands up to twice its resting volume and acts like a fluid. RDF can be injected into the gasification reactor above or below the level of the fluidized bed. The "boiling" action of the fluidized bed promotes turbulence and mixing and transfers heat to the feedstock. In operation, auxiliary fuel (natural gas or fuel oil) is used to bring the bed up to operating temperature of 1,450°F to 1,750°F (788°C to 954°C).

With minimal modifications, a fluidized bed combustion system can be operated as a fluidized bed gasification system. The major difference between combustion and gasification systems is the method of fuel media decomposition. Fluidized bed combustion systems destroy fuel media through full oxidation including flames or combustion, thus, producing minimal amounts of char and minimal amounts of syngas.

Fluidized bed gasification systems thermally decompose organic matter in a minimal oxygen atmosphere in order to produce syngas, combustible liquids, chars, and slag material. Several pilot-scale tests have been conducted with solid waste as fuel.

For additional and more detailed information on fluidized bed gasification systems, see Flowchart 5-1 and Table 5-1 of this Chapter; and Section 1.1.3.1 of the Phase I Report.

Plasma Arc Gasification System

Plasma gasification processes occur in a closed, pressurized reactor and the air/oxygen introduced is controlled for promotion of gasification reactions. Waste feedstock is thermally processed until it is converted into solid inert matter with a slag-like appearance and metal shot.

In a plasma arc gasification system, hot ionized gas (plasma) is used to heat air or oxygen to high temperatures typically in excess of 7,000°F (3,871°C) and the resulting plasma is used to treat feedstock, which can include any organic or thermally degradable materials, including MSW.

Byproducts of plasma gasification are similar to those produced in high-temperature gasification. These high temperatures allow for nearly 100 percent carbon conversion.

For additional and more detailed information regarding plasma arc gasification systems, see Flowchart 5-1, Table 5-1, and Figure 1-5 of this Chapter; and Section 1.1.4 of the Phase I Report.

5.7.2 Biological Conversion Process

Biological conversion processes are designed for biodegradable organics only under controlled temperature and require an extensive amount of pre-processing.

Typically, the major end product is compost. The feedstock includes food waste, agricultural waste, biosolids, and various other organics and biodegradable materials.

For additional and more detailed information on biological conversion processes, see Table 5-1 of this Chapter, and Section 1.2 of the Phase I Report.

5.7.2.1 Anaerobic Digestion Process

Anaerobic digestion is a process in which biodegradable organics are converted with little or no oxygen by anaerobic microorganisms into digestate and a biogas rich methane and carbon dioxide. A typical anaerobic digestion process for MSW begins with pre-processing in the form of separation of metals, plastic, and non-biodegradable residues. Anaerobic digestion employs a method that most commonly uses liquid and semi-liquid slurries such as animal waste.

Hydrolysis, acidogenesis, acetogenesis, and methanogenesis (production of biogas) are the components for anaerobic digestion. Hydrolysis is the process of breaking chemical bonds of larger molecules into smaller molecules. Acidogenesis and acetogenesis are the subsequent processes that degrade the smaller molecules into acids, hydrogen gas, and carbon dioxide.

The products from these processes are introduced to methane-producing bacteria (methanogens), which then produce methane rich biogas. Typical composition of the resulting biogas is 50 percent to 70 percent methane with medium BTU values. The main advantage of anaerobic digestion is the use of “wet” waste, which is problematic for all other forms of digestion.

For additional and more detailed information on anaerobic digestion processes, see Flowchart 5-1, Tables 5-1 and 5-2, and Figure 1-6 of this Chapter; and Section 1.2.2 of the Phase I Report.

Fermentation Process

Fermentation refers to a process by which organic compounds are broken down by microorganisms to yield hydrogen, alcohols, and carbon dioxide. Fermentation occurs during times of low oxygen supply; therefore, it is known as a type of anaerobic digestion.

5.7.2.2 Aerobic Digestion Process

Aerobic digestion is a biological conversion process in which oxygen-dependent microorganisms degrade solid waste. Aerobic digestion feedstock must contain homogeneous biodegradable organic material. Typical feedstock includes biosolids, food, and agricultural waste.

Aerobic microorganisms in the reactor oxidize biodegradable material and produce large amounts of heat. Renewable energy in the form of synthesized biogas and ethanol are not products of this type of process. The aerobic digestion process predominantly produces compost, as well as solid and liquid fertilizers.

For additional and more detailed information on aerobic digestion processes, see

Flowchart 5-1 and Tables 5-1 and 5-2 of this Chapter; and Section 1.2.4.3 of the Phase I Report.

5.7.3 Chemical Conversion Processes

Chemical conversion processes are conversion technologies that are designed to change the chemical structure of any organic fuel media. While chemical conversion processes are designed to change organic (biodegradable or inert) fuel, biological conversion processes are designed to process only biodegradable organic fuel.

For additional and more detailed information on Chemical Conversion processes, see Flowchart 5-1 and Table 5-1 of this Chapter; and Section 1.2.3 of the Phase I Report.

5.7.3.1 Acid Hydrolysis

Acid hydrolysis is the process of breaking the chemical bonds of cellulose-based materials and fermenting the sugar solution byproduct into ethanol. (See Figure 1-7 of the Phase I Report.)

This hydrolysis of cellulose-bonds within fibrous vegetable-type matter is specifically called lignocellulosics. Green waste, agricultural waste, and paper waste are feedstock to be fed into a hydrolysis reactor and the liquid effluent from the reactor fermented and distilled into 99 percent ethanol.

Typical byproducts from this hydrolysis process are carbon dioxide and lignin- type residue. Carbon dioxide produced is a high enough quality to be used for non-food industrial applications. Lignin and other residue may be used for compost, gasification, and combustion purposes, or could be landfilled.

For additional and more detailed information on acid hydrolysis, see Flowchart 5-1, Table 5-1, and **Figure 5-2** of this Chapter; and Section 1.2.3 of the Phase I Report.

BlueFire Renewables

BlueFire Renewables, Inc. (BlueFire) was established to use a Concentrated Acid Hydrolysis patented process for the conversion of cellulosic waste materials into renewable fuels and other products. BlueFire uses this patented process with the goal of converting widely available, inexpensive, organic materials such as agricultural residues, high-content biomass crops, wood residues, and cellulose in MSW into valuable and renewable end products.

BlueFire's use of the patented process positions it as the only viable, world-wide cellulose-to-ethanol company with demonstrated production experience with ethanol from wood wastes, urban trash (post-sorted MSW), rice and wheat straws, and other agricultural residues.

5.7.3.2 Anaerobic Fermentation

Anaerobic fermentation is a process that degrades organic material without oxygen. Organic feedstock is degraded by living anaerobic organisms and produces organic acids, ammonia, methane gas, and small amounts of carbon dioxide. Anaerobic fermentation is different from anaerobic digestion, because fermentation is specifically an anaerobic process that converts glucose and other simple sugar molecules into simpler compounds. Digestion may be either aerobic or anaerobic depending upon the type of bacteria used for decomposition.

The energy produced by the anaerobic fermentation is contained in the methane and carbon dioxide produced. The energy released may be used as a fuel for turbine engines to generate power. Compost produced by this process is pathogen free due to the unfavorable oxygen-deprived environment. Resultant temperatures of 140°F to 160°F (60°C to 71°C) from the anaerobic reactions are only a minimal pathogen deterrent.

For additional and more detailed information on anaerobic fermentation, see Flowchart

5-1 and Tables 5-1 and 5-2 of this Chapter.

5.7.4 Combination Conversion Processes

Combination conversion processes are the integration of two or more conversion technology processes.

According to Section 4.0 of the Phase I Report, if green fuel production becomes an objective of the proposed conversion facilities, the syngas or biogas produced by the thermal or bioconversion technologies can be used to produce green fuel. In this case, a combination of thermal, chemical, and/or bioconversion technologies may be required, and such a combination can be evaluated in the next phase of the siting project.

There are many emerging conversion technologies that have not yet been introduced on a full scale. As a result, these types of technologies are continuously being created and studied in order to find their potential solid waste applications. Due to the numerous vendors and varying levels of development, the CSE will dedicate minimal discussion to a national example of such technology.

For additional and more detailed information on Combination Conversion processes, see Flowchart 5-1 and Table 5-1 of this Chapter; and Section 4.0 of the Phase I Report.

5.7.4.1 Thermal Depolymerization (TDP)

Thermal depolymerization is a proprietary process in which the solid waste material hydrocarbons are broken into smaller chemical hydrocarbon chains.

Typical feedstock for this process is animal or agricultural waste. Feedstock is fed into a reaction chamber where it is heated to around 482 °F (250°C) and subjected to 600 psi (4 MPa) for approximately 15 minutes, after which the pressure is rapidly released to boil off most of the water.

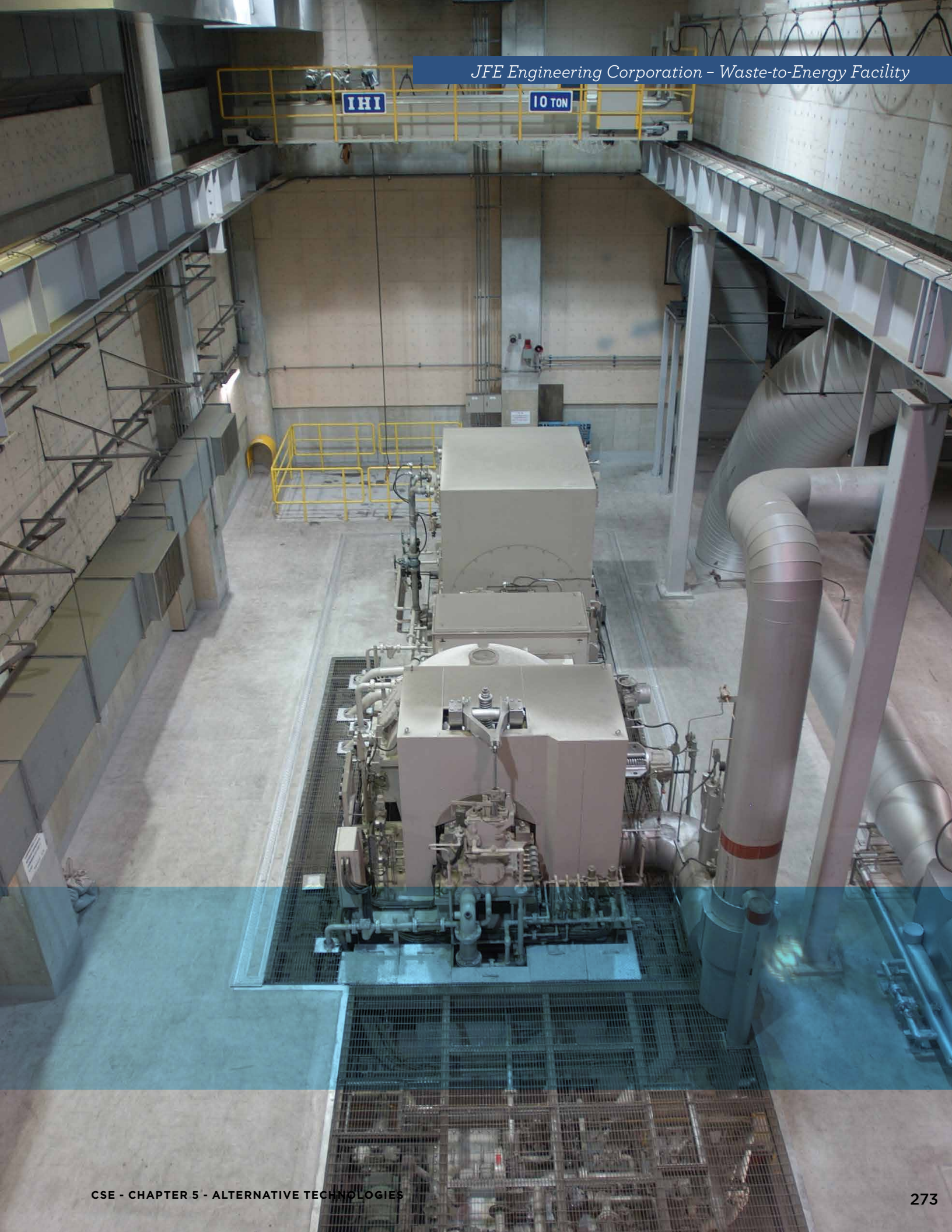
The result is a mix of crude hydrocarbons and solid minerals, which are separated out. The hydrocarbons are sent to a second-stage reactor where they are heated to 932 °F (500 °C), further breaking down the longer chains, and the resulting mix of hydrocarbons is then distilled in a manner similar to conventional oil refining.

Currently, there is only one full scale facility (a 250 ton/day facility located in Carthage, Missouri) that processes a highly specific feedstock, namely turkey waste. Byproducts from this process include oil, water, and carbon solids.

This plant has not currently been successful in using MSW or RDF as a feedstock.

For additional and more detailed information on thermal depolymerization, see

Flowchart 5-1 and Table 5-1 of this Chapter; and Section 1.1.5 of the Phase I Report.



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5.8 REGULATORY, TECHNICAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL CHALLENGES

5.8.1 Regulatory Issues

Due to regulatory uncertainty in California and the fact that no commercial alternative technology facility similar to those being evaluated by the County have been developed in the State to set regulatory precedent, the permitting process for conversion and alternative technology facilities is expected to be challenging. Section 7 of the Phase II Report estimates that the permits would potentially include, but are not limited to, the following:

- New or revised Land Use Permit from the host jurisdiction Planning Department, including compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act
- Wastewater Discharge Permit
- Air Quality Permits
- New or revised Solid Waste Facility Permit from the Local Enforcement Agency and CalRecycle
- Amendment to the jurisdiction's Non-Disposal Facility Element or Siting Element
- New or revised Stormwater Permits

5.8.1.1 Senate Bill 498 – Conversion Technology

Governor Brown signed into law Senate Bill 498 (SB 498) on September 28, 2014. SB 498, authored by Senator Ricardo Lara and sponsored by Los Angeles County and the California State Association of Counties, revises the definition of "biomass conversion" to include non-combustion thermal technologies.

Biomass waste is organic material such as wood, lawn and garden clippings, agricultural waste, leaves, tree pruning as well as non-recyclable paper that has been separated from other solid waste. Under the previous definition, biomass conversion was limited to controlled combustion if used for the production of electricity or heat. While limited in scope, SB 498 is a major victory for conversion technology proponents, as it is California's first successful legislative effort to include conversion technologies as a waste management option for jurisdictions.

SB 498 will create a pathway for low-carbon fuels to be utilized from biomass waste. Existing biomass conversion facilities will be able to update their facilities with more efficient and environmentally friendly processes. Moreover, the utilization of conversion technologies will provide jurisdictions with increased flexibility to process biomass waste to produce green energy. Without increased options, biomass waste may need to be transported to facilities hundreds of miles away, which is economically and environmentally costly.

5.8.1.2 Assembly Bill 1126 – Engineered Municipal Solid Waste

Assembly Bill 1126 (AB 1126, Chapter 411 of the 2013 State Statutes), which was signed by Governor Brown on September 28, 2013, defines the terms "**engineered municipal solid waste (EMSW)** conversion" and "**EMSW facility**" as a new type of solid waste disposal facility, thereby requiring conforming changes to existing definitions with regard to those operations and facilities.

EMSW conversion is very broadly defined as the conversion of solid waste through a process that meets certain requirements (see Section 5.2.14). An EMSW conversion process could include combustion, incineration, or any non-combustion conversion technology. AB 1126 stipulates that solid waste processed through an EMSW facility would be considered disposal, and the energy generated by such a facility would not be considered renewable. AB 1126 additionally excludes EMSW conversion from the definition of transformation and allows a **transformation facility** that meets specified requirements relating to EMSW conversion to elect to be considered an EMSW facility.

Key Terms

Engineered Municipal Solid Waste Conversion or EMSW Conversion
Defined in PRC, Section 40131.2 (a) as "the conversion of solid waste through a process that meets all of the following requirements: (1) The waste to be converted is beneficial and effective in that it replaces or supplements the use of fossil fuels; (2) The waste to be converted, the resulting ash, and any other products of conversion do not meet the criteria or guidelines for the identification of a hazardous waste adopted by the Department of Toxic Substances Control pursuant to Section 25141 of the Health and Safety Code; (3) The conversion is efficient and maximizes the net calorific value and burn rate of the waste; (4) the waste to be converted contains less than 25 percent moisture and less than 25 percent non-combustible waste; (5) The waste received at the facility for conversion is handled in compliance with the requirements for the handling of solid waste imposed pursuant to this division, and no more than a seven-day supply of that waste, based on the throughput capacity of the operation or facility, is stored at the facility at any one time; (6) No more than 500 tons per day of waste is converted at the facility where the operation takes place; (7) The waste has an energy content equal to, or greater than, 5,000 BTU per pound;" and "(8) The waste to be converted is mechanically processed at a transfer or processing station to reduce the fraction of chlorinated plastics and materials."

AB 1126 would also require each county Countywide Siting Element to include a description of the areas to be used for the development of EMSW conversion facilities concurrent and consistent with the development and implementation of the county and city source reduction and recycling elements.

Any revision to a countywide siting element to provide for an EMSW facility is only required to be approved by the city in which it is located, or if the EMSW is not located in a city, by the county.

5.8.2 Senate Bill 1383 – Short-Lived Climate Pollutants

Senate Bill 1383 (SB 1383, Chapter 395 of the 2016 State Statutes), which was signed by Governor Brown on September 19, 2016, established methane emissions reduction targets for California. The targets must reduce organic waste disposal 50% by 2020 and 75% by 2025, as well as rescue for people to eat at least 20% of currently disposed surplus food by 2025. Starting in 2022, the SB 1383 regulations require all jurisdictions to provide organic waste collection services to all residents and businesses and divert these materials away from landfills and into recycling and recovery activities. Currently, the regulations do not consider non-combustion thermal conversion technologies, except for biomass conversion, to be recycling or recovery activities. However, the regulations allow a technology or process to be considered as recycling or recovery if it demonstrates a permanent lifecycle greenhouse gas emission reduction equal to or greater than the emission reductions from composting organic waste (0.30 MTCO2e/short ton organic waste). This provision in the regulations may allow non-combustion thermal conversion technologies processing organic waste to be sited in California.

5.8.3 Technical Issues

As mentioned previously, many conversion technology processes are designed to perform at peak performance when homogeneous feedstock is used. MSW poses a challenge as it varies in the quality and makeup from day to day and from location to location. To create a more uniform, homogenous, and reliable feedstock, preprocessing techniques such as drying, shredding, and/or mixing may be employed. Removal of bulky items and inert materials also increase the uniformity of the feedstock.

5.8.4 Environmental Issues

To become a viable solid waste management option in California it is critical that alternative technology facilities do not negatively impact public health and safety. Alternative technology facilities must meet or exceed the State's strict environmental standards.

Initially, most environmental issues were focused on visible emissions. Then, the Clean Air Act and its amendments provided an impetus for the solid waste management industry to change from simple refractory enclosures and toward water wall boiler and combustion industry, and to the solid waste combustion market. In 1977, the pollutant "dioxin" emerged as a new issue. Emissions of acid gases-hydrochloric acid (HCl), sulfur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen oxides (NOX), and toxic elements also became of increasing concern. Other interests focused on ash production and disposal. While air emissions dominate the "political" assessment of a given process, problems with all effluents and environmental consequences must be resolved as part of the permitting process.

Key Terms

Engineered Municipal Solid Waste Conversion Facility or EMSW Facility
Defined in PRC, Section 40131.2 (b) as "a facility where municipal solid waste conversion that meets the requirements of PRC, Section 40131.2 (a) takes place" (see definition of engineered municipal solid waste conversion or EMSW Conversion).

Transformation Facility
Refers to a facility whose principal function is to convert, combust, or otherwise process solid waste by "incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion" for the purpose of volume reduction, synthetic fuel production, or energy recovery. Transformation facility does not include a composting, gasification, EMSW conversion, or biomass conversion facility.

Unlike other states California's air regulations for stationary sources are administered and enforced at the level of the local air pollution control district. Any conversion technology facility constructed in Orange County, or the urbanized areas of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties are subject to SCAQMD regulations, which are the most stringent permitting conditions in the State. (See **Chapter 6 ("Facility Siting Criteria")** for more information on the SCAQMD regulatory process.)

In 2006, former Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed into law Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32), a critical piece of legislation that impacts every sector in California's economy including solid waste management. The Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires California to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, among other things (Nunez, Chapter 488, Statutes of 2006). As instructed by AB 32, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) developed a guidance document (the "Scoping Plan"), in 2009, that outlines specific reduction measures each industry must comply with. CARB adopted the first update to the Scoping Plan on May 22, 2014. The initial Scoping Plan adopted in 2009 included recommendations for landfill methane emission reductions and reduction in waste generation, both of which were implemented in subsequent regulations and legislation. The 2014 Scoping Plan includes a more comprehensive discussion of the waste management sector, including an expectation for the waste management sector as a whole to be "climate neutral" by 2020. It is likely that when conversion technology facilities become operational in California, they will be required to comply with these guidelines. CARB adopted the second update to the Scoping Plan on December 14, 2017. It identifies how the State can reach its 2030 climate target to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 40 percent from 1990 levels, and substantially advance toward the 2050 climate goal to reduce GHG emissions by 80 percent below 1990 levels. The 2017 Scoping Plan includes goals to convert waste to beneficial uses and build the infrastructure needed to support a sustainable, low carbon waste management system within California. The Scoping Plan is currently being updated. The 2022 Scoping Plan Update will assess progress towards achieving the Senate Bill 32 2030 target and lay out a path to achieve carbon neutrality by mid-century.

5.8.5 Economic Issues

Jurisdictions must evaluate total system costs, which typically include collection, transportation, processing, operating and capital investments, to determine the economic feasibility of developing a particular alternative technology facility.

The rate charged for each ton of solid waste received at a facility is a major factor to jurisdictions or entities evaluating the option of siting facilities that utilize alternative technologies. Tipping fees and revenue from the sale of energy and byproducts produced must be sufficient to cover capital and operating costs. Even if tipping fees at these facilities at a given time were comparable or lower than fees charged at landfill disposal facilities, jurisdictions must consider the impact of potential additional costs if the waste stream fluctuates below the level needed to keep the plant running.

Due to current fiscal constraints, few local governments may be in a position to finance the development of a technology by a provider new to the United States and, therefore, need to rely on the private sector for their development. There may be government funding available for these projects because many alternative technology processes have the ability to produce a syngas that can be used to generate electricity or further refined to create biofuels. Many grants and low-interest loan opportunities for renewable energy-generating projects are emerging on both the State and Federal level as the government seeks to reduce the United States' dependence on foreign oil and increase its level of environmental stewardship.

5.8.6 Social Issues

The NIMBY (Not In My Backyard) and BANANA (Build Absolutely Nothing Anywhere Near Anyone) phenomena also create challenges to development of alternative technology facilities since it further constrains and engenders opposition to the locations where alternative technology facilities can be sited in the County.

Also, the possibility of misguided negative public perception of alternative technology facilities as incinerators creates additional public relation hurdles or obstacles to be overcome, without recognition of significant technological and air emissions control advancements many viable alternative technologies bring.

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6

Facility Siting Criteria

6.0 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 alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation). 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 facilities (e.g., conversion technology), and other 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

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

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 (a). In accordance with PRC section 41721 (b), a siting element providing for an EMSW conversion facility is only required to be approved by the city in which it is located, or if the EMSW is not located in a city, by the county. 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 does require CalRecycle to provide guidance on the types of actions that could be taken.

Key Terms

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."

6.4 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 which utilize waste to produce useful products such as electricity, sterile compost, etc.

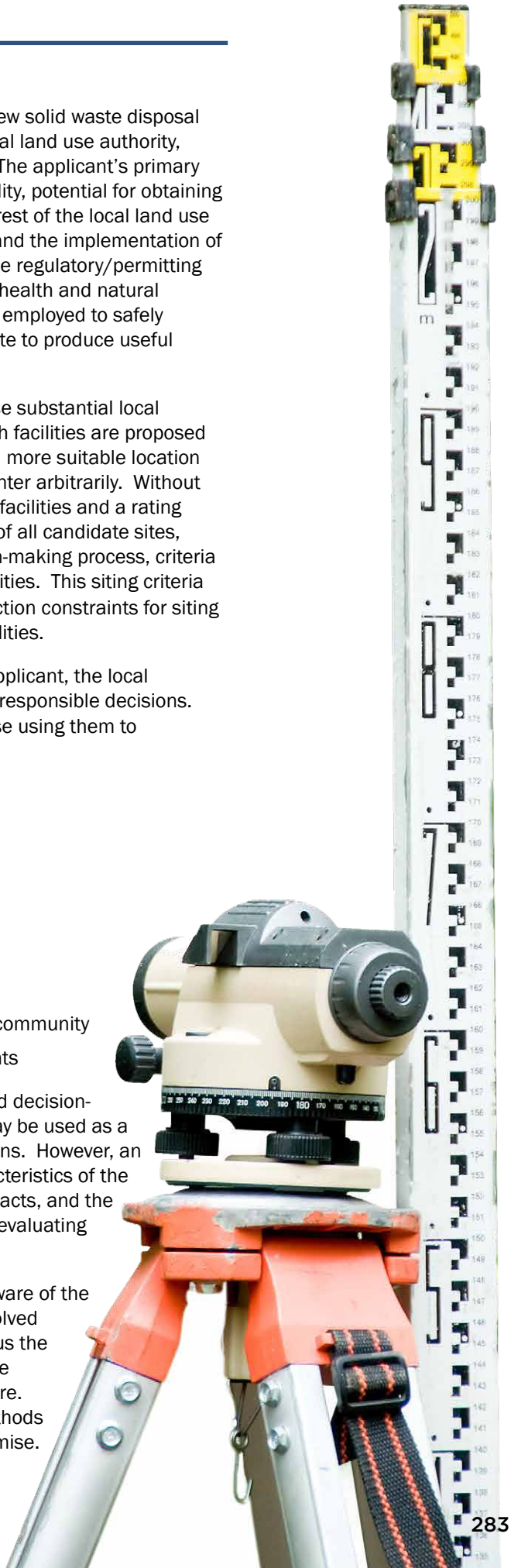
The siting of any solid waste disposal facility is certain to arouse substantial local concern and opposition. Residents of communities where such facilities are proposed invariably assert that a more thorough search would produce a more suitable location than that being proposed. Such arguments are 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 **Attachment 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 **Attachment 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
- Ensure compliance with federal, state and local requirements

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.



Permitting

6.4.1.1 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 on 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 RWQCB (Los Angeles and Lahontan Regions), the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), the SCAQMD, 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 **Attachment 6B**) lists regulatory agencies having jurisdictional control over solid waste disposal facilities in Los Angeles County. **Figure 6B-1** (also in **Attachment 6B**) delineates the jurisdictional boundaries for the Los Angeles and Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Boards.

6.4.1.2 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.

6.4.1.3 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
- **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 (CalRecycle)
  - 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 Wildlife (CDFW)
  - Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement, when applicable
  - Incidental Take Permit
- United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service
- U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
  - Section 404 of Clean Water Act Permit

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.

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.

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.

Key Terms

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.

6.5 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 one component of 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/presentations, local schools, etc. The objective is to raise public awareness and stimulate thought and encourage public participation or involvement, if applicable. 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 handbooks, 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.

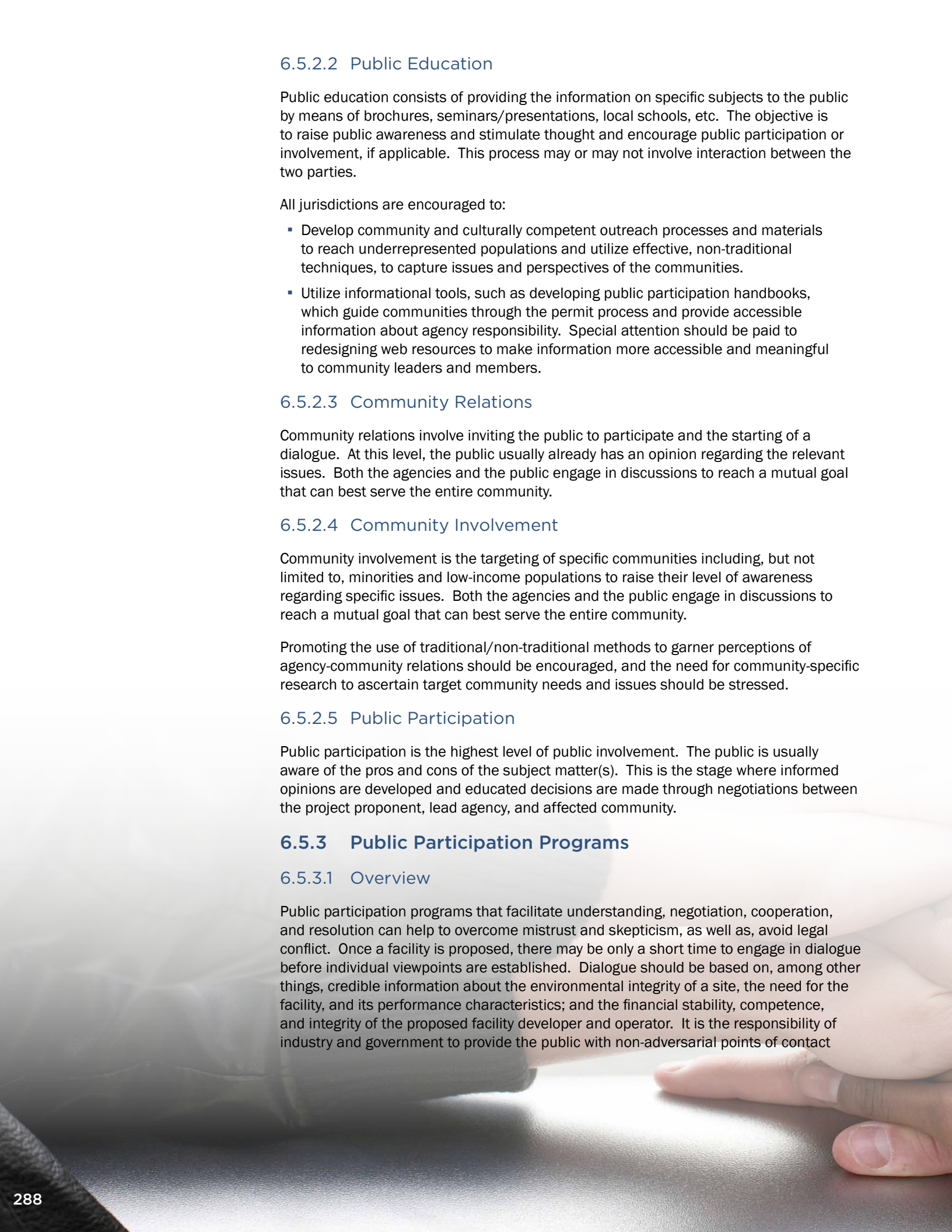
6.5.2.5 Public Participation

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.

Identification of Issues and Participants

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

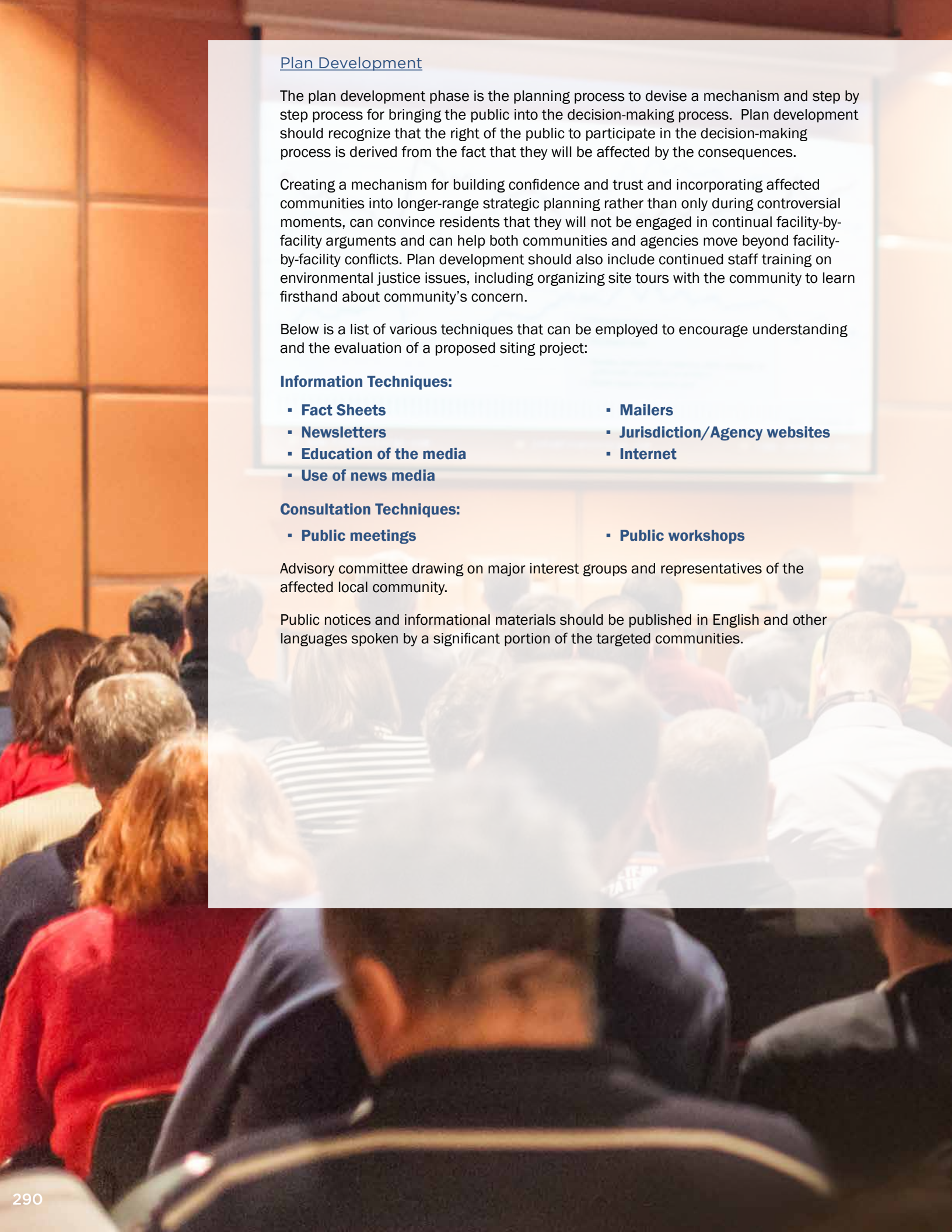
- The characteristics of the waste to be managed, including potential source areas and potential recovery products;
- The location of the proposed facility and its proximity to population, surface water and groundwater, active faults, and important ecological systems;
- The characteristics of the site, 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 or special purpose citizen groups
- Community and civic associations
- Local religious groups
- Media, including editorial boards



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.

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.

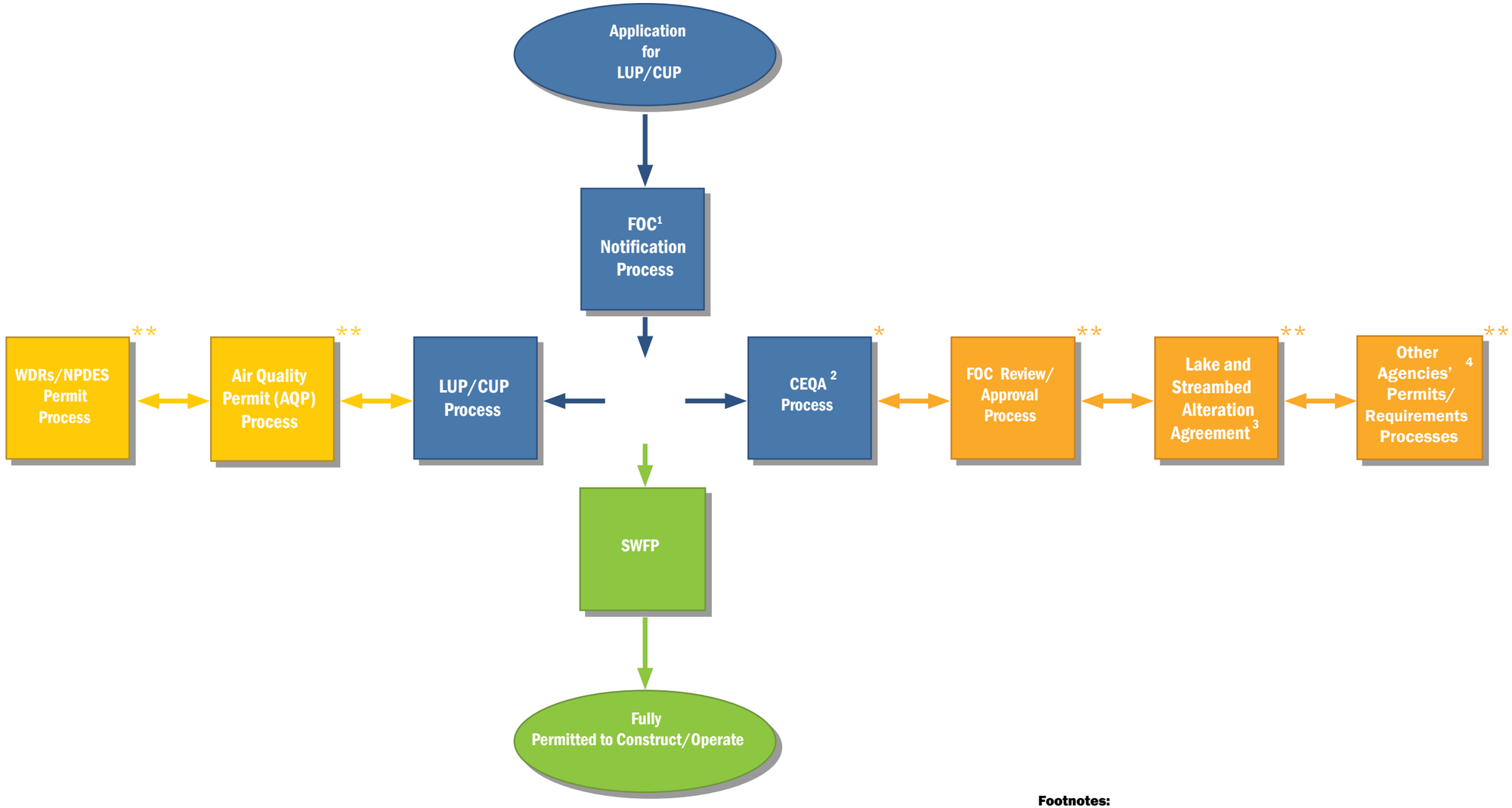
The use of less formal venues and workshops, such as places where conversation and information sharing can replace the positional dynamics of most formal public forums, should help build trust. Non-traditional meeting techniques in lieu of the public stand-offs often characteristic of formal hearing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

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.**

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
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)

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

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

FLOWCHART 6-1:
Solid Waste Disposal Facility Siting Process

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

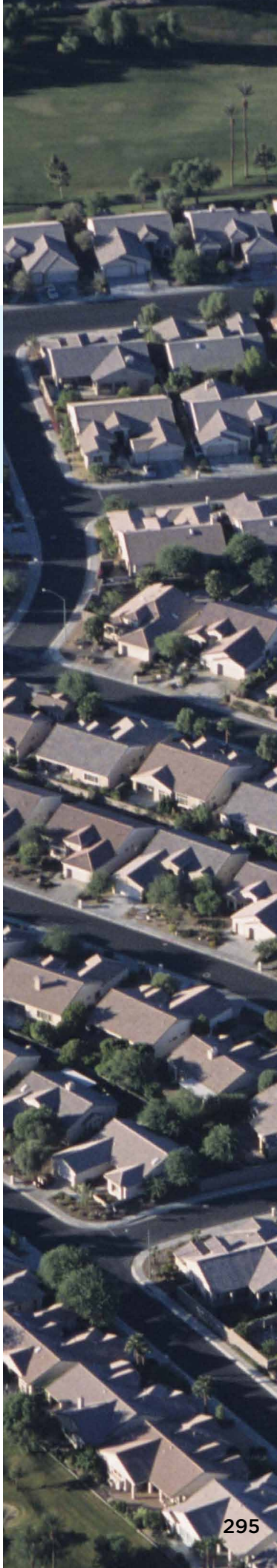
The CUP/LUP provisions allow a local government to review and place conditions on an individual project to ensure that the project site is suitable for the proposed use and does not adversely affect neighboring land uses. This type of zoning ordinance provision can also be used to require the modification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

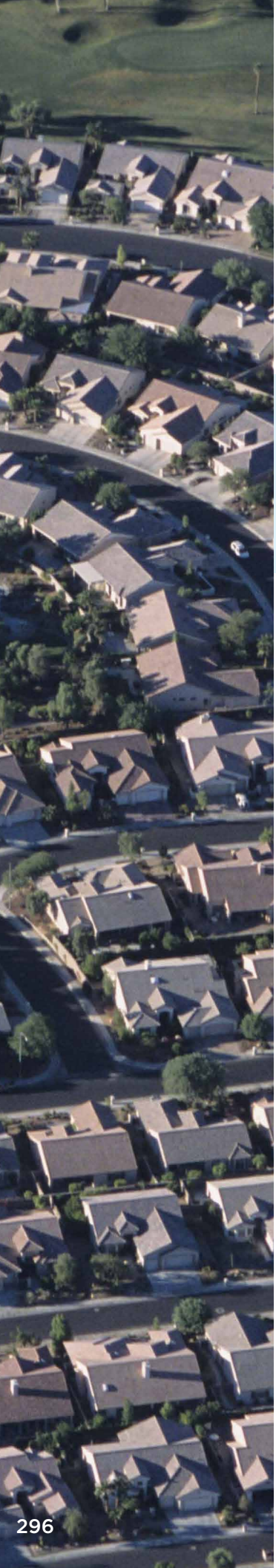
The approvals of General Plan amendments, zone changes, variances, modifications to existing use permits, and CUP/LUPs by the local agency are discretionary decisions subject to the requirements of CEQA and public hearing requirements under state planning laws. CEQA requires the lead agency in the permitting 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 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 CoIWMP. This is of particular importance since the CoIWMP and its associated CSE designate sites for solid waste disposal facilities, and criteria and requirements for siting facilities.



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.



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

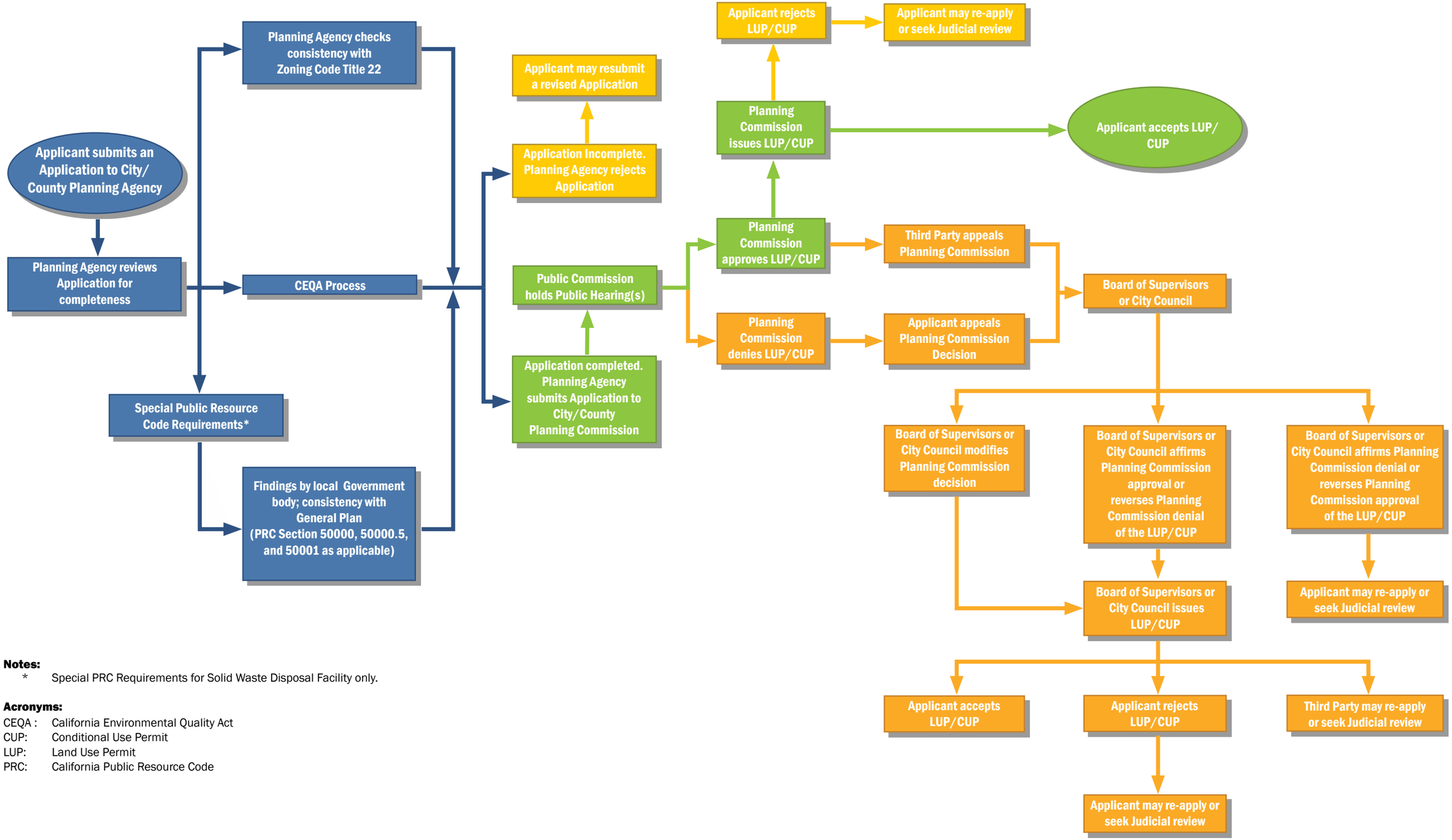
After the CUP/LUP application is submitted to the appropriate agency, the agency has 30 days in which to review the application for completeness and inform the applicant of those areas which are incomplete, if any.

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 is usually 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.

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 Environmental Quality Act
CUP: Conditional Use Permit
LUP: Land Use Permit
PRC: California Public Resource Code

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

FLOWCHART 6-2:
Land Use Permit (LUP) / Conditional Use Permit (CUP) Process

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 Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Boards) 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 **Attachment 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 Attachment 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 quality of groundwaters of the State and may specify engineering and technical requirements to ensure compliance.

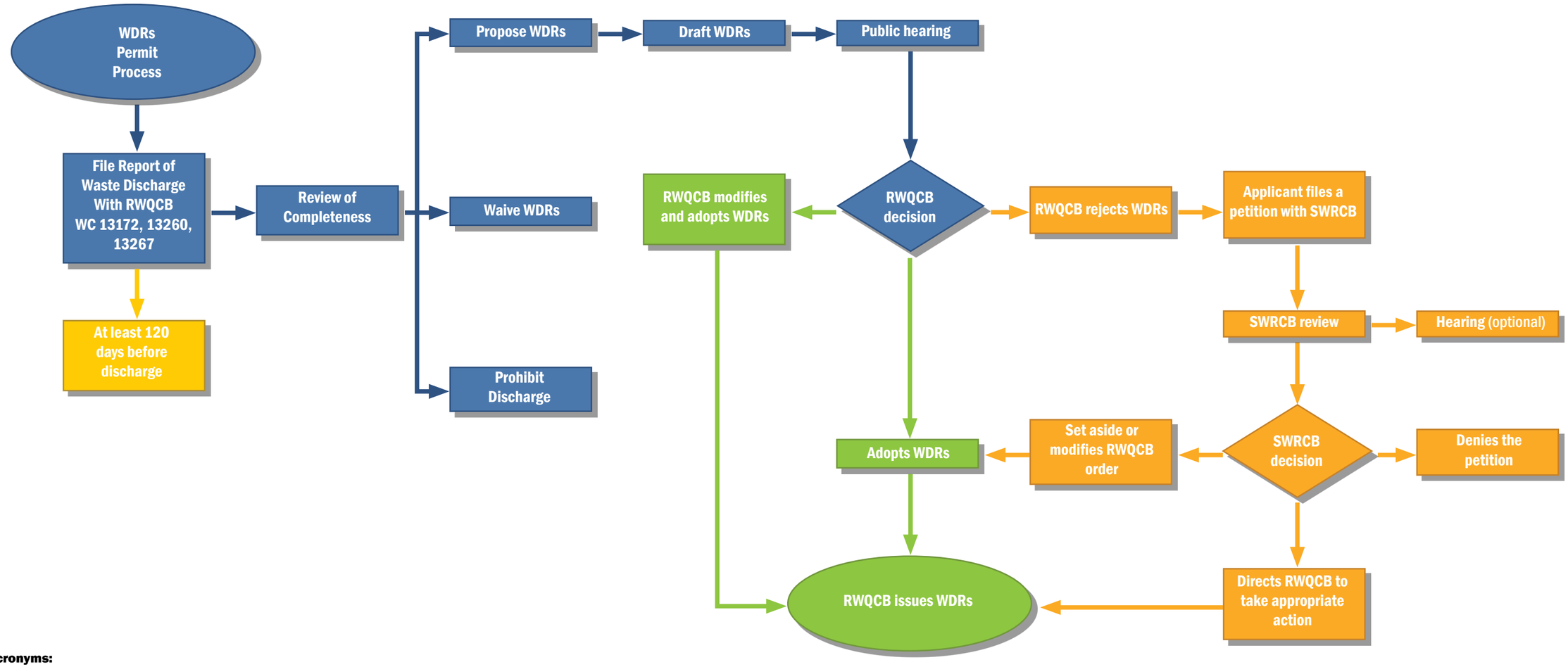
Land disposal facilities will require an NPDES permit and/or WDRs if the facility could potentially affect surface or groundwater quality through waste discharges. Facilities that discharge treated wastewater to surface waters require an NPDES permit.

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.

Permitting Requirements

To apply for a WDR permit for a landfill, a "Report of Waste Discharge - Form 200," along with a Joint Technical Document (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.

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)

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

FLOWCHART 6-3:
Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Permit Process

WDR permits must be obtained or waived by the Regional Board concurrent with a Solid Waste Facility Permit (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.

Administrative Process

Waste Discharge Requirements

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" or Joint Technical Document 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.

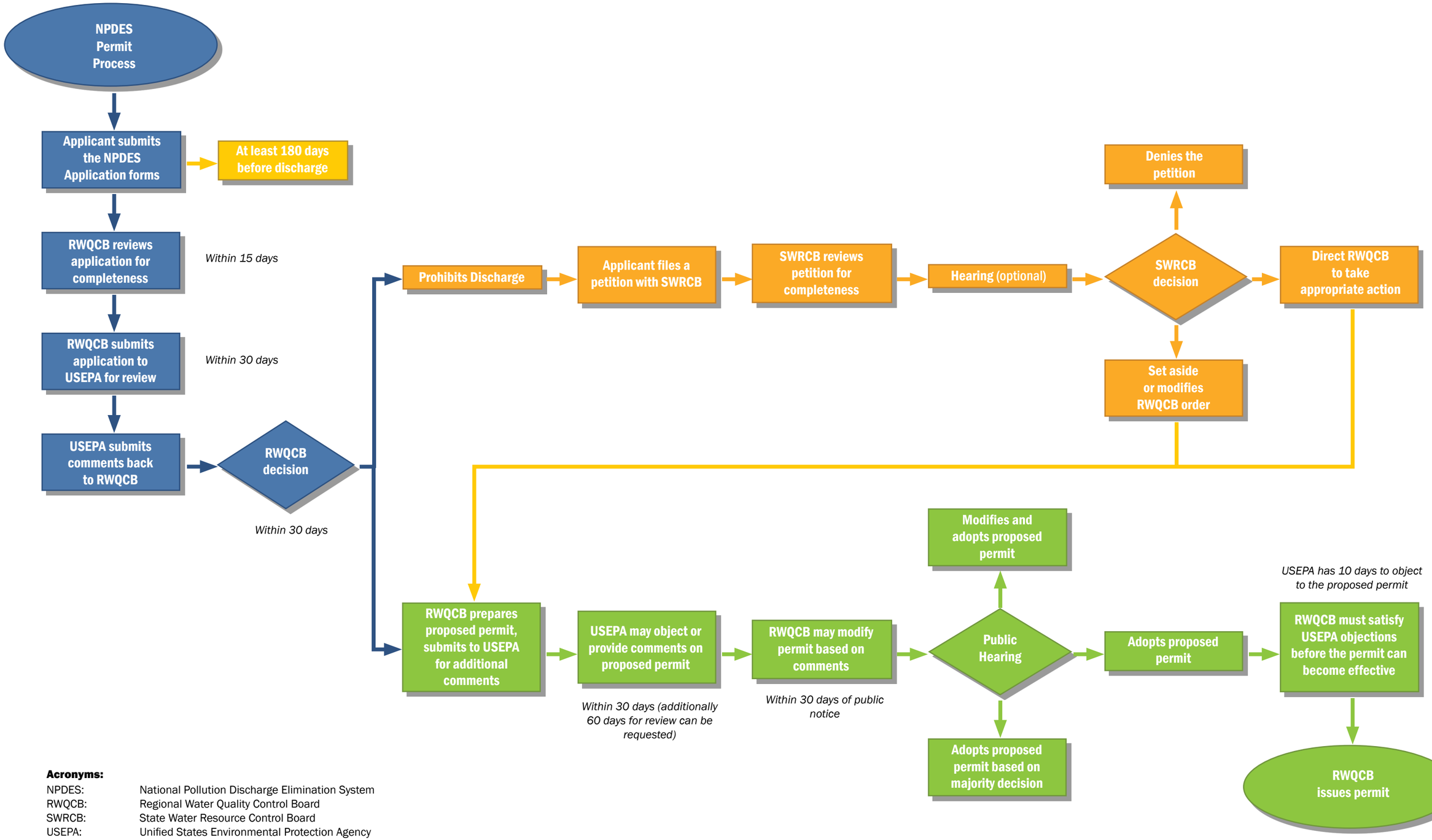
Once the application is determined to be complete by the Executive Officer, it is forwarded within 15 days to the Region IX office of the USEPA (i.e., Regional Administrator). The Regional Administrator has 20 days to review the NPDES permit application for completeness and to request any additional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

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:	Unified States Environmental Protection Agency

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

FLOWCHART 6-4:
National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Process

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.

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, address, telephone number and email address (if available) of the petitioner.*
2. *The specific action or inaction of the regional board, which the state board is requested to review and a copy of any order of resolution of the regional board which is referred to in the petition, if available. If the order or resolution of the regional board is not available, a statement shall be included giving the reason(s) for not including the order or resolution.*
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, including citations to documents or the transcript of the regional board hearing if it is available.*
8. *A statement that the petition has been sent to the appropriate regional board and to the discharger, if not the petitioner.*
9. *A statement that the substantive issues or objections raised in the petition were raised before the regional board, or an explanation of why the petitioner was not required or was unable to raise these substantive issues or objections before the regional board.*

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 **Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District**, pursuant to former Section 40106 of the California Health and Safety Code (H&SC). On January 1, 2002, the Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District (AVAQMD) 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 **Volatile Organic Compounds** (**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 uses 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.

Key Terms

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).

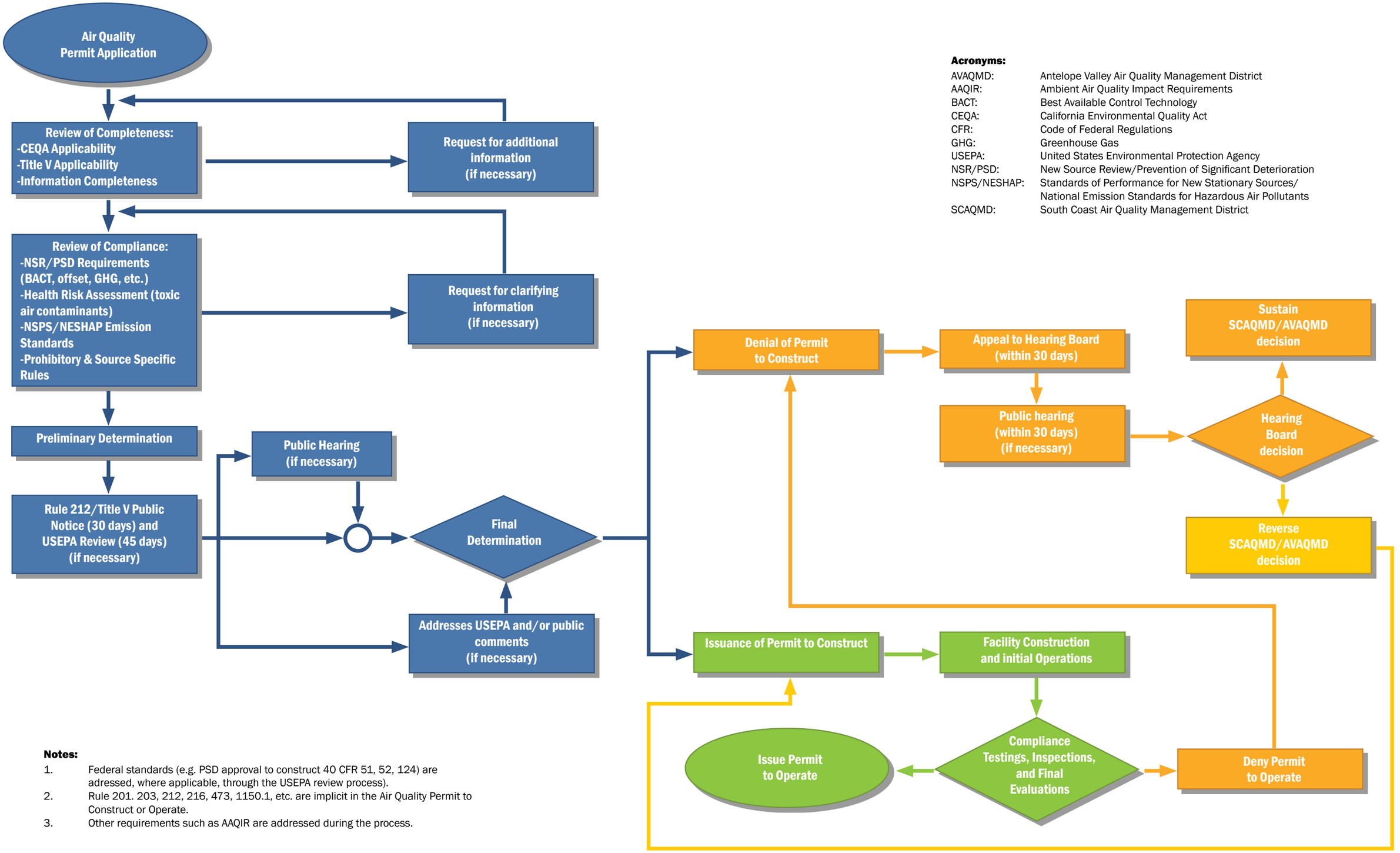
Stationary Sources
Refer to the non-mobile sources, such as power plants, refineries, and manufacturing facilities, which emit air pollutants.

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.

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.

Basic elements of the Clean Air Act include national ambient air quality standards for major air pollutants, air toxics standards, acid rain control measures, and enforcement provisions.

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 adressed, 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 process.

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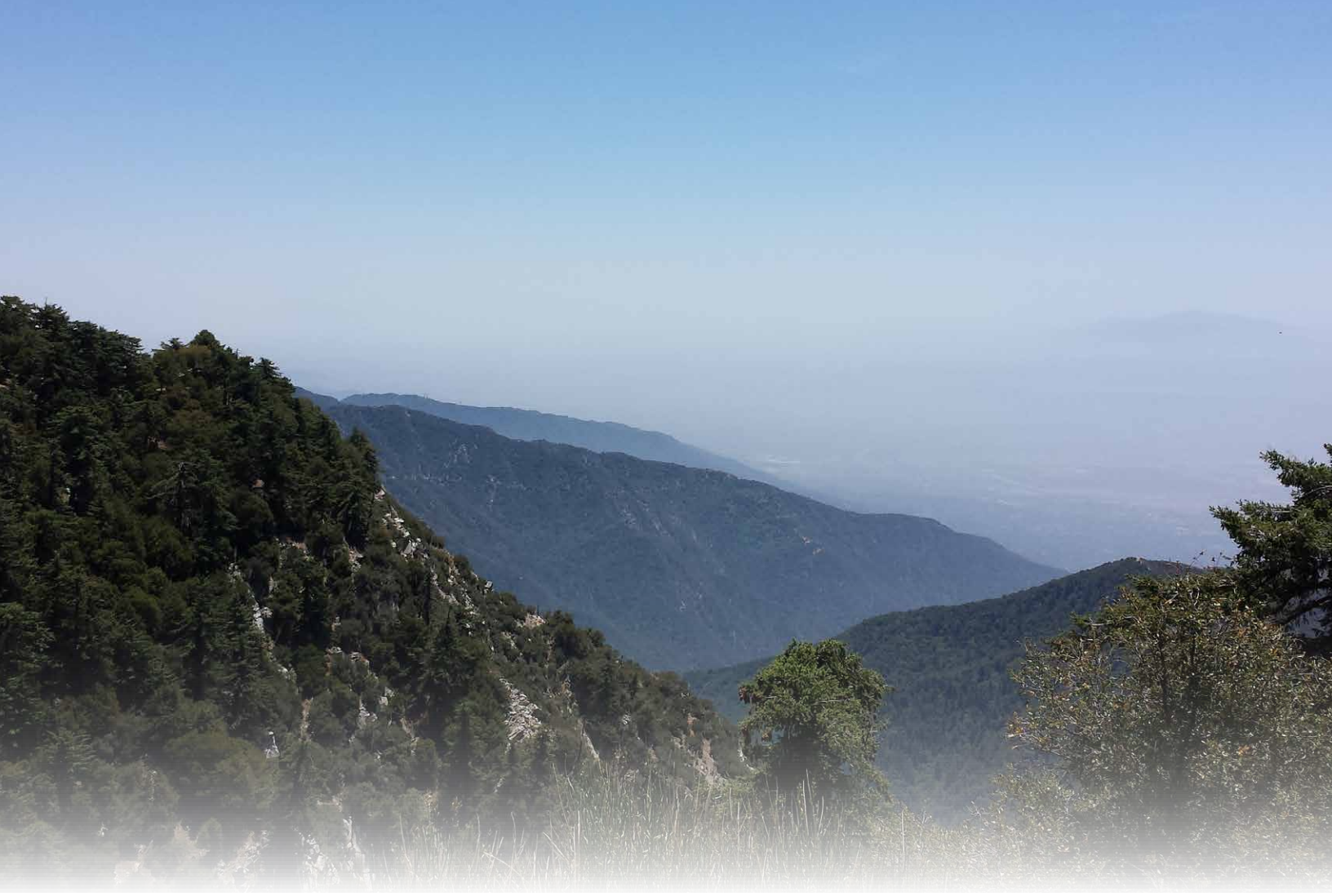
FLOWCHART 6-5:
Air Quality Permit Process



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 (e.g., Class III landfills and transformation 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 requires for the applicant to obtain an FOC with the CSE, from the Task Force, prior to issuance of the SWFP by the appropriate LEA.

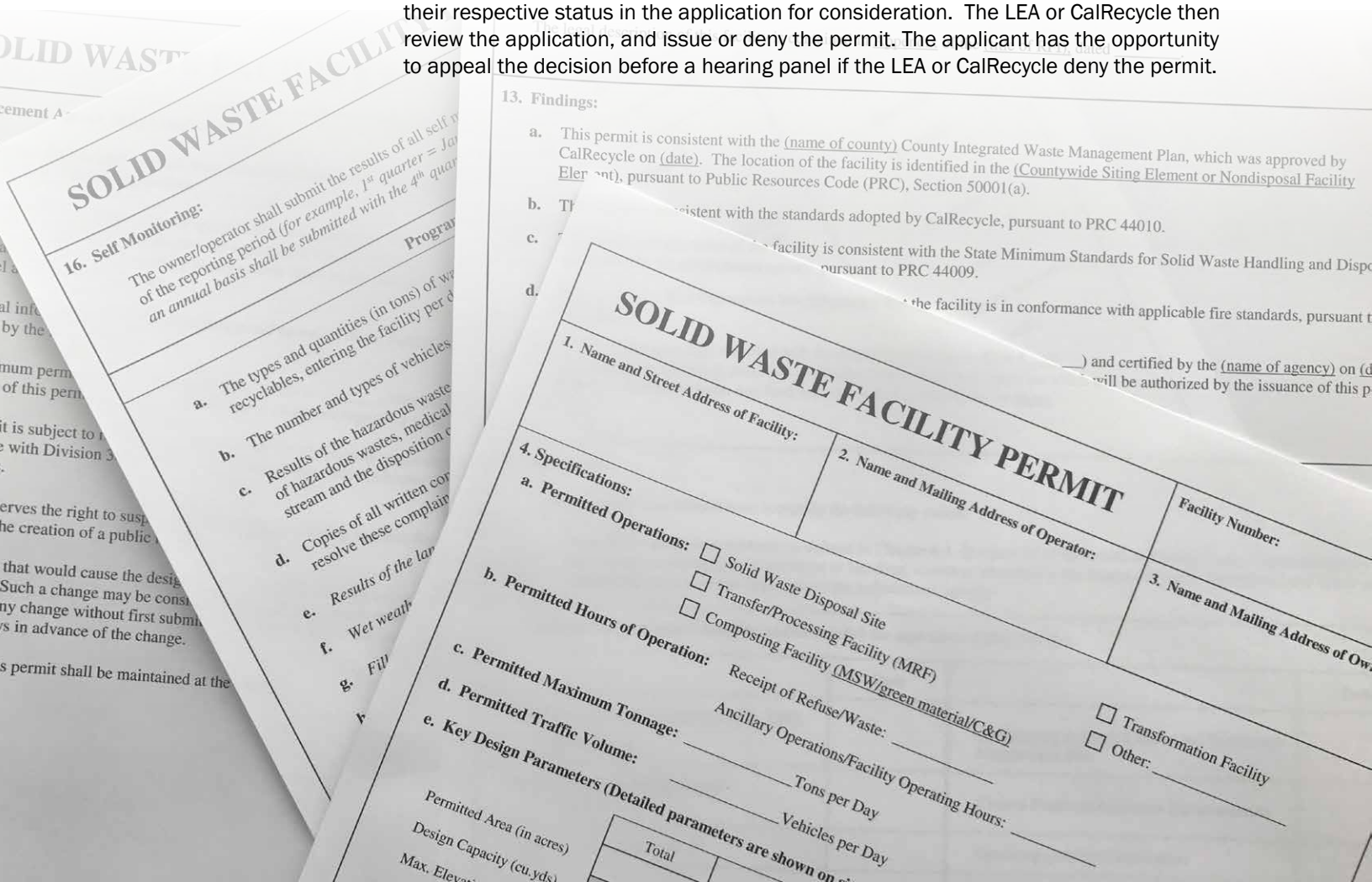
6.6.6 Solid Waste Facility Permit

6.6.6.1 Regulatory Overview

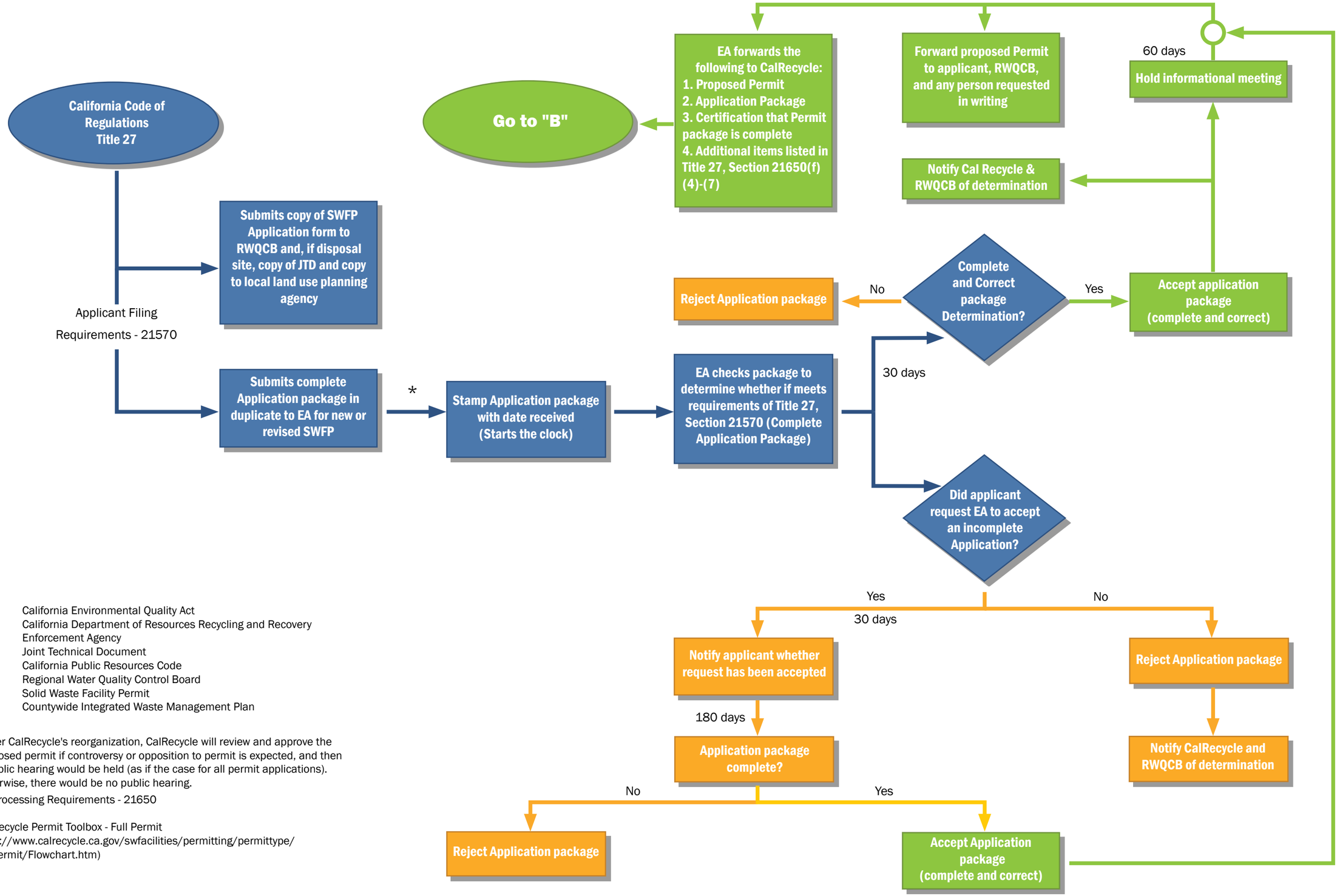
All Class III landfills must obtain a SWFP issued by the LEA and concurred on by CalRecycle. To improve waste management practices in California, the Z'berg-Kapiloff Solid Waste Control Act of 1976 (Act) which was replaced by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) was enacted 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 Los Angeles, Vernon, and West Covina, which have elected to be the sole enforcement authority for their jurisdictions. In addition, the City and County of Los Angeles local governing bodies formed and designated Sunshine Canyon Landfill Local Enforcement Agency to regulate the combined City/County Sunshine Canyon Landfill.

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.



FLOWCHART 6-6: Solid Waste Facility Permit (Full Permit) Process



Acronyms:

CEQA:	California Environmental 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
CoIWMP:	Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan

Note:

* Under CalRecycle's reorganization, CalRecycle will review and approve the proposed permit if controversy or opposition to permit is expected, and then a public hearing would be held (as if the case for all permit applications). Otherwise, there would be no public hearing.

** EA Processing Requirements - 21650

Source: CalRecycle Permit Toolbox - Full Permit (http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/swfacilities/permitting/permittype/fullpermit/Flowchart.htm)

Public Works
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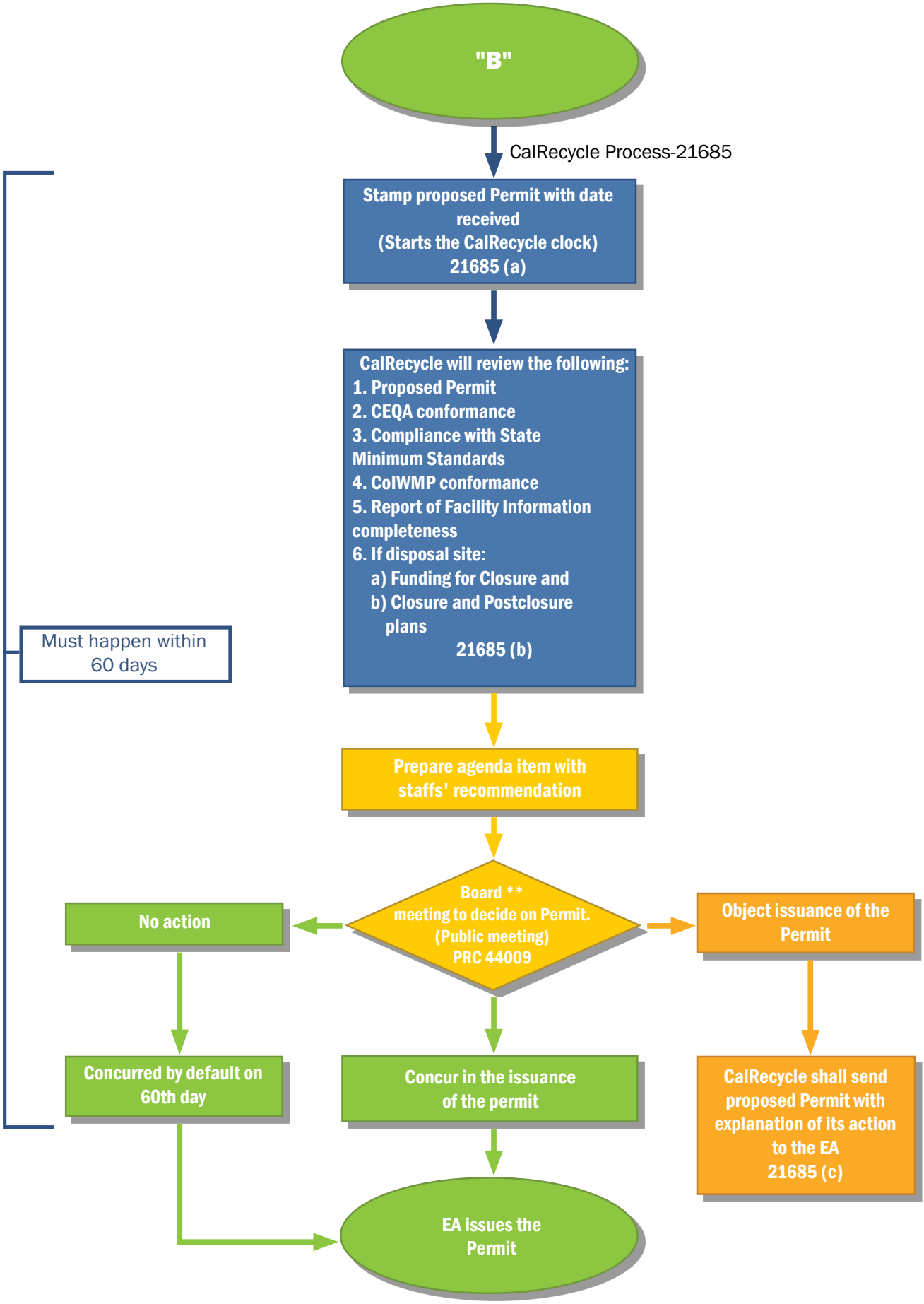
FLOWCHART 6-6:
Solid Waste Facility Permit (Full Permit) Process

FLOWCHART 6-6: Solid Waste Facility Permit (Full Permit) Process (Cont.)



Key Terms

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.

6.6.6.2 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 LEA 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) (Attachment 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;

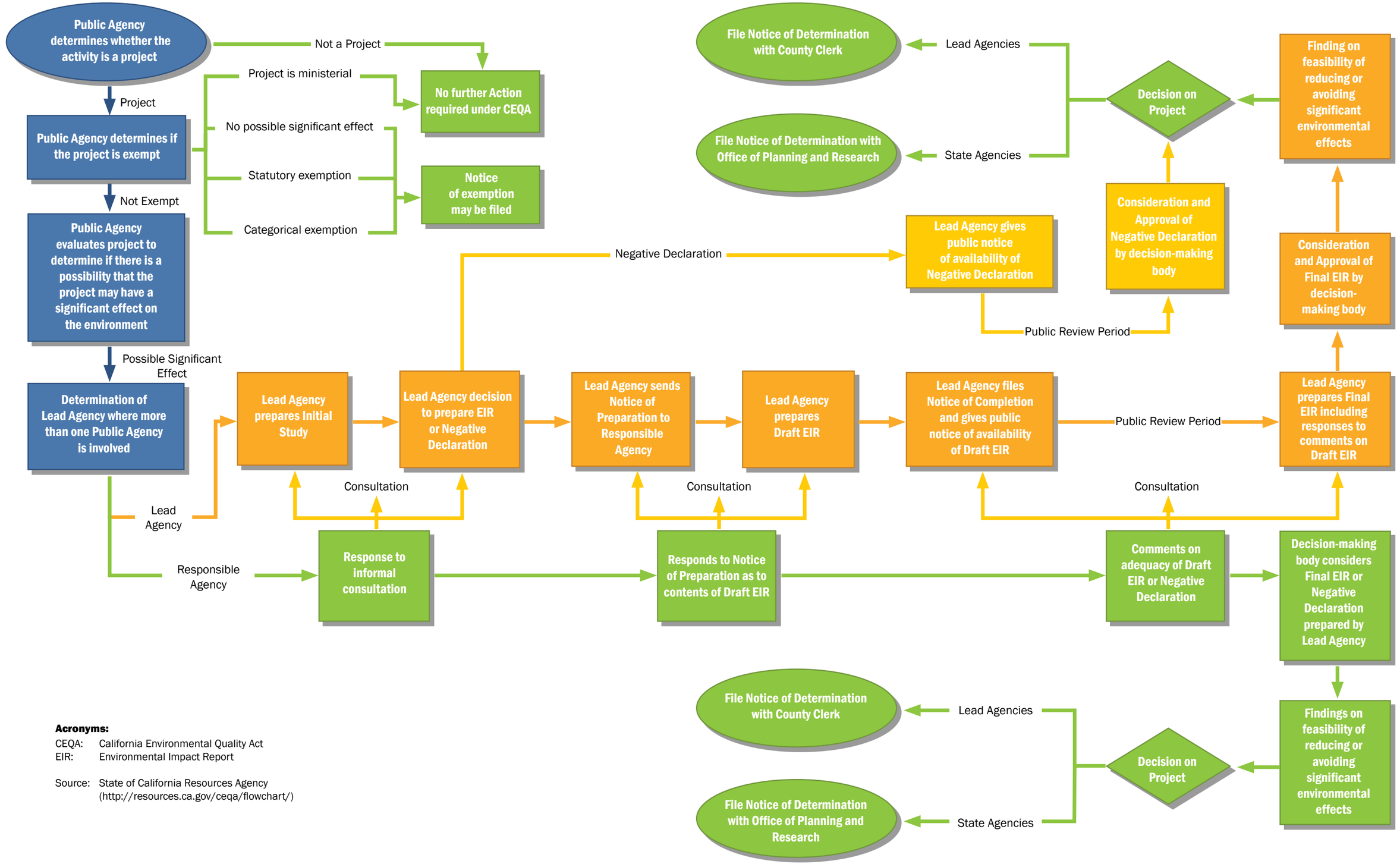
(7) Current documentation of compliance with operating liability requirements;

(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/post closure 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.

FLOWCHART 6-7: California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Process



Acronyms:
CEQA: California Environmental Quality Act
EIR: Environmental Impact Report

Source: State of California Resources Agency (http://resources.ca.gov/ceqa/flowchart/)

FLOWCHART 6-7:
California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Process

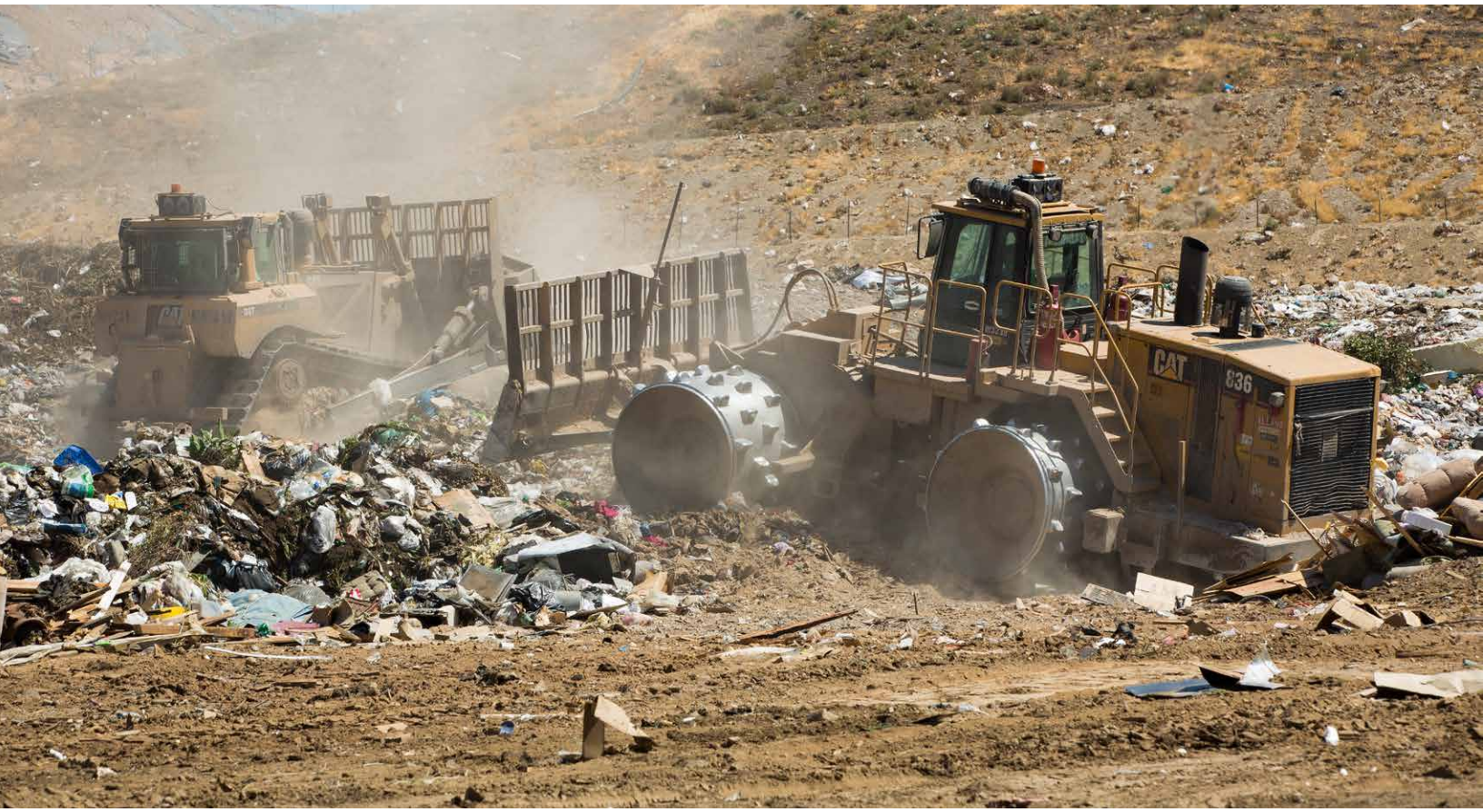
The California Environmental Quality Act requires that local government agencies, prior to taking action on projects over which they have discretionary approval authority, consider the environmental consequences of such projects.

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 solid waste facilities 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 17863, 17863.4, 17346.5, 18221.6, 18223.5, or 18227.
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 and a summary of comments received at the informational meeting and, where applicable, any steps taken by the EA relative to those comments. Subsequent to the transmittal of the proposed solid waste facilities permit, the EA shall, within five (5) 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. EA finding that the proposed solid waste facilities 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 LEA 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.

Key Terms

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/.)

6.6.7 California Department of Fish and Wildlife

6.6.7.1 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement

The CDFW 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
- United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Services
- California Coastal Commission
- California Department of Toxic Substances Control
- California Department of Food and Agriculture
- Los Angeles County Agricultural Commissioner/Weights and Measures

ATTACHMENT 6-A

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY FACILITY SITING CRITERIA

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY 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 alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation).

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/alternative technology facility (e.g., conversion technology, transformation):

- 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
- Ensure compliance with federal, state and local requirements.

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/alternative technology 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/alternative technology 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 California Code of Regulations (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.

Alternative Technology refers to a technology, such as conversion technology, transformation, EMSW conversion, or other emerging technologies, capable of processing solid waste, in lieu of landfill disposal.

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 SITING CRITERIA

The siting criteria presented here for the planning and evaluation of proposed sites for solid waste land disposal and alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation) 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.

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 ■ Proximity to airports
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 waste.	■ 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
I. Ensure compliance with federal, state and local requirements	■ Legal considerations

TABLE 6A-1 :
Summary of Siting Criteria and Siting Factors

TABLE 6A-2: Solid Waste Disposal and Alternative Technology 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 RESIDENTS	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/ alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation) 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/ alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation), and residences.	**All Facilities:** Facility must be in conformance with local land use and zoning requirements of a county or city planning agency. **Land Disposal Facilities:** 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. **Alternative Technology Facilities (e.g., Conversion Technology, Transformation):** 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 an alternative technology facility (e.g., conversion technology, transformation).
	Proximity to airports	**"Proximity to airports"** is defined as the distance from the disposal site to the airport runway end used by turbojet and piston-type aircraft.	Land disposal facilities should be located such that the life, health, and safety of aircraft passengers and aircraft staff are not jeopardized from birds getting caught in plane engines.	**Land Disposal Facilities:** Federal and State regulations require new and expansions of existing Class III landfills to be located further than 10,000 feet from airport runways used by turbojet aircraft and further than 5,000 feet from airport runways used solely by piston-type aircraft, unless the owner/operator can demonstrate that the landfill does not pose a hazard to the aircraft due to birds. (Option 1) New and expansions of existing Class III landfills must comply with CCR Title 27 Section 20270 and Code of Federal Regulations Title 40 Section 258.10 which requires these facilities to be located further than 10,000 feet from airport runways used by turbojet aircraft and further than 5,000 feet from airport runways used solely by piston-type aircraft, unless the owner/operator can demonstrate that the landfill does not pose a hazard to the aircraft due to birds. (Option 2)

TABLE 6A-2 : Solid Waste Disposal and Alternative Technology Facility Siting Criteria Objectives and Factors (Cont.)

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.	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 Public Works.	Inundation of a solid waste land disposal/ alternative technology facility (e.g., conversion technology, transformation) 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.	**All Facilities:** Disposal facilities must comply with requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended, and local Stormwater/Urban Runoff requirements. **Land Disposal Facilities:** 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.	**All Facilities:** 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.

TABLE 6A-2 : Solid Waste Disposal and Alternative Technology Facility Siting Criteria Objectives and Factors (Cont.)

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.	**All Facilities:** All facilities are to be designed and constructed in accordance with the local building code. **Class III Land Disposal Facilities:** 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.	**All Facilities:** Facilities located within these areas should have engineered design safety features to assure structural stability.

TABLE 6A-2 : Solid Waste Disposal and Alternative Technology Facility Siting Criteria Objectives and Factors (Cont.)

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.	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.	**All Facilities:** 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.	**All Facilities:** Facilities should be located outside dam failure inundation areas.
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.	**All Facilities:** Disposal facilities must comply with requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended, and local Stormwater/Urban Runoff requirements. **Class III Land Disposal Facilities:** 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.	**Facilities Generating Wastewaters:** 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.	**Land Disposal Facilities:** 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.

TABLE 6A-2 : Solid Waste Disposal and Alternative Technology Facility Siting Criteria Objectives and Factors (Cont.)

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.

TABLE 6A-2 : Solid Waste Disposal and Alternative Technology Facility Siting Criteria Objectives and Factors (Cont.)

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.

TABLE 6A-2 : Solid Waste Disposal and Alternative Technology Facility Siting Criteria Objectives and Factors (Cont.)

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 ug/m3 (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.	**All Facilities:** 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. **Alternative Technology Facilities (e.g., Conversion Technology, Transformation):** 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 (PM2.5). 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.	**All Facilities:** 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. **Alternative Technology Facilities (e.g., Conversion Technology, Transformation) :** 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.

TABLE 6A-2 : Solid Waste Disposal and Alternative Technology Facility Siting Criteria Objectives and Factors (Cont.)

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.	**Alternative Technology Facilities (e.g., Conversion Technology, Transformation):** 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.

TABLE 6A-2 : Solid Waste Disposal and Alternative Technology Facility Siting Criteria Objectives and Factors (Cont.)

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
F. PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS.	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.

TABLE 6A-2 : Solid Waste Disposal and Alternative Technology Facility Siting Criteria Objectives and Factors (Cont.)

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
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.	**All Facilities:** 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.
I. ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL REQUIREMENTS.	Legal Considerations.	**"Legal Considerations"** is defined as statutory, regulatory and other legal requirements such as federal, State, and local minimum standards, permits, liabilities and monitory.	Legal considerations such as federal, state, and local minimum standards and permits, are necessary to ensure proper siting of solid waste facilities, and safeguard the health and safety of the residents.	**All Facilities:** New and lateral expansions of existing disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements.

ATTACHMENT 6-B
LIST OF REGULATORY AGENCIES

TABLE 6B-1 : List of Regulating, Permitting and Responsible Agencies

Agency	Agency Address	Agency Phone	Agency Email Address	Agency Website
		Federal Agencies		
Environmental Protection Agency Region IX - Southern California Field Office	600 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 940 Los Angeles, CA 90017	(213) 244-1800 (415) 947-8000 (866) EPA-WEST	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	hq-publicaffairs@usace.army.mil	https://www.spl.usace.army.mil/
		State Agencies		
Cal EPA (Headquarters)	1001 "I" Street P.O. Box 4025 Sacramento, CA 95812-4025	(916) 323-2514	cepacomm@calepa.ca.gov	http://www.calepa.ca.gov
CalRecycle Los Angeles Branch	5777 W. Century Boulevard, Suite 1555 Los Angeles, CA 90045	(310) 342-6100	Alkarim.Dhanji@CalRecycle.ca.gov	http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov
CalRecycle Long Beach Branch	2929 East Willow Street Long Beach, CA 90806	(562) 981-9295	Jeffrey.Taylor@CalRecycle.ca	http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/
California Department of Fish and Wildlife South Coast Region	3883 Ruffin Road San Diego, CA 92123	(858) 467-4201	AskR5@wildlife.ca.gov	https://wildlife.ca.gov/Regions/5
State Water Resources Control Board	1001 "I" Street Sacramento, CA 95814	(916) 323-2514	info@waterboards.ca.gov OPA@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 (800) 242-4450	helpline@arb.ca.gov	http://www.arb.ca.gov
California Coastal Commission South Central Coast District Office	89 South California Street, Suite 200 Ventura, CA 93001-2801	(805) 585-1800	SouthCentralCoast@coastal.ca.gov	http://www.coastal.ca.gov
California Energy Commission	715 P Street Sacramento, CA 95814	(800) 555-7794 (844) 454-2906	renewable@energy.state.ca.us	http://www.energy.ca.gov
California Department of Food and Agriculture	1220 N Street Sacramento, California, 95814	(916) 654-0466	OfficeOfPublicAffairs@cdfa.ca.gov	https://www.cdfa.ca.gov
California Department of Toxic Substances Control	1001 I Street Sacramento, CA 95814-2828	(800) 728-6942 or (800) 72-TOXIC	RAO@dtsc.ca.gov	https://www.dtsc.ca.gov
California Public Utilities Commission	320 West 4th Street, Suite 500 Los Angeles, CA 90013	(213) 576-7000 or (800) 848-5580	public.advisor@cpuc.ca.gov	https://www.cpuc.ca.gov
		Regional Agencies		
State of California Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board	320 West 4th Street, Suite 200 Los Angeles, CA 90013	(213) 576-6600	Info4@waterboards.ca.gov	http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles
State of California Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board	15095 Amargosa Rd building 2 suite 210, Victorville, CA 92394	(760) 241-6583	Info6@waterboards.ca.gov	https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan

TABLE 6B-1: List of Regulating, Permitting and Responsible Agencies (Cont.)

Agency	Agency Address	Agency Phone	Agency Email Address	Agency Website
Regional Agencies				
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	perpNotify@avaqmd.ca.gov	http://www.avaqmd.ca.gov
CalRecycle Local Enforcement Agencies				
Sunshine Canyon Landfill	14747 San Fernando Road Sylmar, CA 91342	(818) 362-2106	david.thompson@lacity.org dlugo@ph.lacounty.gov	http://www.scllea.org/
City of Los Angeles Department of Building & Safety, Local Enforcement Agency Program	221 N Figueroa St Ste 1250 Los Angeles, CA 90012	(213) 252-3939	david.thompson@lacity.org	https://ladbs.org/default
City of Vernon Health Department	4305 South Santa Fe Avenue Vernon, CA 90058	(323) 583-8811	FAgyin@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 (626) 939-8400	Steve.Samaniego@westcovina.org VCapelle@westcovina.org	http://www.westcovina.org
Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Environmental Health	5050 Commerce Drive Baldwin Park, CA 91706	(626) 430-5200	dlugo@ph.lacounty.gov swmp@ph.lacounty.gov n	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) 300-3214	taskforce@dpw.lacounty.gov	https://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/tf/
Los Angeles Regional Agency	1149 South Broadway Street Los Angeles, CA 90015	(213) 485-2260	sanab939@lacity.org	https://www.laregionalagency.us/
County of Los Angeles Agencies				
Los Angeles County Public Works	900 South Fremont Avenue Alhambra, CA 91803-1331	(626) 458-5100	info@dpw.lacounty.gov	https://dpw.lacounty.gov/
Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Environmental Health	5050 Commerce Drive Baldwin Park, CA 91706	(626) 430-5200	phwebmaster@ph.lacounty.gov	http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/
Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning	320 West Temple Street Los Angeles, CA 90012	(213) 974-6411	info@planning.lacounty.gov	https://planning.lacounty.gov
Los Angeles County Agricultural Commissioner/Weights and Measures	12300 Lower Azusa Road Arcadia, CA 91006-5872	(626) 575-5471	admin@acwm.lacounty.gov envprot@acwm.lacounty.gov	https://acwm.lacounty.gov/
City Agencies				
Incorporated Cities	Contact appropriate cities for their respective local agencies.			

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.

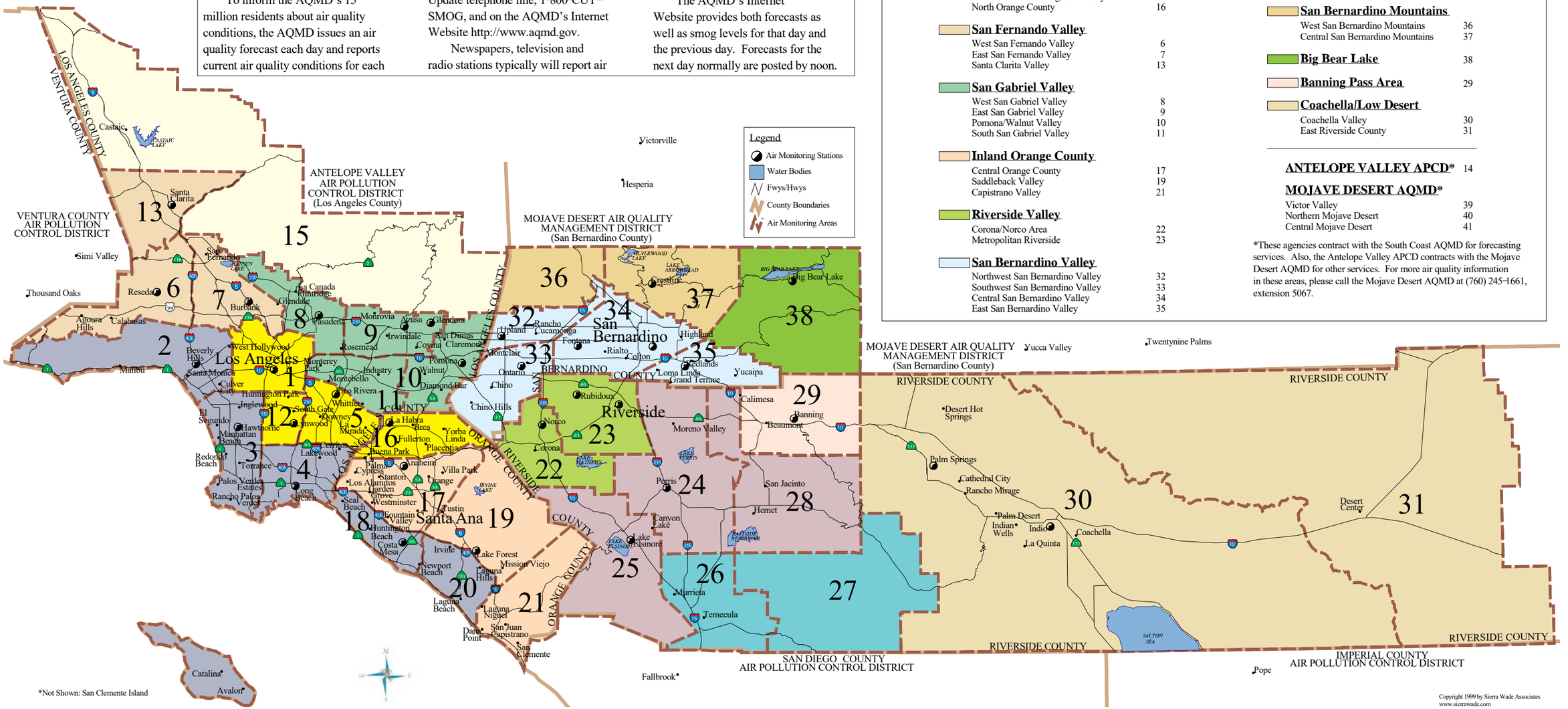
To inform the AQMD's 15 million residents about air quality conditions, the AQMD issues an air quality forecast each day and reports current air quality conditions for each numbered Monitoring Area and General Forecast Area depicted here.

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.

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

FIGURE 6B-1:
South Coast Air Qualilty Management District Map

FIGURE 6B-2: Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District Map

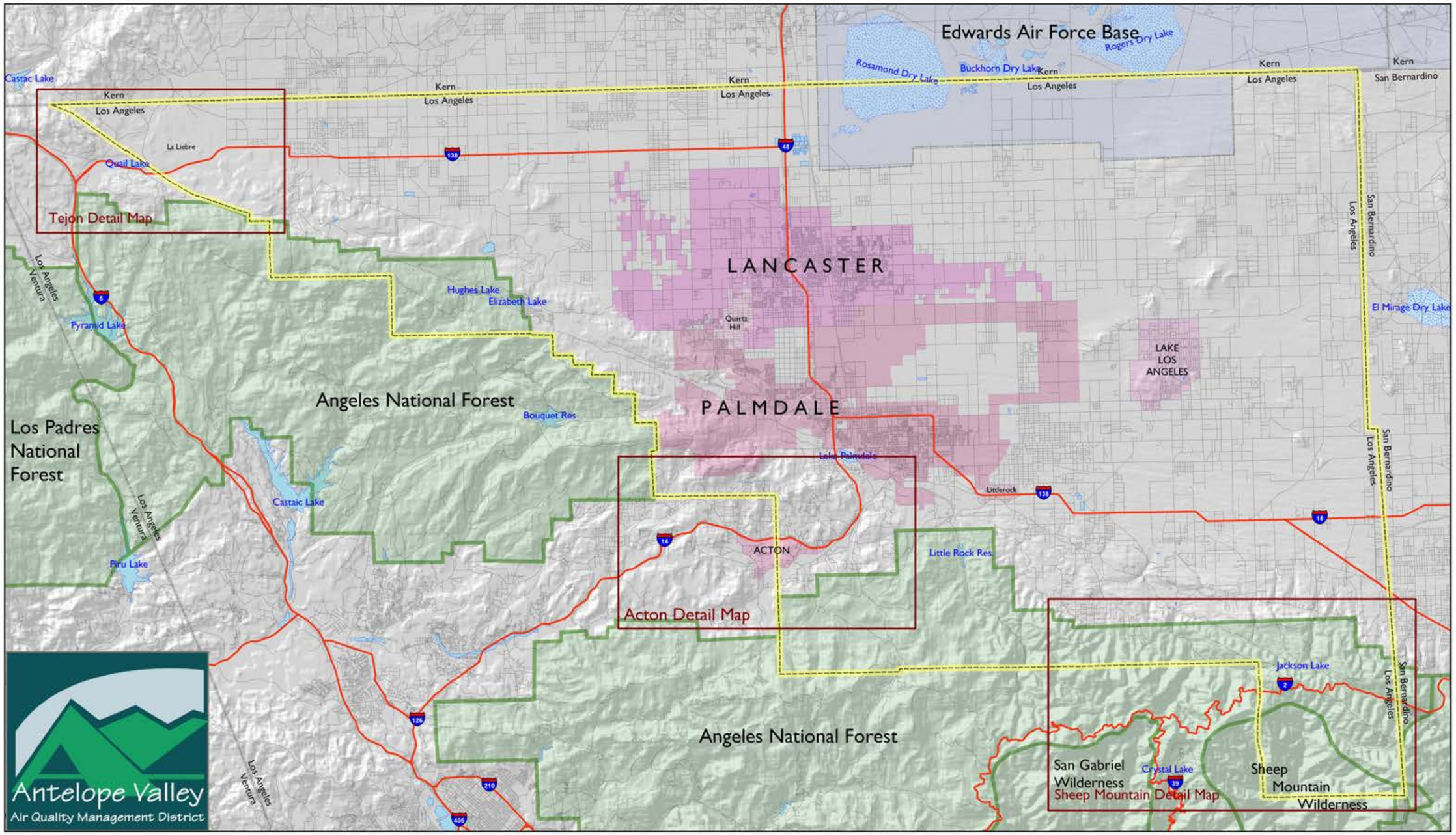


FIGURE 6B-2:
Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District Map

FIGURE 6B-3 : Regional Water Quality Control Board Jurisdiction Map

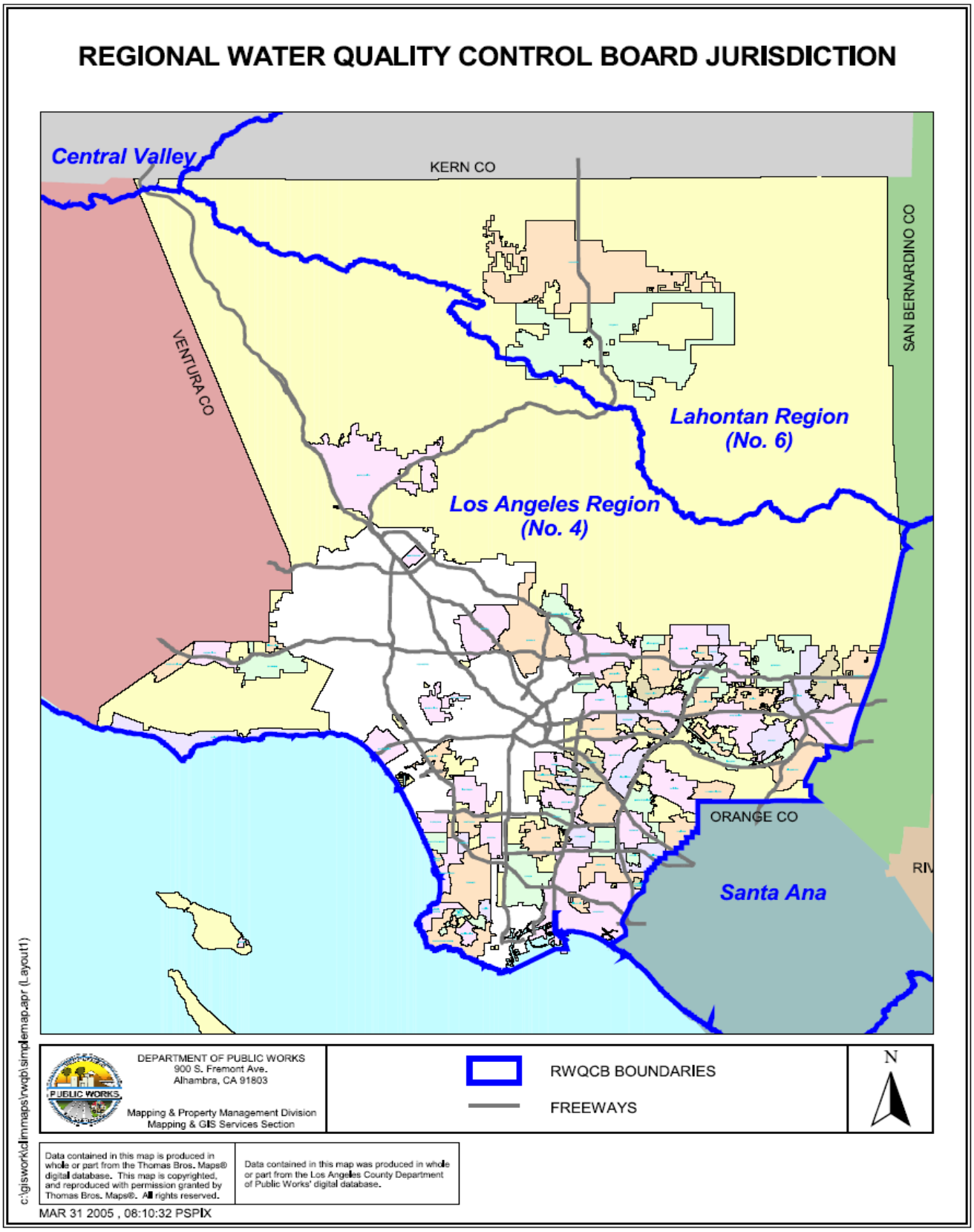


FIGURE 6B-3 :
Regional Water Quality Control Board Jurisdiction Map

7

Proposed In-County Facility Locations And Descriptions

7.0 PROPOSED IN-COUNTY FACILITY LOCATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS

7.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Chapter is to present a description and a location map of sites identified: (1) as potentially suitable for development of new Class III landfills, permitted inert waste landfills, and alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation); and (2) as potential expansions of existing Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and transformation facilities, where applicable.

The contents of this Chapter that are drawn from California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 9, Article 6.5, Sections 18755 to 18756.1, are discussed in Section 7.3.

7.2 DEFINITIONS

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

Antelope Valley Public Landfill

Key Terms

Expansion
Refers to a solid waste facility which has: (1) an increase in the physical dimension of the facility; (2) an increase in the permitted daily disposal rate, throughput, or intake/processing capacity; (3) an extension or renewal of a permit whose expiration date may affect the operation of the facility, whichever is applicable; and/or (4) any permitted activity that results in an increase in permitted disposal capacity. For a landfill, a physical expansion may be vertical by increasing the permitted elevation to which solid waste may be disposed and/or horizontal by increasing the permitted boundary (at any depth) in which solid waste may be disposed to areas contiguous or adjacent to the area of the existing operation.

7.3 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

CCR, Title 14, Section 18756.1 requires the following:

(a) The Siting Element shall include a description of each proposed new solid waste disposal facility and a description of each proposed expansion of an existing solid waste disposal facility in the Siting Element. The description shall include the type of facility, location, size, volumetric capacity of the facility expressed in tons and cubic yards, life expectancy (years), expansion options of the existing or proposed facility, and post-closure uses.

(1) Each Siting Element shall include one or more maps indicating the location of each proposed solid waste disposal facility and adjacent and contiguous parcels. The map(s) shall be drawn to scale and include the scale on the map sheet. The type of map(s) may be a 7.5 or 15-minute United States Geological Survey quadrangle.

(b) A description shall be provided in the Siting Element of how each proposed solid waste disposal facility contributes to and maintains the minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity as described in Subsection 18755(a) of Title 14 of CCR and is consistent with the diversion goals of PRC Section 41780.

7.4 INTRODUCTION

In Los Angeles County (County), no Class III landfills have been identified for potential **expansion**. No site has been identified for potential development of new Class III or inert waste landfills. Additionally, there is no proposal to develop new or expand the existing transformation facility. However, the County and the City of Los Angeles are considering proposals to develop new alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology and transformation) in the County.

The siting of any type of solid waste facility, including Class III landfills and transformation facilities, in the County, is a complex undertaking, involving public and private ownership and/or operation of the facilities; multi-agency regulations; and regional versus local considerations. This task continues to be increasingly more difficult in light of increasing public opposition, in addition to the complex and lengthy permitting process.

Prior to development of any of these facilities the project proponent must:

- Undertake a vigorous site-specific assessment for the proposed project.
- Address all environmental concerns as mandated by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).
- Demonstrate that the project is consistent with the applicable local jurisdiction's General Plan and/or land use permitting/zoning requirements.
- Demonstrate that the project is in conformance with the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (CSE) and its Siting Criteria by obtaining a Finding of Conformance (FOC) from the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force). The FOC process is discussed in **Chapter 10**, and the Siting Criteria is specified in **Chapter 6**.
- Satisfy the permitting requirements of local, State, and Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the project.

7.5 CLASS III LANDFILLS

7.5.1 Potential New Class III Landfills

In the previous CSE (dated June 1997), two sites located in the unincorporated County (Elsmere and Blind Canyons) were identified for potential development of new Class III landfills. However, on September 30, 2003, the County Board of Supervisors unanimously adopted a motion to remove these sites from the CSE's list of potential new landfills. As a result, this CSE does not identify any site for development of new Class III landfills in the County.

7.5.2 Potential Expansions of Existing Class III Landfills

In the previous CSE (dated June 1997), six Class III landfill sites in the County (Antelope Valley, Chiquita Canyon, Lancaster, Puente Hills, Scholl Canyon, and Sunshine Canyon) were identified as sites for potential expansion of existing Class III landfills. Of these sites, Antelope Valley, Chiquita Canyon, Lancaster, Puente Hills, and Sunshine Canyon landfills subsequently expanded and all are currently operational or fully permitted with the exception of Puente Hills Landfill.

The study consisted of a written survey of all permitted solid waste disposal facilities and a review of solid waste disposal facility permitting data, including permits issued by local land use agencies, local enforcement agencies, California Regional Water Quality Control Boards, and the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle).

Currently, no existing Class III landfill owner/operator has filed an application for future landfill expansion within this planning period.

The County must be proactive and develop innovative policies and procedures for managing waste that further reduce the County's reliance on landfills.

7.6 INERT WASTE LANDFILLS

The current classification of inert waste landfills is primarily governed by the State's Construction and Demolition Waste and Inert Debris Disposal Regulatory Requirements (C&D Regulations), Title 14 of CCR, Sections 17387 through 17390. These regulations have placed inert waste landfills into four regulatory tiers, namely, Full SWFP, Registration Permit, Enforcement Agency (EA) Notification, and Excluded Operation. However, pursuant to these regulations, only inert waste landfills falling under the full SWFP and registration permit tiers are considered "permitted" disposal facilities.

There were 11 inert waste landfills in the County in 2018. The inert waste landfills and their current classification under the C&D regulations are listed in **Chapter 3** on **Table 3-2**. Only Azusa Land Reclamation is under the Full SWFP tier. Nine of the inert waste landfills are currently classified under the EA Notification tier (as Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operations). There are two inert waste landfills that are unclassified and have no form of permit.

7.6.1 Potential New Inert Waste Landfills

No site has been identified for potential development of new inert waste landfills in the County within this planning period.

7.7 TRANSFORMATION FACILITIES

Transformation technologies have been identified as an effective means to divert solid waste from landfills. As a result, transformation facilities remain as a valid solid waste disposal alternative in the County.

For the purpose of this Chapter, transformation facilities only refer to Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility in the City of Commerce (closed as of June 2018) and the Southeast Resource Recovery Facility in the City of Long Beach.

7.7.1 Potential New Transformation Facilities

No site has been identified for potential development of new transformation facilities in the County for this planning period.

7.7.2 Potential Expansions of Existing Transformation Facilities

Currently, there are no proposed expansions of existing transformation facilities in the County; therefore, no such facilities have been identified in the CSE. Because the County cannot rely on one transformation facility as an effective means to divert solid waste from landfills, the County will encourage the development of alternative technologies to reduce reliance on landfills and provide a source of renewable energy and fuels. The following section describes the County's efforts to encourage the development of alternative technologies.

7.8 ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY FACILITIES

In order to encourage the development of alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology), the County is working with the Alternative Technology Advisory Subcommittee (ATAS) of the Task Force to investigate and promote conversion technologies, including actively pursuing the development of one or more demonstration facilities in Southern California.

This process began with Phase I, in which the County and ATAS conducted a preliminary evaluation, screening, and ranking of conversion technology companies and identification of material recovery facilities and transfer stations (MRF/TS) that could potentially host a conversion technology facility. The findings resulted in the development of the "Los Angeles County Conversion Technology Evaluation Report" (Phase I Report), adopted by the Task Force in 2005.

Phase II consisted of a detailed evaluation of selected technologies and MRF/TS sites. The Task Force also adopted the "Conversion Technology Evaluation Report, Phase II – Assessment" in 2007, which identifies four viable conversion technology suppliers and four suitable locations for potential development of a demonstration project. Following Phase II, Public Works issued a Request for Offers in 2008 to the recommended companies and sites, which resulted in the establishment of three public-private project development teams that connected a conversion technology company with a local MRF operator and site owner.

On April 20, 2010, the County Board of Supervisors unanimously approved three Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) for three conversion technology demonstration projects and awarded a contract for consultant services for Phase III and Phase IV of the Southern California Conversion Technology Demonstration Project to develop alternatives to landfills within the County. At their hearing on April 20, 2010, the Board of Supervisor also instructed the Director of Public Works, in coordination with appropriate stakeholders, to assess the feasibility of developing a conversion technology facility at one or more County landfills, identify other potentially suitable sites within the County, and report back Public Works' findings to the Board of Supervisors in six months.

In October 2010 Public Works submitted a preliminary siting assessment in response to this request and committed to providing the Board with a status report every six months.Potential host sites for conversion technology facilities were submitted to the County. These sites are discussed in the "Los Angeles County Conversion Technology Project, Preliminary Siting Assessment," submitted to the Board of Supervisors on October 20, 2010 (See Appendix 5A).

During Phase IV, the County has been working with various key stakeholders that include cities solid waste facility owners and operators, and conversion technology companies to encourage development of mutually beneficial projects within the County. Similar to the Phase III demonstration projects, the County has been supporting the Phase IV project by providing technical assistance of a consultant contract and assistance with permitting, grant, and loan procurement, while maximizing private-sector investment. During Phase IV, the County is preparing to release an RFP to engage a private partner to develop, build, own, and operate an anaerobic digestion facility at the County-owned Calabasas Landfill. The County is also conducting a feasibility analysis for siting alternative technology facilities at other closed landfill sites located in the County.

7.8.1 Potential New Alternative Technology Facilities

The Conversion Technology Evaluation (CTE) Report recommends co-locating conversion technology facilities at materials recovery facilities and transfer stations due to numerous benefits of co-location such as readily available feedstock, pre-processing capacity, appropriate zoning, potential land availability, and transportation avoidance.

The CTE Report also recommended the development of a conversion technology demonstration facility co-located with a material recovery facility in Southern California; and identified conversion technology suppliers and material recovery facilities (MRFs) that would be suitable to carry out this task. It is anticipated that a successful operation of this demonstration facility will encourage the development of other conversion technology projects.

The CTE Report recommends siting conversion technology facilities in industrial zones. The City of Los Angeles is also investigating the development of a number of alternative technology facilities that may be sited at MRFs. The RENEW LA plan recommends alternative technology projects (e.g., conversion technology) be sited in industrial zones of the City of Los Angeles and for the City of Los Angeles to revise its zoning ordinance to allow alternative technology facilities (such as conversion technology) by right in all M-2 (light industrial) and M-3 (heavy industrial) zones with conditions. Information regarding the RENEW LA Plan can be found in the fact sheets located in **Chapter 5 Appendix 5B**. For additional information on the plan, visit http://www.socalconversion.org/resources.

As previously indicated, potential host sites for conversion technology facilities were submitted to the County. These sites are discussed in the "Los Angeles County Conversion Technology Project, Preliminary Siting Assessment," submitted to the Board of Supervisors on October 20, 2010. In subsequent updates to the Board, additional sites were added to the list.

This Chapter also includes a map (**Map 7-1**) showing areas that are potentially suitable for locating alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology). These are areas within the incorporated cities and unincorporated County with land use categories of: (1) light industrial category (e.g., light industrial, limited manufacturing, etc.); (2) heavy industrial category (e.g., heavy industrial, light manufacturing, heavy manufacturing, general manufacturing, etc.); (3) miscellaneous industrial category (e.g., landfill, solid waste disposal, quarry zone, etc.); (4) utilities category (e.g., recycling center, etc.); and (5) general industrial category (e.g., industrial, light and heavy manufacturing, etc.). These areas are generally suitable for siting major MRFs and TSs and, therefore, may be suitable for co-locating a conversion technology facility.

The City of Los Angeles is also evaluating the potential siting of a number of alternative technology facilities capable of processing post-source separated municipal solid waste. The City Council's RENEW LA plan calls for the development of seven alternative technology facilities, six within the City's boundaries and one in the local region. The City of Los Angeles Municipal Code has been amended to allow alternative technology facilities to be sited in the M-2 (light industrial), M-3 (heavy industrial), and PF (public facilities) zones by conditional use

The fact that an area or location is identified in this CSE as potentially suitable for siting an alternative technology facility (e.g., conversion technology) does not automatically mean that an alternative technology facility will be sited at that area or location. Designation and approval of the land use to locate an alternative technology facility at any of the locations and areas identified in **Table 7-1** and **Map 7-1** ultimately lie with the governing local land use authority. Moreover, any alternative technology facility project to be located at any of the sites or areas must comply with the requirements listed in Section 7.4 above.

Developing new alternative technology facilities is important because the County needs local renewable sources of electricity to supplement the existing power grid and natural waterpower sources, which can be impacted by severe wildfire conditions. Electricity generated from solid waste provides a stable continuous source of power, which will be needed when solar and wind power are not available due to daily fluctuations and weather conditions.

7.8.2 Potential Expansions of Alternative Technology Facilities

Currently, there are no existing alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology) in the County; therefore, no proposed expansions have been identified in this CSE.

7.9 ENGINEERED MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE CONVERSION FACILITY

There are no existing or proposed new engineered municipal waste (EMSW) conversion facilities in the County; therefore, EMSW conversion facilities are not discussed in this Chapter.

TABLE 7-1: Proposed Potential Locations for Alternative Technology Facilities in Los Angeles County[1]

No.	Stakeholders	Site Name [Site Operation]	Site Location	Site Owner	Site Zoning	Site Acreage (acres)	Proposed Capacity (tpd-6)
1	Forum Engineering & Construction Inc.	N/A[2]	12605-12615 Lopez Canyon Rd, Sylmar, CA 91342	Forum Engineering & Construction Inc.	Heavy Agriculture	35	N/A
2	City of Santa Monica Public Works	Santa Monica Pier	200 Santa Monica Pier, Santa Monica, CA 90401	City of Santa Monica	Industrial	~0.25	N/A
3	City of Santa Monica Public Works	Santa Monica Airport	3223 Donald Douglas Loop S, Santa Monica, CA 90405	City of Santa Monica	Industrial	1-3	N/A
4	City of Santa Monica Public Works	City of Santa Monica Public Works Corps Yard	2500 Michigan Avenue, Santa Monica, 90404	City of Santa Monica	Industrial	~0.50	N/A
5	City Terrace Recycling LLC	N/A	1525 Fishburn Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90063	Robert M. Arsenian	Industrial	1.1	N/A
6	CR&R	CR&R Catalina	1 Dump Road, Avalon, CA 90704	City of Avalon	Landfill	+/- 10	10-20
7	Interior Removal Specialists, Inc.	N/A	8990 Atlantic Ave., South Gate, CA 90280	CARERNCAR LLC	Industrial	1-2	100-500
8	Waste Resources Recovery, Inc.	N/A	357 W. Compton Blvd., Gardena, CA 90248	Waste Resource Recovery, Inc.	Industrial	0.3	50

Notes:

1 The proposed potential locations were provided by site owners and their inclusion in the CSE was approved by the cities in which they are located or the County (for locations in unincorporated areas). The fact that a location is identified in this CSE as potentially suitable for siting an alternative technology facility does not automatically mean that an alternative technology facility will be sited at that area or location. If an alternative technology facility is sited at any of the proposed potential locations, no determinations have been made on the type of technology that will be used by the facility. Such technologies may include non-combustion thermal conversion technologies (such as gasification or pyrolysis) and/or anaerobic digestion.

2 "N/A" means information is not currently available.

Anaerobic Digestion Facility

Map 7-1: Areas Potentially Suitable for Siting Alternative Technology Facilities in Los Angeles County

Kern County

San Bernardino County

Ventura County

Orange County

Riverside County

Lancaster

Burbank

Glendale

Pasadena

Alhambra

El Monte

West Covina

Pomona

Los Angeles

Santa Monica

Inglewood

South Gate

Whittier

Downey

Compton

Norwalk

Lakewood

Torrance

Carson

Long Beach

Avalon

Santa Catalina Island

San Clemente Island

*Not to scale nor at true location.

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

N

0 10 miles

Legend

- General Industrial
- Heavy Industrial (e.g. manufacturing)
- Light Industrial (e.g. commercial, industrial)
- Miscellaneous Industrial (e.g. landfills, quarry zone)
- Utilities Categories (e.g. recycling centers)
- Public Facilities

- Interstate
- State Route
- US Highway
- Rail

This map is for planning or diagraming purposes only. Los Angeles County expressly disclaims any liability for any inaccuracies which may be present in this map.

Source: Southern California Association of Governments, (Dec. 2014)

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Map 7-1:
Areas Potentially Suitable for Siting Alternative Technology Facilities in Los Angeles County

8

General Plan Consistency

8.0 GENERAL PLAN CONSISTENCY

8.1 PURPOSE

The preceding chapters discussed and/or identified areas for the location of potential new Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation), and potential expansions of existing facilities in Los Angeles County (County) that will be necessary to meet the disposal needs of the County during the 15-year planning period. The sites identified in the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (CSE) may or may not be consistent with the General Plan of the sites' respective local jurisdiction. The purpose of this Chapter is to provide information on the consistency of the sites listed in Chapter 7 of the CSE with the appropriate local jurisdiction's General Plan.

The contents of this Chapter are drawn from California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 9, Article 6.5, Section 18756.3, and discussed in Section 8.3 of this Chapter.

8.2 DEFINITIONS

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

There are no new proposed Class III landfills in the County.

Key Terms

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

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

Key Terms

Alternative Technology
Refers to a technology, such as conversion technology, transformation, EMSW conversion, or other emerging technologies, capable of processing solid waste, in lieu of landfill disposal. disposed to areas contiguous or adjacent to the area of the existing operation.

Expansion
Refers to a solid waste facility which has: (1) an increase in the physical dimension of the facility; (2) an increase in the permitted daily disposal rate, throughput, or intake/processing capacity; (3) an extension or renewal of a permit whose expiration date may affect the operation of the facility, whichever is applicable; and/or (4) any permitted activity that results in an increase in permitted disposal capacity. For a landfill, a physical expansion may be vertical by increasing the permitted elevation to which solid waste may be disposed and/or horizontal by increasing the permitted boundary (at any depth) in which solid waste may be disposed to areas contiguous or adjacent to the area of the existing operation.

8.3 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

CCR, Title 14, Section 18756.3 requires the following:

(a) Reserved areas for proposed new or the expansion of existing solid waste disposal facilities shall be identified in the Siting Element. Verification shall be made that the expanded or proposed facilities are located in areas where the land use is designated or authorized for solid waste disposal facilities and that the areas are consistent with the applicable city and county general plans. Verification of general plan consistency shall include a resolution, notarized statement, or affidavit from each applicable city and county. Proposed areas that are consistent with the current city and county general plans shall be reserved pursuant to the requirements of Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 41702 and 41720.

(b) Proposed areas that are not situated in, coextensive with, or adjacent to an area authorized for land use as a solid waste disposal facility, within an applicable city and county general plan, may be "tentatively reserved" for future or expanded solid waste disposal facilities. Proposed areas that are inconsistent with applicable city and county general plans shall be tentatively reserved pursuant to the requirements of PRC Sections 41710 through 41712.

(c) Proposed areas included in the Siting Element may be identified as "tentatively reserved" in the initial filing of a Countywide and Region-wide Integrated Waste Management Plan, as determined by PRC Section 41791. However, by the first five-year revision of the Countywide and Region-wide Integrated Waste Management Plan all areas identified to assure the minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity as described in CCR 18755(a) of this article must meet the requirements of PRC Section 41702.

State law requires all cities and counties to adopt a General Plan in order to regulate the use of land within their boundaries. General Plans typically consist of text and maps designating broad areas for such basic uses as residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, etc. The General Plan typically describes the purpose of each area, principal permitted uses, and uses allowed by a Land Use Permit (LUP). The local jurisdiction in which a proposed project is located determines the project's consistency with the General Plan.

Under a local jurisdiction's General Plan, the LUP/Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process allows the local jurisdiction to review and, if appropriate, place restrictions on an individual project to ensure that the project is suitable for the proposed land use and does not adversely affect neighboring land uses. The local jurisdiction can also use this type of General Plan provision to require the modification of an existing use permit should an existing land use be modified. Thus, the siting of these facilities is subject to the land use regulations (i.e., General Plan, Zoning, and LUPs) of local jurisdictions on which the CSE must rely to be implemented. It is during this land use permitting process that local jurisdictions make a determination regarding General Plan consistency for a site and/or area for which detailed descriptions have been provided.

However, PRC sets forth a separate definition for General Plan consistency for the purpose of identifying areas in a siting element considered "reserved" or "tentatively reserved" for potential new facilities and/or expansion of the existing facilities.

Section 41702 of PRC specifies that an area is consistent with the city or county general plan if all of the following requirements are met:

(a) The city or county adopted a general plan which complies with the requirements of Article 5 (commencing with Section 65300) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of California Government Code.

(b) The area reserved for a new solid waste facility or the expansion of an existing solid waste facility is located in or coextensive with, a land use area designated or authorized for solid waste facilities in the applicable city or county general plan.

(c) The land use authorized in the applicable city or county general plan adjacent to or near the area reserved for the establishment of new solid waste transformation or disposal of solid waste or expansion of existing facilities is compatible with the establishment or expansion of the solid waste facility.

Therefore, sites and/or areas identified in **Chapter 7** of the CSE as potentially suitable for development of new and/or expansion of existing class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation) are considered "reserved" if: (a) the local jurisdiction has made a specific determination that the proposed land use for solid waste disposal site is consistent with its General Plan, or (b) use of the area for solid waste disposal site is listed among potential uses for the area in the local jurisdiction's General Plan. Otherwise, the identified sites and/or areas are considered "tentatively reserved" and not consistent with the local jurisdiction's General Plan.

8.4 RESERVED SITES

8.4.1 Class III Landfills

There are no proposed new (or expansions of existing) Class III landfills in the County.

8.4.2 Inert Waste Landfill

There are no proposed or expansion of existing permitted inert waste landfill in the County.

8.4.3 Transformation Facilities

Currently, there are no proposed new or expansions of existing transformation facilities in the County.

8.4.4 Alternative Technology Facilities

As discussed in **Chapter 7** (Section and 7.8.2), aside from the two transformation facilities, CREF and SERRF, there are no other existing alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology) in the County. However, in order to encourage the development of alternative technologies, the County is working with the Alternative Technology Advisory Subcommittee of the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force to investigate the feasibility and promote conversion technologies, including actively pursuing the development of one or more demonstration facilities in Southern California.

It should be noted that, at this time, the regulatory status of conversion technologies is still uncertain due to lack of legislative clarification on which conversion technologies should be categorized as solid waste disposal facilities, or need to be included and listed in a CSE.

Additionally, there are currently no "reserved" alternative technology facility sites identified in the CSE.

A detailed discussion of alternative technologies (including conversion technologies) is included in **Chapter 5 ("Alternative Technologies")** of the CSE.

Key Terms

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

Azusa Land Reclamation Company Landfill

8.5 TENTATIVELY RESERVED SITES

PRC Section 41710(a) stipulates that "A county may tentatively reserve an area or areas for the location of a new solid waste transformation or disposal facility or the expansion of an existing transformation or disposal facility even though that reservation of the area or areas is not consistent with the applicable city or county general plan. A reserved area in a countywide siting element is tentative until it is made consistent with the applicable city or county general plan."

The sites and/or areas, discussed below, are identified as "tentatively reserved" in the CSE. However, if the sites and/or areas are not brought into consistency with the local jurisdictions' General Plan by the next five-year revision of the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan, or subsequent revisions, these sites and/or areas are required to be removed from the CSE. The local government with jurisdiction over the area may also remove **"tentatively reserved" sites** and/or areas from the CSE by requesting the County to do so at the time of the next revision of the CSE.

A detailed discussion of these sites and/or areas is provided in **Chapter 7** of the CSE. Table 8-1 also provides an overview of the current status of each site listed below.

8.5.1 Class III Landfills

There are no proposed new (or expansions of existing) Class III landfills in the County.

8.5.2 Inert Waste Landfills

There are no proposed new (or expansion of existing) inert waste landfills in the County that are considered "tentatively reserved" in the CSE.

Key Terms

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

Key Terms

Transformation Facility
Refers to a facility whose principal function is to convert, combust, or otherwise process solid waste by "incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion" for the purpose of volume reduction, synthetic fuel production, or energy recovery. Transformation facility does not include a composting, gasification, EMSW conversion, or biomass conversion facility.

8.5.3 Transformation Facilities

There are no proposed new (or expansions of existing) transformation facilities in the County.

8.5.4 Alternative Technology Facilities

Aside from the two existing transformation facilities, there are no other existing alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology) in the County. However, the locations and/or areas potentially suitable for locating the new alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation) within the County are identified in **Chapter 7** (Section 7.8.1 and **Map 7-1**). These locations and/or areas are not yet designated or authorized for alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation) by their respective local land use authority. These locations and/or areas are, therefore, considered "tentatively reserved" for the purposes of the CSE.

A detailed discussion of these sites and/or areas is provided in **Chapter 7** of the CSE

9

Out-Of-County Disposal

Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill

9.0 OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

Victorville Sanitary Landfill

9.1 PURPOSE

As the disposal capacity within Los Angeles County (County) continues to diminish, and the siting of new and/or expansion of existing Class III landfills becomes increasingly difficult, development of out-of-County disposal becomes more essential to supplement in-County disposal capacity.

This Chapter describes how jurisdictions in the County may utilize out-of-County Class III landfills in California, to offset the deficiency in in-County disposal capacity and meet their solid waste management goals during the 15-year planning period from 2018 to 2033. This Chapter also describes the existing and proposed new out-of-County Class III landfills that may be relied upon to provide the additional disposal capacity.

Furthermore, since dependence on out-of-County disposal to address any potential shortfall in the County's disposal capacity during the 15-year planning period may present serious health and safety, as well as economic risks to jurisdictions in the County, the limitations of the out-of-County disposal option must be properly considered, and well understood. As such, this Chapter also describes the limitations of out-of-County disposal as a means of guaranteeing reliable and economical solid waste disposal capacity to serve the needs of all residents and businesses in the County.

The contents of this Chapter are drawn from California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 9, Article 6.5, Section 18755 (a), (b), and (c) and Section 18756.5 (b)(2); and discussed in Section 9.3 of this Chapter.

9.2 DEFINITIONS

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

Exportation of solid waste to other jurisdictions outside the County is dictated more by market forces rather than by government actions.

9.3 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

CCR, Title 14, Section 18755 (a), (b), and (c) requires the following:

(a) The Siting Element shall demonstrate that there is a countywide or regionwide minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity through existing or planned solid waste disposal and transformation facilities or through additional strategies.

(b) The Siting Element shall describe and identify the areas, numbers, and types of new solid waste disposal and transformation facilities, as well as the expansion of existing solid waste disposal and transformation facilities necessary to provide a minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity.

(c) If the requirements of subdivision (b) of this section cannot be demonstrated, then strategies shall be discussed for the transformation, disposal, or diversion of excess waste.

CCR, Title 14, Section 18756.5 (b) requires the following:

(b) If new or expandable solid waste disposal facilities are not available or are not sufficient to meet countywide or regionwide needs, each county and regional agency shall include strategies for disposing of solid waste. The discussion of strategies shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) A description of the types (residual, commercial, industrial, and special) and quantities in cubic yards and in tons of waste in excess of remaining volumetric capacity of existing solid waste disposal facilities.

(2) A description of the diversion or export programs that will be implemented to safely handle and divert or dispose of excess solid waste. The description shall identify the existing solid waste disposal facilities, including those outside of the county or regional agency, that will be used to implement these strategies. The description shall document how the proposed programs shall provide the county or regional agency with sufficient disposal capacity to meet the required minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity as described in CCR 18755(a) of Article 6.5.

9.4 INTRODUCTION

As discussed in **Chapter 1**, and consistent with the goals and policies established in **Chapter 2** of the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (CSE), the primary goal of the CSE is to address the solid waste disposal needs of the 88 cities in the County and the County unincorporated communities for a 15-year planning period from 2018 to 2033. The adequacy of in-County disposal capacity to address these needs under various scenarios, through utilization of existing in-County solid waste facilities, approved expansion of existing facilities, and development of alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology and transformation), have been analyzed and discussed in **Chapters 3**, **4**, **5**, **7**, and **8** of the CSE. Experience in siting new landfills and expanding existing landfills underscores the difficulty of achieving this goal.

Based on the Findings of the Preliminary Alternate Site Study conducted in 1988 by Los Angeles County Public Works and County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSD) to identify the best sites for potential development of land disposal facilities in the County, it is recognized that: (1) with the removal of Elsmere and Blind Canyons from the CSE's list of potential new landfill sites, no new in-County landfill(s) are expected to be developed in the County during this planning period or in the foreseeable future; (2) most landfill expansions proposed in the CSE, dated June 1997, have been permitted;

and (3) adequate reserve daily capacity should be provided to handle daily and seasonal variations in waste quantities and unanticipated disposal needs, and to maintain a competitive environment.

Flexibility on importation/exportation of solid waste is crucial to the County due to the difficulties associated with permitting new (or expanding existing) disposal capacity. However, flexibility may be limited as individual jurisdictions attempt to manage existing disposal capacity within their boundaries.

Therefore, it is important to incorporate into the planning process a number of alternatives to ensure that solid waste disposal, an essential public service, continues to be provided to all residents and businesses in the County without interruption during the planning period and in the long term. One of these alternatives is the development of out-of-County solid waste disposal facilities, together with the in-County infrastructure necessary to provide access to these facilities.

Since approval of the previous CSE, dated June 1997: (1) six major and two minor Class III landfills in the County have closed; (2) Elsmere and Blind Canyons were removed from the CSE's list of future landfill sites; (3) there are no new Class IIII landfills expected to be developed in the County; and (4) the net in-County disposal capacity since 1997 has continued to diminish. These changes caused a shift in the solid waste disposal patterns in the County, including an increase in the use of out-of-County disposal facilities. These events underscore the dynamic nature of solid waste management in the County and the importance of maintaining flexibility on the importation/exportation of solid waste across jurisdictional boundaries.

Based on data from the 2018 Disposal Reporting System (DRS) and the Solid Waste Information Management System, about 49 percent of the solid waste disposed by Los Angeles County residents and businesses (approximately 16,413 tons per day (tpd) or 5,120,871 tons) was exported to Class III landfill facilities in Kern, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Solano, Stanislaus, and Ventura and other counties in California for disposal. Conversely, in 2018 about three percent (approximately 563 tpd or 175,737 tons) of the solid waste disposed in Los Angeles County was imported from other counties. **Table 9-1** summarizes the list of out-of-County Class III Landfills used by Los Angeles County jurisdictions for waste disposal in 2018. The County will continue to identify additional out-of-County landfills inside California for potential exportation of waste from the County during the 15-year planning period.

TABLE 9-1: Summary of Existing and Proposed New Out-of-County Class III Landfills (Located in California) Utilized by Los Angeles County in 2018 and Potentially Available for Out-of-County Disposal[1]

Facility Location Owner/Operator	Rail Access	Distance from Los Angeles County[2]	2018 Average Daily Disposal Rate (tpd-6)	2018 Average Disposal from Los Angeles County[3,4] (tpd-6)	Permitted Operating days/week	Permitted Daily Disposal (tpd)	Remaining Permitted Disposal Capacity (million tons)[5]	Remaining Design Life (years)	Tipping Fees[6] (per ton)	Import Surcharge (per ton)	Comments
Mesquite Regional Landfill Imperial County County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County	YES	210 miles	—	—	7	20,000	660	109	$105-$125	$1 (min)[8]	Not yet operational. Permitted to reserve up to 1,000 tpd of available capacity for Imperial County. Up to 4,000 tpd may be transported by truck haul.
H.M. Holloway Landfill, Inc. Kern County Holloway Environmental, LLC.	YES	156 miles	1,141	544	6	2,000	3	10	$20.00		Holloway currently has a contract with the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts. Tipping Fees (per ton): $16 per ton for LA County and $20 per/ton for other counties.
Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill[7] Orange County O.C. Waste and Recycling	NO	45 miles	7,593	2,470	6	11,500	104	34	$59.05	Varies	The County of Orange has three import waste agreements with waste hauling companies to import waste into Orange County. Frank R. Bowerman, Olinda Alpha, and Prima Deshecha Sanitary Landfills have import waste agreements with waste hauling companies and County Sanitation Districts which will expire on June 30, 2025.
Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill[7] Orange County O.C. Waste and Recycling	NO	30 miles	6,858	2,761	6	8,000	16	7	$58.18 - Non-Contract $34.18 - Contract Rate	Varies	
Prima Deshecha Sanitary Landfill[7] Orange County O.C. Waste and Recycling	NO	60 miles	1,747	295	6	4,000	80	83	$58.18	—	
El Sobrante Landfill Riverside County USA Waste Services of California, Inc.	NO	60 miles	12,050	4,857	7	16,054	148	43	$35.91	$3.56	
Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill San Bernardino County San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	NO	53 miles	3,616	1,752	6	7,500	37	14	$31.26 - $47.94		Regular gate rate is $47.94 (additional $12 fee per ton for waste that has not been pre-processed through recycling programs). LA County waste being delivered for disposal at the San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill through the import agreement with Athens Services is $31.26 for FY 2018-2019.
San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill San Bernardino County San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	NO	67 miles	906	457	6	2,000	7	24	$31.26 - $47.94		
Simi Valley Landfill & Recycling Center Ventura County Waste Management of California, Inc.	NO	50 miles	4,087	2,522	7	6,000	50	54	$68.00 - $72.00	$5.00	
TOTAL			37,998	15,659		77,054					

1 "—" data not provided or available

2 Distance is measured from Downtown Los Angeles, California.

3 Estimated quantity based on the data provided by the Counties in the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) and/or the Disposal Reporting System (DRS).

4 Waste exported to other Out of County landfills accounts for another 754 tons per day. Total Waste exported in 2018 is approximately 16,413 tons per day.

5 Estimated quantity provided by landfill operators in tons, otherwise a conversion factor of 1,200 lb/cy was used.

6 Tipping fees are based on current waste disposal fees provided by landfill operators.

7 The County of Orange has import waste agreements with the County to import waste into Orange County with waste hauling companies and County Sanitation Districts which will expire on June 30, 2025.

8 Amount based on Imperial County host fees per facility operator.

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

TABLE 9-1:
Summary of Existing and Proposed New Out-of-County Class III Landfills (Located in California) Utilized by Los Angeles County in 2018 and Potentially Available for Out-of-County Disposal

9.5 ELEMENTS OF THE OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL OPTION

Exportation of solid waste out of the County involves the following basic elements: (1) out-of-County landfills and other solid waste facilities, located in-State; (2) transportation modes to transport the solid waste from the County to out-of-County and remote landfills; (3) in-County infrastructure necessary to access the out-of-County capacities; and (4) the prohibition of solid waste import restrictions or bans by host jurisdictions (county, or city) on solid waste export from the County.

However, due to the dynamic nature of the solid waste management industry, it is very difficult to predict the pattern of flow of solid waste (generated in the County) that is destined for disposal. Exportation of solid waste to other jurisdictions outside the County is dictated more by market forces rather than by government actions. As such, it is difficult to pre-determine with consistent accuracy which of the out-of-County landfills or solid waste facilities in California will receive solid waste exported from the County and how much.

Furthermore, since the objective of this Chapter is not to identify every possible out-of-County landfill or solid waste facility that could potentially receive solid waste from the County for disposal, this Chapter focuses on identifying only the adequate number of out-of-County Class III landfills and in-County infrastructure necessary to provide, at a minimum, the out-of-County disposal capacity needed to offset the in-County disposal capacity shortfall during the 15-year planning period.

Key Terms

Transfer Station
See "Solid Waste Station."

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)
Refers to a solid waste facility where solid wastes or recyclable materials are sorted or separated, by hand or by use of machinery, for the purposes of recycling, composting, or use as feed stock for alternative technology facilities.

9.6 TRANSPORTATION MODES FOR EXPORTING SOLID WASTE TO OUT-OF-COUNTY LANDFILLS

There are a number of out-of-County or remote solid waste disposal facilities (i.e., in-State California Class III landfills), which are identified in **Table 9-1** of this Chapter, that are (or may be) available for disposal of solid waste generated in the County. However, in order to rely on the viability of out-of-County disposal, it is necessary to determine how waste will be transported to these landfills.

9.6.1 Truck Transport

The transportation of solid waste to out-of-County facilities may be achieved by truck. Trucks may transport waste directly from the curbside or receive loads from **transfer stations (TS)**, **materials recovery facilities (MRFs)**, or **CDI debris processing facilities**. However, reliance on truck transport may occur mostly in outlying County areas exporting waste to a landfill located in an area adjacent to the County.

Currently, a majority of in-County existing MRFs, TS, and CDI debris processing facilities, can be utilized in the process of transporting solid waste by truck to distant landfills. Economic factors are the major determinants in the utilization of these facilities.

Solid waste industry experts have determined that transporting waste by truck is more economical for distances less than 200 miles, whereas transportation by rail is more economical for distances greater than 200 miles. Until the "Waste-by-Rail" (WBR) system becomes a feasible and economical alternative for transporting solid waste, truck transport will most likely be the primary mode for transporting waste to out-of-County landfills. In fact, CSD also plans to keep truck transportation as an option for transporting waste to Mesquite Regional Landfill and to the CSD's WBR project (see Section 9.8.1.2).

Key Terms

Transfer Station
See "Solid Waste Station".

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

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

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

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

9.6.2 Rail Transport – Waste-by-Rail System

Solid waste may also be transported to out-of-County disposal facilities by train through the WBR system. It is an alternative means of solid waste transportation that could provide jurisdictions in the County access to a greater array of landfills that would otherwise be inaccessible or extremely expensive. In concept, the WBR system has the potential to reduce labor costs, equipment and vehicle costs, energy costs, and the amount of time typically associated with the transportation of waste to out-of-County landfills by truck (particularly for distances greater than 200 miles).

9.6.2.1 Waste-by-Rail System in Los Angeles County

Currently, there is no other existing or proposed new WBR system in the County besides the WBR System developed by CSD. In past decades, solid waste industry experts expected the diminishing in-County landfill capacity and rising tipping fees to hasten the establishment of a countywide (or individual jurisdiction's) WBR system in the County by the private sector, or through public/private partnerships.

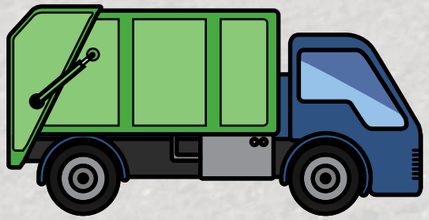
For example, in 1991, an Ad Hoc Committee comprised of City officials and managers was formed to guide CSD's effort in developing a WBR system consistent with the daily disposal capacity for Puente Hills Landfill upon its closure.

The Ad Hoc Committee determined that the CSD's WBR system will consist of the following components: (1) MRFs, TS, CDI debris processing facilities, etc., located throughout the County, where refuse collection trucks would deliver loads of solid waste for recovery of recyclable materials, with the residual being loaded into intermodal transport containers (i.e., Puente Hills Landfill MRF); (2) local rail yard, where **intermodal** containers would be delivered by truck and loaded onto rail cars (i.e., Puente Hills Landfill **Intermodal Facility**); (3) rail transport, where a train would transport the containerized waste to a remote landfill using existing rail lines (i.e., Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR)); (4) remote rail yard, where containers would be unloaded for transport to the landfill; and (5) out-of-County/remote landfill where waste from the intermodal containers would be disposed (i.e., Mesquite Regional Landfill). An overview of the proposed WBR system is shown in **Flowchart 9-1**.

The Puente Hills MRF began operation in July 2005 (see Section 9.7.2.1 for more detailed information). CSD have acquired the Mesquite Regional Landfill in Imperial County. Projects to prepare the site for initial operations have been constructed, and the site is now ready to accept waste-by-truck delivery. (see Section 9.8.1.2 for more detailed information). Puente Hills Intermodal Facility is expected to become operational once it is economically feasible considering factors such as market costs for disposal and transportation, as well as competition with local landfills. (see Section 9.7.4.1 for more detailed information).

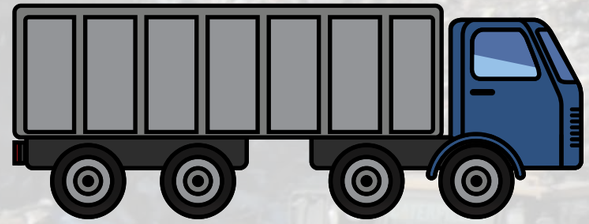
Previously, a disposal capacity shortfall was expected to occur in the County when the Puente Hills Landfill closed in 2013. But due to the economic downturn that significantly reduced tonnage Countywide and the successful permitting of additional nearby landfill capacity, there will be adequate disposal capacity within the region well into the future. While there is adequate disposal capacity within the region, it is unlikely that customers will pay the higher cost of transporting waste over a 200-mile distance from Los Angeles County to a remote landfill. Therefore, utilization of the waste-by-rail system is not anticipated until local capacity is diminished. Until needed, the waste-by-rail system will be in standby mode, along with the option of truck hauling, to transport waste to a remote landfill.

FLOWCHART 9-1: Waste-by-Rail System Overview



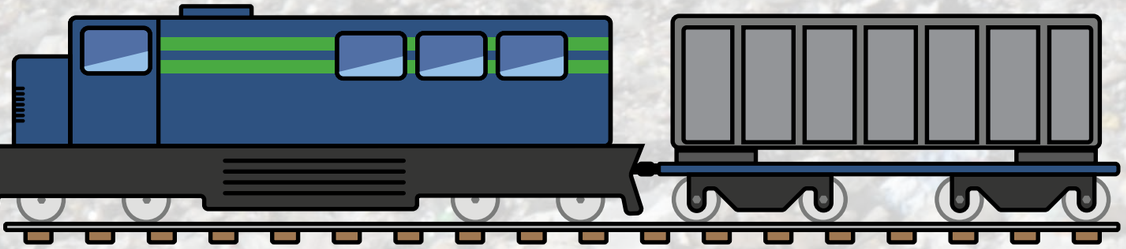
LOCAL COLLECTOR

MRF/TRANSFER STATION



TRANSFER TRUCK

INTERMODAL FACILITY/ RAIL YARD



REGIONAL RAIL

REMOTE LANDFILL

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FLOWCHART 9-1:
Waste-by-Rail System Overview

9.7 IN-COUNTY INFRASTRUCTURE NECESSARY FOR ACCESSING OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL CAPACITY

Utilization of the out-of-County landfills and other out-of-County solid waste facilities require adequate in-County infrastructure, such as transfer stations (TS), **rail yards**, rail loading, and intermodal facilities, etc., to access these out-of-County facilities (see **Tables 9-2** and **9-3**, and **Chapter 4**, **Map 4-1** for the list and locations of these facilities).

Transportation of solid waste to out-of-County locations would require the use of loading facilities. For a waste-by-truck system, transfer stations enable transportation of waste to disposal facilities with increased efficiency and cost-effectiveness. Transfer stations provide greater flexibility and potential savings because recyclable materials can be recovered, loads can be maximized through compaction, and waste can be more conveniently transported at off-peak hours. **Rail-loading facilities** are similar to transfer facilities, with the exception that rail-loading facilities transfer solid waste from trucks to rail cars rather than from trucks to trucks.

9.7.1 In-County Materials Recovery Facilities and Transfer Stations Capacity[1]

As of 2018, there are approximately 46 large volume transfer and processing facilities (see **Table 9-2** and **Chapter 4**, **Map 4-1** for list and map of facility locations), of which 17 are transfer stations (TS) and 29 are material recovery facilities (MRF) operating in the County that are necessary for accessing out-of-County disposal capacity.

9.7.2 Materials Recovery Facilities and Transfer Stations with Potential Railroad Yard Capabilities

It is important to note that development of solid waste TSs with railroad yard capability in the County is essential for utilization of remote (over 200 miles away) out-of-County landfills that have rail access.

From an economic perspective, solid waste TSs with rail-loading capabilities are preferable to those without rail-loading capabilities because more solid waste may be transported to remote out-of-County landfills by rail at a lower cost (whereas truck transport is more economical for distances less than 200 miles). Since economic factors are a major consideration in the exportation of solid waste to distant landfills, the appropriate level of rail-loading facilities must be developed in the County. Without these rail-loading facilities in place, solid waste exportation by rail to out-of-County disposal facilities may not be feasible. The **railroad yards** in the County potentially available to support export to out-of-County solid waste disposal facilities are described in Sections 9.7.3 and 9.7.4 and listed in **Table 9-3** of this Chapter.

1 In-County TS Capacity discussed in this Chapter does not include recycling centers (per CalRecycle 3-part test) and source separated C & D Waste Recycling facilities.

Key Terms

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

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

Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility

TABLE 9-2: List[1] of Materials Recovery Facilities and Transfer Stations in Los Angeles in 2018

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS[2] No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide Page	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity[3] (in tpd-6) []4
MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES[5]								
1	Active Recycling MRF and Transfer Station	2000 W. Slauson Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90047	19-AR-1250 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Active Recycling Company, Inc.	Active Recycling Company, Inc.	673-6H	250
2	Allan Company Baldwin Park	14604-14618 Arrow Highway Baldwin Park, CA 91706	19-AA-1110 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility[6]	Cedarwood-Young, Doing Business As Alan Company	Cedarwood-Young, Doing Business As Alan Company	598-C3	750
3	Angelus Western Paper Fibers, Inc.	2474 Porter Street Los Angeles, CA 90021	19-AR-1185 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Bloom Investment	Angelus Western Paper Fibers, Inc.	634-J7	650
4	Athens Services	14048 East Valley Boulevard Industry, CA 91746	19-AA-0863 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Arakelian Enterprises, Inc.	Athens Services	637-J5	5,000
5	Athens Sun Valley Materials Recycling & Transfer Station	11121 Pendleton Street Sun Valley, CA 91353	19-AR-5581 [R]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Arakelian Enterprises, Inc.	Arakelian Enterprises, Inc.	502-J6	1,500
6	Azusa Transfer and MRF	1501 W. Gladstone Street Azusa, CA 91701	19-AA-1127 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Azusa Land Reclamation	Azusa Land Reclamation	598-F1	3,800
7	Bradley East Transfer Station (Sun Valley Recycling Park)	9227 Tujunga Avenue, Sun Valley, CA 91352	19-AR-1237 [T]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Waste Management Recycling and Disposal Service of California	Waste Management Recycling and Disposal Service of California	502-H6	1,532
8	City Fiber – Los Angeles Plant #2	2545 East 25th Street Los Angeles, CA 90058	19-AR-1236 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City Fibers Waste Management Recycling and Disposal Service of California	Todd Jones	674-J2	300
9	City Fibers – West Valley Plant	16714 Schoenborn Street Los Angeles, CA 91343	19-AR-1235 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City Fibers	Todd Jones	531-D2	350
10	City of Glendale MRF and TS	540 W. Chevy Chase Dr. Glendale, CA 91204	19-AA-1130 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Allan CompanyBFI Waste Systems of North America, Inc.	Allan Company	564-D6	250

Notes:

1 Facilities listed are permitted by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery's (CalRecycle). The data was obtained from CalRecycle's Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) and the County's Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of August 2015. This list only includes facilities with a permitted daily capacity of at least 100 tpd.

2 The SWIS number is the same as the Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) number. The designation of "EAN" means that the MRF, TS, or CDI debris processing facility is identified in the SWIS database as having an Enforcement Agency Notification tier under the 1994 California Integrated Waste Management Board tiered regulatory structure for all solid waste facilities and solid waste handling operation. Under this tier, the facility is responsible to inform the local enforcement agency (responsible for enforcing solid waste handling laws and regulations) in a particular jurisdiction in the State. The designation "P" means that the facility or site holds a SWFP per California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 18200 et seq. The designation "R" means that the facility's or site's SWFP has been revised. The designation "T" means that the facility or site was issued a temporary SWFP. The designation "RP" means that the facility or site was issued a registration permit in accordance with Title 14, California Code of Regulations section 18104.

3 Permitted Daily Intake Capacity is the total quantity of solid waste the facility is allowed to receive in accordance with the terms, conditions, and limitations of relevant permits. The permitted capacity listed is based on information from the SWIS database website.

4 Figures in brackets are converted from cubic yards to tons using a conversion factor of: 900 pounds per cubic yard for Transfer Station Facilities; 240 pounds per cubic yard for Composting/Chipping and Grinding Facilities; and 1,200 pounds per cubic yard for Construction, Demolition and Inert Debris Facilities.

5 "Materials Recovery Facilities" (MRF) means solid waste facilities where solid wastes or recyclable materials are sorted or separated, by hand or by use of machinery, for the purposes of recycling or composting, or use as feed stock for alternative technology facilities. Facilities listed in this Table under the MRF Category are facilities listed in the SWIS database as transfer and processing facilities.

6 "Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility" means a facility that receives 100 tons or more solid waste per operating day for the purpose of storing, handling, or processing the waste prior to transferring the waste to another solid waste operation or facility per [14 CCR, Title 14, Section 17402 (a)(9)].

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TABLE 9-2:
List of Materials Recovery Facilities and Transfer Stations in Los Angeles in 2018

TABLE 9-2: List of Materials Recovery Facilities and Transfer Stations in Los Angeles in 2018 (Cont.)

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS[2] No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide Page	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity[3] (in tpd-6) [][4]
MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES (Continued)								
11	City Terrace Recycling Transfer Station	1511-1533 Fishburn Avenue City Terrace, CA 90063	19-AA-0859 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Robert M. Arsenian	Robert M. Arsenian	635-D3	700
12	Downey Area Recycling and Transfer (DART)	9770 Washburn Road Downey, CA 90241	-AA-0801 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility[6]	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County and Downey Area R&T	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County and Downey Area R&T	706-D7	5,000
13	Falcon Refuse Center, Inc.	3031 East "I" Street Wilmington, CA 90744	19-AR-0302 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	BFI Waste Systems of North America, Inc.	Alied Waste Transfer Services of California	795-A6	1,850
14	Grand Central Recycling and Transfer Station	999 Hatcher Avenue City of Industry, CA 91748	19-AA-1042 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Grand Central Recycling and Transfer Station Inc.	Grand Central Recycling and Transfer Station Inc.	678-G2	5,000
15	Los Angeles Express Materials Recovery Facility	6625 Stanford Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90001	19-AR-1234 [T]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Olga Wilheim Trust; Miguel Dilella, Robet Wilheim, Olga Wilheim Trust	Titus Maintenance and Install Services, Inc.	674-E7	207
16	Mission Recycling/West Coast Recycling	1326 East 9th Street Pomona, CA 91766	19-AA-1107 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Al Solis	West Coast Recycling DBA Mission Recycling	641-C3	300
17	Mission Recycling/West Coast Recycling	1341 East Mission Boulevard Pomona, CA 91766	19-AA-1108 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Al Solis	West Coast Recycling DBA Mission Recycling	641-C2	200
18	Mission Road Recycling and Transfer Station	840 South Mission Road Los Angeles, CA 90023	19-AR-1183 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Waste Management, Inc.	Waste Management, Inc. – Bradley LF and Misss	634-J6	1,785
19	Paramount Resource Recycling Facility	7230 Petterson Lane Paramount, CA 90723	19-AA-0840 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Metropolitan Waste Disposal Corporation	Paramount Resource Recycling, Inc.	735-F3	2,450
20	Pico Rivera Materials Recycling Facility	8405 Loch Lomond Drive Pico Rivera, CA 90660	19-AA-1105 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Danny D. Samarin	Waste Management Recycle America LLC	676-F3	327
21	Potential Industries	922 East E Street Wilmington, CA 90744	19-AR-1243 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Potential Industries; Henry and Jessica Chen	Potential Industries	794-F7	5,000
22	Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility (with potential rail loading capability)	2808 Workman Mill Road Whittier, CA 90601	19-AA-1043 [R]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	637-D7	4,400
23	Crown Recycling Services	9147 De Garmo Avenue Sun Valley, CA 91352	19-AR-0303 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Thomas Fry	Recology Los Angeles	502-J7	4,600
24	SA Recycling LLC	8720 Tujunga Avenue, Sun Valley, CA 91352	19-AR-1258 [RP]	Medium Volume Transfer/Processing Facility	SA Recycling LLC	SA Recycling LLC	532-J1	100
25	Southern California Disposal Recycling and Transfer Station	1908 Frank Street Santa Monica, CA 90404	19-AA-0846 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Southern California Disposal Co. Recycling and Transfer Station	Southern California Disposal Co. Recycling and Transfer Station	671-H1	1,056

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TABLE 9-2:
List of Materials Recovery Facilities and Transfer Stations in Los Angeles in 2018 (Cont.)

TABLE 9-2: List of Materials Recovery Facilities and Transfer Stations in Los Angeles in 2018 (Cont.)

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS[2] No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide Page	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity[3] (in tpd-6) []4
MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES (Continued)								
26	Sun Valley Paper Stock Materials Recovery Facility and Transfer Station	8701 San Fernando Road Sun Valley, CA 91352	19-AR-1227 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Stephen Young	Sun Valley Paper Stock Transfer Station and Materials Recovery Facility	532-H1	750
27	Waste Management South Gate Transfer Station	4489 Ardine Street, South Gate, CA 90280	19-AA-0856 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	H.B.J.J. Inc. (Subsidiary of USA Waste)	H.B.J.J. Inc. (Subsidiary of USA Waste)	705-D2	2,000
28	Waste Resources Recovery	357 West Compton Boulevard Gardena, CA 90248	19-AA-0857 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Waste Resources Recovery, Inc.	Waste Resources Recovery, Inc.	734-C4	500
29	West Valley Fibers	14811 Keswick Avenue, Van Nuys, CA 91405	19-AR-1261 [RP]	Medium Volume[7] Transfer/Processing Facility	Potential Industries, Inc.	Potential Industries, Inc.	531-J3	100
						TOTAL (MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES)		**50,707**
TRANSFER STATIONS[8]								
30	American Waste Transfer Station	1449 West Rosecrans Avenue Gardena, CA 90249	19-AA-0001 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Republic Services of California, LLC	Republic Services of California, LLC	733-J3	2,225
31	Bel-Art Waste Transfer Station	2501 East 68th Street Long Beach, CA 90805	19-AK-0001 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Consolidated Disposal Services, LLC	Consolidated Disposal Services, LLC	735-G6	1,500
32	Carson Transfer Station and Materials Recovery Facility	321 West Francisco Street Carson, CA 90745	19-AQ-0001 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	USA Waste of California, Inc.	USA Waste of California, Inc.	764-C3	5,300
33	Central Los Angeles Recycling Center and Transfer Station	2201 E. Washington Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90034	19-AR-1182 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Sanitation	674-H1	4,025
34	City of Inglewood Transfer Station	222 West Beach Avenue Inglewood, CA 90302	19-AA-0067 [RP]	Medium Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Inglewood	City of Inglewood	703-C2	100
35	Compton Recycling and Transfer Station	2509 West Rosecrans Avenue Compton, CA 90059	19-AA-0048 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	B.F.I. Waste Systems of North America, Inc.	B.F.I. Waste Systems of North America, Inc.	734-E3	1,500

Notes:

7 "Medium Volume Transfer/Processing Facility" means a facility that receives equal to or more than 60 cubic yards or 15 tons (whichever is greater) of solid waste per operating day but less than 100 tons of solid waste, for the purpose of storing or handling the waste prior to transferring the waste to another solid waste operation or facility; or a facility that receives any amount of solid waste, up to 100 tons per operating day, for the purpose of processing solid waste prior to transferring the waste to another solid waste operation or facility.

8 "Transfer Stations" means those facilities utilized to receive solid wastes, temporarily store, separate, convert, or otherwise process the materials in the solid wastes, or to transfer the solid wastes directly from smaller to larger vehicles for transport, and those facilities utilized for transformation. Facilities in this Table listed under the Transfer Stations category are facilities listed in the SWIS database as Transfer facilities, or Direct Transfer Facilities.

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TABLE 9-2:
List of Materials Recovery Facilities and Transfer Stations in Los Angeles in 2018 (Cont.)

TABLE 9-2: List of Materials Recovery Facilities and Transfer Stations in Los Angeles in 2018 (Cont.)

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS[2] No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide Page	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity[3] (in tpd-6) []4
TRANSFER STATIONS (Continued)								
36	Culver City Transfer and Recycling Station	9255 Jefferson Boulevard Culver City, CA 90232	19-AA-0404 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Culver City-Sanitation Division of Public Works Department	City of Culver City-Sanitation Division of Public Works Department	672-H1	500
37	East Los Angeles Recycling and Transfer Station	1512 N. Bonnie Beach Place City Terrace, CA 90063	19-AA-0845 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Perdomo/BLT Enterprises, LLC c/o Consolidated Services, Inc.	Perdomo/BLT Enterprises, LLC c/o Consolidated Services, Inc.	635-E3	700
38	East Street Maintenance District Yard	452 San Fernando Road Los Angeles, CA 90065	19-AA-0816 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	594-J7	[315]
39	EDCO Recycling and Transfer	2755 California Avenue Signal Hill, CA 90755	19-AA-1112 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Lee Family Trust; PhilEsp, LLC; Cockriel Family Trust (Robert W. Lee)	EDCO Transport Services	635-6A	1,500
40	Granada Hills Street Maintenance District Yard	10210 Etiwanda Avenue Northridge, CA 91325	19-AA-0817 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	500-J4	[450]
41	Innovative Waste Control (potential rail loading capability)	4133 Bandini Boulevard Vernon, CA 90023	19-DE-0001 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Consolidated Disposal Services, LLC	Consolidated Disposal Services, LLC	675-D3	1,250
42	South Gate Transfer Station	9530 South Garfield Avenue South Gate, CA 90280	19-AA-0005 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	705-G5	1,000
43	Southwest Street Maintenance District Yard	5860 South Wilton Place Los Angeles, CA 90047	19-AA-0818 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	673-H6	[225]
44	Universal Waste Systems Inc. DTF	2460 East 24th Street Los Angeles, CA 90058	19-AR-1251 [RP]	Direct Transfer Facility	John Pabigian	Universal Waste Systems Inc.	674-H2	150
45	Van Nuys Street Maintenance District Yard	15145 Oxnard Street Van Nuys, CA 91411	19-AA-0814 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	561-H1	[225]
46	Western District Satellite Yard	6000 West Jefferson Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90016	19-AR-5585 [RP]	Direct Transfer Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	632-J7	149
							TOTAL (TRANSFER STATIONS)	**21,114**

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TABLE 9-2:
List of Materials Recovery Facilities and Transfer Stations in Los Angeles in 2018 (Cont.)

TABLE 9-3: List[9] of Railroad Yards in Los Angeles County

No.	Facility Name[10]	Location/Address	Owner	Operator[11]/Rail Line[12]	Operation Type	On-Site Overhead/ Gantry Cranes[13]
1	Bell Yard	2818 South Easter Avenue Commerce, CA 90040	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Intermodal	Yes
2	La Mirada Yard	14503 Macaw Street La Mirada, CA 90638	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Manifest[14]	No
3	Los Angeles (Hobart Yard)	3770 East Washington Boulevard Vernon, CA 90023	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Intermodal and Manifest	Yes
4	Malabar Yard	2492 East 49th Street Vernon, CA 90058	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Manifest	No
5	Pico Rivera Yard	7427 Rosemead Boulevard Pico Rivera, CA 90660	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Manifest	No
6	Redondo Yard	2182 Sacramento Street Los Angeles, CA 90021	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Storage Yard Only	No
7	Watson Yard	1302 Lomita Boulevard Wilmington, CA 90744	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Manifest	No
8	Puente Hills Intermodal Facility	2500 Pellissier Place City of Industry, CA 90601	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County/Union Pacific Railroad	Intermodal	Yes
9	Los Angeles Junction	4433 Exchange Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90058	Los Angeles Junction	Los Angeles Junction	Manifest	No
10	International Transportation Service, Inc.	1281 Pier G Way Long Beach, CA 90802	Port of Long Beach6	International Transportation Service, Inc./Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	No
11	Long Beach Container Terminal	1171 Pier F Avenue Long Beach, CA 90802	Port of Long Beach	Long Beach Container Terminal/Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	No
12	Metropolitan Stevedore Company	1045 Pier G Avenue Long Beach, CA 90802	Port of Long Beach	Metropolitan Stevedore Company/Pacific Harbor Line	Bulk Terminal7	No

Notes:

9 This table is arranged alphabetically by owner names. For the purposes of the Los Angeles Countywide Siting Element and this table, railroad yards include rail yards, intermodal, and rail-loading facilities. A rail yard or railroad yard is a location or facility with complex series of railroad track for storing, switching, sorting, or loading/unloading railroad cars and/or locomotives. Railroad yards have many parallel tracks to keep rolling stock stored off the main line so as to not obstruct the flow of traffic. Railroad yards are normally built with storage capacity for railroad cars while they are not being loaded or unloaded, or are waiting to be assembled into trains. Intermodal means the transport of freight by two or more modes of transportation (e.g., rail to truck, ship to rail, etc.). An intermodal facility is a site consisting of tracks, lifting equipment, paved and/or unpaved areas, and a control point for the transfer (receiving, loading, unloading, and dispatching) of trailers and containers between rail and highway, or between rail and marine modes of transportation. Rail-loading facilities are uni-modal facilities at which goods are loaded directly onto a railcar for rail transport.

10 Facilities designated with an asterisk (*) are proposed new facilities.

11 "Operator" means operator of facility.

12 "Rail Line" means owner of rail line.

13 Overhead/Gantry Cranes are types of cranes that lift objects by a hoist that is fitted in a trolley and can move horizontally on a rail or pair of rails fitted under a beam. These cranes are used to load and unload containers at an intermodal facility.

14 Manifest facilities can accept any type of freight car (box car, flat car, gondola, or hopper) but not a container or truck trailer. However, it should be noted that only containers and truck trailers (as used by intermodal facilities) can be utilized to transport solid waste. Therefore, a manifest facility would have to be redesigned in order to handle containerized waste.

15 Intermodal facilities within the Port of Long Beach are listed for completeness but are not feasible because of air pollution and environmental concerns.

16 "Bulk Terminal Facility" handles the shipping of bulk materials.

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

TABLE 9-3:
List of Railroad Yards in Los Angeles County

TABLE 9-3: List[9] of Railroad Yards in Los Angeles County

No.	Facility Name[10]	Location/Address	Owner	Operator[11]/Rail Line[12]	Operation Type	On-Site Overhead/ Gantry Cranes[13]
13	Pacific Container – Pier J (North)	1521 Pier J Avenue Long Beach, CA 90802	Port of Long Beach	Pacific Container/Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	No
14	Pacific Container – Pier J (South)	1521 Pier J Avenue Long Beach, CA 90802	Port of Long Beach	Pacific Container/Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	No
15	Pier B Yard	1900 Pier B Street Long Beach, CA 90813	Port of Long Beach	Pacific Harbor Line	Storage Yard Only	No
16	Pier S Marine Terminal*	2000 West Seaside Boulevard Long Beach, CA 90802	Port of Long Beach	Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	Yes
17	SSA Terminals – Pier A (Mediterranean)	700 Pier A Plaza Long Beach, CA 90813	Port of Long Beach	SSA Long Beach Terminals/Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	No
18	TTI/Hanjin Shipping Company (Pier T)	301 Hanjin Road Long Beach, CA 90802	Port of Long Beach	Total Terminals International/ Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	No
19	American President Lines -- Global Gateway South	614 Terminal Way Terminal Island, CA 90731	Port of Los Angeles 9	American President Lines/Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	No
20	APM Terminals – Pier 400 (Maersk)	2500 Navy Way Terminal Island, CA 90731	Port of Los Angeles	APM Terminals/Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	No
21	Pasha Stevedoring & Terminals	802 South Fries Avenue Wilmington, CA 90744	Port of Los Angeles	Pasha Properties, Inc./Pacific Harbor Line	Bulk Terminal	No
22	Pier A Yard (Pacific Harbor Lines)	340 West Water Street Wilmington, CA 90744	Port of Los Angeles	Pacific Harbor Line	Manifest	No
23	Team Track (Pacific Harbor Lines)	296 South Avalon Wilmington, CA 90744	Port of Los Angeles	Pacific Harbor Line	Manifest	No
24	Terminal Island Container Transfer Facility (TICTF)	1000 New Dock Street Terminal Island, CA 90731	Port of Los Angeles	Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	No
25	West Basin Container Terminal (China Shipping)	2050 John S. Gibson Boulevard San Pedro, CA 90731	Port of Los Angeles	West Basin Container Terminal, LLC/Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	No
26	West Basin Container Terminal (Yang Ming)	2050 John S. Gibson Boulevard San Pedro, CA 90731	Port of Los Angeles	West Basin Container Terminal, LLC/ Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	No
27	West Basin East – Intermodal Container Transfer Facility*	920 West Harry Bridges Boulevard Wilmington, CA 90744	Port of Los Angeles	Trans Pacific Container Service, Inc./ Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	Yes

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

TABLE 9-3:
List of Railroad Yards in Los Angeles County (Cont.)

TABLE 9-3: List[9] of Railroad Yards in Los Angeles County

No.	Facility Name[10]	Location/Address	Owner	Operator[11]/Rail Line[12]	Operation Type	On-Site Overhead/ Gantry Cranes[13]
28	Aurant Yard	5062 Valley Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90032	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Storage Yard Only	No
29	City of Industry Yard	17255 Arenth Avenue City of Industry, CA 91745	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Intermodal and manifest	Yes
30	Dolores Yard	2442 East Carson Street Long Beach 90810	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Intermodal	No
31	Los Angeles Intermodal Facility	4341 East Washington Boulevard City of Commerce, CA 90023	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Intermodal and Manifest	Yes
32	Gemco Yard	14300 Cabrito Road Van Nuys, CA 91402	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Manifest	No
33	Intermodal Container Transfer Facility (ICTF)	2401 East Sepulveda Boulevard Long Beach, CA 90810	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Intermodal	Yes
34	J Yard	2100 25th Street Los Angeles, CA 90058	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Manifest	No
35	Los Angeles Transportation Center (LATC)	750 Lamar Street Los Angeles, CA 90031	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Intermodal	Yes
36	Los Nietos Yard	11394 Los Nietos Road Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Manifest	No
37	Manuel Yard	1450 East Road Long Beach, CA 90810	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Manifest	No
38	Mead Yard	2402 Anaheim Street Wilmington, CA 90744	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Manifest	No
39	Transfer Yard	400 Alameda Street Wilmington, CA 90744	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Manifest	No
40	Valla Yard	8836 Sorenson Avenue Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Manifest	No
41	4th Street Yard	642 South Mission Road Los Angeles, CA 90023	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Manifest	No

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

TABLE 9-3:
List of Railroad Yards in Los Angeles County (Cont.)

The Puente Hills MRF is the only existing solid waste facility in the County with a railroad yard facility. At this time, operation of the permitted WBR system is on hold until it becomes economically feasible. In the 1990s, proponents of some landfill projects proposed developing facilities, such as solid waste transfer and processing facilities with rail capability within the County, upgrading existing facilities to add the rail-loading capability, and using existing intermodal facilities (currently operating for other commercial purposes) for the transport of waste by railroad cars. Some of the proposed projects incorporate the sorting of waste at local transfer and processing facilities (see Section 9.2.12 for a definition), as well as the loading of containerized waste onto railroad cars and/or trucks for shipment to out-of-County landfills for disposal.

The "then existing" **solid waste stations** previously evaluated in the 1990s for potential rail loading were:

- Athens Services, County Unincorporated Area of Bassett
- Carson Materials Recovery Facility and Transfer Station (previously named "Western Waste Industries Transfer Station"), City of Carson
- Central Los Angeles Solid Waste Station, City of Los Angeles
- Downey Area Recycling and Transfer Facility, City of Downey
- Grand Central Recycling and Transfer Station, City of Industry
- Innovative Waste Control Transfer Station, City of Vernon
- South Gate Transfer Station, City of South Gate

The "then proposed" new solid waste stations that were previously evaluated in the 1990s for potential rail loading were:

- Industry Solid Waste Station, City of Industry ("project terminated")
- Pomona Materials Recovery Facility, City of Pomona ("project terminated")
- Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility (previously named Puente Hills Materials Recovery and Rail-Loading Facility), County unincorporated area near City of Industry
- Rail-Cycle, L.P., Solid Waste Station, City of Commerce ("project terminated")
- Vernon Materials Recovery and Transfer Facility, City of Vernon ("project terminated")

9.7.2.1 Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility – County Unincorporated Area

The Puente Hills MRF is located at 2808 Workman Mill Rd, Whittier, CA 90601, next to the Puente Hills Landfill. The facility is owned and operated by CSD. The MRF is fully permitted, located on approximately 25 acres of the northwest portion of the Puente Hills Landfill site, and became operational in July 2005. The MRF was issued a revised SWFP on October 29, 2013 and is permitted to accept up to 4,400 tpd or a maximum of 24,000 tons per week of MSW. When CSD's waste-by-rail system becomes economically feasible to operate, the residual waste from Puente Hills MRF will be transported to the Puente Hills Intermodal Facility (its component facility) for transfer to remote/out-of-County landfills (Mesquite Regional Landfill) via the CSD's waste-by-rail system.

9.7.2.2 Innovative Waste Control Transfer Station – City of Vernon

Innovative Waste Control Transfer Station is a large volume transfer station located at 4133 Bandini Boulevard, in the City of Vernon. Consolidated Disposal Services Inc., LCC (DBA: Innovative Waste Control, Inc.) owns and operates the facility. The facility is an existing solid waste enterprise whose primary business includes materials recovery and transfer services. Innovative Waste Control, Inc., received a revised SWFP on August 26, 2002, and is currently permitted to receive up to 1,250 tpd of solid waste. Innovative Waste Control, Inc. explored the feasibility of establishing a WBR operation at its site.

Key Terms

Railroad Yards
Refer to all rail yards, intermodal, and rail-loading facilities.

Solid Waste Station
Refers to transfer and processing stations, materials recovery facilities, and/ or transfer stations as permitted by the applicable Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) and/or the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle).

Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility

9.7.3 Railroad Yards in Los Angeles County

Existing and/or proposed new railroad yards including rail yards, rail-loading, and intermodal facilities in the County are listed in **Table 9-3**. Note that the facilities near the Port of Long Beach and Los Angeles are included in **Table 9-3** for completeness only but would most likely not be feasible for solid waste management or WBR operations due to the sensitivity of air pollution issues near these port areas.

These rail yards, rail-loading, and intermodal facilities are currently used for commercial purposes other than the transport of solid waste by rail. However, these facilities may potentially be permitted to store, sort, and transfer solid waste for rail transport. Furthermore, in the future, these facilities may be used for the loading of containers with solid waste onto rail cars for transport to distant out-of-County landfills with rail access. The containers would be filled at existing and/or proposed solid waste facilities. However, utilization of these facilities to handle or manage solid waste may require a SWFP and other types of permits.

9.7.4 Railroad Yards in Los Angeles County with Potential Solid Waste Management Capability

This section discusses the rail yards, intermodal, and rail-loading facilities in the County that may potentially be capable of handling and/or managing solid waste in conjunction with a waste-by-rail system to export waste to the out-of-County landfill sites discussed in Section 9.8 of this Chapter.

In the 1990s there were several proposals for development of then-existing and new railroad yards, intermodal, and rail-loading facilities (currently operating for other commercial purposes) for the transport of waste-by-rail cars. The “then existing” railroad yards, intermodal, and rail-loading facilities that were previously evaluated in the 1990s for potential capability to handle/manage solid waste were:

- Los Angeles Intermodal Facility (previously named “East Los Angeles Intermodal Facility”), City of Commerce (“project terminated”)
- Los Angeles (Hobart Yard), City of Vernon (“project terminated”)
- Puente Hills Intermodal Facility, City of Industry (previously named “Industry Intermodal Facility”)
- Intermodal Container Transfer Facility (previously named “Southern Pacific Intermodal Facility”), City of Long Beach (“project terminated”)

There are no proposed new rail yards, intermodal, or rail-loading facilities in the County with solid waste handling/management capabilities. Puente Hills Intermodal Facility (further discussed below) has been constructed and will become operational when it is economically feasible.

9.7.4.1 Puente Hills Intermodal Facility – City of Industry

CSD developed a rail yard and intermodal facility named Puente Hills Intermodal Facility (PHIMF), on a 17.2-acre site located at 2500/2520 Pellissier Place in the City of Industry. The PHIMF will be dedicated to serving CSD's WBR program, which includes loading full MSW containers onto railcars for transport to a remote landfill (Mesquite Regional Landfill). The PHIMF would process no MSW at the facility. The PHIMF would function only as a handling facility for containers carrying MSW that had been loaded elsewhere, such as a MRF.

When the railcars on the loading tracks are full of loaded containers, the switch locomotive would pull each section onto the departure track, where a full train would be assembled. UPRR locomotives would transport the full train via the UPRR main line to the Mesquite Regional Landfill.

The project includes three main features: (1) an intermodal facility to support the loading/unloading of up to two dedicated WBR trains per day; (2) off-street access to and from the site from the Puente Hills MRF; and (3) rail improvements within UPRR's right-of-way to allow the efficient operation of the intermodal facility.

The PHIMF would accept up to 4,000 tpd from Puente Hills MRF at the outset and up to 8,000 tpd of containerized solid waste at design capacity of two trains per day. At its permitted capacity, the Puente Hills MRF would only produce approximately 4,400 tpd of residual waste. As a result, the PHIMF would have the capacity to receive additional rail-ready shipping containers from other local MRFs, TSs, and CDI debris processing facilities.

The City of Industry prepared an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) to evaluate potential environmental impacts from the facility, certified the Final EIR on June 12, 2008, and approved a Land Use Permit (LUP) for the project on June 26, 2008. The PHIMF will start operations when it becomes economically feasible.

9.8 OUT-OF-COUNTY LANDFILLS POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

In 1995, no waste was exported out of the County on a regular basis by rail cars, although there were some demonstration projects and other small-scale rail shipments of contaminated soil. In the last decade, several out-of-County landfill projects have been in the planning stages and much work has been done to establish a system that is competitive with current disposal practices.

However, in 2018, jurisdictions within the County exported a combined total of 5,120,871 tons (49 percent of total disposed waste generated by Los Angeles County) of solid waste, by truck, to out-of-County landfills. The majority of the waste exported went to surrounding counties. Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura and other counties in California for disposal. For example, Orange (34%), Riverside (33%), San Bernardino (14%), and Ventura (15%) Counties, respectively, received about 96 percent of the 5,120,871 tons of exported solid waste from the County. The remaining 4% (199,944 tons) of exported solid waste was sent to Kern, San Diego, Solano, and Stanislaus Counties.

Currently, there are several existing and a newer out-of-County landfills that have the capability to accept waste by rail and/or truck from the County. In addition to these landfills, there are also a number of proposed out-of-County landfill projects that may be able to serve the 89 jurisdictions (the 88 cities and the unincorporated area in the County).

A number of existing and a newer out-of-County landfill sites in California have been identified in this Chapter for possible use by jurisdictions in the County to provide any needed additional disposal capacity for this planning period.

Since waste-by-rail is not yet economically feasible, most waste exported out of County would be done through waste-by-truck. Since waste-by-truck is more economical for transport of waste for distances less than 200 miles, the current waste exports would probably be sent to out-of-County landfills located within 200 miles of the County area.

The data in **Table 9-1** (out-of-County landfills currently used by County jurisdictions for export in 2018) shows that the average daily disposal rate[2] for the out-of-County landfills is 37,998 tpd; and the permitted daily disposal capacity[3] is 77,054 tpd. The data in **Table 9-1** shows that the total permitted daily disposal capacity of the identified out-of-County landfills (located within 200 miles of the County area) is 57,054 tpd.

As previously discussed, waste transported to these landfills would most likely be transported by truck. Therefore, the annual export need could be met through transportation by truck until the time CSD's WBR System project becomes operational and provides even more capacity.

9.8.1 Out-of-County Class III Landfills (Located in California) Potentially Available for Out-of-County Disposal

This section describes the factors used to identify and select potentially available landfills located inside California for use in out-of-County disposal.

9.8.1.1 Identification of Existing and Proposed New Out-of-County Class III Landfills (Located in California) Potentially Available for Out-of-County Disposal

The following factors were considered in identifying out-of-County landfills located within California that could potentially be relied upon for exporting solid waste from the County to offset the in-County disposal capacity export need during the 15-year planning period:

(1) The landfill is a permitted out-of-County Class III landfill that is currently receiving solid waste from the County; or

(i) The landfill: (a) is a permitted existing or proposed new major Class III landfill (as defined in the CSE), (b) is located in southern California, i.e., Imperial, Kern, Orange, Riverside, Ventura, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura Counties, and (c) has no restriction on accepting (and/or is not prohibited from) accepting solid waste from a jurisdiction in the County; and

(ii) The landfill has at least 15 years of remaining life during the planning period from 2018 to 2033, or has filed, or intends to file, or is considering the filing of applications for future landfill expansions of the existing facility within the planning period, which may potentially extend the remaining life beyond the planning period; and

2 Disposal rate is based on the currently available data on record. The total average daily disposal rate does not include the disposal rates shown as "---" or not available.

3 See footnote number 2.

(iii) Whether the landfill (for those landfills located over 200 miles from the County) has potential for rail access or can be integrated into the County's WBR system but with the understanding that truck transport can still be an option since the transportation mode will depend on whichever mode is more cost effective.

9.8.1.2 Newer Out-of-County Class III Landfills (Located in California) Potentially Available for Out-of-County Disposal

In August 2000, CSD entered into a purchase and sale agreement on the fully-permitted rail haul landfill in California described below, Mesquite Regional Landfill.

Mesquite Regional Landfill

Mesquite Regional Landfill is a Class III landfill located in Imperial County with a maximum permitted capacity of 20,000 tpd. The CSD closed escrow on the fully permitted Landfill in December of 2002. Since then, the CSD has completed long-term site planning, followed by design and construction of all the infrastructure needed for site operations. The Landfill has been capable of receiving refuse since the end of 2008. By the end of 2011, the rail yard and spur were completed and capable of receiving refuse by rail.

Mesquite Regional Landfill has a disposal capacity of 1.1 billion cubic yards and a lifespan of approximately 100 years at the 20,000 tpd daily rate. Southern California communities can transport 20,000 tpd to the Landfill by a combination of train or truck (as described below), with up to 1,000 tpd of that capacity reserved for use by Imperial County jurisdictions.

In 2011, the Conditional Use Permit (CUP) #1036-91 was amended to allow 4,000 tpd of out of county waste to be trucked to the Landfill. Additionally, the Landfill can receive 600 tpd of non-hazardous incinerator ash from Los Angeles County. Rail operations are most efficient when unit trains are loaded with 4,000 tons of refuse. The amendment to allow waste delivery by truck avoids inefficient and costly rail operations transporting fragments of a unit train. See **Table 9-1**, **Fact Sheet 9-1**, and **Figure 9-1** for more detailed information on the Landfill.

9.8.1.3 Existing Out-of-County Class III Landfills (Located in California) Potentially Available for Out-of-County Disposal

The existing out-of-County landfills in California that have been identified as potentially viable for exporting solid waste from the County based on usage in 2018 are shown in **Table 9-1**.

9.9 OTHER POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE OUT-OF-COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

Solid waste exported out of the County may possibly end up in other out-of-County solid waste facilities other than Class III landfills either for intermediate transfer and/or processing or final deposition. For example, solid waste exported out of the County could potentially be taken to out-of-County transfer stations, inert waste landfills, alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology and transformation facilities), etc.

9.10 OPPORTUNITIES FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

While jurisdictions in the County should strive to increase waste diversion activities and provide adequate in-County solid waste disposal capacity to serve the needs of their residents and businesses, the County as a whole can benefit from the utilization of out-of-County disposal facilities as a means to supplement in-County disposal capacity. The out-of-County disposal option was greatly enhanced with the passage of Assembly Bill 845 (AB 845), which became effective on September 25, 2012. AB 845 prohibits an ordinance enacted by a city or county from otherwise restricting or limiting the importation of solid waste into a privately-owned solid waste facility in that city or county based on place of origin. However, a jurisdiction should carefully consider these issues when evaluating out-of-County disposal as a part of the jurisdiction's solid waste management strategy.

9.10.1 Flow Control-Restrictions/Bans on the Importation of Solid Waste

Key Terms

Jurisdictions throughout California and the United States are typically protective of the solid waste disposal capacity within their boundaries. This is due to the difficulty in permitting new or expanded capacity as a result of strong public opposition and stringent environmental regulations. One of the more common means of protecting existing capacity has been through the imposition of restrictions or bans on the importation of solid waste from other jurisdictions or communities. These restrictions on waste importation may take the form of a "wasteshed," a prescribed area from which waste designated for disposal may originate; limits on the amount of waste from individual jurisdictions; **host fees**; and/or outright bans on the importation of solid waste by the host jurisdiction.

Under current federal law, solid waste is considered an article of interstate commerce and, therefore, governed by the Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution. Consequently, states and local jurisdictions (e.g., cities and counties) are generally restricted from interfering with the free flow of solid waste across jurisdictional boundaries.

In an effort to increase their ability to control the flow of solid waste across their boundaries and to fulfill their solid waste management objectives, jurisdictions are turning to the Federal government to grant them this authority. For example, the United States Supreme Court ruled, in United Haulers Association, Inc., et al., v. Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority, et al., that a jurisdiction has the authority to require trash haulers to deliver solid waste to a particular waste processing facility owned by the jurisdiction.

9.10.1.1 Solid Waste Import Restrictions by Los Angeles County

As previously indicated, the objective of the CSE is to provide for adequate disposal capacity to handle the needs of County jurisdictions, preferably within the County, while also recognizing that out-of-County disposal capacity is essential. As such, imposing restrictions on the importation of solid waste into the County may cause out-of-County jurisdictions to reciprocate by also placing restrictions on solid waste importation from jurisdictions in the County for disposal at facilities in their jurisdictions.

This could have a negative impact on the County due to its reliance on out-of-County disposal capacity, and in the event that any expansions of in-County facilities (see **Chapter 7**) and proposed alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology and transformation) (see **Chapter 5**) are not developed. Therefore, efforts must be made to ensure that the current flexibility regarding importation/exportation of solid waste is maintained in the County.

9.10.1.2 Solid Waste Import Restrictions by Out-of-County Landfills and Jurisdictions

Solid waste exported out of the County would most likely be disposed in landfills located in neighboring counties, but some waste may also be exported to other counties in California.

However, a number of neighboring counties have placed restrictions or limitations on importation of solid waste into their jurisdictions or to particular landfills within their jurisdictions. Such restrictions or limitations may directly affect the export of waste from the County into those jurisdictions or landfills, which should be considered in identifying potential out-of-County landfills. However, it should be noted that absence of an import restriction today does not necessarily guarantee the availability of the particular disposal capacity in the future, and vice versa.

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9.10.2 Export Agreements

In some instances, jurisdictions have secured **export agreements** with out-of-County disposal facility operators in an effort to ensure that the disposal needs of their residents are guaranteed over a period of time. An export agreement is a negotiated agreement between a jurisdiction or its waste hauler and a solid waste disposal facility owner/operator. The agreement provides for the disposal of a predetermined amount of solid waste at the facility. This serves to reserve disposal capacity to the party disposing the waste at a fixed cost, and to guarantee the owner specific quantities of incoming waste.

However, securing an export agreement will not necessarily guarantee the availability of the disposal capacity through the term of the agreement. Recent trends favor granting jurisdictions additional powers to restrict or regulate the flow of waste. Additionally, a solid waste disposal facility that is forced to cease operations due to financial considerations; operational problems; changes in local, state, or federal regulations; or political considerations, may not be able to continue to honor an export agreement.

For example, Orange County has an import agreement that began on December 31, 1997, with Republic Industries, Inc.; Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc. (Burrtec)/EDCO Disposal Corporation (EDCO); and CSD, to dispose of waste collected from jurisdictions within Los Angeles County at landfills located in Orange County.

Under each agreement: (1) Burrtec/EDCO is to dispose of a minimum of 161,500 tons per year at Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill and 93,500 tons per year at Prima Deshecha Sanitary Landfill; (2) Republic Industries is to dispose of a minimum of 357,000 tons per year at Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill; and (3) CSD is to dispose of a minimum of 255,000 tons per year at Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill.

The export agreement(s) for: (1) Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill with Republic Industries and Burrtec/EDCO, (2) Prima Deshecha Sanitary Landfill with Burrtec/EDCO, and (3) Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill with CSD will expire on June 30, 2025.

Key Terms

9.10.3 Economic Factors

The cost to the residents and businesses ultimately determines where jurisdictions decide to dispose of their solid waste. Jurisdictions must evaluate total system costs, which typically include collection, transportation, processing, and disposal, to determine the economic feasibility of using a particular disposal facility. A tipping fee (the rate charged for each ton of solid waste disposed), is a major factor to jurisdictions evaluating disposal at facilities located in adjacent counties or states. Even if tipping fees at these facilities are comparably lower than fees charged at local disposal facilities, jurisdictions must consider the impact of additional costs potentially incurred through transfer/loading operations, which may also charge a per-ton handling fee. Furthermore, as the distance to a disposal facility increases, the cost to transport solid waste to the facility increases.

Additionally, as a means to generate revenue, a jurisdiction where a solid waste disposal facility is located may impose host fees and/or other taxes on imported waste. This practice is becoming more common nationwide as host jurisdictions realize the revenue generation potential of accepting imported waste, and as other sources of revenue become scarce. A jurisdiction must carefully consider the possibility of any such action by the host jurisdiction and its economic impact on the jurisdiction exporting the solid waste when evaluating the out-of-County disposal option as a part of the jurisdiction's waste management strategies.

Based on the foregoing, it becomes clear that jurisdictions in the County should not rely solely on out-of-County disposal to meet the disposal needs of their residents and businesses. Instead, jurisdictions should view out-of-County solid waste disposal as the last resort to compensate for potential in-County disposal capacity shortfalls. Diverting waste, developing alternative technologies, and expansion of in-County facilities are the primary alternatives to any disposal capacity shortfalls the County may experience. A reliance on exporting waste to out-of-County landfills may result in a precarious situation where County jurisdictions must pay increased fees and transportation costs beyond their control. Therefore, one of the CSE's goals is to ensure that in-County disposal capacity continues to be available so that jurisdictions can make economically efficient policy decisions about out-of-County disposal.

9.10.4 Environmental Factors

Exportation of solid waste to out-of-County facilities may pose several environmental challenges to jurisdictions.

9.10.4.1 Waste-by-Truck

Air pollution and traffic congestion issues may result from increase in the number of trucks needed to transport solid waste to out-of-County and/or remote landfills, as well as the leaking of automotive fluids and spilled waste due to vehicular accidents. The increased level of traffic may also lead to degradation of the road system and the environment.

9.10.4.2 Waste-by-Rail

Air pollution due to the excessive idling of train locomotives may be a problem. Also, WBR may result in traffic congestion caused by the lack of adequate grade separations at railroad crossings and vehicles on the streets/roads being backed up for extended periods of time. Other environmental issues may also need to be addressed in permitting and developing the infrastructure (e.g., rail yards, intermodal facilities, TSs, etc.) needed to transport waste out of the County.

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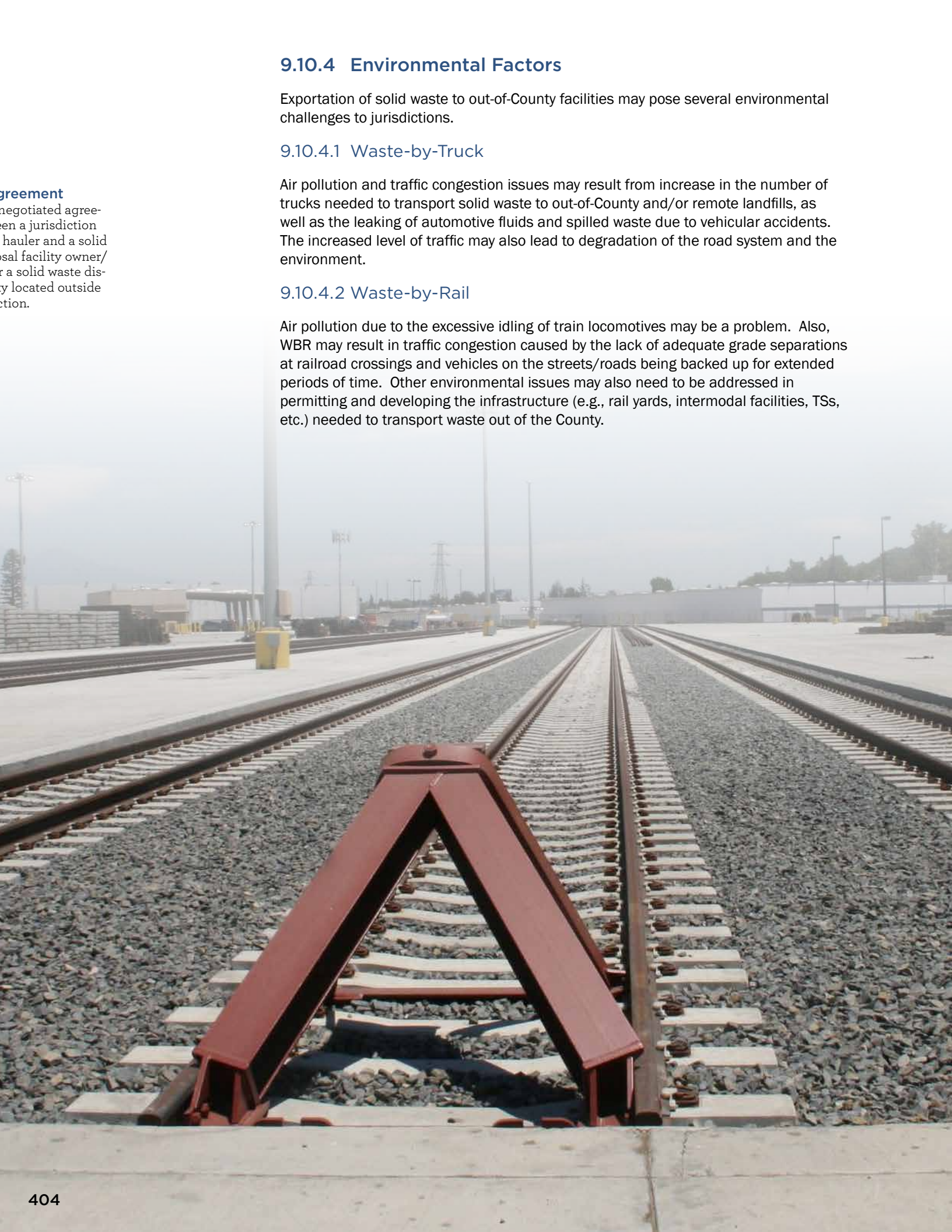


NEW OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILL

FACTSHEETS AND FIGURES

Fact Sheet 9-1: Mesquite Regional Landfill

1. **PROJECT NAME**

   Mesquite Regional Landfill

2. **Project Proponent**

   County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles

3. **Facility Type**

   Class III landfill

4. **Location**

   Approximately 5 miles northeast of Glamis on Highway 78 in Imperial County, and approximately 220 miles southeast of the metropolitan Los Angeles area.

5. **Size**

Proposed Disposal Area:	2,290 Acres
Total Acreage of Site:	4,250 Acres

6. **Volumetric Capacity**

Daily:	20,000 Tons (permitted)
Facility Capacity:	600,000,000 Tons (1,100,000,000 Cubic Yards)
In-Place Density	No Information Available

7. **Life Expectancy**

   74 Years

8. **Current Status**

   Previously a disposal capacity shortfall was expected to occur in the County when the Puente Hills Landfill closed in 2013. But, due to the economic downturn that significantly reduced tonnage Countywide and the successful permitting of additional nearby landfill capacity, there will be adequate disposal capacity within the region well into the future. While there is adequate disposal capacity within the region, it is unlikely that customers will pay the higher cost of transporting waste over a 200-mile distance from Los Angeles County to a remote landfill. Therefore, utilization of the waste-by-rail system is not anticipated until local capacity is diminished. Until needed, the waste-by-rail system will be in standby mode, along with the option of truck hauling, to transport waste to the remote landfill.

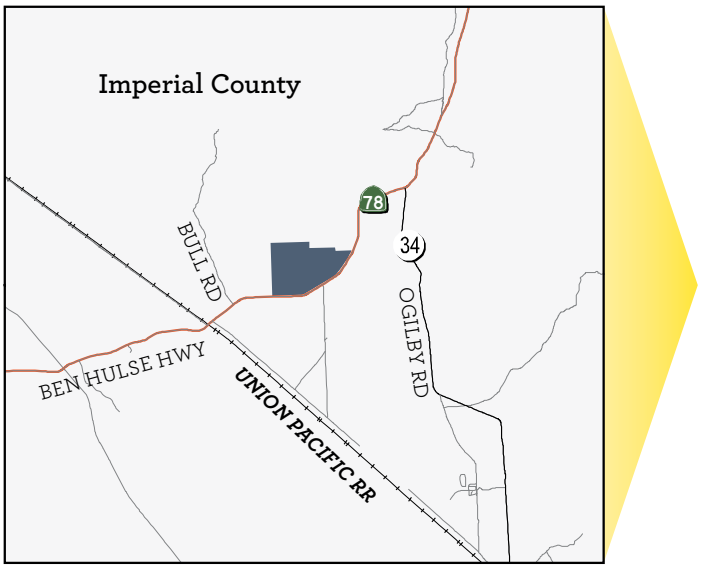


FIGURE 9-1: Mesquite Regional Landfill

LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- Existing Disposal Area

N

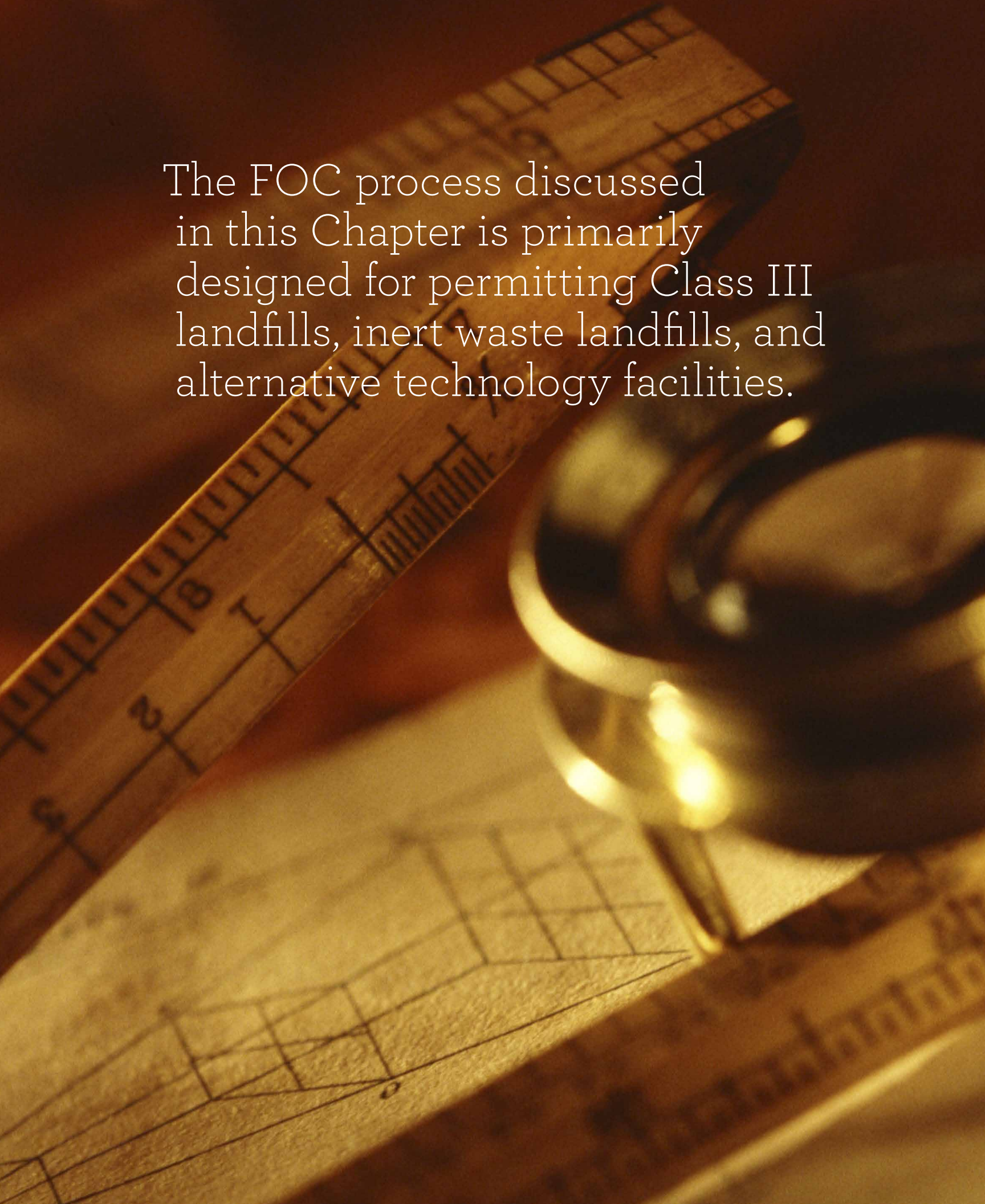
5,100 ft.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, (Sep.

This map is for planning purposes only. Los Angeles County expressly disclaims any liability for any inaccuracies which may be present in this map.

10

Finding Of Conformance



The FOC process discussed in this Chapter is primarily designed for permitting Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and alternative technology facilities.

10.0 FINDING OF CONFORMANCE

Chiquita Canyon Landfill

10.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Chapter is to describe the procedure for obtaining a Finding of Conformance (FOC) with the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (CSE), for Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation), from the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) in compliance with the FOC Proposal Submittal Requirements listed in **Table 10-1** of this Chapter. Non-disposal facilities are not subject to review and approval by the Task Force.

The FOC process is intended to: (1) provide a mechanism for the inclusion of new facilities and/or expansions of existing facilities into the CSE; (2) ensure that the Siting Criteria contained in the CSE are applied, and that all new facilities and/or expansion of existing facilities are consistent with the CSE and its Siting Criteria (as listed in **Chapter 6** and **Attachment 6A** of the CSE); and (3) provide a forum where the public, local jurisdictions, public organizations, businesses, and industry may voice their opinions regarding each individual project.

The specific requirements of the FOC process are consistent with the statutes and regulations such as California Public Resource Code (PRC) Sections 50000, 50000.5, and 50001; and California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Section 18756.

10.2 DEFINITIONS

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

Key Terms

Expansion
Refers to a solid waste facility which has: (1) an increase in the physical dimension of the facility; (2) an increase in the permitted daily disposal rate, throughput, or intake/processing capacity; (3) an extension or renewal of a permit whose expiration date may affect the operation of the facility, whichever is applicable; and/or (4) any permitted activity that results in an increase in permitted disposal capacity. For a landfill, a physical expansion may be vertical by increasing the permitted elevation to which solid waste may be disposed, and/or horizontal by increasing the permitted boundary (at any depth) in which solid waste may be disposed to areas contiguous or adjacent to the area of the existing operation.

10.3 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

The scope of the FOC process is broadly described in other statutes and regulations related to CSE general requirements[1]; the role and authority of the Task Force[2]; CSE goals and policies[3]; CSE landfill description and information requirements[4]; CSE siting criteria[5]; CSE approval process[6]; CSE amendment[7], etc. The requirements in the FOC process are additional requirements apart from the statutes and regulations as described below.

Flowcharts of the various components of the solid waste disposal facility siting process, including the FOC process, are included in **Flowcharts 6-1** through **6-6** of CSE **Chapter 6 ("Facility Siting Criteria")**. The FOC Proposal Submittal Requirements are listed in **Table 10-1** of this Chapter, and the siting criteria and siting factors for disposal facilities are respectively included in Appendices 6-A and **Table 6A-1** of CSE **Chapter 6**.

1 Regulation related to CSE General Requirements such as CCR, Title 14, Section 18755.
2 Statutes and regulations related to the role and authority of the Task Force such as PRC Section 40950 (a)(d); and CCR , Title 14, Sections 18756.7 (a)(1) and 18777(a).
3 Regulation related to CSE Goals and Policies such as CCR, Title 14, Section 18755.1 (c) and (d).
4 Statutes and regulations related to CSE landfill description and information requirements such as PRC Section 50001 (c); and CCR, Title 14, Sections 18755 (a), (b), (c), and (d), 18755.5 (a) and (b), 18756.1 (a) and (b), and 18756.5 (a) and (b).
5 Regulations related to CSE siting criteria such as CCR, Title 14, Sections 18755 (d), 18756 (a), (b), and (d), and 18756.7 (a)(1).
6 Statutes related to CSE approval process such as PRC Sections 41720 and 41721.
7 Statutes and regulations related to CSE amendment such as PRC Sections 41721.5 (b), 50001 (a)(1)(2) and (c); and CCR, Title 14, Sections 18756 (e) and 21570.

The major statutes and regulations with specific FOC requirements include, but are not limited to, the following:

- **PRC Section 50001 requires that:**

(a) Except as provided by subdivision (b), after a countywide or regional agency integrated waste management plan has been approved by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) pursuant to Division 30 (commencing with Section 40000), no person shall establish or expand a solid waste facility, as defined in Section 40194, in the county unless the solid waste facility meets one of the following criteria:

(1) The solid waste facility is a disposal facility or a transformation facility, or an EMSW conversion facility, the location of which is identified in the countywide siting element or amendment thereto, which has been approved pursuant to Section 41721.

(2) The solid waste facility is a facility which is designed to, and which as a condition of its permit, will recover for reuse or recycling at least 5 percent of the total volume of material received by the facility, and which is identified in the nondisposal facility element or amendment thereto, which has been approved pursuant to Section 41800.

(b) Solid waste facilities other than those specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (a) shall not be required to comply with the requirements of this section.

(c) The person or agency proposing to establish a solid waste facility shall prepare and submit a site identification and description of the proposed facility to the task force established pursuant to Section 40950. Within 90 days after the site identification and description is submitted to the task force, the task force shall meet and comment on the proposed solid waste facility in writing. These comments shall include, but are not limited to, the relationship between the proposed solid waste facility and the implementation schedule requirements of Section 41780 and the regional impact of the facility. The task force shall transmit these comments to the person or public agency proposing establishment of the solid waste facility, to the county, and to all cities within the county. The comments shall become part of the official record of the proposed solid waste facility.

(d) (d) The review and comment by the local task force shall not be required for an update to a nondisposal facility element.

- **CCR, Title 14, Section 18756 requires that:**

(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:

(1) Environmental Considerations (for example: geology and soils including faulting and seismicity, ground settlement, surface hydrology and groundwater, quantity and quality of groundwater, surface water, surface water contamination, drainage patterns, etc.);

(2) Environmental Impacts (for example: air quality including climatic and meteorological conditions and emissions, visibility, and cultural resources including regional setting, inventory and significance, paleontological resources including inventory and significance, vegetation, and wildlife, etc.);

(3) Socioeconomic Considerations (for example: transportation including local and regional transportation systems, highways and major roadway corridors, rail transportation and corridors, land use including regional and local land uses such as military use, mineral extraction, agriculture, recreation/tourism, compatibility with existing and future land uses, consistency with County general plan(s) and future post-closure uses, economic factors including estimates of development costs and operational costs, etc.);

(4) Legal Considerations (for example: federal, State, and local minimum standards and permits, liabilities, and monitoring, etc.);

(5) Additional criteria as may be included by the county, cities, regional agency and member agencies approving the Siting Element.

(b) The CSE must describe the process instituted Countywide to confirm that the criteria set forth in Section 18756(a) are included as a part of the solid waste disposal facility siting process.

(c) The CSE shall be approved by the County and the cities as described in Section 41721 of the PRC.

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

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

10.4 REGULATORY OVERVIEW

The Solid Waste Control Act of 1976 gave the former California Waste Management Board (CWMB) a direct role in siting solid waste management facilities. It required the CWMB to make a determination that each proposed facility was in conformance with a local county solid waste management plan. Prior to implementation of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939), as amended (Section 40000 et seq. of PRC), the former Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee was the liaison for the former CWMB and CalRecycle for making a determination of consistency and for issuance of an FOC with the former Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Plan (CoSWMP).

Prior to approval of the CSE by CalRecycle (in June 24, 1998 (and the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP) in June 23, 1999), and consistent with PRC Section 50000, the Task Force issued FOCs with the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Plan (dated March 1984) and Revision A (dated August 1985), for solid waste disposal facilities in accordance to the procedures found in **Chapter 7** of that document.

After approval of the CSE in 1998, and consistent with PRC Section 50001, the County (through the Task Force), has ensured that the Siting Criteria contained in the CSE are applied and that disposal facilities are in conformance with the CSE through the FOC process.

10.5 APPLICABILITY OF FINDING OF CONFORMANCE

The FOC process discussed in this Chapter, and the siting criteria, siting factors and permit processes described in **Chapter 6**, and **Attachment 6A**, are primarily designed for permitted Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation). These standards are the most stringent standards developed for solid waste facilities in Los Angeles County. However, for the purposes of this CSE, similar standards are proposed for alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology) and other alternative and emerging technology facilities, pending clarification of the regulatory status of these facilities.

New facilities, expansions of existing facilities, or existing facilities which institute a **"significant change"** to their operation (except those exempted below), must obtain an FOC with the CSE granted by the Task Force. The project proponents must submit proposals to the Task Force for an FOC after obtaining the land use/conditional use permit, but prior to obtaining a Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) approval. **Table 10-1** lists the minimum components that a facility proposal must contain.

The following types of solid waste land disposal and/or alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation) and operations are exempt from obtaining an FOC with the CSE.

- Owner-operated inert waste landfills which accept inert waste generated by the owner, and providing the facility is allowed (as determined by the appropriate Local Enforcement Agency (LEA)) to operate without a Full or Registration Tier Solid Waste Facility Permit;
- Drilling mud disposal sites for short-term use; or
- Farm/ranch disposal sites for one- or two-family use.

However, the ultimate enforcement power over land use decisions, including FOC requirements, remains with the local land use authority, unless delegated under a specific authority, to other entities such as the Task Force (where necessary to safeguard public health and safety).

10.6 FINDING OF CONFORMANCE PROPOSAL SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with the CSE, the owner/operator of any facility requiring an FOC, shall submit a Proposal to the Task Force requesting the granting of the FOC, according to the protocols outlined in the FOC Proposal Submittal Requirements in **Table 10-1**.

The FOC Proposal Submittal Requirements are primarily designed for permitted Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation). These requirements are the most stringent standards developed for solid waste facilities in Los Angeles County. However, for the purposes of this CSE, similar requirements are proposed for alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation), pending clarification of the regulatory status of these facilities.

However, for conversion technology facilities, and other alternative and emerging technology facilities, additional and more specific requirement may be required by the Task Force on a case-by-case basis, where necessary to address the unique characteristics of these facilities.

10.7 FINDING OF CONFORMANCE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS

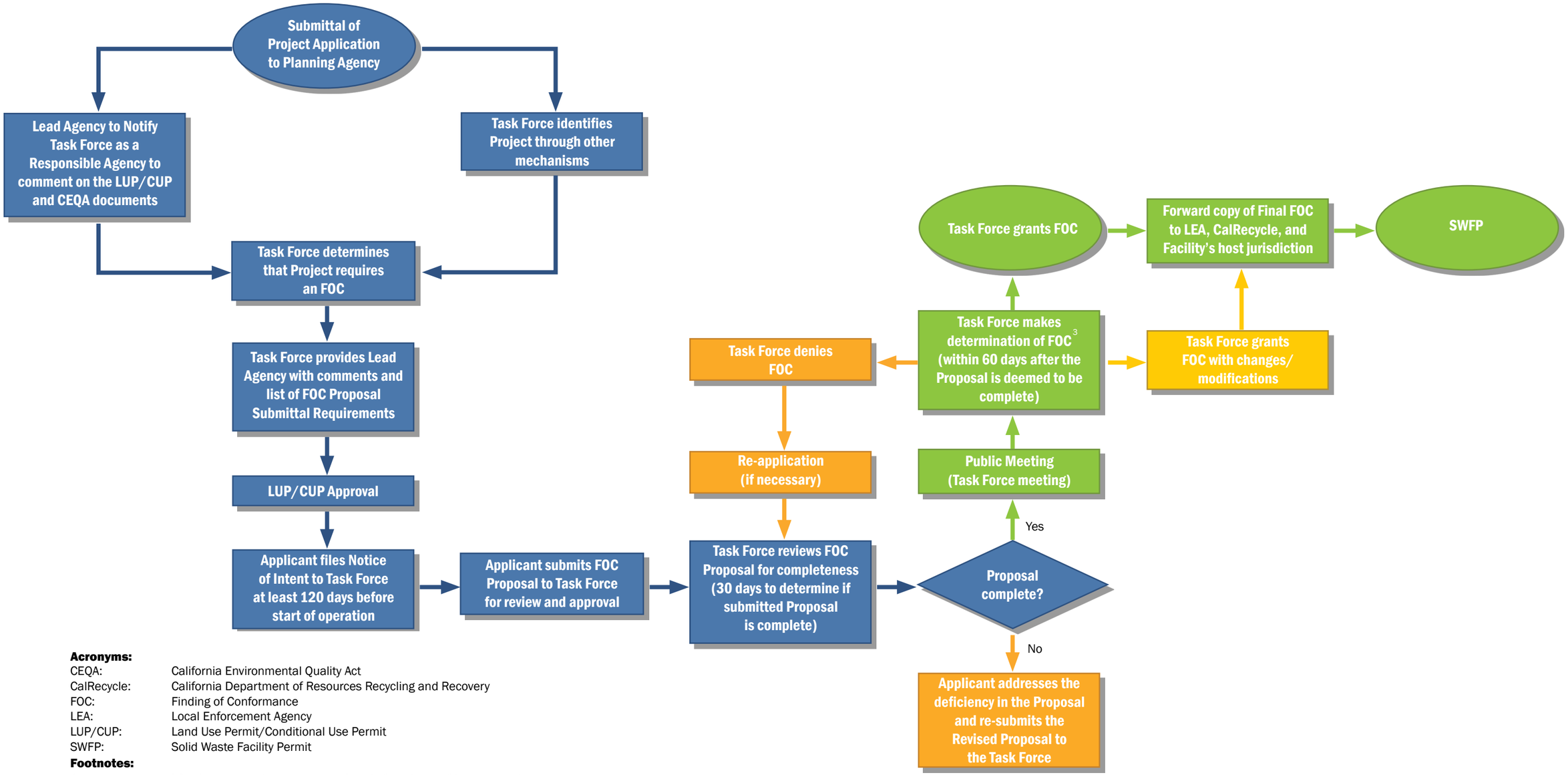
The FOC Administrative Process is illustrated in the FOC Process Flowchart (see **Flowchart 10-1**) and described in the steps below.

Key Terms

Significant Change
Refers to changes in the design or operation of a disposal such as: (1) an increase in maximum amount of permitted tonnage of all waste received on a daily basis or during another time period; (2) an increase in the facility's permitted acreage; (3) an increase in the permitted hours of operation; and (4) for landfills, an increase in permitted volume (airspace) or quantity (tonnage), disposal footprint, permitted (final grade) or maximum overall elevation.

Typically, these changes may require: (a) compliance with the requirements of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); (b) issuance or modification of a facility's land use permit/conditional use permit, and/or Waste Discharge Requirements; (c) issuance of a Revised Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) pursuant to CCR Title 27, Section 21665(e) as defined in Sections 21620(a)(4). Specifically excluded are any changes in design or operation that are necessitated by regulatory changes or changes to permits that are ministerial or non-material in nature.

FLOWCHART 10-1: Finding of Conformance (FOC)[1] Process



Acronyms:

CEQA:	California Environmental Quality Act
CalRecycle:	California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
FOC:	Finding of Conformance
LEA:	Local Enforcement Agency
LUP/CUP:	Land Use Permit/Conditional Use Permit
SWFP:	Solid Waste Facility Permit

Footnotes:

1. Finding of Conformance with Los Angeles County Countywide Sting Element and Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan.
2. The Proposal will not be considererd to be complete without the following: Certified Final Environmental document, the Land Use/Conditional Use Permit, consistency with the local jurisdiction's General Plan, and all other Requirements listed on Table 10-1 of Chapter 10.
3. Any Project Proponent that has been granted a FOC and fails to meet the conditions required, the Task Force may revoke the FOC. The reason for the revocation shall be documented in the Notice of Revocation to the local jurisdiction, appropriate local Enforcement Agency, California Department of Resources and Recovery, and the Project Proponent.

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

FLOWCHART 10-1: Finding of Conformance (FOC)1 Process

10.7.1 Finding of Conformance Notice Process

The Task Force, in coordination with the County, will provide notices and comments to project proponents and lead agencies regarding the FOC Process/Requirements early in the project/facility permitting process.

10.7.2 Finding of Conformance Review Process

The Task Force shall review and take action on the FOC Proposal for each project submitted that meets the requirements of the CSE. The Task Force has 30 days from the submission date to determine if the Proposal is complete. Once a Proposal has been determined to be complete, the Task Force has 60 days to take action upon the FOC. However, after the 60 days review period, an extension for an agreed upon period can be granted by mutual consent between the Task Force and Project Proponent. The Proposal will not be considered to be complete without: (1) a Certified Final Environmental document pursuant to CEQA; (2) a land use/conditional use permit, and consistency with the local jurisdiction's General Plan; and (3) all the other documentation listed in **Table 10-1** of this Chapter.

In the review process, the Task Force is responsible for the following:

1. Considers the project in relation to:
   (a) The goals, policies, and objectives of the CSE/CoIWMP;
   (b) The policies of CalRecycle/appropriate LEA.
2. Evaluates the proposed site in relation to the Siting Criteria in the CSE.
3. Accepts comments from the local jurisdiction where the facility is to be located, as well as, any adjacent jurisdictions. The Task Force shall request local jurisdictions to comment on project implementation, proposed transportation routes, and planned end uses of the land (for landfill sites).
4. Examines the projected waste flow to the proposed project and the analyses of Countywide/regionwide impacts (including water and energy).
5. Conducts a technical review of the project aimed specifically at the application of technology, residue disposal plans, the environmental assessment, and plans for meeting applicable permit requirements.
6. Considers other similar, existing, and planned projects in the same general area as the proposed project.
7. Determines whether or not the jurisdiction in which the site is located has made a finding (of consistency) that the establishment or expansion of the site is consistent with that city's or county's applicable General Plan and with the CSE.
8. Determines whether or not the jurisdiction in which the site is located has incorporated comments provided by the Task Force during the Land Use Permit (LUP) and **CEQA** process, and made a finding (of consistency) that the establishment or expansion of the site is consistent with CSE.

10.7.3 Finding of Conformance Approval Process

Upon review of the proposed Project, the Task Force will convene a public meeting in order to approve or disapprove the FOC based on the following findings: (1) grant the FOC as submitted; (2) grant the FOC but with changes/modifications; (3) request additional information and/or analysis, and subsequently reconsider the revised proposal; or (4) deny the request for an FOC and state reasons for the denial.

Key Terms

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

10.7.3.1 Issuance of Finding of Conformance

The FOC will be issued after the Task Force has determined the proposed project has met all the requirements.

10.7.3.2 Denial of Finding of Conformance

A denial of an application for an FOC by the Task Force will include a full description of the reasons for denial. The basis of denial shall generally be a perceived conflict of the applicant's proposal with the policies, goals, and objectives of the CSE. A denial of an application does not preclude reapplication.

10.7.4 Revocation of Finding of Conformance

The Task Force may revoke an FOC if the Project proponent does not meet the conditions of the FOC. The cause of revocation shall be documented in the Notice of Revocation to the appropriate local agency with land use authority, Air Quality Management Districts, Regional Water Quality Control Board, LEA, CalRecycle, and the Project owner and operator.

10.7.5 Local Enforcement Agency/California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery Notification

In accordance with PRC Section 50001, prior to granting a SWFP, the appropriate LEA (city or the County, as applicable) shall ensure that an FOC for the project has been granted by the Task Force. As such, upon granting an FOC, the Task Force shall forward a copy of the FOC to the appropriate LEA and CalRecycle. The Task Force shall also forward a copy of the FOC to the jurisdiction in which the facility is located.

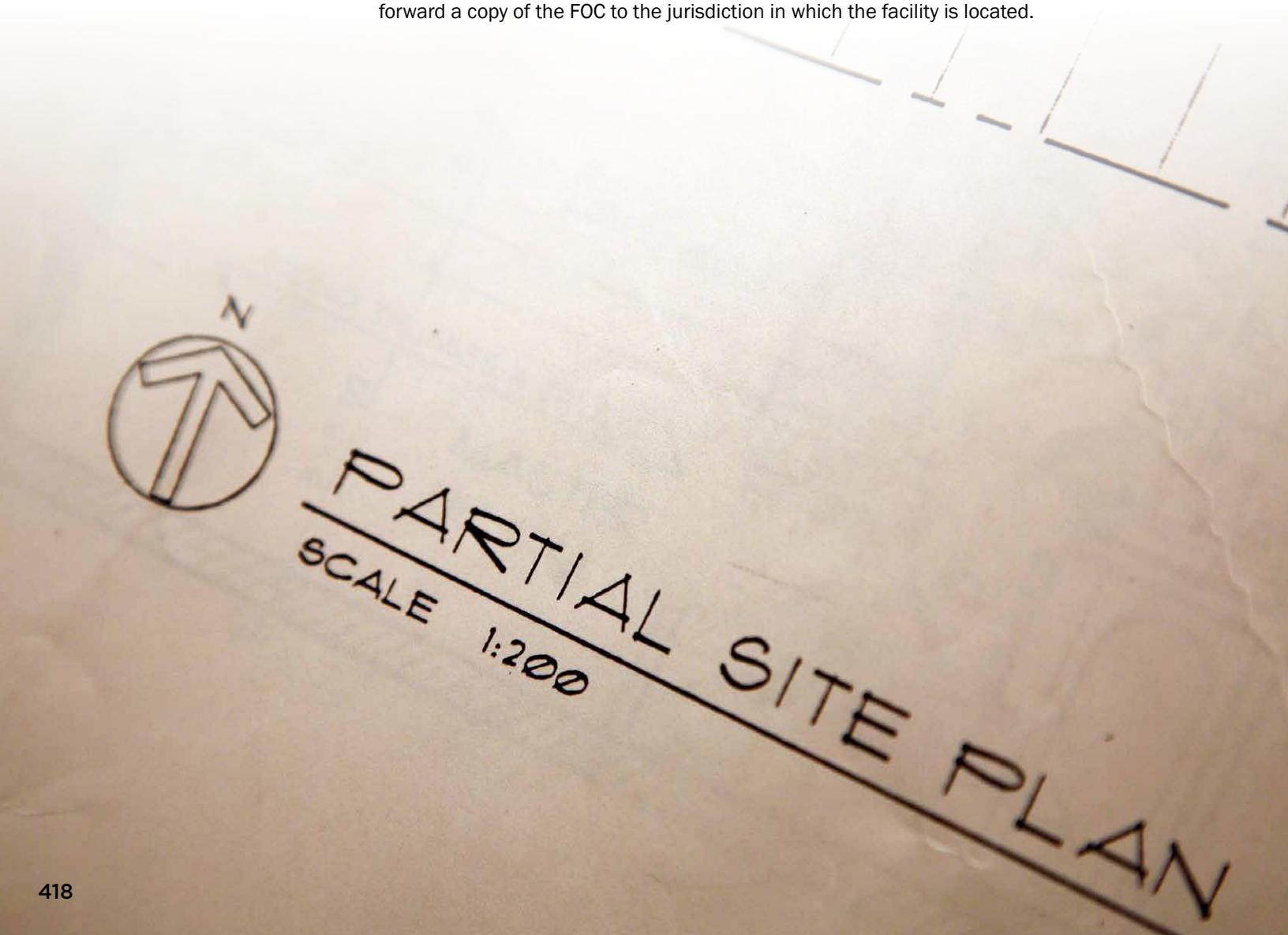


TABLE 10-1
FINDING OF CONFORMANCE (FOC) PROPOSAL SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

TABLE 10-1: Finding of Conformance (FOC) Proposal Submittal Requirements

Applicant for Finding of Conformance (FOC) with the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (CSE) shall submit an FOC Proposal to the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force). The Proposal shall contain, at a minimum, the following information and description of measures/programs to be implemented, including any additional information deemed necessary by the Task Force:

A. FACILITY OWNER/OPERATOR INFORMATION

1. Full/official name of facility.
2. Identity/name of each facility proponent, owner, and operator (if applicable, indicate which of the parties are private or governmental entities).
3. Name, phone and fax number, and email address of the official contact person for the facility.

B. FACILITY SITE INFORMATION

1. Identification of facility site location, including complete physical address of the facility, (including the City and County), and the longitude and latitude (in degrees) of the site.
2. Description of facility and facility site location.
3. Type and/or classification of the facility.
4. Property site acreage[1] (including permitted and unpermitted areas).
5. Disposal area acreage[2] (including permitted, unpermitted, active, inactive, closed, and post closure areas) for landfills.
6. Building and schematic process plan for other facilities.
7. Project design capacity or acreage as appropriate.
8. Contour map showing existing and final contour for landfills.

C. FACILITY OPERATION INFORMATION

1. Operational status (under construction, fully permitted, open, active, closed, post closure).
2. Description of types of waste material accepted, disposed, and/or managed at the facility, and types of waste not accepted at the facility.
3. Identification of waste sources and/or feedstock (as applicable).
4. Projection of waste quantity to be handled at start-up and at five-year intervals in facility's life.
5. Permitted, proposed, and/or changes in hours and days of operation.
6. Maximum daily permitted municipal solid waste (MSW) throughput (intake) capacity in tons per day (tpd) (or the units of measurement).
7. Average daily MSW throughput (intake) in tpd (or the units of measurement).
8. In-place solid waste density/compaction rate, where applicable.
9. Estimated closure and post-closure date, where applicable.
10. Estimated remaining (disposal) capacity (in cubic yards and/or tons), including the date the remaining disposal capacity was measured, where applicable.

11. Projected remaining life (in years) of the facility.
12. Identification of waste transport corridors and destinations.
13. Technology to be used for environmental control facilities.
14. Information on any significant ongoing or foreseeable litigation that may affect facility operations or result in closure of the facility.
15. Name of the LEA with jurisdiction over the facility, and the contact person.

D. FACILITY AND/OR PROJECT EXPANSION INFORMATION

1. Facility and/or project expansion implementation schedule (as applicable) including planned dates for construction start, construction completion, start-up, planned expansion, and closure.
2. Description of any proposed future expansion for the facility.
3. Additional life that will result due to the proposed expansion.
4. Additional MSW throughput (intake) in tons (or cubic yards) per day due to the proposed expansion.
5. Land use permit for the proposed expansion.
6. Certified Environmental Impact document for the proposed expansion.
7. Approximate date the proposed expansion capacity would most likely become available.
8. Planned end uses for the land or the facility site upon closure.

E. ANCILLARY FACILITY'S OPERATIONS AND OTHER PERMITTED USES AT THE SITE

Ancillary facility's operations and other permitted uses at the site include, but are not limited to, waste hauling, bin rental, green waste composting, and conversion technology, etc. The proposal shall include:

1. Identification of ancillary use/operation.
2. Description of ancillary use/operation.
3. Schematic process plan of ancillary use/operation.
4. Design capacity or acreage of ancillary use/operation.
5. Location of ancillary facility on the site plan.
6. Effective date of commencement of operation of ancillary facility.

Footnotes:

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

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

F. FLOW CONTROL INFORMATION

1. Information on whether MSW from jurisdictions outside of Los Angeles County are accepted for disposal at the landfill, or for management at the alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation), and other types of facilities.

2. Description and/or reference to any MSW wasteshed or import restrictions that may restrict MSW from other jurisdictions.

3. Host fee[3] and/or other flow control[4] restrictions (codes, ordinances, or permit conditions) on solid waste coming from areas outside the jurisdiction in which the facility is located, and the amount of the host fee.

4. Quantity (in tons and/or cubic yards per day) of MSW that the facility can accept from other counties or States.

G. MITIGATION MEASURES AND PROGRAMS

In addition to the CEQA Mitigation and Monitoring Program, the facility owner/operator must implement the following measures/programs:

1. The project proponent shall implement and comply with the following seismic monitoring requirements:

    a. Complete installation of an accelerometer onsite to measure earthquake/seismic ground motions by a date to be established by the Task Force. Provide a set of as-built plans signed and sealed by a California Registered Civil Engineer to the LEA and the Environmental Programs Division (EPD) of the Los Angeles County Public Works (Public Works).

    b. Following a major earthquake/seismic ground motion of magnitude 5.0 or greater, as recorded by the closest ground-motion monitoring device as maintained by the California Division of Mines and Geology, thoroughly survey the landfill for primary and secondary surface expressions of seismic activity (such as surface ruptures, landslides, change in spring flows, liquefaction, etc.) and other types of damage for the other facilities. Submit a damage assessment report on the results of the survey to Public Works (through EPD), and the LEA for review. The assessment report must describe and discuss all features, including damage to the site and infrastructure caused by the earthquake and measures that will be taken to mitigate the impact.

2. All Class III landfill owners/operators must submit a description of the programs that will be implemented at the facility to:

    a. Minimize disposal of organic waste to the maximum degree feasible.

    b. Minimize disposal of inert waste at their facility.

    c. Maximize density of disposed materials.

    d. Beneficially use and reuse materials at the site.

    e. Use appropriate materials, other than soil, as landfill daily cover, subject to approval of the appropriate LEA, CalRecycle, and other appropriate permitting agencies.

    f. Support the host jurisdiction's and the Countywide Operational Area Mass Debris Removal and Recycling Plan and Programs.

Footnotes:

3 "Host fees" refer to fees paid by one jurisdiction to another jurisdiction for the privilege of utilizing their landfills for the disposal of solid waste. The fee is paid by waste haulers on each ton or cubic yard of solid waste disposed.

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

g. Support development of in-County alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology).

h. Support planned market for materials/energy recovered from resource recovery projects.

i. Institute waste diversion and salvage operations in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations.

j. Fully comply with the landfill Waste Plan Conformance Requirements.

3. All solid waste disposal facility operators must submit a description of the programs that will be implemented at the facility to:

   a. Obtain and provide to the County all data necessary for cities in Los Angeles County and the County to comply with the mandates of AB 939 (1989) and SB 1016 (2016) by using the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Information Management System.

   b. Divert or salvage waste (e.g., description of proposed waste diversion/salvage programs to be operated at the facility).

   c. Prevent disposal of hazardous and other unacceptable waste at the site (e.g., a waste load-checking program).

   d. Discourage transportation of uncovered waste to the facility through vehicle tarping enforcement at the gate. Describe a tarping program designed to prevent the accidental release of litter from vehicles entering and leaving the site.

   e. Control litter on the streets, highways, and properties surrounding the disposal facility.

      The Proponent shall adopt a program that uses the most effective available methods and technology to prevent waste that has entered an area under the Proponent's control from escaping the area in the form of litter. Notwithstanding any other provision of this condition, or of this grant, for landfill sites, the Proponent shall cease accepting incoming waste during high wind conditions if, despite the methods and technology used, Proponent cannot confine waste to areas under his control.

      The Proposed litter control program for landfill sites shall include the following requirements, unless the LEA requires otherwise:

      i. Facility personnel shall continuously patrol the access road to the Facility scales during the Facility's hours of operation and remove any litter found during the patrol;

      ii. Proponent shall immediately remove all debris found on or along the entrance to the Facility and/or working face access roads;

      iii. At every active working face area, the Proponent shall install a primary portable litter fence eight feet in height, and also a secondary fence four feet in height behind the primary fence (when wind conditions dictate the need for a secondary fence).

      iv. The Proponent shall employ any and all additional measures as necessary to control litter. On windy days, and when the fences are not sufficient, Proponent shall locate the working face within areas of minimal wind exposure or shall close the working face, if so required by the LEA. The LEA may require additional measures deemed necessary to effectively control litter.

H. PERMITS AND DOCUMENTATION

Provide copies of the most current and approved updates of the following permits, documents, and information, in hard copy and digital format:

1. Land Use or Conditional Use Permit, or its equivalent.
2. Joint Technical Document.
3. Waste Discharge Requirement.
4. Air Quality Permit.
5. SWFP.
6. Final Certified Environmental documentation (e.g., Initial Study, Negative Declaration, Categorical Exemption, or an Environmental Impact Report) including all Notices of Determinations showing the posting dates with the County/City Clerk and the State Office of Planning and Research.
7. Environmental Justice analysis.
8. Information and Operations Plan for meeting applicable permit/regulatory requirements.
9. Demonstration of compliance with Siting Criteria (Appendix 6-A), and other requirements as established in Chapter 6 of the CSE.
10. Demonstration of compliance with General Plan consistency requirements as required by PRC Sections 50000.5 and 50001, or as applicable.

    In addition, a copy of: (1) the appropriate land use element of the host jurisdiction showing the land use and zoning designation for the facility site and the surrounding parcels to demonstrate compatibility with surrounding land use; and (2) other documentation to demonstrate that the facility or expansion thereof, is consistent with the applicable local jurisdiction's General Plan.
11. Written documentation, including site plans, that adequately describes any proposed future expansion of the facility.
12. Completed Landfill, Transformation, or Solid Waste Facility Survey Form.
13. Any previous FOC Approval obtained from the Task Force.

I. FACILITY MAPS AND PLANS

1. All Facilities

   Provide a set of the most current maps and plans, drawn to scale, clearly identifying, but not limited to, as much of the following information (as applicable):

   a. Facility site, including property lines and boundaries.
   b. All structures such as scale house, administration buildings, locations of any above ground or underground storage tanks, gas or wastewater treatment facilities, etc.
   c. Landmarks/monuments/street corners close to the facility location.
   d. Facility entrance.
   e. Facility access roads and surrounding streets from major thoroughfares or freeways to the landfill entrance.
   f. Adjacent city and county limits.

g. Buffer area (if required for the facility).

h. Land use designation of parcels adjacent and contiguous to the facility property boundary.

i. Scale of the facility map.

j. The map may be a 7.5 or 15 minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle as required by PRC Section 18755.5.

k. Date the facility map was prepared.

l. Facility map information can be provided in any of the following formats in the following order of preference: Geographic Information System (GIS) files (e.g., shape files, coverages, themes); Computer Aided Design and Drafting (CADD) files (e.g., dxf, dgn, dwg); and Aerial photos (e.g., tif, jpg, ecw).

m. The plan/map must be a minimum of 2 feet by 3 feet in dimension, clearly labeled and bearing the signature and seal of a California Registered Civil Engineer.

2. Landfill Facilities

Additionally, also provide the following information (as applicable) for landfill facilities:

a. A ground aerial survey submitted as a CADD or vector graphics data file including at least two strata, i.e., (1) a stratum showing the base and finished ground surfaces, and (2) a stratum showing the existing and finished ground surfaces.

b. Initial and final grades, and delineate the extent of the fill area.

c. Limits of the existing permitted disposal area.

d. Limits of the active disposal areas.

e. Limits of inactive disposal areas.

f. Limits of the permitted expansion areas (not yet constructed or active).

g. Limits of the proposed future expansion areas.

h. Limits of the closed disposal areas.

i. Limits of areas that have undergone full and approved post-closure.

3. Other Facilities

Additionally, also provide the following information (as applicable) for other facilities:

a. Architectural, mechanical, and structural plans of facility buildings and structures, including, but not limited to, equipment, machinery, treatment facilities, etc.

b. Solid Waste Management Technology Procedural Flowchart.

c. Schematic Process Diagram for the Solid Waste Management Facility.

The FOC process provides a forum where the public, local jurisdictions, public organizations, businesses, and industry may voice their opinions regarding each individual project.

G

Glossary of Terms

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Abandoned Site

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

Action Plan

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

Active

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

Active Face

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

Adjustment Method

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

Aerobic Decomposition

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

Air Pollutant

Refers to material in the ambient air that produces air pollution. Common air pollutants are ozone (O3), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), particulate matter (PM10), sulfur dioxide (SO2), and carbon monoxide (CO). Air pollutant is defined in California Health and Safety Code (HSC), Section 39013 as "any discharge, release, or other propagation into the atmosphere and includes, but is not limited to, smoke, charred paper, dust, soot, grime, carbon, fumes, gases, odors, particulate matter, acids, or any combination thereof." Air pollutant is synonymous with air contaminant.

Air Pollution Control District (APCD)

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

Air Quality Management District (AQMD)

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

Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)

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

Air Resources Board (ARB)

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

Airspace

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

Airspace Utilization Factor (AUF)

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 18801 as "the effective density of waste material in the landfill. The AUF is recorded as the total weight of waste material passing over the landfill scales that is placed in a known volume of landfill airspace in a given period of time. The waste portion of the AUF should include only waste material for which payment of fees to [CalRecycle] is reported."

Alternative Fuels

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

Alternative Daily Cover

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

Alternative Technology

Refers to a technology, such as conversion technology, transformation, engineered municipal solid waste (EMSW) conversion, or other emerging technologies, capable of processing solid waste, in lieu of landfill disposal.

Ambient Air

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

Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS)

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

Anaerobic Decomposition

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

Anaerobic Digestion

Refers to the biological decomposition of organic matter with little or no oxygen.

Applicant

Refers to a person or entity who proposes to carry out a project that needs a lease, permit, license, certification, or other entitlement for use or financial assistance from one or more public agencies when that person or entity applies for government approval or assistance.

Approval

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

Asbestos

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

Ash

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

Anaerobic Digestion Facility

Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939)

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

Attainment Area

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

Attainment Plan

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

Anaerobic Digestion Facility

Authority to Construct

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

Available Out-of-County Disposal Capacity

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

Average

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

Average Daily Traffic

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

Balefill

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

Baling

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

Ban

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

Base-Year Generation

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

Baseline

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

Basin Plan

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

Beneficial Use Materials

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

Best Available Control Technology (BACT)

Refers to a pollution control standard mandated by the Federal Clean Air Act (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 New Source Review (NSR) and Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit actions. From a federal perspective, BACT as used for PSD purposes means an emission limitation based on the maximum degree of emissions reductions allowable, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs (CAA Section 169(3).) From a state law perspective, BACT means an emission limitation that will achieve the lowest achievable emission rates. The lowest achievable emission rates mean the most stringent of either: (1) the most stringent emission limits contained in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the class or category of source (unless it is demonstrated that one limitation is not achievable); or (2) the most stringent emission limit achieved in practice by that class in category of source. BACT is more stringent under state law than it is under federal law. BACT under state law is equivalent to federal Lower Achievable Emission Rate (LAER), which applies to NSR permit actions.

Best Management Practice(s)

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

Bin

Refers to a container that temporarily stores waste until it is collected.

Biomass

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

Biomass Combustion

Refers to "Biomass Conversion."

Biomass Combustion Process

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

Biomass Conversion

Defined in California Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 40106 as:
The production of heat, fuels, or electricity by the controlled combustion of, or the use of other noncombustion thermal conversion technologies on, the following materials, when separated from other solid waste: (1) agricultural crop residues; (2) bark, lawn, yard, and garden clippings; (3) leaves, silvicultural residue, and tree and brush pruning; (4) wood, wood chips, and wood waste; (5) non-recyclable pulp or non-recyclable paper materials. Biomass conversion" does not include the controlled combustion of recyclable pulp or recyclable paper materials, or materials that contain sewage sludge, industrial sludge, medical waste, hazardous waste, or either high-level or low-level radioactive waste.
For purposes of this section, "nonrecyclable pulp or nonrecyclable paper materials" means either of the following, as determined by the department:
Paper products or fibrous materials that cannot be technically, feasibly, or legally recycled because of the manner in which the product or material has been manufactured, treated, coated, or constructed.
Paper products or fibrous materials that have become soiled or contaminated and as a result cannot be technically, feasibly, or legally recycled.

British Thermal Unit (BTU)

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

Bulky Waste (Bulky Items)

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

California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS)

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 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

California Clean Air Act (CCAA)

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

CalRecycle

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

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

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

California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB)

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

Capital Costs

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

Carbon Monoxide (CO)

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

Cell

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

City

Refers to an incorporated area in Los Angeles County.

Class I Landfill

Refers to a land disposal site designed to accept hazardous and nonhazardous wastes.

Class II Landfill

Refers to a land disposal site that may accept "designated" and nonhazardous wastes.

Class III Landfill

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

Class III Landfill Disposal Demand

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

Clean Air Act (CAA)

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

Closed, Abandoned, and Inactive (CAI) Units

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

Closed Site

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

Closure

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

Collection

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

Combustion

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

Commercial Solid Waste

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

Compaction Rate

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

Composite Liner

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

Compost

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

Compostable Organic Material

Means any organic material that when accumulated, aerated, and brought to the optimal moisture level for rapid decomposition of the material, will become active compost as defined in Title 14, Section 17852 (a)(1).

Composting

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

Composting Facility

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

Construction and Demolition (C & D)

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

Construction and Demolition Wastes

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

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

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

Construction, Demolition, and Inert Waste (CDI)

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

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

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

Construction and Demolition Waste and Inert Debris Disposal Regulatory Tiers

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

Containment

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

Conversion Technologies

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

County

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

County Solid Waste Management Plan

Refers to a planning document which provides for solid waste disposal management on a Countywide basis prepared pursuant to the requirements of the California Solid Waste Management and Resource Recovery Act of 1972, initially adopted by the Board of Supervisors in June 1976, and approved by the California Waste Management Board in December 1977. Los Angeles County solid waste planning activities were previously governed by the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Plan (CoSWMP) (March 1984); and Revision A (August 1985) that received approval by (1) the majority of the Cities in Los Angeles County containing a majority of the incorporated population, and (2) the County Board of Supervisors. The CoSWMP was approved by the former California Waste Management Board in March 1986. As required by AB 939, the CoSWMP was superseded by the Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP) after approval by the cities in Los Angeles County, the County Board of Supervisors, and CIWMB in 1999.

Countywide

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

Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP)

Refers to a planning document required by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), as amended (Section 40000 et seq. of the PRC). The CoIWMP is prepared by the County and includes all jurisdictions' Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRREs), Household Hazardous Waste Elements (HHWEs), Nondisposal Facility Elements (NDFEs), the CSE, and the Summary Plan.

Countywide Siting Element (CSE)

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

Cover Material

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as the "soils/earthen materials or alternative materials used in covering compacted solid wastes in a disposal site. Cover material may serve as daily, intermediate or final cover. 'Alternative Daily Cover' means cover material other than at least six inches of earthen material, placed on the surface of the active face at the end of each operating day to control vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, and scavenging. 'Daily Cover Material' includes that cover material placed on the entire surface of the active face at least at the end of each operating day in order to control vectors, fire, odors, blowing litter and scavenging. 'Final Cover Material' means cover material that represents the permanently exposed final surface of a fill. 'Intermediate Cover Material' means cover material placed on all fill surfaces where additional cells are not to be constructed for 180 days or more to control vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, scavenging, and drainage. Intermediate cover does not include final cover as defined in this section."

Criteria Air Pollutant or Criteria Pollutant

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

Cumulative Impacts

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

Curbside Collection

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

Daily Disposal Capacity Reserve

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

Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall

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

Daily Disposal Demand

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

Daily Permitted Capacity

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

Day

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

Decision-Making Body

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

Decomposable Waste

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

Decomposition Process

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

Direct Haul

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

Direct Transfer Facility

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

Discretionary Action

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

Disposal

Defined in PRC, Section 40192 as: "(a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c),'solid waste disposal,' 'disposal,' or 'dispose' means the final deposition of solid waste onto land, into the atmosphere, or into the waters of the state. (b) For the purposes of Part 2 (commencing with Section 40900), 'solid waste disposal,' 'dispose,' or 'disposal' means the management of solid waste through landfill disposal, transformation, or engineered municipal solid waste (EMSW) conversion, at a permitted solid waste facility, unless the term is expressly defined otherwise. (c) For the purposes of Chapter 16 (commencing with Section 42800) and Chapter 19 (commencing with Section 42950) of Part 3, Part 4 (commencing with Section 43000), Part 5 (commencing with Section 45000), Part 6 (commencing with Section 45030), and Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 47901) of Part 7, 'solid waste disposal,' 'dispose,' or 'disposal' means the final deposition of solid wastes onto the land. Also defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 18720 (17) as "the management of solid waste through landfilling or transformation at permitted solid waste facility."

Disposal Area

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

Disposal Area Acreage

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

Disposal Capacity

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

Disposal Capacity Need

See "Disposal Capacity Shortfall" Or "Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall".

Disposal Capacity Shortfall

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

Disposal Facility

Defined in PRC, Section 40121 as "a facility or location where disposal of solid waste occurs or an EMSW conversion facility."

Disposal Site

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

Disposal Site Owner

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

District(s)

See "Garbage Disposal Districts" (GDDs).

Diversion

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

Diversion Rate

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

Dump

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

Dumpster

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

Earthquake

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

Earthquake Magnitude

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

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

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

Emission Standard

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

Endothermic

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

Energy Recovery

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

Waste-to-Energy Facility

Enforcement Agency (EA)

See "Local Enforcement Agency."

Engineered Fill Activity

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 17388 as "fill that has been designed by an engineer to act as a structural element of a constructed work and has been placed under engineering inspection, usually with density testing. An engineered fill activity shall meet specifications prepared and certified for a specific project by a Civil Engineer, Certified Engineering Geologist, or similar professional licensed by the State of California, and includes requirements for placement, geometry, material, compaction and quality control."

Engineered Municipal Solid Waste Conversion or EMSW Conversion

Defined in PRC, Section 40131.2 (a) as "the conversion of solid waste through a process that meets all of the following requirements: (1) The waste to be converted is beneficial and effective in that it replaces or supplements the use of fossil fuels. (2) The waste to be converted, the resulting ash, and any other products of conversion do not meet the criteria or guidelines for the identification of a hazardous waste adopted by the Department of Toxic Substances Control pursuant to Section 25141 of the Health and Safety Code. (3) The conversion is efficient and maximizes the net calorific value and burn rate of the waste. (4) The waste to be converted contains less than 25 percent moisture and less than 25 percent noncombustible waste. (5) The waste received at the facility for conversion is handled in compliance with the requirements for the handling of solid waste imposed pursuant to this division, and no more than a seven-day supply of that waste, based on the throughput capacity of the operation or facility, is stored at the facility at any one time. (6) No more than 500 tons per day of waste is converted at the facility where the operation takes place. (7) The waste has an energy content equal to, or greater than, 5,000 BTU per pound." and "(8) The waste to be converted is mechanically processed at a transfer or processing station to reduce the fraction of chlorinated plastics and materials."

Engineered Municipal Solid Waste Conversion Facility or EMSW Conversion Facility

Defined in PRC, Section 40131.2 (b) as "a facility where municipal solid waste conversion that meets the requirements of PRC, Section 40131.2, (a) takes place" (see definition for engineered municipal solid waste conversion or EMSW conversion).

Environmental Control System

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

Environmental Justice

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

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

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

Et Seq.

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

Existing

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

Existing Footprint

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

Exothermic

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

Expansion

Refers to a solid waste facility which has: (1) an increase in the physical dimension of the facility; (2) an increase in the permitted daily disposal rate, throughput, or intake/processing capacity; (3) an extension or renewal of a permit whose expiration date may affect the operation of the facility, whichever is applicable; and/or (4) any permitted activity that results in an increase in permitted disposal capacity. For a landfill, a physical expansion may be vertical by increasing the permitted elevation to which solid waste may be disposed and/or horizontal by increasing the permitted boundary (at any depth) in which solid waste may be disposed to areas contiguous or adjacent to the area of the existing operation.

Expansion of a Solid Waste Disposal Facility

See "Expansion."

Export Agreement

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

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

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

Facility

See "Disposal Facility."

Facility Boundary

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

Fermentation

Refers to a process by which organic compounds are broken down by microorganisms to yield hydrogen, alcohols, and carbon dioxide. Fermentation occurs during times of low oxygen supply; therefore, it is known as a type of anaerobic digestion.

Fill

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

Flow Controls

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

Flue

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

Franchise

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

Fugitive Dust

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

Garbage

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Section 20164 as "all kitchen and table food waste, and animal or vegetable waste that attends or results from the storage, preparation, cooking or handling of food stuffs." (Garbage in other California codes is inclusive with refuse, trash, rubbish and related solid waste.)

Garbage Disposal Districts (GDDs)

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

Gasification

Defined in PRC, Section 40117 as "a technology that uses a noncombustion thermal process to convert solid waste to a clean burning fuel for the purpose of generating electricity, and that, at minimum, meets all of the following criteria: (a) The technology does not use air or oxygen in the conversion process, except ambient air to maintain temperature control. (b) The technology produces no discharges of air contaminants or emissions, including greenhouse gases, as defined in subdivision (g) of [HSC, Section 38505]. (c) The technology produces no discharges to surface or groundwaters of the state. (d) The technology produces no hazardous waste. (e) To the maximum extent feasible, the technology removes all recyclable materials and marketable green waste compostable materials from the solid waste stream prior to the conversion process and the owner or operator of the facility certifies that those materials will be recycled or composted. (f) The facility where the technology is used is in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and ordinances. (g) The facility certifies to the board that any local agency sending solid waste to the facility is in compliance with this division and has reduced, recycled, or composted solid waste to the maximum extent feasible, and the board makes a finding that the local agency has diverted at least 30 percent of all solid waste through source reduction, recycling, and composting."

General Fund

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

Geosynthetic Membrane

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

Goals

Refer to the desired results that planning endeavors are directed toward pursuant to CCR, Title 14, Section 18755.1. The goals of the CSE are designed to protect public health and safety by addressing the need for adequate environmentally appropriate solid waste disposal capacity; to conserve natural resources; and to protect the environment by emphasizing waste prevention (including source reduction) and product design and producer responsibility, reuse, recycling and composting, conversion technology, and waste-to-energy.

Green Waste

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

Ground Water

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

Hauler

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

Hazard

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

Hazardous Waste

Defined in PRC, Section 40141 as: "(a) 'Hazardous waste' means a waste, defined as a 'hazardous waste' in accordance with [HSC,] Section 25117, or a combination of wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may do either of the following: (1) Cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness. (2) Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed. (b) Unless expressly provided otherwise, 'hazardous waste' includes extremely hazardous waste and acutely hazardous waste."

Host Fees

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

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)

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

Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE)

Refers to a planning document required by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), as amended (Section 40000 et seq. of the PRC), prepared by each county and city in the State to identify how the local jurisdiction will provide for the management of Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) generated by the residents of the jurisdiction. On or before July 1, 1992, each city prepared, adapted, and submitted to the County in which the city is located a Household Hazardous Waste Element which identifies a program for the safe collection, recycling, treatment, and disposal of hazardous wastes, as defined in HSC, Section 25117, which are generated by households in their jurisdiction and which should be separated from the solid waste stream pursuant to PRC, Section 41500.

Household Waste

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

Hydrocarbon

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

In-Place Solid Waste Density

See "Compaction Rate."

Inactive

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

Inactive Site

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

Incineration

Refers to the controlled process by which solid, liquid, or gaseous combustible wastes are burned and changed into gases, and the residue produced contains little or no combustible material. The flue gases are treated through a pollution control system which neutralizes acid gases and removes particulate matter and fly ash before the gases are dispersed into the atmosphere.

Incinerator

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

Incinerator Residue

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

Industrial Solid Waste

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

Azusa Land Reclamation Company Landfill

Inert Debris

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

Inert Debris (Type A)

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

Inert Debris (Type B)

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

Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operations (IDEFO)

Refers to a disposal activity exceeding one year in duration in which only the following inert debris may be used: fully cured asphalt, uncontaminated concrete (including steel reinforcing rods embedded in the concrete), crushed glass, brick, ceramics, clay, and clay products, which may be mixed with rock and soil. These materials are spread on land in lifts and compacted under controlled conditions to achieve a uniform and dense mass which is capable of supporting structural loading, as necessary, or supporting other uses such as recreation, agriculture, and open space in order to provide land that is appropriate for an end use consistent with approved local general and specific plans (e.g., roads, building sites, or other improvements) where an engineered fill is required to facilitate productive use(s) of the land. (See CCR, Title 14, Section 17388.)

Inert Debris Type A Disposal Facility

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

Inert Waste

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

Inert Waste Landfill

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

Integrated Solid Waste Management

Refers to a management system composed of the following actions, steps, methods, processes, and facilities planning, financing, regulation, operation, management, and one or more of the following actions, services, operations, systems, methods, or facilities: reduction of solid waste generation (source reduction), collection, transfer, materials recycling, composting, conversion, combustion (incineration or waste-to-energy), and disposal.

Integrated Waste Management Task Force

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

Intermodal

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

Intermodal Facility

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

Joint Powers Authority (JPA)

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

Joint Technical Document (JTD)

Refers to a technical document that includes all applicable information required under Article 4 of Subchapter 3 of this chapter (§21710 et seq.), in addition to all information necessary to support the development (or modification, as appropriate) and issuance of any state or local agency permits, other than the conditional use permit, required to operate the Unit (but not limited to the lateral expansion of any Unit) set forth in Section 21585(a), Title 27 of the CCR. The discharger is responsible for identifying all state and local agencies for which the JTD will serve as a joint permitting information document, pursuant to (a). Nevertheless, for a landfill, the list of agencies addressed in the JTD shall include at least the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), the Enforcement Agency (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 Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for that Unit shall be in the form of a joint technical document (JTD), pursuant to Section 21585(2), Title 27 of the CCR.

Jurisdiction

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

Land Application Unit

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

Landfill

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

Landfill Gas

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

Landfill Gas Condensate

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

Landfill Survey

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

Land Use Designation

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

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

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

Lateral Expansion

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

Lateral Expansion (beyond Existing Footprint)

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

Lateral Expansion (of RWQCB-Permitted Area)

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

Leachate

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

Limited Volume Transfer Operation

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 17402 (a)(9) "an operation that receives less than 60 cubic yards, or 15 tons of solid waste per operating day for the purpose of storing the waste prior to transferring the waste to another solid waste operation or facility and which does not conduct processing activities, but may conduct limited salvaging activities and volume reduction by the operator. (A) In determining the tonnage of solid waste received by the operation, the following materials shall not be included: materials received by a recycling center located within the operation, and by beverage container recycling programs in accordance with [PRC] sections 14511.7, 14518, or 14520, if the recycling activities are separated from the solid waste handling activities by a defined physical barrier or where the activities are otherwise separated in a manner approved by the EA. (B) If the operation does not weigh the solid waste received, then the tonnage shall be determined by using a volumetric conversion factor where one cubic yard is equal to 500 pounds. The EA shall approve an alternate conversion factor if the operator demonstrates that it is more accurate than the required conversion factor."

Liner

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

Liner System

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

Local Air District

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

Local Enforcement Agency (LEA)

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

Local Governing Body

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

Low Emission Vehicle (LEV)

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

Major Class III Landfill

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

Major Landfill

Refers to a permitted solid waste landfill which receives more than 250,000 tons of solid waste per year (or 800 tons per day, six days per week).

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)

Refers to a solid waste facility where solid waste or recyclable materials are sorted or separated, by hand or by use of machinery, for the purposes of recycling, composting, or use as feedstock for alternative technology facilities.

Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity

Refers to the daily quantity of solid waste (in tons and/or cubic yards) which a permitted landfill or permitted transformation facility is allowed to receive in accordance with the terms, conditions, and limitations of the facility's current Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) (full or registration tier permit only), Land Use/Conditional Use Permit (LUP/CUP), Waste Discharge Requirements, and Permit to Operate, whichever is more restrictive.

Mega Fills

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

Mega Landfills

Refer to a landfill having a planned waste footprint of over 1,500 acres, well over 6,000 tpd capacity, and a useful life estimated at 50 to 100 years.

Ministerial Action

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

Minor Change

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

Minor Class III Landfill

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

Minor Landfill

Refers to a permitted solid waste landfill which receives less than 250,000 tons of solid waste per year (or 800 tons per day, six days per week).

Mobile Sources

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

Modified Solid Waste Facility Permit

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

Municipal Solid Waste

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

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill or Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Unit

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

Municipal Solid Waste Resource Recovery

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

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

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

New Source Review (NSR)

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

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)

Refers to a general term pertaining to compounds of nitric acid (NO), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), and other oxides of nitrogen. Nitrogen oxides (NO_x) are typically created during combustion processes, and are major contributors to smog formation and acid deposition. NO_2 is a criteria air pollutant, and may contribute to numerous adverse health effects; it absorbs blue light, resulting in a brownish-red cast to the atmosphere and reduced visibility.

Non-Attainment Area

Refers to a geographic area identified by the 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.

Nondisposal Facility

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

Nondisposal Facility Element

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

Nonhazardous Solid Waste

Defined in CCR, Title 27, Sections 20164 and 20220(a) as "all putrescible and nonputrescible solid, semi-solid, and liquid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semi-solid wastes and other discarded waste (whether of solid or semi-solid consistency); provided that such wastes do not contain wastes which must be managed as hazardous wastes, or wastes which contain soluble pollutants in concentrations which exceed applicable water quality objectives, or could cause degradation of waters of the state (i.e., designated waste)."

Non-Permitted Inert Waste Landfill

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

On-Site

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

Operating

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

Operator

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

Organic

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

Organic Chemical or Compound

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

Organic Matter

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

Oxidation

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

Ozone

Refers to a strong smelling, pale blue, reactive toxic chemical gas consisting of three oxygen atoms. It is a product of the photochemical process involving the sun's energy. Ozone exists in the upper atmosphere ozone layer as well as at the earth's surface. At the earth's surface, pollutants emitted from society's activities react in the presence of sunlight to form ozone. Principal pollutants involved in these reactions are nitrogen oxides (NOx) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs); carbon monoxide (CO) also participates in the reactions to help form ozone. All of these compounds (NOx, VOCs, and CO) are termed ozone precursors. Ozone at the earth's surface causes numerous adverse health effects and is a criteria air pollutant. Ozone is a major component of smog.

Ozone Precursors

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

Partial Final Closure

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

Particulate Matter (PM)

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

Particulate Matter Less than 10 Microns (PM_{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 0.0004 inches or less) allows them to easily enter the air sacs in the lungs where they may be deposited, resulting in adverse health effects. PM10 also causes visibility reduction and is a criteria air pollutant.

Particulate Matter Less than 2.5 Microns ($PM_{2.5}$)

Refers to a major air pollutant consisting of tiny solid or liquid particles, generally soot and aerosols. The size of the particles (2.5 microns or smaller, about 0.0001 inches or less) allows them to easily enter the air sacs deep in the lungs where they may cause adverse health effects, as noted in several recent studies. PM2.5 also causes visibility reduction, but is not considered a criteria air pollutant at this time.

Permits

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

Permitted Capacity

See "Permitted Disposal Capacity."

Permitted Disposal Capacity

Refers to the total quantity of solid waste (in cubic yards and/or tons) which a permitted landfill or permitted transformation facility is allowed to receive in accordance with the terms, conditions, and limitations of the facility's current Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) (full or registration tier permit only), Land/Conditional Use Permit (LUP/CUP), Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR), and Permit to Operate issued by the local Air Quality Management/Air Quality Control District, whichever is more restrictive.

Permitted Landfill

See "Permitted Solid Waste Landfill."

Permitted Solid Waste Disposal Capacity

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

Permitted Solid Waste Landfill or Permitted Landfill

Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 18720 (50) as "a solid waste landfill for which there exists a current [SWFP] issued by the [LEA] and concurred in by [CalRecycle], or which is permitted under the regulatory scheme of another state."
For the purpose of the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (CSE) and in concert with the requirements of CCR, Title 14, Section 18720, a permitted solid waste landfill (permitted landfill) refers to a solid waste landfill facility for which there exists: (1) a current SWFP issued by the LEA and concurred in by CalRecycle, (2) an LUP/CUP issued by the local jurisdiction's land use authority, (3) Waste Discharge Requirements issued by the appropriate California Regional Water Quality Control Board, and if applicable (4) a Permit to Operate issued by local Air Quality Management/Air Pollution Control Districts.

Permitted Solid Waste Facility

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

Permitted Transformation Facility

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

Planning Period

Refers to the 15-year planning period defined to begin with the year in which the CSE is prepared or revised. For the purpose of the CSE, "Planning Period" refers to the period beginning in the year 2013 and ending in the year 2033.

Point of Collection

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

Policies

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

Pollution

Defined in PRC, Section 40171 as "the condition caused by the presence in or on a body of water, soil, or air of any solid waste or substance derived therefrom in such quantity, of such nature and duration, or under such condition that the quality, appearance, or usefulness of the water, soil, land, or air is significantly degraded or adversely altered."

Postclosure Maintenance

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

Postclosure Maintenance Period

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

Postclosure Maintenance Plan

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

Post-Recycled

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

Potential Site

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

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)

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

Processing

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

Processing Station

See "Transfer Station."

Product Stewardship

Refers to the act of minimizing the health, safety, environmental, economic, and social risks throughout all lifecycle stages of a product and its packaging. The producer of the product has the greatest ability to minimize adverse impacts, but other stakeholders, such as suppliers, retailers, and consumers, also play a role. Stewardship can be either voluntary or required by law.

Property Site Acreage

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

Public Information Meeting

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

Public Utility Regulation and Policy Act (PURPA), 1981

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

Public Works

Refers to Los Angeles County Public Works.

Putrescible Solid Waste

See "Putrescible Waste."

Putrescible Waste

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

Pyrolysis

Refers to a chemical decomposition process achieved by heating organic (carbonaceous) materials in the absence or near absence of oxygen.

Rail-Haul

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

Rail-Loading Facilities

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

Rail Yards

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

Railroad Yards

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

Recovery

Refers to any waste management operation that diverts a material from the waste stream and which results in a product with a potential economic or ecological benefit. Recovery mainly refers to the following operations 1) re-use, 2) material recovery such as recycling 3) biological recovery such as composting, and 4) energy recovery such as fuel production.

Recycling

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

Refuse

See "Solid Waste."

Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF)

Refers to the combustible, or organic, fraction of municipal solid waste which has been prepared for use as a fuel by any of several mechanical processing methods.

Registered Civil Engineer

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

Regional Water Board

Refers to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)

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

Remaining Permitted Capacity

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

Removal

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

Renewables Portfolio Standard

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

Report of Disposal Site Information (RDSI)

Refers to 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.

Report of Facility Information (RFI)

Refers to "an operation and design plan that describes the facility and how it will comply with State Minimum Standards. RFIs are required to be kept current." (See Local Enforcement Agency Permit Toolbox at http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/.)

Reserved Site

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

Residential Solid Waste

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

Residual Solid Waste

Refers to the post-recycled content or remaining solid waste after municipal solid waste (MSW) has gone through the recycling, source reduction, and reuse method.

Route

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

Roll-Off Container

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

Roll-Off Service

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

Rubbish

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

Salvaging

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

Sanitary Landfill

See "Class III Landfill."

Scavenging

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

Seasonal

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

Service Area

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

Significant Change

Refers to changes in the design or operation of a disposal such as:
(1) an increase in maximum amount of permitted tonnage of all waste received on a daily basis or during another time period; (2) an increase in the facility's permitted acreage; (3) an increase in the permitted hours of operation; and (4) for landfills, an increase in permitted volume (airspace) or quantity (tonnage), disposal footprint permitted (final grade) or maximum overall elevation. Typically, these changes may require: (a) compliance with the requirements of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); (b) issuance or modification of a facility's land use permit/conditional use permit, and/or Waste Discharge Requirements; (c) issuance of a Revised Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) pursuant to CCR Title 27, Section 21665(e) as defined in Sections 21620(a)(4). Specifically excluded are any changes in design or operation that are necessitated by regulatory changes or changes to permits that are ministerial or non-material in nature.

Site

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

Site Specific

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

Siting Element

See "Countywide Siting Element."

Countywide Siting Element (CSE)

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

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

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

Small Volume Transfer Station

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

Smog

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

Solid Waste

Defined in PRC, Section 40191 as "(a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), 'solid waste' means all putrescible and nonputrescible solid, semisolid, and liquid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, dewatered, treated, or chemically fixed sewage sludge which is not hazardous waste, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semisolid wastes, and other discarded solid and semisolid wastes. (b) 'Solid waste' does not include any of the following wastes: (1) Hazardous waste, as defined in Section 40141. (2) Radioactive waste regulated pursuant to the Radiation Control Law (Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 114960) of Part 9 of Division 104 of the [California] Health and Safety Code [HSC]). (3) Medical waste regulated pursuant to the Medical Waste Management Act (Part 14 (commencing with Section 117600) of Division 104 of the [HSC]). Untreated medical waste shall not be disposed of in a solid waste landfill, as defined in Section 40195.1. Medical waste that has been treated and deemed to be solid waste shall be regulated pursuant to this division."

Solid Waste Disposal

See "Disposal."

Solid Waste Disposal Capacity

Refers to the capacity, expressed in either weight in tons (or its volumetric equivalent in cubic yards), which is either currently available at a permitted solid waste landfill, or will be needed for the disposal of solid waste generated within a jurisdiction over a specified period of time.

Solid Waste Disposal Facility

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

Solid Waste Facility

PRC, Section 40194 states that a "solid waste facility" includes a solid waste transfer or processing station, a composting facility, a gasification facility, a transformation facility, an EMSW conversion facility, and a disposal facility. For purposes of Part 5 (commencing with Section 45000), 'solid waste facility' additionally includes a solid waste operation that may be carried out pursuant to an enforcement agency notification, as provided in regulations adopted by the department.

Solid Waste Facility Owner

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

Solid Waste Facility Permit

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

Solid Waste Landfill

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

Solid Waste Landfill Facility

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

Solid Waste Management

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

Solid Waste Management Facility

Refers to transfer stations, composting and mulching facilities, materials recovery facilities, transformation, alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology) and landfills that receive solid waste and/or recyclables for management.

Solid Waste Management Infrastructure

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

Solid Waste Station

Refers to transfer and processing stations, materials recovery facilities, and/or transfer stations as permitted by the applicable Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) and/or the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle).

Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE)

Refers to a planning document required by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), as amended (Section 40000 et seq. of the PRC), prepared by every county and city in the State to identify how each jurisdiction met the mandatory waste diversion goals of 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by 2000.

State

Refers to the State of California.

State Implementation Plan (SIP)

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

State Minimum Standards

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

State Water Board

Refers to the State Water Resources Control Board.

Stationary Sources

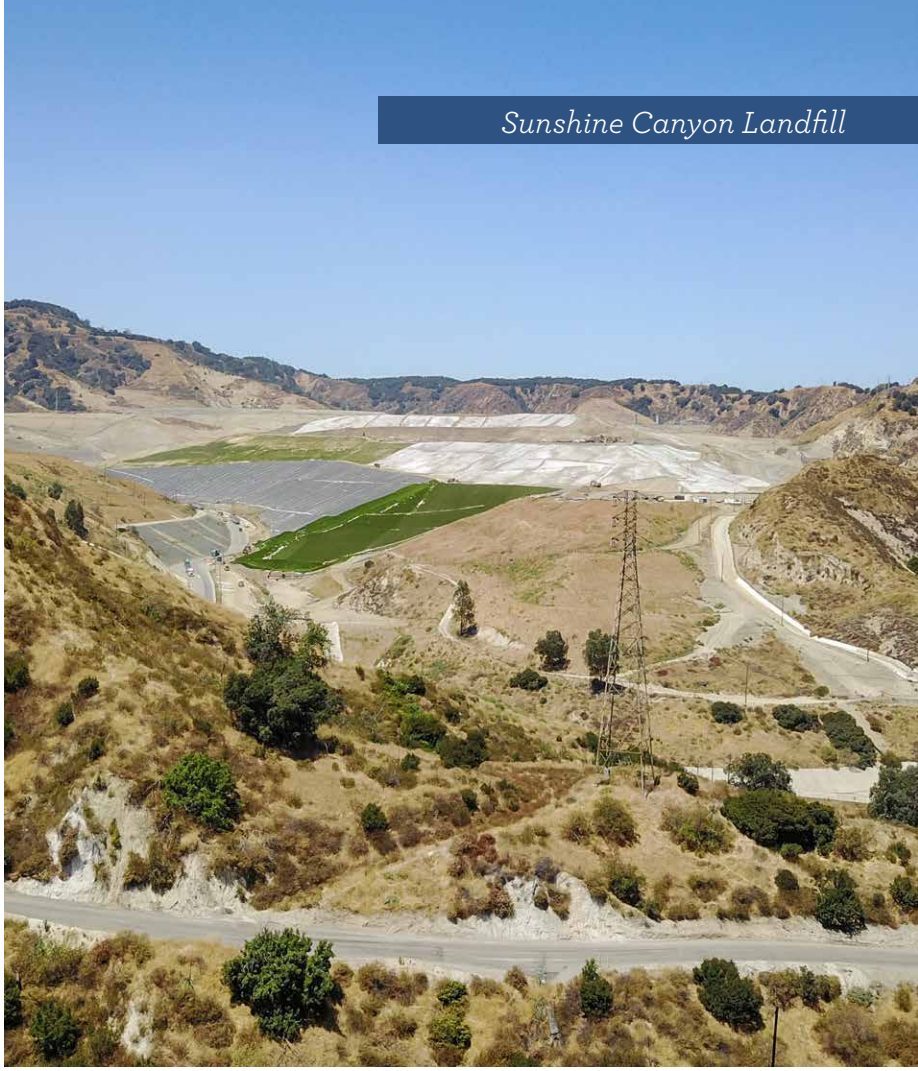
Refer to the non-mobile sources, such as power plants, refineries, and manufacturing facilities, which emit air pollutants.

Status Quo

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

Storage Container

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



Sunshine Canyon Landfill

Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)

Refers to a strong smelling, colorless gas that is formed by the combustion of fossil fuels. Power plants, which may use coal or oil high in sulfur content, can be major sources of SO2. SO2 and other sulfur oxides contribute to the problem of acid deposition. SO2 is a criteria air pollutant.

Summary Plan

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

Sunshine Canyon Landfill City Landfill

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

Sunshine Canyon Landfill City/County Landfill

Refers to the previous (prior to January 1, 2009) activities of the combined City/County landfill conducted in either or both the City and County jurisdictions, the ultimate development of which is depicted on Exhibit "A-2" of Conditional Use Permit No. 00-194-(5) and on Exhibit "E-4B" of the City Ordinance (the portion of said Exhibit covering the City jurisdiction only), and which is generally referred to in the City Ordinance as Phase II and Phase III. The City/County Project includes the combined City/County landfill, its Ancillary Facilities and activities within the County's jurisdiction as approved by this grant, and the combined City/County landfill, ancillary facilities and activities within the City's jurisdiction as approved by the City Ordinance, including, but not limited to, waste diversion facilities, offices and other employee facilities, a leachate treatment facility, material storage areas, and Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance activities. (See Conditional Use Permit No. 00-194-(5) for Sunshine Canyon Landfill.)

Sunshine Canyon Landfill County Landfill

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

Task Force

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

Tentatively Reserved Site

Refers to an area designated for a potential solid waste disposal facility for which the local jurisdiction has not made a determination of consistency with its General Plan.

Antelope Valley Public Landfill

Tipping Fee

Refers to a fee for unloading or dumping waste at a solid waste management facility.

Transfer Station

See “Processing Station.”

Transformation

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

Transformation Facility

Refers to a facility whose principal function is to convert, combust, or otherwise process solid waste by “incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion” for the purpose of volume reduction, synthetic fuel production, or energy recovery. Transformation facility does not include a composting, gasification, EMSW conversion, or biomass conversion facility.

Ultrafine Particles

Refer to particles with a diameter less than 0.1 micrometer.

Unclassified Landfill

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

Unit

See “Waste Management Unit.”

Visibility

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

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

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

Volume

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

Waste-by-Rail

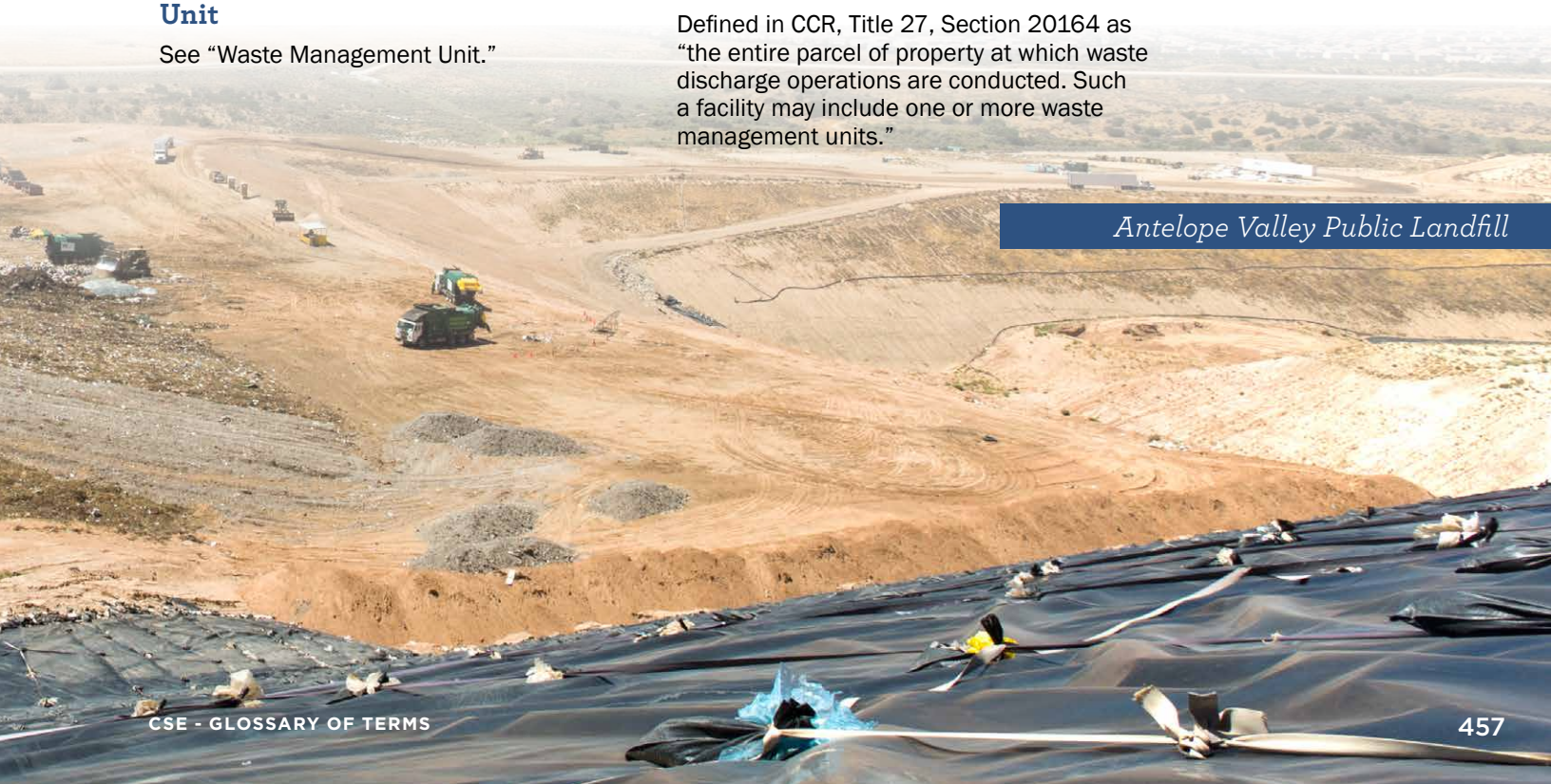
See “Rail-Haul.”

Waste Discharge Requirement

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

Waste Management Facility

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



Antelope Valley Public Landfill

Waste Management Unit

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

Wasteshed

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

Waste Stream

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

Waste-to-Energy

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

Waste-to-Energy Facility

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

Waste-to-Cover Ratio

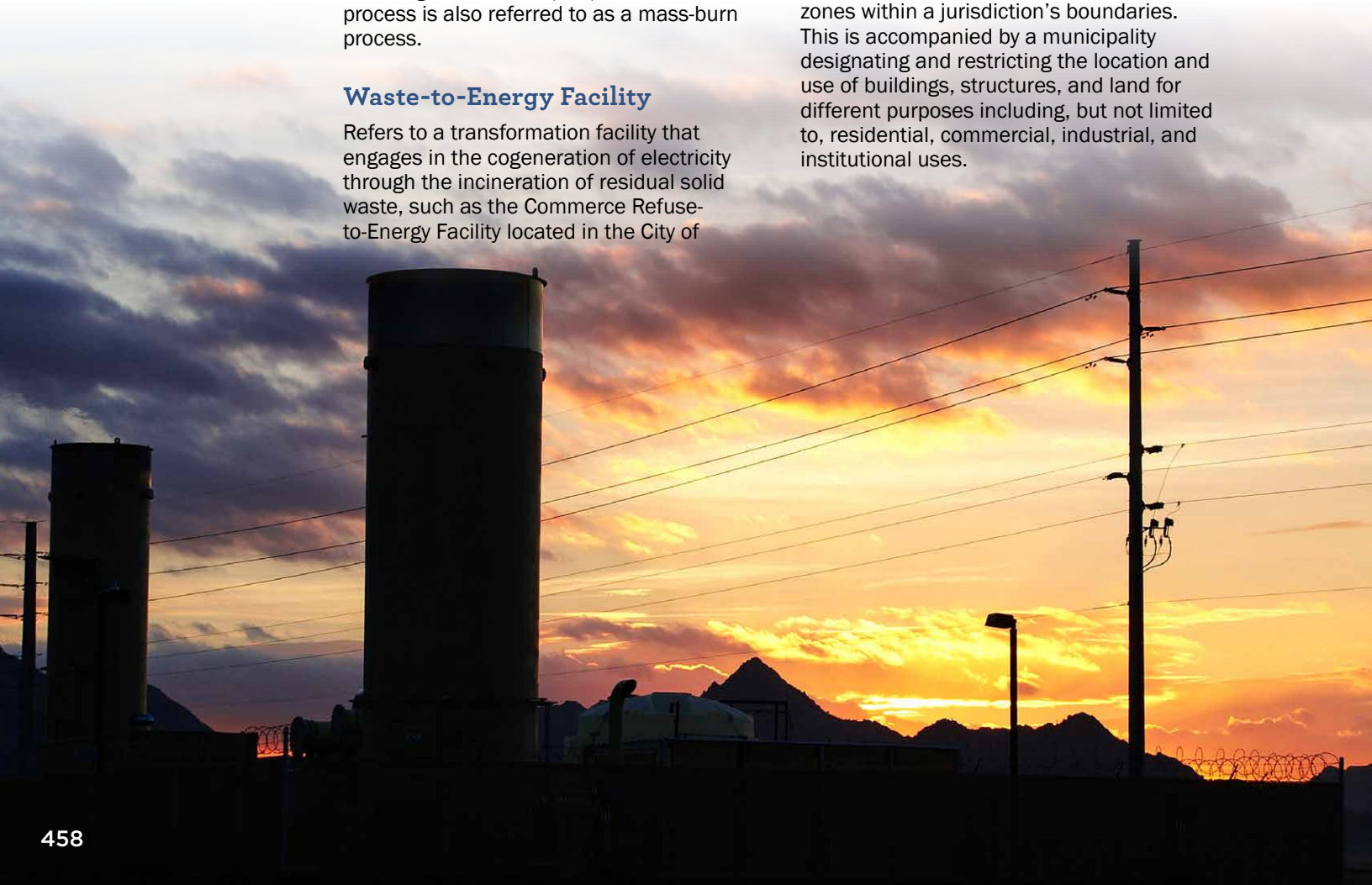
Defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 18801 as a "unit-less expression of the portion of the volumes of waste and cover that comprises a volume of compacted fill material, e.g., 4:1. The cover portion of the waste-to-cover ratio estimate should include only soil or approved daily or intermediate alternative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

Yard Waste

See "Green Waste."

Zoning Designation

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



A

Appendices

APPENDIX 1-A

WRITTEN COMMENTS AND SPECIFIC RESPONSES

ATTACHMENT A

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE/
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE, ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
P.O. BOX 1460, ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460
www.lacountyiswmtf.org

MARK PESTRELLA, PE, CHAIR
SAM SHAMMAS, VICE - CHAIR

December 22, 2021

Mr. Coby Skye
Environmental Programs Division
County of Los Angeles Public Works
900 South Fremont Avenue, 3rd Floor
Alhambra, CA 91803-1331

Dear Mr. Skye:

COMMENTS ON THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY PRELIMINARY DRAFT REVISED COUTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT AND DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (SCH No. 1995011048)

Pursuant to the California Public Resource Code (PRC), Sections 41700 through 41721.3 and 49500, and the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Sections 18755 through 18756.7, the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) has reviewed the June 2020 of the Los Angeles County Preliminary Draft Revised Countywide Siting Element (Draft Revised CSE) and its Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR), and offers the following comments:

A copy of the Draft Revised CSE and its DEIR can be found by clicking on the following two links below:

- Los Angeles County Preliminary Draft Revised Countywide Siting Element
- Draft Environmental Impact Report

General Comments:

- ***Comment #1:*** The Draft Revised CSE should be consistent in using the terms "disposal facility" vs "landfill". The document discusses disposal facilities, which include landfills and transformation facilities.

  Response to comment #1: Comment noted. The use of the term "solid waste disposal facility" or "disposal facility" in the Draft Revised CSE refers to landfills and transformation facilities. The use of the term "landfill" refers to Class III landfills or permitted inert waste landfills.

  [See Attachment B - Chapter 1, page 1 (link) and Chapter 3, page 1 (link)]

- ***Comment #2:*** The Draft Revised CSE must identify all Engineered Municipal Solid Waste (EMSW) in Los Angeles County, if any.

  Response to comment #2: Comment noted. Currently, there are no existing or proposed new EMSW conversion facilities located in Los Angeles County; therefore, no EMSW conversion facilities are identified in the Draft Revised CSE.

  [See Attachment B - Chapter 1, page 1 (link) and Chapter 7, page 5 (link)]

- ***Comment #3:*** The California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Section 18756.7, Subdivision A, paragraph 3, requires identification of revenue sources sufficient to support administration and maintenance of the countywide or region-wide solid waste disposal facilities siting program. Therefore, funding should be addressed in the Draft Revised CSE.

  Response to comment #3: Comment noted. Chapter 2 Goals and Policies, Section 2.6 Countywide Siting Element Administering Agency and Funding Source (page 51) has addressed this comment.

  [See Attachment B - Chapter 2, Section 2.6, page 11 (link)]

- ***Comment #4:*** The Draft Revised Siting Element should continue to promote and develop strategies to support the development of conversion technologies and to the extent, the County can develop those sites within Los Angeles County that will certainly alleviate the need for exporting waste out of the county or also that the County would have a long-term capacity to handle what is currently now going to landfills.

  Response to comment #4: Comment noted. The County of Los Angeles continues to promote and support the development of conversion technologies within Los Angeles County. The Draft Revised CSE shows that the combination of an increase in diversion rate, development of waste diversion facilities, and use of out-of-County

landfills would address the disposal need of all the jurisdictions in the County for the 15-year planning period. Out-of-County landfill capacity is expected to be reliably available to jurisdictions within Los Angeles County for the planning period to supplement and extend the life of in-County capacity (see Chapter 2, Goals and Policies).

[see Attachment B - Chapter 2, Goals and Policies, Goal No. 6, page 7 (link) and Policy No. 8.4, page 10 (link)]

- ***Comment #5:*** The County should prioritize developing In-County capacity through conversion technologies. However, the County should not close the door to the export of solid waste if that means extending the life of In-County capacity.

  Response to comment #5: Comment noted. See response to comment #4.

- ***Comment #6:*** The Draft Revised Siting Element should place more emphasis on conversion technologies as a means of managing waste and derive useful products, whether it's electricity, fuel, or other things, to help the County manage all the organic waste.

  Response to comment #6: Comment noted. Recycling, composting, and energy recovery through anaerobic digestion (AD) and thermal conversion technologies (CT) are environmentally sound options for diverting solid waste. Benefits include reducing GHG emissions, replacing fossil-based energy and fuels, displacing virgin inputs to supply materials for industry, creating valuable soil amendments, and conserving resources. Ongoing source reduction efforts followed by implementation of recycling, composting, AD, and thermal CTs provides a comprehensive and sustainable solution to manage waste.

  [See Attachment B - Chapter 5, pages 3 through 10 (link)]

- ***Comment #7:*** Identify or label any image of a landfill or any photos of a facility used throughout the document.

  Response to comment #7: Comment noted. Public Works staff will work with the consultant in identifying or labeling any image of a landfill or facility used throughout the document.

Specific Comments:

- **List of Acronyms**
    - ***Comment #8:*** List of Acronyms (page xxii): Change the acronym of Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force "TF" to "Task Force"

      Response to comment #8: Comment addressed accordingly. List of Acronyms has been revised.

      [See Attachment B - List of Acronyms, page 7 (link)]

- **Chapter 1 – Introduction**
    - ***Comment #9:*** Section 1.11 *Role of Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force*: Update the section to clarify that the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee (CoSWMC) has not been replaced by the Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force). The role of CoSWMC was expanded as a result of AB 939, and on February 27, 1990, the Board of Supervisors considered and subsequently sought approval from cities in Los Angeles County to designate the CoSWMC as the Task Force.

      Response to comment #9: Comment addressed accordingly. Chapter 1, Section 1.11 has been revised.

      [See Attachment B - Chapter 1, page 21 (link)]

- **Chapter 2 – Goals and Policies**
    - ***Comment #10:*** Goals 4, 6, 7, and 8 (Policy No. 8.1): Add "environmentally appropriate".

      Response to comment #10: Comment addressed accordingly. Chapter 2, Goals 4, 6, 7, and 8 (Policy No. 8.1) has been revised.

      [See Attachment B - Chapter 2, Goals No. 4, page 5 (link), Goals No. 6, page 7 (link), Goals No. 7, page 8 (link), and Goals No. 8, page 9 (link)]

    - ***Comment #11:*** Table 2-1 *Countywide Siting Element Task Implementation Responsibilities for Year 2018-2033*, and Goals 1, 4, and 8: (a) Add the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) to California State agencies that regulate infectious, toxic, or contaminated green waste products such as

compost, soil additives, and other products from the processing organic wastes at solid waste facilities, (b) under the "Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management/Integrated Waste Management Task Force" column, Policy No.1.3, revise "**A"** to "**S**", and (c) under the same column, Policy No. 6.2, consistent with chapter 3,67 of the County Code, revise "Support and promote legislation and regulation ...." to read "Introduce, support and promote legislation and regulations ....."

Response to comment #11 (a): Comment noted. The purpose of Table 2-1 is to show task implementation responsibilities for countywide responsible entities. Since the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) are State entities, a footnote is added to address this comment. It will describe DTSC's and CDFA's role in regulating infectious, toxic, or contaminated green waste products such as compost, soil additives, and other products from the processing of organic wastes at solid waste facilities.

Response to comment #11 (b) and (c): Comment addressed accordingly. Chapter 2, Table 2-1 has been revised.

[See Attachment B - Chapter 2, Table 2-1, page 1 (link)]

- **Chapter 3 – Existing Solid Waste Disposal Facilities**

  - ***Comment #12:*** Section 3.1 *Purpose* and Key Terms (page 53): (1) Should include definitions of the following terms: Class I landfill, Class II landfill, Class III Landfill, and EMSW. (2) Also, add a statement: "All Class II and Class III landfills can accept solid waste. There are no active Class I landfills in Los Angeles County. For the purpose of the CSE, the use of the term "landfill" refers to Class III landfills." (3) These terms should also be defined in the Glossary of Terms.

    Response to comment #12 (1): Comment noted. "Key Terms" are used for defining terms that are commonly or widely used throughout the document. However, the Glossary of Terms has been updated to include definitions of Class I and II Landfills.

    Response to comment #12 (2) and (3): Comment addressed accordingly. Chapter 3, Section 3.1 and the Glossary of Terms has been revised.

    [See Attachment B - Chapter 3, page 1 (link) and Glossary of Terms, page 7 (link)]

- ***Comment #13:*** Table 3-1 *Summary of Existing Class III Landfills, Permitted Inert Waste Landfill, and Transformation Facilities in Los Angeles County* and Map 3-1 *Locations of Existing Class III Landfills, Permitted Inert Waste Landfills, and Transformation Facilities in Los Angeles County* (page 57): On the heading insert "EXISTING MAJOR CLASS III LANDFILLS."

  Response to comment #13: Comment addressed accordingly. Chapter 3, Table 3-1 has been revised.

  [See Attachment B - Chapter 3, Table 3-1 (link) and Map 3-1 (link)]

- **Chapter 4 – Current Disposal Rate and Assessment of Disposal Capacity Needs**

  - ***Comment #14:*** Scenario Tables (Tables 4-11 through 4-17): Verify if the remaining capacity of Sunshine Canyon Landfill in 2033, as shown in all scenario tables, is consistent with the requirements of the Landfill's Conditional Use Permit closure year and whether the Landfill can request from the County additional years of operation or not.

    Response to comment #14: Comment noted, and the remaining capacity of Sunshine Canyon Landfill (SCL) has been verified. SCL's Conditional Use Permit (CUP), Condition 17A, has a termination requirement of 30 years from the approval date of 2007 (2037 closure). The CUP also states, "In no event shall the termination date be later than 30 years from the Approval Date."

  - ***Comment #15:*** Table 4-8 *Summary of Description of Disposal Capacity Need Analysis Scenarios Assuming AB 939 Diversion is Fully Implemented and No New Class III Landfills in Los Angeles County during the Planning Period*: Expand "Alternative Technologies" to every In-County Landfill and Recycling Center.

    Response to comment #15: Comment noted. The County of Los Angeles continues to work with site owners, cities, and other stakeholders to consider the feasibility of siting alternative technologies at in-County landfills and other locations.

  - ***Comment #16:*** Solid waste projections should exclude the influence of Alternative Technologies in decreasing the disposal of solid waste.

    Response to comment #16: Comment noted. Table 4-6 projects solid waste disposal capacity requirements. It includes the available transformation capacity at the Southeast Resource Recovery Facility in Long Beach, but it does not consider the impact of non-combustion thermal conversion

technologies in decreasing the disposal capacity requirements of solid waste, because such technologies would be considered disposal under State law.

- ***Comment #17:*** Figure 4-4 (page 193) - *Graph of Solid Waste Disposal Capacity Projections for Each Scenario for the Planning Period (2018-2033)*: Ignores wide use of Alternative Technologies in producing electricity.

  Response to comment #17: Comment noted. Figure 4-4 projects solid waste disposal capacity, including the impacts of alternative technologies on disposal demand. The Draft Revised CSE acknowledges that alternative technologies are beneficial because they can produce renewable electricity from solid waste; however, renewable energy production has no bearing on solid waste disposal capacity needs and should not be considered in Figure 4-4.

- ***Comment #18:*** Table 4-14 *Scenario IV - Meeting Senate Bill 1383 Organic Waste Disposal Reduction Targets*: Has a yellow column labeled "Imports from other Countries". This statement should be corrected.

  Response to comment #18: Comment addressed accordingly. Chapter 4, Table 4-14 (yellow column) has been re-labeled to read "Imports from other Counties".

  [See Attachment B - Chapter 4, Table 4-14 (link)]

- ***Comment #19:*** Table 4-16 (page 221) - *Scenario VI - Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills (Excluding Potential Waste-by-Rail Capacity)*: Ignores Alternative Technologies.

  Response to comment #19: Comment noted. Table 4-16 includes non-combustion thermal conversion technologies as part of disposal demand, because these technologies are considered disposal per State law.

- **Chapter 5 – Alternative Technologies**

  - ***Comment #20:*** Revise Table 5-2 *Conversion / Recovery Technology Comparison Table*. Table should include useful data on the number of megawatt hours produced per ton of solid waste or how much it takes to produce a specified number of megawatt hours.

    Response to comment #20: Comment noted. The information on this table is based on a report titled "Evaluation of Conversion Technology Processes and Products, University of California, Riverside and University of California, Davis".

Any suggested revisions to this document are beyond the scope of the CSE Revision Project.

- ***Comment #21:*** Appendix 5B *Recovering Energy Natural Resources and Economic Benefit From Waste For LA (Renew LA) Synopsis, Solid Waste Integrated Resources Plan (SWIRP) Executive Summary and Waste Management Hierarchy*, Solid Waste Integrated Resources Plan (SWIRP), Executive Summary, Facility Phasing 2013 – 2030: Revise to do more electric power producing facilities.

  Response to comment #21: Comment noted. Appendix 5B Recovering Energy Natural Resources and Economic Benefit from Waste For LA (Renew LA) Synopsis, Solid Waste Integrated Resources Plan (SWIRP) Executive Summary and Waste Management Hierarchy, Solid Waste Integrated Resources Plan (SWIRP), Executive Summary, Facility Phasing 2013 – 2030 are programs led and adopted by the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation and are referenced in the Draft Revised CSE as part of City of Los Angeles Alternative Technology Efforts. Any suggested revisions to these documents are beyond the scope of the CSE Revision Project.

- ***Comment #22:*** Appendix 5B *Recovering Energy Natural Resources and Economic Benefit From Waste For LA (Renew LA) Synopsis, Solid Waste Integrated Resources Plan (SWIRP) Executive Summary and Waste Management Hierarchy* - City of Los Angeles SWIRP Waste Management Hierarchy: How well are they doing? I understand they are planning an Alternative Technology facility to produce electrical energy from solid waste. That may impact their solid waste triangle, but the lights will stay on in the City.

  Response to comment #22: Comment noted. Appendix 5B Recovering Energy Natural Resources and Economic Benefit from Waste For LA (Renew LA) Synopsis, Solid Waste Integrated Resources Plan (SWIRP) Executive Summary and Waste Management Hierarchy are plans adopted by the City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Sanitation in 2006, and are referenced in the CSE document as part of City of Los Angeles Alternative Technology Efforts. Any suggested revisions to these documents are beyond the scope of the CSE Revision Project.

- **Chapter 6 – Facility Siting Criteria**

  - ***Comment #23:*** Include a map for Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District.

    Response to comment #23: Comment addressed accordingly. Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District map has been included as new Figure 6B-2. The existing Figure 6B-2 Regional Water Quality Control Board Jurisdiction Map will now be labeled as "Figure 6B-3".

    [See Attachment B - Chapter 6, Figure 6B-2 (link)]

  - ***Comment #24:*** Section 6.3 *Specific Requirements*: Pending enactment of appropriate state law, remove the write-up referencing PRC Section 44004 (h) (1).

    Response to comment #24: Comment addressed accordingly. Chapter 6, Section 6.3 has been revised.

    [See Attachment B - Chapter 6, page 2 (link)]

  - ***Comment #25:*** Table 6B-1 *List of Regulating, Permitting and Responsible Agencies*: Should update table with current information.

    Response to comment #25: Comment addressed accordingly. Chapter 6, Table 6B-1 has been updated.

    [See Attachment B - Chapter 6, Table 6B-1(link)]

  - ***Comment #26:*** Section 6.3 *Specific Requirements*: CCR, Title 14, Section 18756: Revise to add use of solid waste transformation and processing for fuel and Section C: for approval of conversion/transformation facilities.

    Response to comment #2: Comment noted. Verbiage is taken straight from the regulation.

  - ***Comment #27:*** Section 6.4.1 *Siting*, Paragraph 1: Replace "transformation processes destroy the waste it handles" with "transformation processes utilize waste to produce useful products such as electricity, sterile compost, etc." This Section needs to discuss transforming, not destroying solid waste.

    Response to comment #27: Comment addressed accordingly. Chapter 6, Section 6.4.1 has been revised.

[See Attachment B - Chapter 6, page 3 (link)]

i. Add new bullet: "Produce electricity and other marketable products of transformation of solid waste."

Response to comment #27 (i): Comment noted. Adding this new objective does not appear to be a "criteria" to site a solid waste disposal facility. This new objective places landfills at a disadvantage since producing electricity is not the goal of landfills but a secondary beneficial outcome based on market incentives. Ability to produce electricity or other marketable products of transformation as a criteria is counterproductive to ensuring adequacy of disposal capacity as required by AB 939. Also, any addition to the Siting Criteria would require Task Force to amend and approve the Siting Criteria established in the CSE.

- ***Comment #28:*** Section 6.4.2.2 *Ministerial Permits*: Expand to include Waste Discharge Requirement Permit

  Response to comment #28: Comment noted. Waste Discharge Requirement is already listed under the Discretionary Permit section.

  [See Attachment B - Chapter 6, page 5 (link)]

- ***Comment #29:*** Section 6.6.5 *Finding of Conformance*: Please explain what changes are needed for a revised Finding of Conformance for a solid waste transformation facility, here and in Chapter 10.

  Response to comment #29: Comment noted. All solid waste disposal facilities (including transformation facilities) must have a Finding of Conformance (FOC) with the CSE, as described in Chapter 10 of the CSE. Solid waste disposal facilities (including transformation facilities) which experience a significant change in operation, as defined in Chapter 10, are also required to obtain a revised FOC with the CSE or Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan. Furthermore, the County (through the Task Force), has ensured that the Siting Criteria contained in the CSE are applied and that disposal facilities ((including transformation facilities) are in conformance with the CSE through the FOC process.

  [See Attachment B - Chapter 6, page 18 (link)]

- ***Comment #30:*** Section 6.6.8 *Other Agencies*: Need to add DTSC and CDFA when the solid waste facility is transforming, not disposing, solid waste. Also expand the list to include Los Angeles County Agricultural Commission.

Response to comment #30: Comment addressed accordingly. Chapter 6, Section 6.6.8 has been revised.

[See Attachment B - Chapter 6, page 22 (link)]

- ***Comment #31:*** Figure 6B-1 *South Coast Air Quality Management District Map*: Make sure accuracy of number labels for General Forecast and Monitoring Areas.

  Response to comment #31: Comment noted. The map and its contents are provided by South Coast Air Quality Management District. Therefore, revisions to the map and its contents are outside the scope of the CSE Revision Project.

- ***Comment #32:*** Table 6A-2 *Solid Waste Disposal and Alternative Technology Facility Siting Criteria Objectives and Factors*: Expand to include products of transformation facilities and note that these products meet health and toxicity standards set by DTSC and CDFA.

  Response to comment #32: Comment noted. Current state law and regulations do not include composting as a solid waste disposal facility. Therefore, composting products and operations are not included in the Siting Criteria. Also, see response to comment #27 (i).

- ***Comment #33:*** Table 6B-1 *List of Regulating, Permitting and Responsible Agencies*: Add DTSC and CDFA, and California Publics Utilities Commission under (CPUC)" State Agencies" and "Los Angeles County Agricultural Commission".

  Response to comment #33: Comment addressed accordingly. Chapter 6, Table 6B-1 has been revised.

  [See Attachment B - Chapter 6, Table 6B-1 (link)]

- **Chapter 7 – Proposed In-County Facility Locations and Descriptions**

  Comment #34: Section 7.7, *Transformation Facilities*: Section needs to be expanded to place more emphasis on conversion technologies as a means of managing waste and derive useful products in the County. There is only one transformation facility in the County (Southeast Resources Recovery Facility) that continues to be a valid solid waste management facility. However, the County cannot rely on one transformation technology as an effective means to divert solid waste from landfills.

Response to comment #34: Comment addressed accordingly. Chapter 7, Section 7.7 has been revised.

[See Attachment B - Chapter 7, page 3 (link)]

- ***Comment #35:*** Section 7.8, *Alternative Technology Facilities*: After many years of studies and report preparations, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors on April 20, 2010, approved a number of Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) with stakeholders, while directing the Director of the LA County Public Works to proceed with completion of the feasibility study with a strong emphasis on development of Alternative Technology Facilities at the earliest. However, the Task Force is disappointed with the lack of progress. The Task Force strongly believes the need for the development and operation of these facilities. To build these solid waste transformation facilities, we need local renewable sources of electricity right now, considering the failing power grid, loss of natural waterpower sources, and the power lines lost or turned off in severe wildfire conditions, Los Angeles County needs to use its renewable resources of solid waste to produce electrical power for our 88 cities and unincorporated County. Moreover, electricity generated from solid waste provides a stable continuous source of power which will be a vital to the State power grid when solar and wind power are not available such as at night or dark skies due to smoke and soot from wildfires and periods of low winds.

  Response to comment #35: Comment addressed accordingly. Chapter 7, Section 7.8 has been revised.

  [See Attachment B - Chapter 7, pages 3 through 5 (link)]

- ***Comment #36:*** Table 7-1 *Proposed Potential Locations for Alternative Technology Facilities in Los Angeles County*: Conduct a detailed evaluation of the proposed potential locations for alternative technology facilities in Los Angeles County in concert with the siting criteria developed by the Public Works and the Task Force in 2008. It should be noted that the placement or the identification of a site in the document does not mean that that a facility needs to be developed in that location.

  Response to comment #36: Comment noted. The County is working with the Alternative Technology Advisory Subcommittee (ATAS) of the Task Force to investigate and promote conversion technologies, including actively pursuing the development of one or more demonstration facilities in Southern California. This process began with Phase I, in which the County and ATAS conducted a preliminary evaluation, screening, and ranking of conversion technology companies and identification of material recovery facilities and transfer stations

(MRF/TS) that could potentially host a conversion technology facility. Phase II consisted of a detailed evaluation of selected technologies and MRF/TS sites. It is also noted that the fact that an area or location is identified in the Draft Revised CSE as potentially suitable for siting an alternative technology facility (e.g., conversion technology) does not automatically mean that an alternative technology facility will be sited at that area or location.

[See Attachment B - Chapter 7, pages 4 and 5 (link)

- **Chapter 8 – General Plan Consistency**

  - ***Comment #37:*** See comment on Chapter 7, Section 7.8 *Alternative Technology Facilities* above.

    Response to comment #37: Comment noted. See response to comment #35.

    [See Attachment B - Chapter 7, pages 3 through 5 (link)

- **Chapter 9 – Out-of-County Disposal**

  - ***Comment #38:*** The purpose of this chapter should be to reduce out of county waste disposal, not buy more air-polluting trucks to send our solid waste to other counties. We need that solid waste to give our County local sources of electrical power. If we produce enough electrical power, we can even afford to reduce air pollution by having our truck fleets run on electricity, reducing our air pollution even more.

    Response to comment #38: Comment noted. Reducing solid waste disposal, whether within or outside of the County, is a priority for Public Works. Alternative technology facilities located within the County can produce electricity from solid waste and reduce the transportation of solid waste to out-of-County landfills, thereby reducing air pollution. However, as the disposal capacity within the County continues to diminish, and the siting of new and/or expansion of existing Class III landfills becomes increasingly difficult, development of out-of-County disposal becomes more essential to supplement in-County disposal capacity. This Chapter describes how jurisdictions in the County may utilize out-of-County Class III landfills in California, to offset the deficiency of in-County disposal capacity and meet their solid waste management goals during the 15-year planning period.

  - ***Comment #39:*** Section 9.8 *Out-of-County Landfills Potentially Available for Out-of-County Disposal*: CCR, Title 14, Section 187 55 (a) (b) requirements: States the basic requirements for solid waste disposal and transformation

facilities or additional strategies. We should be transforming 49% of our solid waste, not exporting it out of LA County!

Response to comment #39: Comment noted. Since there is only one transformation facility in the County, a large percentage of solid waste may need to be exported out of County for disposal until sufficient alternative technology facilities can be developed within the County.

- ***Comment #40:*** The Task Force would like to know the daily emissions from trucks going to out-of-County landfills, then returning to LA County? How many megawatts of electricity and tons of sanitized compost are being throw away? Jurisdictions in Los Angeles County may be losing money wasting their solid waste resources when they could be making some money. There may be ten sites potentially ready to build transformation/alternate technology facilities right now. Public Works should not waste this opportunity.

  Response to comment #40: Comment noted. Daily emissions from exporting solid waste to out-of-County landfills and the amount of electricity and compost that could be produced from the exported waste was estimated in Comparative Greenhouse Gas Emissions Analysis of Alternative Scenarios for Waste Treatment and/or Disposal commissioned by Public Works in 2016.

- **Chapter 10 – Finding of Conformance**

  - ***Comment #41:*** PRC 50001 (a) (page 411) should read: …."no person shall establish or expand a solid waste facility, as defined in Section 40194, in the 'county unincorporated areas and any city within the county' unless the solid waste facility meets one of the following criteria:"

    Response to comment #41: Comment noted. Verbiage is taken straight from the regulation.

  - ***Comment #42:*** Section 10.1 *Purpose*: The purpose should be clarified to indicate that non-disposal facilities are not subject to review and approval by the Task Force.

    Response to comment #42: Comment addressed accordingly. Chapter 10, Section 10.1 has been revised.

    [See Attachment B - Chapter 10, page 1 (link)]

- ***Comment #43:*** Table 10-1 *Finding of Conformance (FOC) Proposal Submittal Requirements*, Section B: Add item 8: Provide a contour map showing existing and final contours for landfills only.

  Response to comment #43: Comment addressed accordingly. Chapter 10, Table 10-1 has been revised.

  [See Attachment B - Chapter 10, Table 10-1, page 2 (link)]

- ***Comment #44:*** Table 10-1 *Finding of Conformance (FOC) Proposal Submittal Requirements*, Section G, 2a: Add new subparagraph (a): To the maximum degree feasible, minimize disposal of organic waste.

  Response to comment #44: Comment addressed accordingly. Chapter 10, Table 10-1 has been revised.

  [See Attachment B - Chapter 10, Table 10-1, page 5 (link)]

- ***Comment #45:*** Table 10-1 *Finding of Conformance (FOC) Proposal Submittal Requirements*, Section G, 2e: Revise to read, "Support the host jurisdiction's Mass Debris Removal and Recycling Plan and Programs."

  Response to comment #45: Comment addressed accordingly. Chapter 10, Table 10-1 has been updated to read "Support the host jurisdiction's and the Countywide Operational Area Mass Debris Removal and Recycling Plan and Programs."

  [See Attachment B - Chapter 10, Table 10-1, page 5 (link)]

- **Environmental Justice Document**

  - ***Comment #46:*** Include the community of Val Verde in the Environmental Justice Document.

    Response to comment #46: Comment addressed accordingly. The Environmental Justice Document has been revised to include the community of Val Verde.

    [See Attachment B - Environmental Justice document, page 14 (link)]

As provided by Chapter 3.67 of the Los Angeles County Code and the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939, as amended), the Task Force is responsible for coordinating the development of all major solid waste planning documents prepared for the County of Los Angeles and the 88 cities in

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
SANITATION DISTRICTS
Converting Waste Into Resources

Robert C. Ferrante
Chief Engineer and General Manager

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November 10, 2021

VIA EMAIL ONLY: SitingElement@pw.lacounty.gov

Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Environmental Programs Division
CSE Revision
P.O. Box 1460
Alhambra, CA 91802

To Whom It May Concern:

Comments on Preliminary Draft Revised
Countywide Siting Element and Draft Environmental Impact Report

The Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (Sanitation Districts) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Preliminary Draft Revised Countywide Siting Element (CSE) and Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) released by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works on July 1, 2021. Since the 1950s, the Sanitation Districts have been an active participant in the solid waste management system in Los Angeles County, primarily as an owner and operator of solid waste management facilities. Currently, facilities operated by the Sanitation Districts handle approximately 15-20% of the waste disposed of in Los Angeles County.

Comment 1 (General): The Sanitation Districts operate two landfills in Los Angeles County, the Scholl Canyon (SCLF) and Calabasas (CALF) Landfills. Closure of at least one (SCLF) and possibly both landfills is anticipated to occur within the CSE planning period. Upon closure of these two facilities, the remaining major landfills in Los Angeles County will be privately owned. The solid waste facilities throughout Los Angeles County that the Sanitation Districts operate directly compete with private operations and it has been observed that many privately-operated facilities use the Sanitation Districts' Gate Rates as a reference point to set their own Gate Rates. The Sanitation Districts expect our influence in the solid waste management market will be significantly reduced in the future with the closure of these two in-county landfills. This may result in higher costs for waste disposal in the County due to reduced competition and the loss of publicly owned landfill capacity.

Response to comment: Comment noted.

Comment 2 (CSE Page 35, Paragraphs 3 and 5): Policy Nos. 4.2 and 4.4 – While the Sanitation Districts agrees with the need to maximize landfill space, we do not agree with the approach of requiring landfill operators to increase the density of disposed materials through prescriptive measures such as balefilling. Baling waste will not be feasible at most landfills due to limited available land to install and operate a baling system. Moreover, other landfill operation practices such as use of mobile compactors on the working face can be used in lieu of baling waste to achieve higher in place refuse densities. The density of disposed materials varies as a function of several factors, including the amount of waste placed, the equipment used to place refuse, the amount of time the waste hasbeen consolidating, availability of alternative cover materials, material size, organic content, etc. Additionally, landfill operators are inherently incentivized to maximize use of landfill airspace. An additional permit requirementwould be redundant and potentially counterproductive to operations.

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Response to comment: Comment noted.

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Moreover, a permit requirement for landfill operators to minimize disposal of inert and organic waste would be redundant with state law and local ordinances. Pursuant to these state laws and local ordinances, inert and organic waste should be pre-sorted prior to arrival at landfills. For example, SB 1383 requires jurisdictions to minimize organic waste disposal and requires new and expanding landfills to implement organic waste recovery activities.

Response to comment: Comment noted. No changes were made or recommended due to the Goal not mandating balefilling but only encouraging it as an option for facility operators to maximize air space.

Comment 3 (CSE Page 35, Paragraph 6): Policy No. 4.5 –Selection of landfill daily cover material should be left to the discretion of the operator in order to achieve the best balance of capacity conservation, odor and vector control, liquids management, and economy. The cities, County, and the County's Integrated Waste Management Task Force should support the use of alternative daily cover materials that will promote conservation of landfill airspace.

Response to comment: Comment noted. No changes were made or recommended due to the Goal not mandating the use of ADC but only encouraging its use for facility operators.
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Comment 4 (CSE Page 41, Paragraphs 3-6): As background, the concept for a waste-by-rail (WBR) system dates back to the 1980s when it was predicted that Los Angeles County would be facing an imminent landfill capacity shortage. In response to planning efforts in the 1980s and 1990s, the Sanitation Districts completed the purchase of the Mesquite Regional Landfill site in 2002 to serve as a rail-served landfill site and began development of in-county rail loading infrastructure for solid waste. Due to the economic downturn following the 2008 Recession that significantly reduced tonnage and the successful permitting of additional landfill capacity in and around Los Angeles County, there is a surplus of landfill capacity that is accessible by trucks in the Southern California region. Therefore, as indicated in the CSE, the WBR system is not likely to be used while less-expensive local landfill capacity that is accessible by truck is still available. However, the WBR system provides an important assurance for adequate solid waste disposal capacity that may be needed in the distant future as in-county and nearby regional landfills are no longer available to receive waste from Los Angeles County. Policy Nos. 8.6-8.9 support use and development of MRLF and WBR infrastructure "provided they are environmentally sound and technically feasible" The language should be revised to include "<u>and financially viable</u>".

Response to comment: Comment noted. The Goal and Policies has been revised to include "economically, and technically feasible".

Comment 5 (CSE Page 57, 201, 205, 209, 215, 219, 223, 229): Table 3-1 indicates a Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) closure date of 2029 for Calabasas Landfill (CALF). The remaining life of CALF should be based on exhaustion of the permitted volumetric site capacity, not the estimated closure date in the SWFP. Using the current rate of disposal, expected in-place refuse density, and remaining air space, the CALF is expected to reach capacity in 11 to 17 years based on the proposed final fill plan that is under consideration the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning.

Response to comment: Comment noted. Table 3-1 has been updated to reflect an estimated closure date of 2034 based on exhaustion of the permitted volumetric site capacity in the current Solid Waste Facility Permit. Also, the scenario projection in Chapter 4 (Tables 4-12 through 4-17) has been revised to reflect the estimated closure due to reaching capacity.

Comment 6 (CSE Pages 80, 86, 112): The Sanitation Districts present the following corrections to the Fact Sheets for CALF, Scholl Canyon Landfill (SCLF), and Mesquite Regional Landfill (MRLF).

Response to comment: Comment addressed accordingly. The Fact Sheets of CALF, SCLF, and MRLF have been revised.

[See revisions to Fact Sheet 3-2 CALF (link), Fact Sheet SCLF 3-5 (link), and Fact Sheet 3-14 MRLF (link)]

Section	Correction
Fact Sheet 3-2 CALF	Additional Waste Discharge Requirements for Calabasas Landfill are as follows: R4-2008-0013, Effective 03/06/2008 R4-2017-0096, Effective 04/06/2017 FOC was granted on 09/21/2017.
Fact Sheet 3-5 SCLF	SWFP Issue Date should be 12/13/2016. Additional Waste Discharge Requirements for Scholl Canyon Landfill are as follows: R4-2019-0037, Effective 03/14/2019
Fact Sheet 3-14 MRLF	Address: 6330 E Hwy 78, Brawley, CA 92227 Waste Discharge Requirements Order No.: R7-2017-0021, Effective:06/30/2017

Comment 7 (CSE Pages 153, 161): The Sanitation Districts present the following corrections to Table 4-7.

- Downey Area Recycling & Transfer Facility (DART) – The Owner and Operator of this facility is the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts.
- Joint Water Pollution Control Plant/Food Waste AD Facility: By 2022, the facility will have a capacity of 600 wet tons per day. The facility is no longer a Demonstration Facility.

Response to comment: Comment addressed accordingly. Chapter 4, Table 4-7 has been revised.

Comment 8 (CSE Page 336): Table 6A-2(C) suggests that proposed alternative technology facilities could discharge wastewater to the sewer system if there is adequate capacity and states that "facilities could discharge to sanitary sewers, with the appropriate regulatory agency requiring adequate pretreatment of wastewaters to a specified level before discharge." While this statement is correct, it should be noted that the Sanitation Districts' water reclamation plants and the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant already have or are in the planning stages for potable water reuse projects that may require more extensive pretreatment of industrial waste discharges. The extent of pretreatment required may make some locations more cost effective than others.

Response to comment: Comment noted.

Comment 9 (CSE Page 376, Paragraph 2): The CSE states: "solid waste industry experts expect the diminishing in-County landfill capacity and rising tipping fees to hasten the establishment of a countywide (or individual jurisdiction's) WBR system in the County by the private sector, or through public/private partnerships." However, the disposal capacity analysis in the CSE suggests that there is sufficient landfill capacity in the 15-year planning horizon that is accessible by trucks. We recommend revising this sentence to: "In past decades, solid waste industry experts expected the diminishing in-County landfill capacity and rising tipping fees to hasten the establishment of a countywide (or individual jurisdiction's) WBR system in the County by the private sector, or through public/private partnerships." See Comment 4 above for additional context.

Response to comment: Comment addressed accordingly. Chapter 9, Section 9.6.2.1 has been revised.

Comment 10 (DEIR Page 350): The Sanitation Districts present the following corrections to Table 5.15-3.

- AT Site #1: The Sanitary Sewer Service Provider is County Sanitation District No. 8.
- AT Site #7: The Sanitary Sewer Service Provider is County Sanitation District No. 1.
- AT Site #8: The Sanitary Sewer Service Provider is County Sanitation District No. 8.
- AT Site #9: The Sanitary Sewer Service Provider is County Sanitation District No. 8.

Response to comment: Comment addressed accordingly. Table 5.15-3 has been revised.

Comment 11 (DEIR Page 351): The Sanitation Districts present the following corrections to Table 5.15-4.

- AT Site #7: The Treatment Plant is JWPCP and its Existing Capacity is 400 mgd.

Response to comment: Comment addressed accordingly. Table 5.15-4 has been revised.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Ms. Nan Harrold, Project Engineer in the Solid Waste Planning Group, at (562) 908-4288, extension 2737.

Very truly yours,

Sam Shammas

Sam Shammas, P.E.
Supervising Engineer

DOC 6306273

SS:sw

WRITTEN (ELECTRONIC) COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING THE PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD OF JULY 1, 2021 THROUGH NOVEMBER 15, 2021 ON THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY PRELIMINARY DRAFT REVISED COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT AND DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The following comments were submitted online through the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element website during the public review period of July 1, 2021 through November 15, 2021 on the Los Angeles County Preliminary Draft Revised Countywide Siting Element and Draft Environmental Impact Report.

Comment #1 - City of Agoura Hills

The City of Agoura Hills has reviewed the Preliminary Draft of the Countywide Siting Element. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. In the siting element It was identified that the entire County and all cities generate 30 million tons of trash annually. 19.5 million tons are recycled/diverted. This appears to equates to a 65% diversion rate. Additionally, it was also detailed was that the existing system of facilities handles only 51% of the waste disposed with the remaining tons taken out of County for a final destination. That equates to 14.7 million tons of material are exported out of our County. Yet in the siting element, the County has not proposed any changes to their existing facilities? The Calabasas Landfill is directly in our wasteshed area. After the Northridge earthquake a Construction & Demolition diversion facility was installed to assist the area with debris. This was ultimately deactivated. Why is the County not proposal to site composting, anerobic digesters, C&D facilities at this and other landfills. All the material in the western end of the County is transported an estimated one hundred (100) miles for processing. With the now pending requirements of SB 1383, it would appears there needs to be additional sites. The result will be increase costs for all cities and ultimately residents and businesses.

Response to Comment No. 1:

Comment noted. The primary goal of the CSE is to establish a planning mechanism that will ensure adequate disposal capacity for the solid waste disposal needs of the residents of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County and the County unincorporated communities. This is intended to be accomplished primarily through a combination of in-County landfill and transformation capacity (provided environmentally and technically feasible sites exist within the County for these types of facilities) and utilizing out-of-County/remote disposal facilities as a means to supplement and extend the life of in-County disposal capacity. Developing new solid waste facilities or expansions of existing landfills have encountered strong opposition to their development, particularly from residents living near those facilities and from environmental groups. This has resulted in an increasing interest in finding alternatives to landfill disposal that, it is hoped, would have reduced negative impacts or have beneficial impacts on the environment.

The goals and policies in the CSE include policies which foster development of alternative waste disposal technologies. Chapter 5 – Alternative Technologies address all issues

regarding development of alternative waste disposal technologies and its limitations, and methods which promote or enhance technologies to conserve in-County disposal capacity. Thus, these methods could extend the life of existing in-County landfills.

Furthermore, the County supports the development of additional in-County solid waste management infrastructure, such as transfer/processing, composting, and anaerobic digestion facilities, to assist jurisdictions in achieving higher diversion rates and facilitate the transport of solid waste to out-of-County landfills. The County has encouraged waste diversion and recycling activities at landfills located in the unincorporated County areas through the land use permit process. Landfill operators are required to implement waste diversion and recycling programs as well as other activities, both on and off-site to assist individual jurisdictions within the County in achieving the diversion mandate of AB 939. Individual jurisdictions within the County may use the out-of-County disposal option to achieve their solid waste management goals. Out-of-County disposal may not only be essential for the disposal of residual solid waste originating within the County in the future, but it may also supplement and extend the life of the current in-County disposal capacity. As the disposal capacity within the County continues to diminish, and the siting of new and/or expansion of existing Class III landfills becomes increasingly difficult, out-of-County disposal options, such as the waste-by-rail system, will become more essential to meet the County's disposal needs.

Comment #2 – General Public

I would like Los Angeles County to provide several drop-off locations for residents to drop off their food waste so it can avoid ending up in landfills and increasing greenhouse gas emissions. Currently, because the city I live in, Los Angeles, does not offer curbside collection of food waste, I have to take my food waste each month to a local garden, where a non-profit organization called LA Compost processes it and uses it to nourish the garden. I would like LA County to replicate this service. As of August of this year, my household alone was able to divert 134 pounds of food waste in such a way. Please expand this way of diverting waste--people want to combat the climate crisis in this way.

Response to Comment No. 2:

Comment noted. This comment is beyond the scope of the CSE.

Comment #3 – General Public

When comparing the traditional waste management paradigm with the new as described in the text, more weight in importance is given to "Waste Prevention (Reduce): Product Design & Producer Responsibility". The way i understand this is that producer responsibility is the responsibility of the manufacturer, but we all know that when a consumer buys a new TV, the buyer pays for disposal fees.

I think your document is lacking a description on how you're emphasizing the top tier to "reduce" waste.

Your document should have policies, programs, and goals that do a number of things when it comes to legislation.
1. Support legislation that really places the burden on the producer and prevents them from passing that responsibility to only the consumer.
2. Support legislation that protects and encourages repair or right to repair.

There are probably other forms of legislation that could help in the "reduce" effort. However, everyone knows that manufacturers encourage consumers to just buy the next new product instead of repairing. In some cases they go beyond that and make it nearly impossible to even repair the product whether it is permanently gluing devices together that prevent repair or threaten to void warranties if opened for repair. Companies like Apple, peloton, John Deere and probably even now Tesla are going along those lines. Protecting the right to repair reduces waste going to a landfill, encourages a newly trained workforce (more technical jobs), and reduces consumer costs when more repair options are available.

The document only appears to address the physical locations and capacities necessary for the next 15 years, but does not address the new paradigm's primary goal.

Response to Comment No. 3:

Comment noted. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) requires each city and county (for the unincorporated areas) to prepare a series of planning documents showing how the city/county intends to meet the waste diversion mandates. These documents, which include the Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRREs), Household Hazardous Waste Elements (HHWEs), and Non-disposal Facility Elements (NDFEs) specifically deal with the first three items in the new waste management hierarchy. State regulations also require counties (not the cities) to prepare a Summary Plan that summarizes the contents of all the jurisdictions' SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs. State law also recognized that any integrated system of waste management must include proper planning for the provision of adequate environmentally safe transformation/land disposal capacity, the last two items in the new waste management hierarchy. Consequently, each county is also mandated to prepare a Countywide Siting Element that addresses the disposal capacity needs of all the cities and unincorporated areas within the county for a 15-year planning period. Consistent with these requirements

of State law, the CSE deals primarily with disposal planning topics. The law did not intend the CSE to address issues that other planning documents have already addressed, including the SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs.

In addition, the County strongly supports statewide legislation, regulations, and policies that establish product stewardship, especially Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR).

APPENDIX 1-B

MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE AND ITS PLAN REVIEW SUBCOMMITTEE REGARDING THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT

Facility and Plan Review Subcommittee
Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/
Integrated Waste Management Task Force

SPECIAL MEETING
February 25, 2022

NGELES
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WEB CONFERENCE
Los Angeles County Public Works
900 South Fremont Avenue
Alhambra, CA 91803

SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:
Dorcas (Dee) Hanson-Lugo, County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health
Patrick Holland, Los Angeles County Public Works
Betsey Landis, Chair, Environmental Organization Representative
Mike Mohajer, General Public Representative
Sam Shammas, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts

OTHERS PRESENT:
Joe Bartolata, Los Angeles County Public Works
Tim Fargo, City of Los Angeles
Wayde Hunter, North Valley Coalition of Concerned Citizens
Carol Oyola, Los Angeles County Public Works
Trishina Robinson, Los Angeles County Public Works
Aric Rodriguez, Los Angeles County Public Works
Coby Skye, Los Angeles County Public Works
Carlos Slythe, Los Angeles County Public Works
Jeffrey Zhu, Los Angeles County Public Works

I. CALL TO ORDER

Ms. Betsey Landis called the meeting to order at 9:03 a.m.

II. DISCUSSION OF FPRS COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT WRITTEN RESPONSES TO TASK FORCE COMMENTS AND THE PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT REVISED CSE

The Subcommittee agreed to review the document chapter-by-chapter, addressing questions and/or comments by respective members.

Attachment A - Draft Written Responses to Task Force comments on the Preliminary Draft Revised CSE

Mr. Mike Mohajer noted his comments for Response to Comment #3 and Response to Comment #11. Mr. Mohajer also informed that the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is extensively involved with the household hazardous waste element in the Integrated Waste Management Plan, in addition to the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) and is not certain if there is room to expand on that fact.

There were no other comments on Attachment A from Subcommittee members.

Attachment B - Proposed Revisions to the Preliminary Draft Revised CSE

Chapter 1 – Introduction

Mr. Mohajer noted his comment to Chapter 1, page 3, and the 1996 dates conflicting. He also mentioned that the Task Force was extensively involved in the preparation of the document, and it should be noted throughout the document that Public Works and the Task Force worked in collaboration.

Ms. Landis noted adding a sentence about regional electrical power sources to the last paragraph on page 8, under transformation technology. Mr. Holland strongly disagreed because the document has nothing to do with power generation, but rather is a disposal planning capacity document. However, he commented a sentence would be added.

There were no other comments on Chapter 1 from Subcommittee members.

Chapter 2 – Goals and Policies
Mr. Mohajer noted his comments being added to Policy No. 4.5 on page 4 to read: "The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force, as part of their LUP (zoning variance) and Finding of Conformance or similar process, will support

Class III landfill operators to use appropriate materials, when technically feasible and environmentally safe, such as tarps, for landfill daily cover, in order to conserve landfill capacity.; Policy No. 7.1 on page 7; and Table 2-1 to read: The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, and the Task Force will introduce, support and promote legislation and regulation which would provide uniform, minimum, and feasible standards for State agencies to establish environmental and regulatory requirements for all solid waste management facilities., Policy No. 6.2 on page 6, and Policy No. 7.1 on page 7 to change from "Support Entity (SE)" to "Lead Entity (LE).

Ms. Landis noted her comments being added to Table 2-1; Goal No. 1, Goal No. 3, Goal No. 5, and Goal No. 7. She elaborated on her discontentment with the choices of potential sites developers considered. Mr. Holland responded that the Task Force does not decide where developers identify their projects to be sited and that Public Works received letters such as the City of Santa Monica identifying sites. Therefore, those sites will remain in the document.

There were no other comments on Chapter 2 from Subcommittee members.

Chapter 3 - Existing Solid Waste Disposal Facilities

On page 3 where it lists major Class III landfills that have closed or stopped receiving municipal solid waste (MSW), Mr. Mohajer asked who ordered the stop of MSW. Mr. Holland responded he could not recall, but staff could look into and inform the Subcommittee. Mr. Mohajer commented that he was one of the citizens pushing for the closure of the Azusa Landfill due to groundwater contamination which the community also addressed to the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) so would like document to note the Water Board ordered to stop receiving MSW.

On page 4 regarding Savage Canyon, Mr. Mohajer noted his comment to add "(primarily for City of Whittier waste use only)".

On page 7, second to the last paragraph regarding Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility (CREF), Mr. Mohajer noted dates should be included. Mr. Sam Shammas commented he would look up the closure date and notify Public Works staff.

There were no other comments on Chapter 3 from Subcommittee members.

Chapter 4 - Current Disposal Rate and Assessment of Disposal Capacity Needs

Ms. Landis requested adding to Table 4-14 footnotes, the uses of alternative and conversion technologies and creating electrical power and note sanitized compost because compost must be heated to at least 1,000 degrees.

Mr. Shammas confirmed with County Sanitation District records that the closure of CREF is June 2018.

Mr. Aric Rodriguez commented that staff understood Ms. Landis' comments and that Table 4-14 details permitted capacity planning and not what happens at the facilities, which is detailed in other chapters. He suggested reviewing other locations where it describes composting methods and include the specific concerns. Ms. Landis felt it was important to note in the capacity planning section under footnotes.

There were no other comments on Chapter 5 from Subcommittee members.

Chapter 5 - Alternative Technologies

Under Alternative Technologies on page 7, third paragraph, Ms. Landis asked if the permit was renewed for a plant that closed. Mr. Shammas responded that the facility is still in operation, but that he would check on the EPA RIN certification received to include the language. Mr. Holland mentioned it was one of the biggest facilities taking in a huge amounts of food waste and commended the County Sanitation Districts.

Ms. Landis noted her comment on page 14, first paragraph to read: "Nevertheless, conversion technologies should be continually evaluated and developed so that the County may manage a significant share of its solid waste in the future."

Ms. Landis noted her comment on page 17, Biological Conversion Process, to include the heating of compost to read: "Biological conversion processes are designed for biodegradable organics only under controlled temperature and require an extensive amount of pre-processing."

There were no other comments on Chapter 5 from Subcommittee members.

Chapter 6 – Facility Siting Criteria

There were no comments on Chapter 6 from Subcommittee members.

Chapter 7 – Proposed In-County Facility Locations and Descriptions

Ms. Landis asked on the Proposed In-County Facility Locations and Descriptions if there were any sites that are fully permitted since 2010 and not being used. Mr. Bartolata responded he was not sure about the sites listed in the document being permitted. She assumed that perhaps some of those permits had lapsed since they were from 2010 and wondered why Public Works had not done anything with those sites. Mr. Holland responded that except for the Calabasas Landfill,

Public Works is not really looking to develop projects directly, but rather depends on the private sector to approach Public Works on developing these facilities. Public Works does have an interest in trying to enter into public private partnerships, which is the model being looked at for the Calabasas Landfill anaerobic digestion project. Ms. Landis recommended Public Works working with the County Board of Supervisors. She continued with her concerns about the need for electrical power and the fact that she is hoping Calabasas Landfill is attractive to the community.

There were no other comments on Chapter 7 from Subcommittee members.

Chapter 8 – General Plan Consistency

There were no comments on Chapter 8 from Subcommittee members.

Chapter 10 – Finding of Conformance

Mr. Mohajer noted his comments on Section 10.7.4, page 6, under Revocation of Finding of Conformance to read: "The Task Force may revoke a Finding of Conformance (FOC) if the Project proponent does not meet the conditions of the FOC. The cause of revocation shall be documented in the Notice of Revocation to the appropriate local agency with land use authority, Air Quality Management Districts, Regional Water Quality Control Board, LEA, CalRecycle, and the Project owner and operator."

Mr. Mohajer noted his comments on page 5 of Table 10-1, 3a to read: "Obtain and provide to the County all data necessary for cities in Los Angeles County and the County to comply with the mandates of AB 939 (1989) and SB 1383 (2016) by using the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Information Management System."

Mr. Mohajer noted his comments on page 7, under Permits and Documentation to add: "Environmental Justice analysis."

There were no other comments on Chapter 10 from Subcommittee members.

List of Acronyms

Ms. Landis mentioned three acronyms missing including: California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA), Alternative Technology (AT) and Conversion Technology (CT).

There were no other comments on List of Acronyms from Subcommittee members.

Glossary of Terms

There were no comments on Glossary of Terms from Subcommittee members.

Environmental Justice Document

On page 1 dated July 2021, Mr. Mohajer asked if the document had been adopted. Mr. Rodriguez responded that this document is part of the environmental documentation that will accompany the Countywide Siting Element document. It will go to the Board of Supervisors simultaneously for certification when they also authorize the release of the Countywide Siting Element to the cities. Mr. Mohajer asked what the role of the Task Force is for reviewing and commenting on the environmental justice (EJ) document. Mr. Mohajer elaborated on the important political issue regarding EJ and how compliance must be met in order for the Task Force to issue a FOC and that this EJ document would be used as a basis for issuing a FOC. Mr. Mohajer mentioned not reviewing the document and stated that the EJ by itself is so large and is involved in many issues. He was unaware that EJ is also included with the California Environmental Quality Act so staff may want to review. He continued that the EJ may have to also be reviewed by the Task Force if they are to use. The other option is for the Task Force to have its own EJ. Mr. Mohajer continued his comments to the EJ document and asked what the Task Force's role was. Mr. Holland responded that Public Works staff would look into the EJ document to understand the role of the Task Force. Discussion ensued regarding the EJ document and Mr. Mohajer's comments under the Background Information and Supervisorial District 5 photos including adding Antelope Valley Town Counsels, Val Verde communities, and North Valley Coalition of Concerned Citizens. Mr. Mohajer recommended staff review the redistricting of boundaries for the Supervisorial Districts to make certain they are current and the possibility someone may bring up that the data in the EJ is based on 2018 data instead of 2022. Lastly, on the last page of the EJ document, Mr. Mohajer commented on the Conclusion paragraph to read: "Effective environmental justice outreach will also aid in the adoption of the CSE by a majority of the 88 cities with the majority of the incorporated population in the County."

There were no other comments on EJ from Subcommittee members.

Ms. Landis brought up her concerns about the proposed alternative technology facilities in existing Class III Landfills, including sites in Santa Monica. She brought up the City of Carson's Dominguez Channel and the problems that will arise in trying to get something developed at that location due to the recent problems at that location. She continued with her disagreement with building a facility on the Santa Monica Pier and that Santa Monica citizens will think it is a joke. Mr. Mohajer responded that the Santa Monica Pier was proposed by the City of Santa Monica and the document was provided to Santa Monica for comments. Ms. Landis commented that there are other sites to use. Mr. Holland responded that

Public Works reached out to all the developers from the previous list of identified sites to see if they still had plans to develop those sites and some of those sites had come off the list for various reasons. Each of the potential sites listed were verified by the developer, as well as verified by the host jurisdictions as being okay to identify in the Countywide Siting Element. Ms. Landis commented that the document should give clarity and detail as to current permission for the potential sites from 2010. Mr. Holland responded that the list was current and asked Ms. Landis if she was looking at the page 358, Table 7-1. She responded that in the original document, it was noted on top of the page. Mr. Holland responded not needing to include the previous locations because the Countywide Siting Element includes the current potential locations. He offered that staff may provide Ms. Landis with an update of what happened to the potential sites that are off the list and that the list does not have to be included in the final document. Discussion ensued regarding Ms. Landis stating that the 2010 list showed fully permitted locations. She requested a footnote stating revisiting the proposed sites and that building on those sites are no longer available.

Ms. Dee Hanson-Lugo asked about the nine facilities listed and the photograph below, in that she thought the locations of the photographs would be identified. Mr. Holland responded that staff was working on identifying photographs in the document.

Ms. Landis continued with her concerns of sites being proposed at Santa Monica Pier and Dominguez Channel. Ms. Hanson-Lugo commented that she was very familiar with the list of potential sites and that the list does not necessarily say what will be built at those facilities. She also mentioned the limited space and a lot of technology available that may not result in a major project. Mr. Shammas noted that the Santa Monica Pier is only 2.5 acres, which is a tiny facility. Mr. Holland stated if anyone has questions regarding the location, they may be referred to the City of Santa Monica. Ms. Landis mentioned her concerns of the ocean rising and moving inland and into the groundwater, which is a serious problem especially within the next 15 years.

Ms. Landis did not see how the Subcommittee could concur with the draft that was given of the Countywide Siting Element. Mr. Rodriguez responded that staff could make all the corrections and could have a draft ready for the mailout in preparation for the next Subcommittee meeting on March 17, 2022, at which time the Subcommittee can review all the corrections and potentially concur in moving it up to the Task Force for review. Mr. Mohajer agreed with Mr. Rodriguez' recommendation.

Ms. Landis thanked staff for working with the Subcommittee on the Countywide Siting Element. Mr. Holland also thanked all staff.

III. PUBLIC COMMENTS

No Comments.

IV. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 11:02 a.m.

Facility and Plan Review Subcommittee
Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/
Integrated Waste Management Task Force

SPECIAL MEETING
November 9, 2021

WEB CONFERENCE
Los Angeles County Public Works
900 South Fremont Avenue
Alhambra, CA 91803

SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:
Dorcas (Dee) Hanson-Lugo, County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health
Betsey Landis, Chair, Environmental Organization Representative
Carlos Ruiz, Los Angeles County Public Works
Sam Shammas, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts

SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS NOT PRESENT:
Mike Mohajer, General Public Representative
Reina Pereira, City of Los Angeles

OTHERS PRESENT:
Martins Aiyetiwa, Los Angeles County Public Works
Wayde Hunter, North Valley Coalition of Concerned Citizens
Carol Oyola, Los Angeles County Public Works
Jeffrey Zhu, Los Angeles County Public Works

I. CALL TO ORDER

Ms. Betsey Landis called the meeting to order at 1:05 p.m.

II. DISCUSSION OF FPRS COMMENTS ON THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY PRELIMINARY DRAFT REVISED COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT AND DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Ms. Landis noted having many comments on what needed correcting on the Los Angeles County Preliminary Draft Revised Countywide Siting Element (Draft Revised CSE) and Draft Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIR):

- Reduce reliance on out of county waste disposal, not buy more air-polluting trucks to send our solid waste to other counties.
- Need to develop local electricity facility sources and emphasis on proceeding with alternative conversion facilities for electricity.
- Re-evaluate the list of potential locations for alternative technology facility in Los Angeles County. Most sites identified are unusable (e.g., Santa Monica Pier, Santa Monica Airport, City of Carson).
- Ms. Landis also mentioned that she will provide her entire comments soon.

Mr. Sam Shammas mentioned that the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts is currently working on a comment letter that they plan to submit. He noted a few issues:

- Corrections on the life of Calabasas Landfill should be based on exhaustion of capacity and not the estimated closure date on their Solid Waste Facility Permit.
- To have flexibility for landfill operators, they do mention balefilling as a potential requirement. However, some landfills have physical or operational constraints that may not allow that.
- The landfill operator should have flexibility in the use of different types of covers.
- Discussion on the history of waste-by-rail and that economic viability should be mentioned as one of the issues with starting operation of the waste-by-rail system.

Mr. Ruiz provided the following comments:

- The Siting Element should continue to promote and develop strategies to support the development of conversion technologies and, to the extent the County can develop those sites within Los Angeles County, that will certainly alleviate the need for exporting waste out of the County. He also expressed the need to have long-term capacity to handle what is currently going to landfills.

- Developing in-County capacity through conversion technologies should be a priority but we should not close the door to the export of solid waste if that means extending the life of in-County capacity.
- Putting more emphasis on conversion technologies as a means of managing waste and derive useful products, whether electricity, fuel or other things, to help manage all of the organic waste.
- Re-evaluate the list of proposed potential locations for alternative technology facilities in Los Angeles County. These sites should at least pass some basic criteria, even though at the end, the placement or identification of a site in the document does not mean that that a facility must be developed in that location. The local jurisdiction has the ultimate authority to determine land use within its boundaries.

Ms. Dee Hanson-Lugo commented that she had not had time to read the entire Draft CSE, nor is she aware if others in Public Health have reviewed it. However, the areas that Ms. Hanson-Lugo reviewed pertained to the solid waste sections of the Local Enforcement Agency and agreed with Ms. Landis that the Draft CSE needs to be rewritten. Landfill operators have approached the Local Enforcement Agency proposing research projects on some sort of anaerobic digestion and does not know if this is triggered by cities or the County. Ms. Hanson-Lugo agreed that landfill operators will have to change the way they manage their solid waste because of SB 1383. Her belief is that it is more profitable for cities to develop a closed landfill site into a parking lot for Amazon instead of looking at those potential sites for solid waste infrastructure, and that economics has a lot to do with who will invest in what type of project.

VIII. PUBLIC COMMENTS

Mr. Wayde Hunter of the North Valley Coalition of Concerned Citizens provided the following comments:

- Landfill photo or any photos of a facility used in the document should be identified or labeled accordingly.
- Sunshine Canyon Landfill in the Draft CSE is noted as a minor landfill and should be recognized as a major landfill.
- Requested to see a summary of comments previously provided by Mr. Mike Mohajer.

Ms. Landis commented she would like to forward a motion to the Task Force about having both the Draft CSE and Draft EIR rewritten. Mr. Ruiz offered his suggestion that it would help Public Works in responding to the comments by being as specific as possible, rather than stating that it needs to be rewritten, because that may be difficult to interpret. Other Subcommittee members agreed. Ms. Landis responded that she and Mr. Mohajer had already submitted their comments and that there

were some excellent comments at today's special meeting that staff may incorporate.

Mr. Ruiz commented that the public review period was still open until November 15, 2021. Mr. Aiyetiwa indicated that the next Task Force meeting was on November 18, 2021, which was outside of the public review period. However, staff would accept Task Force comments after the public review period is over. Mr. Aiyetiwa's recommendation was for the Subcommittee to submit its collective comments to the Task Force and then the Task Force may send the comments to the County. Mr. Ruiz suggested that staff summarize the comments received today so they could be presented at next week's Subcommittee meeting and then submitted to the Task Force for consideration. His recommendation was for the Task Force to consider the submittal of comments to the County and Public Works and that staff would accept comments from the Task Force and would continue to work with the Subcommittee.

Ms. Hanson-Lugo asked if the public review period could be extended. Mr. Aiyetiwa responded that it could, but that there was no request to extend the period at the last Task Force meeting. By law, the County has 105 days after the end of the public review period to prepare written responses to comments received and prepare the final draft. Once the final draft is completed with all comments being considered, it will be sent to the Task Force for review before releasing it to the cities for local adoption.

Ms. Landis made a motion to request the Task Force, based on today's meeting comments, to have Public Works address the comments received and revise the Draft CSE and Draft EIR, accordingly. Mr. Ruiz seconded the motion for the purpose of discussion.

Mr. Aiyetiwa clarified the process that staff would be preparing a draft letter from the Task Force to the County, which will include all the comments that have been received from the Subcommittee, public, as well as Mr. Hunter's verbal comments. The draft letter will be sent to the Subcommittee for review and consideration and then the Subcommittee could forward to the Task Force for their approval to be sent to the County.

IX. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 3:04 p.m.

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

Minutes for March 17, 2022

Los Angeles County Public Works
900 South Fremont Avenue
Alhambra, California

WEB CONFERENCE

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:
Margaret Clark, League of California Cities
Eddie De La Riva, League of California Cities
Mike Mohajer, General Public Representative
Jordan R. Sisson, Los Angeles County Disposal Association

COMMITTEE MEMBERS REPRESENTED BY OTHERS:
Robert Ferrante, rep by Sam Shammas, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
Barbara Ferrer, rep by Dorcas (Dee) Hanson-Lugo, Los Angeles County Public Health
Bernadette Halverson, rep by Reina Pereira, City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation
Eric Lopez, rep by Erin Rowland, Long Beach Public Works
Wayne Nastri, rep by Jack Cheng, South Coast Air Quality Management District
Mark Pestrella, rep by Patrick Holland, Los Angeles County Public Works

COMMITTEE MEMBERS NOT PRESENT:
Michelle Chambers, League of California Cities
Jeff Farano, Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries
Betsey Landis, Environmental Organization Representative
Rafael Prieto, City of Los Angeles
Jim Smith, City of Los Angeles

OTHERS PRESENT:
Whitney Amaya, East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice
Charles Darensbourg, Los Angeles County Public Works
Wayde Hunter, North Valley Coalition of Concerned Citizens
Dave Nguyen, Los Angeles County Public Works
Carol Oyola, Los Angeles County Public Works
Kartik Raj, Earthjustice
Aric Rodriguez, Los Angeles County Public Works
Coby Skye, Los Angeles County Public Works
Christopher Sheppard, Los Angeles County Public Works
Kawsar Vazifdar, Los Angeles County Public Works
Jeffrey Zhu, Los Angeles County Public Works

I. CALL TO ORDER

Meeting called to order at 1:04 p.m. by Mr. Sam Shammas.

II. APPROVAL OF THE FEBRUARY 17, 2022 MINUTES

Mr. Mike Mohajer made a motion to approve the minutes, and Ms. Margaret Clark seconded. Motion passed with one abstention.

Mr. Shammas stated moving up those agenda items needing to be voted on since Ms. Clark had to leave the meeting early and quorum was needed. Agenda items to be moved included Consideration of Concurrence with the Final Draft Revised Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (CSE) and the Legislative Update.

III. CONSIDERATION OF CONCURRENCE WITH THE FINAL DRAFT REVISED LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT

A motion was made by Mr. Mohajer for the Task Force to concur with the Final Draft Revised CSE that was reviewed by the Facility and Plan Review Subcommittee (FPRS) and to write a letter to Public Works (PW) stating the Task Force reviewed the document, all comments were addressed from the December 22, 2021, letter, and the Task Force concurred with the revisions to the document. Mr. Patrick Holland seconded. The motion passed with one abstention.

IV. LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Mr. Sheppard provided the legislative update and noted the following key dates, February 18, 2022, was the last day for new bills to be introduced, spring recess will begin on April 7, 2022, and the Legislature will reconvene on April 18, 2022. Legislators have until April 29, 2022, to pass any fiscal-related bills out of their policy committees, and May 6, 2022, is the last day to pass any non-fiscal bills out of their house of origin. There were 53 bills on the Legislative Table. Mr. Sheppard highlighted six bills on the cover page:

- AB 1747 (Quirk) – Contractors: Disciplinary Action. Mr. Mohajer made a motion to support, and Ms. Margaret Clark seconded. Motion passed with one abstention.
- AB 1985 (Robert Rivas) – Organic Waste: List: Available Products. Mr. Mohajer made a motion to support, and Ms. Clark seconded. Motion passed with one abstention.

- AB 2048 (Santiago) – Solid Waste: Franchise Agreements: Database. Mr. Mohajer made a motion to support, and Ms. Reina Pereira seconded. Motion passed with two abstentions.
- AB 2374 (Bauer-Kahan) – Crimes Against Public Health and Safety: Illegal Dumping. Mr. Mohajer made a motion to support, and Ms. Pereira seconded. Motion passed with one abstention.
- SB 833 (Dodd and Stern) – Community Energy Resilience Act of 2022. Mr. Mohajer made a motion to support, and Ms. Clark seconded. Motion passed with one abstention.
- SB 1187 (Kamlager) – Fabric Recycling: Pilot Project. Mr. Mohajer made a motion to support, and Ms. Pereira seconded. Motion passed with two abstentions.

V. REPORT FROM THE ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY ADVISORY SUBCOMMITTEE (ATAS)

Mr. Chris Sheppard reported that the ATAS received presentations from PW and Tetra Tech. PW provided a demonstration of resources on the Southern California Conversion Technology website and an overview of the Enhancing Countywide Solid Waste Management Programs and Infrastructure Report. Tetra Tech provided information on feasibility analyses for potential organic waste processing facilities at four closed landfill sites in LA County. Both reports will be available on the March ATAS minutes on the Task Force website.

Tetra Tech is supporting PW with Senate Bill 1383 planning efforts, evaluating the potential to develop organic waste processing facilities at closed landfill sites, and helping to prepare the draft Calabasas anaerobic digestion facility request for proposal that will be released in the next few weeks. Tetra Tech also finalized the anaerobic digestion fact sheets for PW.

There was an update on upcoming conversion technology events and conferences that may also be found in the Conversion Technology Newsletter.

- SWANA SOAR 2022: March 21-24, 2022, Kansas City, MO
- CEAC Spring Conference 2022: March 23-25, 2022, Monterey, CA
- SWANA 51st Annual Western Regional Symposium: April 4-7, 2022, Fish Camp, CA
- Tcbiomass: April 19-21, 2022, Denver, CO
- NACE Annual Conference 2022: April 24-27, 2022, Buffalo, NY
- Waste Expo 2022: May 9-12, 2022, Las Vegas, NV

- RNG Summit 2022: May 17-19, 2022, Houston, TX
- Biogas Americas 2022: May 23-26, 2022, Las Vegas, NV
- VerdeXchange 2022: June 19 – 21, 2022, Los Angeles CA

Mr. Wayde Hunter asked if there was any disclaimer on the website regarding endorsement of processes for the various entities and respective technologies listed. Mr. Sheppard responded he would double check but believed there is a statement to that effect.

VI. REPORT FROM THE FACILITY AND PLAN REVIEW SUBCOMMITTEE (FPRS)

Mr. Mohajer reported on the FPRS meeting:

- As discussed in Item III, the FPRS reviewed and concurred with the CSE.
- Chiquita Canyon Landfill lawsuits remain status quo with continued postponements of trial dates.
- Sunshine Canyon Landfill (SCL) had 84 odor complaints in February 2022, and 1 Notice of Violation issued by the Southcoast Air Quality Maintenance District.
- Discussion on the permitted daily tonnage at SCL and the impact pertaining to the daily cover on Saturdays when the landfill is closed until Monday morning, which is the requirement under the Conditional Use Permit. PW is working with Republic Services on compliance.
- Due to time constraint, the update on Finding of Conformance was postponed to next month.
- There was one public comment by Mr. Hunter regarding SCL operators not using soil on Saturdays to cover the landfill after the facility closes.

VII. LOS ANGEES COUNTY TIMESHEET POLICY

Update was postponed until next month due to most Task Force members receiving stipends unable to attend today's Task Force meeting.

VIII. CALRECYCLE UPDATE

There was no update due to CalRecycle's representative unable to attend today's Task Force meeting. Staff will disseminate the monthly CalRecycle Update for March 2022 to the Task Force after the meeting.

IX. PUBLIC COMMENT

There were public comments from Mr. Kartik Raj of Earthjustice and Ms. Whitney Amaya of East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice

about letters their organizations submitted to the Task Force regarding AB 1857. Their organizations are requesting the Task Force to remove their opposition and support Assembly Bill 1857. Both Mr. Raj and Ms. Amaya shared their respective concerns regarding the Southeast Resource Recovery Facility in Long Beach. Mr. Shammas thanked both Mr. Raj and Ms. Amaya for their comments and stated that the Task Force would review their respective submittals.

X. ADJOURMENT

The meeting adjourned at 1:51 p.m. The next meeting is scheduled to be held on Thursday, April 21, 2022, at 1 p.m.

Facility and Plan Review Subcommittee
Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/
Integrated Waste Management Task Force

March 17, 2022

WEB CONFERENCE

Los Angeles County Public Works
900 South Fremont Avenue
Alhambra, CA 91803

SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:
Mike Mohajer, General Public Representative
Dorcas (Dee) Hanson-Lugo, County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health
Patrick Holland, Los Angeles County Public Works
Sam Shammas, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts

SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS NOT PRESENT:
Betsey Landis, Chair, Environmental Organization Representative

OTHERS PRESENT:
Joe Bartolata, Los Angeles County Public Works
Tim Fargo, City of Los Angeles
Michael Harmon, Los Angeles County Public Works
Ramon Herman, Los Angeles County Public Works
Wayde Hunter, North Valley Coalition of Concerned Citizens
Omid Mazdiyasni, Los Angeles County Public Works
Dave Nguyen, Los Angeles County Public Works
Carol Oyola, Los Angeles County Public Works
Trishena Robinson, Los Angeles County Public Works
Gladys Rietze, Los Angeles County Public Works
Aric Rodriguez, Los Angeles County Public Works
Chris Sheppard, Los Angeles County Public Works
Carlos Slythe, Los Angeles County Public Works
Dave Thompson, Sunshine Canyon Landfill-Local Enforcement Agency
Jeffrey Zhu, Los Angeles County Public Works

I. CALL TO ORDER

Mr. Mike Mohajer called the meeting to order at 11:11 a.m. as Ms. Betsey Landis, Chair, had technical difficulty logging into meeting.

II. APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM THE FEBRUARY 17, 2022 MEETING

Mr. Patrick Holland made a motion to approve the February 17, 2022 Minutes, as corrected, and Mr. Sam Shammas seconded. Motion passed unanimously.

III. APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM THE FEBRUARY 25, 2022 SPECIAL MEETING

Mr. Holland made a motion to approve the February 25, 2022 Special Meeting Minutes, as corrected, and Mr. Shammas seconded. Motion passed unanimously.

IV. CONSIDERATION OF CONCURRENCE WITH THE FINAL DRAFT REVISED LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT

Mr. Joe Bartolata, staff to the Task Force, provided an overview of the Final Draft Revised Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (CSE).

On December 22, 2021, the Task Force sent a letter to Public Works (PW) transmitting Task Force's comments on the Preliminary Draft Revised CSE.

On February 25, 2022, the Facility and Plan Review Subcommittee held a Special Meeting to discuss PW draft responses to comments received and the proposed revisions to the Draft Revised CSE and its environmental document. PW staff reviewed all comments received, including those made at the Special Meeting and made appropriate changes to the documents. The proposed revisions to the document were provided to this Subcommittee for consideration. In addition, staff notified the Subcommittee and the Task Force of the following updates:

- Chapter 3, Table 3-1 (Summary of Existing Class III Landfills, Permitted Inert Waste Landfill, and Transformation Facilities in Los Angeles County) to address comments submitted by Mr. Steve Cassulo, and
- Chapter 7, Table 7-3 (Proposed Potential Locations for Alternative Technology Facilities in Los Angeles County) to remove two sites in the City of Carson as requested by the City and facility owner, and to add a new potential location as requested by a developer in the unincorporated area near Sylmar.

Staff requested this Subcommittee consider the responses to comments received and the proposed revisions to the Draft Revised CSE and recommended forwarding this item to the main Task Force for their consideration. Upon Task Force consideration, the next step is to prepare the Final Draft Revised CSE and its

environmental documents, which will include in the appendix, the responses to all written and oral comments received during the public review period and the proposed revisions to the documents. PW will then place an item on the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors' (Board) agenda requesting certification of the Environmental Impact Report, and authorization to release the Final Draft Revised CSE to the cities for local adoption. A copy of the Final Draft Revised CSE will be sent to the Task Force, each incorporated city in the county, each Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) in the county, applicable associations of governments, and the Los Angeles Regional Agency (LARA). Staff will continue to provide updates to the Subcommittee and the Task Force as progress is moved forward.

Mr. Mohajer asked if LARA had provided any comments to the CSE. Mr. Bartolata responded that they had not provided any comments. Mr. Mohajer commented that LARA should be aware that once the CSE goes to the Board, they will not have another chance to comment on the CSE. Mr. Mohajer also extended his appreciation to PW staff on their hard work on the CSE because it is a very complicated issue. Mr. Holland responded with gratitude on behalf of PW staff, recognizing their tireless efforts on the revision of the document over the years. Mr. Mohajer shared the following comments on the document, as a follow-up to his comments from the Special Meeting:

- Page 12: permitted inert waste landfill should be defined in the glossary.
- Page 13: crossed out "waste to energy" on the photo to make politically safer since some may consider as incineration.
- Page 38: under Policy 7.1, inserted the word "introduce" before support and promote.
- Page 43: under Goal No. 1, Policy 1.3, change Task Force logo from A to S.
- Page 47: under Goal 6.2, insert the word "introduce, support" and change logo from S to L.
- Page 51: at the end of the first sentence after CSE, insert "as well as providing for the Task Force staffing."
    - Mr. Mohajer asked Mr. Holland if there was a reason to note tipping fee surcharges. Mr. Holland responded that he did not know the history of it being included. Mr. Mohajer stated if the plan was to raise the existing solid waste management fees, then it could be done by the Board. However, if the monthly waste collections are going to be raised, then it will be very difficult to do because of the 17 franchises in the City of Los Angeles and residents paying different amounts and having to gain approval from City Council. Mr. Holland responded that PW staff will review.
- Page 63: the map shows SCL as an existing minor Class III landfill and must be changed to existing major landfill.
- Page 87: on map of Scholl Canyon landfill, the freeway needs to be changed from 136 to 134.

Mr. Aric Rodriguez commented the confusion may be due to the original document that Mr. Mohajer was looking at did not reflect the changes yet. The revisions that were made were in draft form, which is why staff pulled out those segments so that the Subcommittee could review those sections pertaining to the Subcommittee's comments. Mr. Rodriguez also noted that staff had addressed most of the comments.

Mr. Holland made a motion to have the Task Force consider the next steps for the CSE, which would be to have the Board certify the Environmental Impact Report and have it released to the cities. Before the vote on the motion, Mr. Mohajer commented on how the cover page that shows corrections on Attachment A will be addressed, which were referenced in the December 22, 2021, letter to PW from the Task Force. Mr. Mohajer suggested a draft letter and made reference to the December 22, 2021, letter as an attachment and indicating that PW and the Task Force met on February 17, February 25, and March 17, 2022, and that all issues were addressed and that the Task Force had no further comments or concerns with the document and concurred with the Final Draft Revised CSE. Mr. Holland agreed and added the detail to his motion. Mr. Shammas seconded. Motion passed unanimously.

V. UPDATE ON SITING CONVERSION TECHNOLOGY FACILITIES

Due to time constraint of the meeting and the fact that this item was requested by Ms. Landis, Mr. Holland suggested to the Subcommittee to postpone this item until next month so Ms. Landis may be present. All Subcommittee members concurred with the suggestion.

VI. UPDATE ON CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL

Mr. Omid Mazdiyasni, as staff to the Task Force, provided an update on Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) odor complaints, lawsuits and Notice of Violations (NOVs).

Odor Complaints and NOVs

South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD) agreed to provide odor complaint data on a quarterly basis. The next update will be available in April 2022.

Update on Lawsuits

CCL filed two different lawsuits against the County.

- The first lawsuit was filed on October 20, 2017, challenging operational conditions and fee conditions of the Conditional Use Permit (CUP). The parties are currently engaged in settlement discussions.

- The second lawsuit was filed on April 13, 2018, challenging a decision by the hearing officer that upheld an NOV issued by Regional Planning on December 11, 2017, for failure to pay Bridge and Thoroughfare Fees, accepting prohibited auto shredder waste, and failure to pay out-of-area fees. The trial date was rescheduled to June 2022.

Task Force Request for CCL to Submit a Report regarding NOVs Received

- CCL submitted their Eleventh Monthly Update on March 1, 2022, which was disseminated to the Task Force on March 8, 2022. The update addressed the April 19, 2021 letter's requirements, which encouraged the Landfill to work with regulatory agencies to get back into compliance with the Landfill's respective permits and for the Landfill to submit monthly updates on the status of the NOVs. The Eleventh Monthly Update also included updates on implementation of Conditions 68 (status of air quality monitoring for surrounding communities), 77 (relocation of the site entrance from Henry Mayo Drive to Wolcott Drive), and 79 (schedule of the Street Improvement project), as well as the Stipulated Order for Abatement from AQMD.
- CCL did not receive any NOVs for February 2022.

VII. UPDATE ON SUNSHINE CANYON CITY/COUNTY LANDFILL

Odor Complaints

Mr. Vu Truong, staff to the Task Force, provided an update on the odor complaints from the AQMD for the month of February 2022.

- During the month of February 2022, 84 complaints were made to the AQMD hotline. Of those, 9 were classified as Trash, 19 were listed as Landfill Gas, and the rest were listed as No Field Response and None, which meant the inspector visited the site and did not detect any odor.
- Compared to January 2022, the number of complaints received in February 2022 decreased from 158 to 84 complaints.
- Compared to February 2021, the number of complaints for February 2022 increased from 10 to 84 complaints.
- As of March 4, 2022, AQMD issued 1 NOV related to odor for the month of February 2022.
- According to the AQMD report, the total number of complaints received during 2022 is 242.

Mr. Wayde Hunter of the North Valley Coalition of Concerned Citizens shared his concern regarding Sunshine Canyon Landfill (SCL) claiming a shortage of cover soil and that SCL had not been applying soil on the weekends. He stated that PW should monitor SCL's compliance. He asked if SCL was applying soil.

Mr. David Nguyen responded that PW has been monitoring SCL weekly since February 2022 and the Landfill has not been able to comply. He stated that PW is working with other regulatory agencies and will be taking appropriate action, as needed. PW will have more updated information to provide at the following meeting.

Mr. Mohajer commented that the conditions were put into the permit because of the Landfill being located so close to the community. From a private citizen's standpoint and as a member of the Task Force, he thinks that SCL is violating their permit and should be given an NOV with a penalty imposed.

Permitted Tonnage Capacity

Ms. Gladys Rietze, staff to the Task Force, provided a report on the permitted tonnage capacity of SCL. The Subcommittee requested at last month's February 17, 2022 meeting, for staff to report on the Landfill's allowable tonnages and to confirm the tonnage data for January 2022.

Conditional Use Permit
Under Condition 21.A of the Joint SCL CUP, the Landfill is allowed a daily tonnage capacity of 12,100 tons for all materials received at the Landfill, or more specifically, a maximum weekly tonnage capacity of 66,000 tons of Solid Waste and a maximum of 6,600 tons of Inert Debris and Beneficial Use Materials. There is no provision in the CUP for a daily capacity of either material type, only the permitted daily tonnage capacity.

Republic's Tonnage Report
Based on the January 2022 Monthly Tonnage Report prepared by Republic Services:

- On January 19, 2022, SCL reported the total inbound material received for the day was approximately 11,184 tons, which did not exceed the daily capacity of 12,100 tons per day as stated in CUP.
- The week of January 17 to January 22, 2022, SCL reported the total inbound material received was approximately 52,375 tons, which did not exceed the weekly capacity of 72,600 tons per week as stated in the CUP. The total municipal solid waste (MSW) received was approximately 43,148 tons, which did not exceed the 66,000 tons per week as stated in the CUP. The total Beneficial Use received was approximately 645 tons, which did not exceed the 6,600 tons per week as stated in CUP.
- On January 31, 2022, SCL reported the total inbound material received for the day was approximately 11,270 tons, which did not exceed the daily capacity of 12,100 tons per day as stated in the CUP.
- The week of January 31 to February 5, 2022, SCL reported the total inbound material received was approximately 56,205 tons, which did not exceed the

weekly capacity of 72,600 tons per day as stated in the CUP. The total MSW received was approximately 45,280 tons, which did not exceed the 66,000 tons per week as stated in the CUP. The total Beneficial Use received was approximately 1,062 tons, which did not exceed the 6,600 tons per week as stated in CUP.

PW reviews SCL's tonnage data on a monthly basis. Based on reported tonnages for the month of January 2022, SCL did not exceed the allowable daily and weekly tonnage limits during noted dates. PW also monitors other landfill tonnages to ensure they are in compliance with their respective permitted tonnages under their CUP.

Mr. Mohajer requested that the staff report Ms. Rietze provided be forwarded to the Subcommittee.

Mr. Hunter commented that the monthly SCL report provided to the LEA does not include a breakdown of the soil and trash. He also questioned if the soil was considered Beneficial Reuse or trash. Ms. Rietze responded that soil material may be classified by the facility as MSW or Beneficial Use based on the materials usage onsite. The Landfill Operator is responsible for appropriately categorizing the material as used or disposed. Mr. Mohajer requested the Landfill Operator's report to be included with staff's report.

Mr. Hunter commented that the LEA's report lists imported soil as trash, and stated Mr. Chris Coyle, of Republic Services, showed him another report that itemized the soil usage. Mr. Hunter asked staff if they receive that report as well. Mr. Nguyen confirmed that staff also received and monitored the SCL reports.

In addition to the CUP tonnage limits for SCL on the staff report, Mr. Mohajer also requested staff to identify the tonnage limits established in the Finding of Conformance.

VIII. DISCUSSION OF FOC REPORTS

Due to time constraints, the update on FOC reports was postponed to next month.

IX. PUBLIC COMMENTS

No public comment.

IX. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 12:18 p.m. The next meeting is tentatively scheduled for April 21, 2022, at 11 a.m.

APPENDIX 1-C

LISTING OF LETTERS MAILED TO EACH CITY, OTHER AGENCIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS REGARING THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT AND DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORTT

Supervisorial District	Community	Organization	Email	Phone	Street Address	City, State Zip
5	Antelope Valley	Antelope Valley Chambers of Commerce	mark.hemstreet@lancasterchamber.org	(661) 948-4518	554 W. Lancaster Blvd.	Lancaster, CA 93534
5	Antelope Valley	Antelope Valley Conservancy	avconservancy@gmail.com	(661) 943-9000	PO Box 3133	Quartz Hill, CA 93586-0133
5	Antelope Valley	Antelope Valley Dream Center	avdreamcenter@gmail.com	(661) 418-6818	2851 West Ave. L #330	Lancaster, CA 93536
5	Antelope Valley	Antelope Valley Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	avhispanicchamber@gmail.com	(661) 538-0607	819 E Ave. Q-9	Palmdale, CA 93550
5	Antelope Valley	Chamber of Commerce of the Greater Antelope Valley	Info@CoCGAV.com	(661) 361-8254		
5	Antelope Valley	Children's Bureau of Southern California	RFrecruitment@all4kids.org	(661) 272-9996	1529 East Palmdale Blvd., Suite 210	Palmdale, CA 93550
5	Antelope Valley	Grace Resource Center	poppabaker@yahoo.com	(661) 940-5272	45134 Sierra Highway	Lancaster, CA 93534
5	Antelope Valley	Homes4Families	CVillavicencio@Homes4Families.org	(818) 884-8808 x210	21031 Ventura Blvd. Suite 610	Woodland Hills , CA 91364
5	Antelope Valley	Lancaster West Rotary Club	jayryanduke@yahoo.com	(661) 951-1013	PO Box 1981	Lancaster, CA 93534
5	Antelope Valley	Run for Grace	teamrunforgrace@gmail.com	(661) 466-6245	45521 Saigon Avenue	Lancaster, CA 93534
5	Antelope Valley	The Outreach Center	allison@outreachcenterav.org	(661) 927-7433	44845 Cedar Ave.	Lancaster, CA 93534
5	Antelope Valley	Antelope Valley Economic Development and Growth Enterprise		(661) 441-2957	41301 12th Street West, Suite D	Palmdale, CA 93551
5	Antelope Valley	Joy To Nurture	joytonurturecoacheskids@gmail.com		450 Fairway Dr	Palmdale CA 93551
3	Calabasas	A Call 2Peace Foundation	info@acall2peace.org; ac2pfoundation@gmail.com	(310) 924-4312	29138 Pacific Coast Highway 123	Malibu, CA 90265
3	Calabasas	Calabasas Chamber of Commerce	ceo@calabasaschamber.com	(818) 222-5680	23564 Calabasas Rd.	Calabasas, CA 91302
3	Calabasas	California Wildlife Center	jennifer@cawildlife.org	(818) 222-2658	26026 Piuma Road	Calabasas, CA 91302
3	Calabasas	Free Artists Creative Equestrians	facevaulting@gmail.com	(818) 429-2115	3965 Ceanothus Pl	Calabasas, CA 91302
3	Calabasas	Malibu Chamber of Commerce	ceo@malibu.org	(310) 456-9025	23706 Malibu Road	Malibu, CA 90265
3	Calabasas	Mountains Recreation & Conservation Authority	sarah.rascon@mrca.ca.gov	(310) 589-3230	5810 Ramirez Canyon Rd.	Malibu, CA 90265
3	Calabasas	Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy	info@smmc.ca.gov	(310) 589-3200	5750 Ramirez Canyon Rd.	Malibu, CA 90265
3	Calabasas	Santa Monica Mountains Trail Council	mail@smmtc.org	(818) 222-4531	PO BOX 345	Agoura Hills, CA 91376
3	Calabasas	Save LA River Open Space	SaveOpenSpace@SLAROS.org	(818) 509-0230	PO Box 1374	Studio City, CA 91614
3	Calabasas	Social And Environmental Entrepreneurs Inc	Amber@saveourplanet.org	(818) 225-9150	23564 Calabasas Rd Ste 201	Calabasas, CA 91302
3	Calabasas	TreePeople	landtrust@treepeople.org	(818) 753-4600	23075 Mulholland Highway	Calabasas, CA 91302
2	Carson	Boys & Girls Club of Carson	krichards@bgccarson.org	(310) 522-0500	1950 E. 220th St. #207	Los Angeles, CA 90810
2	Carson	California Greenworks	Info@californiagreenworks.org	(323) 298-5077	3347 W 43rd St.	Los Angeles, CA 90008
2	Carson	Carson Chamber of Commerce	premiereprinting@sbcglobal.net	(310) 217-4590	530 E. Del Amo Blvd.	Carson, CA 90746
2	Carson	South Bay Workforce Investment Board	jvogel@sbwib.org	(310) 970-7700	11539 Hawthorne Blvd 5th Fl.	Hawthorne, CA 90250
4	Catalina Island	Catalina Island Conservancy	tbudrovich@catalinaconservancy.org	(562) 437-8555, x1232		
4	Catalina Island	Catalina Island Tourism Authority	jim@lovecatalina.com	(310) 510-7607		
1	City Terrace/South Gate	Alliance for a Better Community	vanessa@afabc.org	(818) 632-5501	1541 Wilshire Blvd. #430	Los Angeles, CA 90017
1	City Terrace/South Gate	Central American Resource Center (CARECEN)	marevalo@carecen-la.org	(213) 385-7800	2845 W. 7th St.	Los Angeles, CA 90005
1	City Terrace/South Gate	Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles (CHIRLA)	asalas@chirla.org	(213) 353-1333	2533 W. 3rd St. #101	Los Angeles, CA 90057
1	City Terrace/South Gate	COFEM	abastida@cofem.org	(213) 417-8390	125 Paseo de La Plaza #101	Los Angeles, CA 90012
1	City Terrace/South Gate	Community Coalition	alberto@cocosouthla.org	(323) 868-7404	8101 Vermont Ave.	Los Angeles, CA 90040
1	City Terrace/South Gate	Council for Watershed Health	Eileen@watershedhealth.org	(213) 229-9945	700 N Alameda St.	Los Angeles, CA 90012
1	City Terrace/South Gate	East LA Community Corporation (ELACC)	IGracian@elacc.org	(323) 261-1065	2917 E. 1st St.	Los Angeles, CA 90033
1	City Terrace/South Gate	East LA Rising	anna@risinginc.org	(323) 263-4955	324 N. McDonnell Ave.	Los Angeles, CA 90022
1	City Terrace/South Gate	East LA YMCA	OmarTorres@ymcala.org	(323) 260-7005 x7421	2900 Whittier Blvd.	Los Angeles, CA 90023
1	City Terrace/South Gate	East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice	laurac.eycej@gmail.com	(323) 263-2113	2317 S Atlantic Blvd.	Commerce, CA 90040
1	City Terrace/South Gate	El Centro de Ayuda	Raul.Estrada@elcentrodeayuda.org	(323) 526-9301	2130 E. 1st St. Suite 110	Los Angeles, CA 90033
1	City Terrace/South Gate	Families In Schools	ocruz@familiesinschools.org	(213) 201-3900	1541 Wilshire Blvd. #430	Los Angeles, CA 90017
1	City Terrace/South Gate	Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy (LAANE)	rtynan@laane.org	(213) 977-9400	464 Lucas Ave. Suite 202	Los Angeles, CA 90017
1	City Terrace/South Gate	Los Angeles Neighborhood Land Trust	communications@lanlt.org	(213) 572-0188	1541 Wilshire Blvd, Ste 400	Los Angeles, CA 90017
1	City Terrace/South Gate	Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF)	asandoval@MALDEF.org	(213) 629-2512	634 S. Spring St. #1100	Los Angeles, CA 90014
1	City Terrace/South Gate	Mujeres de la Tierra	info@mujeresdelatierra.org	(323) 207-5155	570 W. Ave 26	Los Angeles, CA 90065
1	City Terrace/South Gate	River LA	info@riverla.org	(323) 221-7800	525 S Hewitt St.	Los Angeles, CA 90013
1	City Terrace/South Gate	Salvadoran-American Legal Education Fund (SALEF)	Chvaquerano@salef.org	(213) 487-2530	421 S. Bixel St. Suite A	Los Angeles, CA 90017
1	City Terrace/South Gate	Strategic Concepts in Organizing and Policy Education (SCOPE)	info@scopela.org	(323) 789-7920	1715 W. Florence Avenue	Los Angeles, CA 90047
1	City Terrace/South Gate	Los Angeles League of Conservation Voters	amyymburns@gmail.com		PO Box 2173	Arcadia, CA 91077-2173
1	City Terrace/South Gate	KIPP LA Schools	amartinez@kippsocal.org	(213) 489-4461	3601 E. 1st St.	Los Angeles, CA 90063
			cbocanegra@kippsocal.org			
	CSE	Global Green USA	sustainability@globalgreen.org	(310) 581-2700		
	CSE	Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy (LAANE)	rtynan@laane.org			
	CSE	Natural Resources Defense Council	nrdcinfo@nrdc.org			
	CSE	Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy	info@smmc.ca.gov			
	CSE	Desert Citizens Against Pollution	dcapjane@aol.com			
	CSE	Green LA Institute		(213) 346-3284		
			hharper@greenlacoalition.org			
	CSE	California Green Communities	cary@politicallaw.com			
	CSE	California League of Conservation Voters	mary@ecovote.org	(800) 755-3224	3435 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 330	Los Angeles, CA 90010
	CSE	Californians Against Waste	murray@CAWRecycles.org			
	CSE	Climate Resolve Coalition for Clean Air	jparfrey@climateresolve.org			
	CSE	Community Association of Saratoga Hills	clwebe1@pacbell.net			
	CSE	Eaton Canyon Nature Center	ecncag@gmail.com	(626) 398-5420	1750 North Altadena Drive	Pasadena, CA 91107
	CSE	Environmental Defense Fund	sstein@edf.org			

Supervisorial District	Community	Organization	Email	Phone	Street Address	City, State Zip
	CSE	Friends of the Los Angeles River	contact@folar.org	(323) 223-0585	570 W. Ave 26 #250,	Los Angeles, CA 90065
	CSE	Goldman Environmental Prize	info@goldmanprize.org			
	CSE	Greenpeace	connect@greenpeace.us			
	CSE	Heal the Bay	sluce@healthebay.org	(310) 451-1500	1444 9th St.	Santa Monica, CA 90401
	CSE	Health Insurance Counseling and Advocacy Program	news@cahealthadvocates.org			
	CSE	LA River Revitalization Corporation	info.lariver@lacity.org			
	CSE	North Valley Coalition of Concerned Citizens	no2bfi@yahoo.com			
	CSE	Sierra Club - Angeles Chapter	morgan.goodwin@sierraclub.org	(213) 387-4287	3250 Wilshire Blvd #1106	Los Angeles, CA 90010
2	Gardena	Gardena Chamber of Commerce	info@gardenachamber.org	(310) 532-9905	1204 W Gardena Blvd Ste E	Gardena, CA 90247
2	Gardena	Memorial Hospital of Gardena	aboersma@avantihospitals.com	(310) 413-0269	1145 W Redondo Beach Blvd.	Gardena, CA 90247
2	Gardena	St. Anthony of Padua Church & School	ckelly@saintanthonygardena.org	(310) 327-5830	1050 W 163rd St.	Gardena, CA 90247
2	Gardena	City of Refuge	info@cityofrefugela.org	(310) 516-1433	14527 S San Pedro St.	Gardena, CA 90248
2	Harbor/South Bay	Boys & Girls Clubs of Wilmington	soniae@bgclaharbor.org	(310) 549-8323	1444 W Q St.	Wilmington, CA 90744
2	Harbor/South Bay	Boys And Girls Club of The Los Angeles Harbor	mlansing@bgclaharbor.org	(310) 833-1322	1200 S. Cabrillo Ave.	San Pedro, CA 90731
2	Harbor/South Bay	Carpenters	rlawson@swcarpenters.org	(213) 703-6231	533 S. Fremont Ave., 10th Fl.	Los Angeles, CA 90071
2	Harbor/South Bay	Center for Asian Americans United for Self Empowerment (CAUSE)	nancy@causeusa.org	(213) 269-4639 x1011	360 E. 2nd St. Suite 819	Los Angeles, CA 90012
2	Harbor/South Bay	Cornerstone Church	kcomerstone@hotmail.com	(310) 530-4040	24428 S. Vermont Ave.	Harbor City CA 90710
2	Harbor/South Bay	Empowering Pacific Islander Communities (EPIC)	tsamuelu@empoweredpi.org	(562) 552-2717	1137 Wilshire Blvd #110	Los Angeles, CA 90017
2	Harbor/South Bay	Faith and Community Empowerment (FACE)	hyepin@gmail.com	213.985.1500	3550 Wilshire Blvd. #1124	Los Angeles, CA 90010
2	Harbor/South Bay	Harbor Gateway Neighborhood Council North	chairhgnnc@gmail.com	(310) 768.3853	P.O. Box 3723	Gardena, CA 90247
2	Harbor/South Bay	Harbor UCLA Medical Center	LFloyd@dhs.lacounty.gov	(424) 306-6580	1000 W Carson St.	Torrance, CA 90502
2	Harbor/South Bay	IBEW Local 11	sanchez@ibew11.org	(626) 660-9550	297 N. Marengo Ave.	Pasadena, CA 91101
2	Harbor/South Bay	Kaiser Permanente	southbay.public-affairs@kp.org	(424) 251-7677	25825 Vermont Ave.	Harbor City, CA 90710
2	Harbor/South Bay	LA OC Building and Construction Trades Council	channan@LAOCbuildingtrades.org	(213) 483-4222	1626 Beverly Blvd.	Los Angeles, CA 90026
2	Harbor/South Bay	Laborers Local 300	jlafarga@local1309.com	(310) 722-8434	2005 W. Pico Blvd.	Los Angeles, CA 90006
2	Harbor/South Bay	Lomita Chamber of Commerce	hi@lomitachamber.org	(424) 378-7111	2315 Lomita Blvd Ste 410	Lomita, CA 90717
2	Harbor/South Bay	Longshore Union ILWU Local 13	ilwuscdc@gmail.com	(310) 830-1130	630 South Centre St.	San Pedro, CA 90731
2	Harbor/South Bay	New Life Foursquare Church	connect@newlifefoursquare.org	(562) 921-6200	25420 Vermont Ave.	Harbor City, CA 90710
2	Harbor/South Bay	Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church	sppc@sbcglobal.net	(310) 834-5215	515 W Opp St.	Wilmington, CA 90744
2	Harbor/South Bay	San Pedro Chamber of Commerce	eswanson@sanpedrochamber.com	(310) 832-7272	390 W. 7th St.	San Pedro, CA 90731
2	Harbor/South Bay	SoCal Pipetrades District Council No. 16	jelliott@socalpipe.org	(213) 487-4262	501 Shatto Pl. #400	Los Angeles, CA 90020
2	Harbor/South Bay	South Asian Network (SAN)	shikha@southasiannetwork.org	(562) 403-0488 x105	18173 Pioneer Blvd. Suite I	Artesia, CA 90701
2	Harbor/South Bay	South Bay Associations of Chambers of Commerce	eswanson@sanpedrochamber.com	(310) 832-7272	2300 Crenshaw Blvd, Building B	Torrance, CA 90501
2	Harbor/South Bay	South Bay Center for Counseling (SBCC)	gleyva@sbaycenter.com		540 N. Marine Ave.	Wilmington, CA 90744
2	Harbor/South Bay	South Bay Cities Council of Governments	jacki@southbaycities.org	(310) 371-7222, ext. 214	2355 Crenshaw Blvd Ste 125	Torrance, CA 90501
2	Harbor/South Bay	Southside Coalition of Community Health Centers	lucy@southsidecoalition.org	(323) 327-3042		
2	Harbor/South Bay	Thai Community Development Center (Thai CDC)	chancee@thaicdc.org	(323) 468-2555		
2	Harbor/South Bay	The South Bay Bicycle Coalition	hannon_jim@hotmail.com			
2	Harbor/South Bay	Wilmington Chamber of Commerce	brissa.sotelo@valero.com	(562) 491-6621	544 North Avalon Blvd., Suite 104	Wilmington, CA 90744
	Regional	ACLU of Southern Califomia	irivera@aclusocal.org	(213) 977-9500	1313 W. 8th St. #200	Los Angeles, CA 90017
	Regional	Advancement Project	jkim@advanceproj.org	(213) 989-1300	1910 Sunset Blvd. #500	Los Angeles, CA 90026
	Regional	After-School All Stars, Los Angeles	anacampos@la-allstars.org	(213) 305-9737	5900 Wilshire Blvd.	Los Angeles, CA 90036
	Regional	All People's Community Center	sbryant@allpeoplescc.org	(213) 747-6357	822 E. 20th St.	los Angeles, CA 90011
	Regional	Alliance College Ready Public Schools	airodriguez@laalliance.org	(213) 943-4930	5101 Santa Monica Blvd. # 8	Los Angeles. CA 90029
	Regional	Alliance of Californians for Community Empowerment (ACCE)	jdelgado@calorganize.org	(310) 704-9312	3655 S. Grand Ave., Suite 250	Los Angeles, CA 90007
	Regional	American Institute of Architects, Los Angeles Chapter	will@aialosangeles.org	(213) 639-0764	3780 Wilshire Blvd. #701	Los Angeles, CA 90010
	Regional	Asian Americans Advancing Justice, LA (AAAJLA)	skwoh@advancingjustice-la.org	(213) 977-7595	1145 Wilshire Blvd.	Los Angeles, CA 90017
	Regional	Asian Pacific Policy & Planning Council (A3PCON)	mkulkami@a3pcon.org	(310) 922-8052	905 E. 8th St.	Los Angeles, CA 90021
	Regional	Asians and Pacific Islanders for LGBT Equality (API Equality - LA)	tracy@apiequalityla.org	(213) 580-1800	P.O. Box 741265	Los Angeles, CA 90074-1265
	Regional	Breathe Southern California	mcarrel@breathesocal.org	(323) 935-8050	5858 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 300	Los Angeles, CA 90036
	Regional	California Charter Schools Association (CCSA)	osicat@ednovate.org	(213) 454-0599	250 1st St #1000	Los Angeles, CA 90012
	Regional	National Action Network (NAN)	nw7martin@yahoo.com	(310)916-4466	1513 E 103rd St.	Los Angeles, CA 90002
	Regional	National Pacific Islander Education Network (NPIEN)	thompson_victor@lacoe.edu	(562) 922-6233	4425 Pixie Ave.	Lakewood, CA 90712
	Regional	Natural Resources Defense Council	sfleischeli@nrdc.org	(310) 434-2300	1314 Second St.	Santa Monica, CA 90401
	Regional	Parent Institute for Quality Education (PIQE)	dangulo@piqe.org	(818) 403-7009		
	Regional	Parent Organization Network (PON)	aracelisimeon@hotmail.com	(626) 991-1610	1000 N. Alameda St. #420	Los Angeles, CA 90012
	Regional	Parent Revolution	jay@parentrevolution.org	(213) 621-3052	800 Wilshire Blvd.	Los Angeles, CA 90017
	Regional	Parents Advocates League Parents Helping Parents and Their Children Succeed	julie@parentsadvocateleague.org	(949) 468-9500		
	Regional	Physicians for Social Responsibility Los Angeles	marguello@psr-la.org	(213) 689-9170	617 S Olive St, Ste 1100	Los Angeles, CA 90014
	Regional	Plastic Pollution Coalition	dianna@plasticpollutioncoalition.org	(323) 936-3010	2150 Allston Way, Ste 460	Berkeley, CA 94704
	Regional	API Forward Movement (APIFM)	info@apifm.org	(213) 553-1800 x8491	905 E. 8th St.	Los Angeles, CA 90021
	Regional	Liberty Hill Foundation	jdelwood@libertyhill.org	(323) 556-7200	6420 Wilshire Blvd. #700	Los Angeles, CA 90048
			wdorris@libertyhill.org			
			ckassel@libertyhill.org			
	Regional	Parent Partnership for Public Education		(310) 801-1452		
5	Santa Clarita	Gibbon Conservation Center	info@gibboncenter.org	(661) 296-2737	19100 Esguerra Rd.	Santa Clarita, CA 91390
5	Santa Clarita	Junior Chamber International (JCI) Santa Clarita	jcisantaclarita@gmail.com		23638 Lyons Ave., #166	Santa Clarita, CA 91321
5	Santa Clarita	Santa Clarita Valley Chamber of Commerce	hello@scvchamber.com	(661) 702-6977	28494 Westinghouse Place #114	Santa Clarita, CA 91355

Supervisorial District	Community	Organization	Email	Phone	Street Address	City, State Zip
5	Santa Clarita	The Earth Organization	info@theearthorganization.org	(818) 769-3410	25453 Via Dona Christa	Valencia, CA 91355
5	Santa Clarita	Valley Industrial Assn. of Santa Clarita	kathy@via.org	(661) 294-8088	28368 Constellation Rd., Suite 360	Valencia, CA 91355
5	Santa Clarita	Castaic Area Town Council	castaictowncouncil@gmail.com		28201 Franklin Way	Castaic, CA 91384
2	Santa Monica	Venice Beach Community Cleanups	cwlee.nyc@gmail.com	(646) 808-6385		
2	Santa Monica	Venice Chamber of Commerce	info@venicechamber.net	(310) 822-5425		
2	Santa Monica	Venice Stakeholders Assn.	venicestakeholders@ca.rr.com	(310) 392-4843		
3	Santa Monica	Earth Rights Institute − West Coast Office	annie@earthrightsinstitute.org	(310) 403-6693	1127 18th St.	Santa Monica, CA 90403
3	Santa Monica	Endangered Habitats League	dsilverla@me.com	(213) 804-2750	8424 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite A 592	Los Angeles, CA 90069-4267
3	Santa Monica	Environment California	communications@environmentcalifornia.org			
3	Santa Monica	Friends of Ballona Wetlands	scott@ballonafriends.org	(310) 306-5994	PO Box 5159	Playa del Rey, CA 90296
3	Santa Monica	Los Angeles Waterkeeper	info@lawaterkeeper.org	(310) 394-6162	120 Broadway, Ste 105	Santa Monica, CA 90401
3	Santa Monica	Palos Verdes / South Bay Audubon Society	info@pvsb-audubon.org		PO Box 2582	Palos Verdes, CA 90274
3	Santa Monica	Palos Verdes Peninsula Land Conservancy	info@pvplc.org	(310) 541-7613	916 Silver Spur Rd, #207	Rolling Hills Estates, CA 90274
3	Santa Monica	Santa Monica Bay Audubon Society	kenjudge2@earthlink.net		PO Box 35	Pacific Palisades, CA 90272
3	Santa Monica	Santa Monica Chamber of Commerce	president@smchamber.com	(310) 393-9825		
3	Santa Monica	Santa Monica Conservancy	info@smconservancy.org	(310) 496-3146		
3	Santa Monica	Sierra Club − West Los Angeles Regional Group	dhaake3@gmail.com	(310) 237-3447		
3	Santa Monica	Surfrider Foundation Los Angeles, Malibu & Santa Monica Chapter	info@la.surfrider.org	(310) 984-6910		
3	Santa Monica	Sustainable Works	info@sustainableworks.org	(310) 458-8716		
3	Santa Monica	Ballona Wetlands Land Trust	landtrust@ballona.org	(424) 543-4550	P.O. Box 5623	Playa Del Rey, CA 90296
3	Santa Monica	California Native Plant Society – LA/Santa Monica Mountains Chapter	snowdy.dodson@csun.edu	(818) 782-9346		
2	South Bay	Algalita Marine Research and Foundation	katie@algalita.org	(562) 598-4889		
2	South Bay	Aquarium of the Pacific	pacificvisions@lbaop.org	(562) 590-3100		
2	South Bay	Bikeable Communities	goactivelb@longbeach.gov	(562) 733-0106		
2	South Bay	California Native Plant Society - South Coast	megan@sccnps.org			
2	South Bay	Coalition for Clear Air	maja@ccair.org	(213) 223-6869		
2	South Bay	Communities for a Better Environment (CBE)	dmolina@cbecal.org	(323) 826-9771, x105	6325 Pacific Blvd. Ste 300	Huntington Park, CA 90255
2	South Bay	Deconstruction & Reuse Network	info@reusenetwork.org	(888) 545-8333		
2	South Bay	Don't Waste Long Beach (DWLB)	greyes@laane.org	(213) 977-9400 x106		
2	South Bay	El Dorado Audubon Society	eldoradoaudubon@yahoo.com		5471 E. El Jardin St.	Long Beach, CA 90815
2	South Bay	Environmental Justice and Resilience in Long Beach	justiceforlongbeach@gmail.com			
2	South Bay	Environmentalism Through Inspirational, Nonviolent Action	mark@etina.org	(310) 827-3046		
2	South Bay	Friends of Colorado Lagoon	friends@coloradolagoon.org	(562) 225-5211		
2	South Bay	Gardena-Carson Family YMCA	GretchenDowney@ymcaLA.org	(310) 523-3470	1000 W Artesia Blvd.	Gardena, CA 90248
2	South Bay	Grades of Green	info@gradesofgreen.org	(310) 607-0175	1730 East Holly Ave.	El Segundo, CA 90245
2	South Bay	Harbor City Neighborhood Council	board@harborcitync.com	(310) 918-8650	P.O. Box 325	Harbor City, CA 90710-0921
2	South Bay	Long Beach Alliance for Children with Asthma (LBACA)	egreen@memorialcare.org	(562) 933-5650		
2	South Bay	Long Beach Chamber of Commerce	jharris@lbchamber.com	(562) 983-1241	1 World Trade Center, Suite 1650	Long Beach, CA 90831
2	South Bay	Long Beach Depot for Creative Reuse	info@thelongbeachdepot.org	(562) 437-9999		
2	South Bay	Long Beach Environmental Alliance	lbenvironmental.alliance@gmail.com			
2	South Bay	Long Beach Forward	hello@lbforward.org	(562) 436-4800		
2	South Bay	Long Beach Gray Panthers	longbeachgraypanthers@gmail.com			
2	South Bay	Los Cerritos Wetlands Land Trust	elizabeth@lcwlandtrust.org	(562) 972-2130		
2	South Bay	Partners of Parks	executivedirector@partnersofparks.org	(562) 570-3209		
2	South Bay	Save Our Beach	stevemasoner@outlook.com	(562) 884-1706		
2	South Bay	Surfrider Foundation - South Bay Chapter	chair@southbay.surfrider.org	(562) 434-6225		
2	South Bay	Think Earth Environmental Education Foundation	contact@thinkearth.org	(562) 548-0755		
2	South Bay	Wilmington Neighborhood Council	wnc.gina@gmail.com	(310) 522-2013	544 N Avalon Blvd Ste 103	Wilmington, CA 90744
2	South Bay	Century Villages at Cabrillo (CVC)	ppelonis@centuryvillages.org			
2	South Bay	Alamitos Beach Cleanup	alamitosbeachcleanup@gmail.com			
2	South Bay	Greater Torrance Chamber of Commerce	donna@torrancechamber.com	(310) 450-6688	3480 Torrance Blvd., Suite 305	Torrance, CA 90503
1	South Gate	Independent City Association	ica@icacities.org	(424) 374-7168	PO Box 39381	Downey, CA 90239-0381
4	Whittier	Amigos de los Rios	info@amigosdelosrios.org	(626) 791-1611	908 E. Altadena Drive	Altadena, CA 91001
4	Whittier	Arroyos & Foothills Conservancy	johnhowell@arroyosfoothills.org	(626) 796-0782	PO Box 1	Pasadena, CA 91102
4	Whittier	Friendly Hills Property Owners Association	FHPOA@lunalista.com			
4	Whittier	Ground Truthing Whittier, Whittier College	rovermyer@whittier.edu	562.907.4200, ext. 4353	13406 E. Philadelphia St.	Whittier, CA 90602
4	Whittier	Nature for All	belen@lanatureforall.org		201 W. Garvey Avenue, Suite 102-503	Monterey Park, CA 91754
4	Whittier	Puente Hills Habitat Preservation Authority	agullo@habitatauthority.org	(562) 945-9003	7702 Washington Ave. Suite C	Whittier, CA 90602
4	Whittier	San Gabriel Mountains Regional Conservancy	JDOORNIK@UIA.NET	(626) 335-1771	PO Box 963	Glendora, CA 91740
4	Whittier	Whittier Area Environmental Coalition	info@whittierfirstday.org	(562) 309-5041		
4	Whittier	Whittier Area Peace and Justice Coalition	mail@WhittierPeace.org	(562) 587-6270	8426 Friends Ave	Whittier, CA 90602
4	Whittier	Whittier Audubon Society	stevekhuber@hotmail.com	(562) 217-1886	PO Box 548	Whittier, CA 90608-0548
4	Whittier	Whittier Conservancy	info@whittierconservancy.org	(562) 858-3110	P.O. Box 9114	Whittier CA 90608-9114
4	Whittier	Whittier Uptown Association	Franktps7@yahoo.com	(562) 696-2662	6717 Bright Avenue	Whittier, CA 90601
4	Whittier	Pasadena Audubon Society	pasadenaaudubon@gmail.com	(626) 355-9412	750 N Altadena Dr.	Pasadena, CA 91107
4	Whittier	California Native Plant Society - San Gabriel Mountains Chapter	cnps@cnps.org		1750 N Altadena Dr.	Pasadena, CA 91107

APPENDIX 1-D

SCHEDULE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETINGS AND NOTICES OF AVAILABILITY OF PRELIMINARY DRAFT COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT AND DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

From: PW-EPD SitingElement
Sent: Thursday, July 1, 2021 7:31 PM
To: sitingelement@pw.lacounty.gov
Subject: Notice of Availability and Virtual Public Information Meeting for the Preliminary Draft Revised Countywide Siting Element & Draft Environmental Impact Report

Greetings,

The County of Los Angeles, through the Los Angeles County Public Works (Public Works) has posted a Notice of Availability (NOA) and Notice of Public Information Meetings for the Preliminary Draft Revised Countywide Siting Element (Draft Revised Siting Element) and its Draft Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIR) on July 1, 2021. The NOA, which includes the dates and times of the Virtual Public Information Meetings, is attached.

Public Works, in coordination with the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force, has prepared the Draft Revised Siting Element and its Draft EIR pursuant to the requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), as amended; and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended.

The Countywide Siting Element (Siting Element) is a long-term planning document that describes how the County, and the cities within the County, plan to manage the disposal of their solid waste over a 15-year planning period (as required by AB 939). The existing Siting Element was published in 1997 and approved by CalRecycle in 1998. The Siting Element has now been revised to reflect updated waste generation forecasts as well as remaining disposal capacities based on landfill expansions and closures that have taken place since the original Siting Element was approved in 1998. The Draft Revised Siting Element also forecasts future solid waste generation based on population and economic growth and analyzes remaining disposal capacities at landfills and waste-to-energy facilities. This information assists jurisdictions with appropriately planning for their future disposal needs. Additionally, the Siting Element contains goals and policies on a variety of solid waste management issues such as extended producer responsibility, recycling, and composting as well as establishes criteria for the siting of solid waste facilities such as landfills and conversion technology facilities in the County.

The Draft Revised Siting Element and its Draft EIR will be available online at http://pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement/ for public, agency, and stakeholder review.

The comment period will begin on **Thursday, July 1, 2021** and end on **Monday, August 16, 2021**.

If you wish to submit comments, please visit http://pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement/ and “Click to submit comments” on the homepage. You may also mail comments to Los Angeles County Public Works,

Environmental Programs Division, Draft Revised Siting Element, P.O. Box 1460, Alhambra, CA 91802.

If you have any questions, please email us at SitingElement@pw.lacounty.gov or call 1(888) 777-4775.

Thank you.

NOTICE OF VIRTUAL PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING
AND AVAILABILITY OF THE
PRELIMINARY DRAFT REVISED LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT AND ITS DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The Los Angeles County Public Works, in coordination with the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force, has prepared the following documents pursuant to the requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939), as amended; and the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended.

- The Preliminary Draft Revised Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (Draft Revised Siting Element), dated July 2020
- The Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Draft Revised Siting Element, dated July 2020 (SCH No. 1995011048)

The Draft Revised Siting Element describes the existing solid waste disposal system in the County, estimates future solid waste disposal capacity needs of the 88 cities in the County and the County unincorporated area, and sets forth goals, policies, and objectives to meet the solid waste needs on a Countywide basis.

The DEIR for the Draft Revised Siting Element programmatically evaluates the environmental effects associated with the implementation of the Siting Element. Similar to the 1997 CSE, the Draft Revised Siting Element serves as a policy document rather than a specific development program. CEQA requires that local government agencies, prior to approving projects over which they have discretionary approval authority, consider the environmental consequences of such projects. An Environmental Impact Report is a public document designed to provide the public, and local and state governmental-agency decision makers, with an analysis of potential environmental impacts to support informed decision making.

Due to COVID-19 and Safer at Home Order, Public Works is holding a series of virtual public information meetings to receive comments on the above documents. The public is invited to present oral testimony on the Draft Revised Siting Element and its DEIR during any of the virtual meeting dates listed below. You may also send written comments to sitingelement@pw.lacounty.gov, or by mail to Los Angeles County Public Works Environmental Programs Division, P.O. Box 1460, Alhambra, CA 91802-1460. You may also call the Siting Element hotline at (888) 777-4775. Public review period is from July 1 through August 16, 2021.

These meetings will be recorded in English and Spanish

DATE	TIME	LOCATION
Tuesday, August 3, 2021	6 p.m.	Supervisorial District 1: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Tuesday, August 3, 2021	7 p.m.	Todos los Distritos Reunión en Español: Regístrese en: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Thursday, August 5, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 2: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Monday, August 9, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 3: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Wednesday, August 11, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 4: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Thursday, August 12, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 5: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement

The above-mentioned documents and meeting recordings will be available on our website at pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement. Copies of the documents are available for public review at Public Works Headquarters if open to the public, Monday through Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., through August 16, 2021, at the 3rd floor Annex Building, Environmental Programs Division, 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803.

Individuals requiring reasonable accessibility accommodations may request written materials in alternate formats, physical accessibility accommodations, sign language interpreters, or other reasonable accommodations by contacting our departmental Americans with Disabilities Act Coordinator at (626) 458-4081, from 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday (excluding holidays). Persons who are deaf or hard of hearing may make contact by first dialing the California Relay Service at 7-1-1. Requests should be made at least one week in advance to ensure availability. When making a reasonable accommodation request, please reference EPD-3.

From: PW-EPD SitingElement
Sent: Monday, August 9, 2021 10:21 AM
To: PW-EPD SitingElement
Subject: PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD DEADLINE EXTENDED! : Notice of Availability and Virtual Public Information Meeting for the Preliminary Draft Revised Countywide Siting Element & Draft Environmental Impact Report
Attachments: Notice of Availability Extension - Public Review Period CSE EIR.pdf

Importance: High

Greetings,

The Los Angeles County Public Works (Public Works), acting as the Lead Agency, is announcing a 45-day extension of the review and comment period for the Preliminary Draft Revised Countywide Siting Element (Draft Revised Siting Element) and its Draft Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIR). **The new deadline for submittal of comments to Public Works is Thursday, September 30, 2021.** The Notice of Availability and Extension of Public Review Period, which includes the dates and times of the Virtual Public Information Meetings, is attached.

Public Works, in coordination with the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force, has prepared the Draft Revised Siting Element and its Draft EIR pursuant to the requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), as amended; and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended.

The Countywide Siting Element (Siting Element) is a long-term planning document that describes how the County, and the cities within the County, plan to manage the disposal of their solid waste over a 15-year planning period (as required by AB 939). The existing Siting Element was published in 1997 and approved by CalRecycle in 1998. The Siting Element has now been revised to reflect updated waste generation forecasts as well as remaining disposal capacities based on landfill expansions and closures that have taken place since the original Siting Element was approved in 1998. The Draft Revised Siting Element also forecasts future solid waste generation based on population and economic growth and analyzes remaining disposal capacities at landfills and waste-to-energy facilities. This information assists jurisdictions with appropriately planning for their future disposal needs. Additionally, the Siting Element contains goals and policies on a variety of solid waste management issues such as extended producer responsibility, recycling, and composting as well as establishes criteria for the siting of solid waste facilities such as landfills and conversion technology facilities in the County.

The Draft Revised Siting Element and its Draft EIR are available online at http://pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement/ for public, agency, and stakeholder review.

Public Works is holding a series of virtual public information meetings to receive comments on the above documents. The public is invited to present oral testimony on the Draft Revised Siting Element and its DEIR during any of the virtual meeting dates listed below.

- Tuesday, August 3, 2021 6 p.m. (Supervisorial District 1)
- Tuesday, August 3, 2021 7 p.m. (Todos los Distritos Reunión en Español)
- Thursday, August 5, 2021 7 p.m. (Supervisorial District 2)
- Monday, August 9, 2021 7 p.m. (Supervisorial District 3) - Click here to register
- Wednesday, August 11, 2021 7 p.m. (Supervisorial District 4) - Click here to register
- Thursday, August 12, 2021 7 p.m. (Supervisorial District 5) - Click here to register

The comment period began on Thursday, July 1, 2021 and ends on Thursday, September 30, 2021.

If you wish to submit comments, please visit http://pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement/ and "Click to submit comments" on the homepage. You may also mail comments to Los Angeles County Public Works, Environmental Programs Division, Draft Revised Siting Element, P.O. Box 1460, Alhambra, CA 91802.

If you have any questions, please email us at SitingElement@pw.lacounty.gov or call 1(888) 777-4775.

Thank you.

A Trash Solution for a Green Evolution

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY AND EXTENSION OF PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD OF THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT REVISED LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT AND ITS DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The Los Angeles County Public Works, acting as the Lead Agency, is announcing a 45-day extension of the review and comment period on the subject documents. The new deadline for submittal of comments to Public Works is Thursday, September 30, 2021.

Public Works, in coordination with the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force, has prepared the following documents pursuant to the requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939), as amended; and the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended.

- The Preliminary Draft Revised Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (Draft Revised Siting Element), dated July 2020
- The Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Draft Revised Siting Element, dated July 2020 (SCH No. 1995011048)

The Draft Revised Siting Element describes the existing solid waste disposal system in the County, estimates future solid waste disposal capacity needs of the 88 cities in the County and the County unincorporated area, and sets forth goals, policies, and objectives to meet the solid waste needs on a Countywide basis.

The DEIR for the Draft Revised Siting Element programmatically evaluates the environmental effects associated with the implementation of the Siting Element. Similar to the 1997 Countywide Siting Element, the Draft Revised Siting Element serves as a policy document rather than a specific development program. California Environmental Quality Act requires that local government agencies, prior to approving projects over which they have discretionary approval authority, consider the environmental consequences of such projects. An Environmental Impact Report is a public document designed to provide the public, and local and state governmental-agency decision makers, with an analysis of potential environmental impacts to support informed decision making.

Due to COVID-19 and Safer at Home Order, Public Works is holding a series of virtual public information meetings to receive comments on the above documents. The public is invited to present oral testimony on the Draft Revised Siting Element and its DEIR during any of the virtual meeting dates listed below. You may also send written comments to sitingelement@pw.lacounty.gov, or by mail to Los Angeles County Public Works Environmental Programs Division, P.O. Box 1460, Alhambra, CA 91802-1460. You may also call the Siting Element hotline at (888) 777-4775. Public review period is from July 1 through September 30, 2021.

These meetings will be recorded in English and Spanish

DATE	TIME	LOCATION
Tuesday, August 3, 2021	6 p.m.	Supervisorial District 1: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Tuesday, August 3, 2021	7 p.m.	Todos los Distritos Reunión en Español: Regístrese en: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Thursday, August 5, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 2: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Monday, August 9, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 3: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Wednesday, August 11, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 4: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Thursday, August 12, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 5: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement

The above-mentioned documents and meeting recordings will be available on our website at pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement. Copies of the documents are available for public review at Public Works Headquarters if open to the public, Monday through Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., through September 30, 2021, at the 3rd floor Annex Building, Environmental Programs Division, 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803.

Individuals requiring reasonable accessibility accommodations may request written materials in alternate formats, physical accessibility accommodations, sign language interpreters, or other reasonable accommodations by contacting our departmental Americans with Disabilities Act Coordinator at (626) 458-4081, from 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Thursday (excluding holidays). Persons who are deaf or hard of hearing may make contact by first dialing the California Relay Service at 7-1-1. Requests should be made at least one week in advance to ensure availability. When making a reasonable accommodation request, please reference EPD-3.

From: PW-EPD SitingElement
Sent: Thursday, August 12, 2021 9:14 AM
To: PW-EPD SitingElement
Subject: Virtual Public Information Meeting for the Preliminary Draft Revised Countywide Siting Element and Draft Environmental Impact Report

Greetings,

We understand that you registered for the virtual Public Information Meeting for the Preliminary Draft Revised Countywide Siting Element and Draft Environmental Impact Report but were unable to attend.

If you are available tonight, you are welcome to join us at 7p.m. Please click here to register. You may also view the full recording of the presentation at https://pw.lacounty.gov/epd/communitymeetings/pastmeetings.cfm#collapse18 or download the pdf version at https://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/cse/MEETINGS/ .

As a reminder, the public review period has been extended, which began on Thursday, July 1, 2021 and now ends on Thursday, September 30, 2021.

If you wish to submit comments to the documents, please visit http://pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement/ and select “Click to submit comments” on the homepage. You may also mail comments to Los Angeles County Public Works, Environmental Programs Division, Draft Revised Siting Element, P.O. Box 1460, Alhambra, CA 91802.

If you have any questions, please email us at SitingElement@pw.lacounty.gov or call 1(888) 777-4775.

Thank you.

From: PW-EPD SitingElement
Sent: Thursday, September 30, 2021 3:12 PM
To: PW-EPD SitingElement
Subject: PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD DEADLINE EXTENDED! : Notice of Availability and Extension for the Preliminary Draft Revised Countywide Siting Element & Draft Environmental Impact Report
Attachments: Notice of Availability Extension - Public Review CSE DEIR.pdf

Importance: High

Greetings,

The Los Angeles County Public Works (Public Works), acting as the Lead Agency, is announcing a 45-day extension of the review and comment period on the Preliminary Draft Revised Countywide Siting Element (Draft Revised Siting Element) and its Draft Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIR). **The new deadline for submittal of comments to Public Works is Monday, November 15, 2021.** The Notice of Availability and Extension of Public Review Period is attached.

Public Works, in coordination with the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force, has prepared the Draft Revised Siting Element and its Draft EIR pursuant to the requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), as amended; and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended.

The Countywide Siting Element (Siting Element) is a long-term planning document that describes how the County, and the cities within the County, plan to manage the disposal of their solid waste over a 15-year planning period (as required by AB 939). The existing Siting Element was published in 1997 and approved by CalRecycle in 1998. The Siting Element has now been revised to reflect updated waste generation forecasts as well as remaining disposal capacities based on landfill expansions and closures that have taken place since the original Siting Element was approved in 1998. The Draft Revised Siting Element also forecasts future solid waste generation based on population and economic growth and analyzes remaining disposal capacities at landfills and waste-to-energy facilities. This information assists jurisdictions with appropriately planning for their future disposal needs. Additionally, the Siting Element contains goals and policies on a variety of solid waste management issues such as extended producer responsibility, recycling, and composting as well as establishes criteria for the siting of solid waste facilities such as landfills and conversion technology facilities in the County.

The Draft Revised Siting Element and its Draft EIR are available online at http://pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement/ for public, agency, and stakeholder review.

The comment period began on Thursday, July 1, 2021 and ends on Monday, November 15, 2021.

If you wish to submit comments, please visit http://pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement/ and "Click to submit comments" on the homepage. You may also send written comments to sitingelement@pw.lacounty.gov, or by mail to Los Angeles County Public Works Environmental Programs Division, P.O. Box 1460, Alhambra, CA 91802-1460. You may also call the Siting Element hotline at (888) 777-4775.

Thank you.

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY AND EXTENSION OF PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD OF THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT REVISED LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT AND ITS DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Los Angeles County Public Works, acting as the Lead Agency, is announcing a 45-day extension of the review and comment period on the subject documents. The new deadline for submittal of comments to Public Works is Monday, November 15, 2021.

Public Works, in coordination with the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force has prepared the following documents pursuant to the requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939), as amended; and the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended.

- The Preliminary Draft Revised Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (Draft Revised Siting Element), dated July 2020
- The Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Draft Revised Siting Element, dated July 2020 (SCH No. 1995011048)

The Draft Revised Siting Element describes the existing solid waste disposal system in the County, estimates future solid waste disposal capacity needs of the 88 cities in the County and the County unincorporated area, and sets forth goals, policies, and objectives to meet the solid waste needs on a Countywide basis.

The Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Draft Revised Siting Element programmatically evaluates the environmental effects associated with the implementation of the Siting Element. Similar to the 1997 Countywide Siting Element, the Draft Revised Siting Element serves as a policy document rather than a specific development program. California Environmental Quality Act requires that local government agencies, prior to approving projects over which they have discretionary approval authority, consider the environmental consequences of such projects. An Environmental Impact Report is a public document designed to provide the public and local and state governmental-agency decision makers with an analysis of potential environmental impacts to support informed decision making.

You may send written comments to sitingelement@pw.lacounty.gov, or by mail to Los Angeles County Public Works Environmental Programs Division, P.O. Box 1460, Alhambra, CA 91802-1460. You may also call the Siting Element hotline at (888) 777-4775. Public review period is from July 1 through November 15, 2021.

The above-mentioned documents and public information meeting recordings are available on our website at pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement. Copies of the documents will be available for public review at Public Works Headquarters, beginning Monday, October 4, 2021 through November 15, 2021, at the 3rd floor Annex Building, Environmental Programs Division, 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803. Public Works recommends that individuals interested in reviewing the documents in person make a "Public Records Request Service" appointment via the Environmental Programs Division Public Counter Appointment Service website at:

https://outlook.office365.com/owa/calendar/PWEnvironmentalProgramsDivisionVirtualMeeting@lacounty.onmicrosoft.com/bookings/

or

Appointments can also be made by calling our public counter at (626) 458-3517.

Individuals requiring reasonable accessibility accommodations may request written materials in alternate formats, physical accessibility accommodations, sign language interpreters, or other reasonable accommodations by contacting our departmental Americans with Disabilities Act Coordinator at (626) 458-4081, from 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Thursday (excluding holidays). Persons who are deaf or hard of hearing may make contact by first dialing the California Relay Service at 7-1-1. Requests should be made at least one week in advance to ensure availability. When making a reasonable accommodation request, please reference EPD-3.

APPENDIX 1-E

OFFICIAL NOTICES AND PROOF OF PUBLICATION OF THE PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETINGS FOR THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT AND DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Clasificados!

Para anunciarse llame gratis
800-626-8332
Búsquenos también
clasificados.laopinion.com

7 99937 00007 7

Aviso Publicos/ Legales

Avisos Legales Name Change

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
Case No. 21PSCP00253
Superior Court of California, County of LOS ANGELES
Petition of: NILVIA LIZBETH BELTRAN RIVERA for Change of Name
TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS:
Petitioner NILVIA LIZBETH BELTRAN RIVERA filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:
NILVIA LIZBETH BELTRAN RIVERA to NILVIA LIZBETH RIVERA LOPEZ
The Court orders that all persons interested in this matter appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing.
Notice of Hearing:
Date: 7/22/2021, Time: 8:30 A.M., Dept.: O, Room: 543
The address of the court is 400 CIVIC CENTER PLAZA, POMONA, CA 91766
A copy of this Order to Show Cause shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation, printed in this county: La Opinion Newspaper
Date: 5/26/2021
Peter A. Hernandez/ Judge
Judge of the Superior Court
06/10, 06/17, 06/24, 07/01/2021

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Avisos Legales

LOS ANGELES COUNTY METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY (LACMTA) REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL

LACMTA will receive proposals for **RFP No. PS76258 - Purchased Transportation Services for East and South Region** at the 9th Floor Receptionist Desk, Vendor/ Contract Management Department, One Gateway Plaza, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

All Proposals must be submitted to LACMTA, and be filed at the reception desk, 9th floor, V/CM Department, on or before **1:00 p.m.** Pacific Time on **Thursday, August 12, 2021.** Proposals received after the above date and time may be rejected and returned unopened. Each proposal must be sealed and marked **RFP No. PS76258.**

For a copy of the Proposal/Bid specification visit our Solicitation Page on our Vendor Portal at https://business.metro.net or for further information email Gregory Baker at bakerg@metro.net.
7/1/21
CNS-3486479#
LA OPINION

AVISO DE CONFISCACIÓN PARA LA CIUDAD DE LOS ÁNGELES

POR MEDIO DE LA PRESENTE SE DA AVISO, que durante más de los últimos tres años quedó sin reclamar con el Departamento de Transporte de la Ciudad de Los Ángeles retenido en la cuenta conocida como "DINERO NO RECLAMADO DECOMISADO INCIDENTAL DEL FONDO FIDUCIARIO PARA ARRESTOS" que fue incautado ente el 17 de noviembre de 2014 y el 1 de abril de 2018. La cantidad del dinero no reclamado es: $585,139.21
Las reclamaciones de devolución del dinero deben ser presentadas a la Oficina del Secretario de la Ciudad de Los Ángeles, Sala 395 City Hall, 200, North Spring Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012 ANTES DEL JUEVES 19 DE AGOSTO DE 2021.
EL DINERO ANTES MENCIONADA PASARÁ A SER PROPIEDAD DE LA CIUDAD DE LOS ÁNGELES EL 19 DE AGOSTO DE 2021.
FECHADO: 27 DE MAYO DE 2021
DIANA MANGIOGLU, TESORERA DE LA CIUDAD
OFICINA DE FINANZAS CIUDAD DE LOS ANGELES
6/24, 7/1/21
CNS-3479638#
LA OPINIÓN

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Avisos Legales

LOS ANGELES COUNTY METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY (LACMTA)

INVITATION FOR BID

LACMTA will receive bids for **PS77574 - Exhibit Displays** at the 9th Floor Receptionist Desk, Vendor/Contract Management Department, One Gateway Plaza, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

A Pre-Bid conference will not be held. This project is a Small Business Enterprise (SBE) Set-Aside contract. To participate in this IFB, bidders must be SBE certified with LACMTA prior to proposal due date. For information on the Set-Aside program, visit: https://business.metro.net/VendorPortal/faces/home1/certifications
All Bids must be submitted on forms furnished by LACMTA, and must be filed at the reception desk, 9th floor, V/CM Department, on or before 12:00 p.m. Pacific Time on Thursday, July 15, 2021, at which time bids will be opened and publicly read. Bids received later than the above date and time will be rejected and returned to the bidder unopened. Each bid must be sealed and marked **Bid No. PS77574.**

For a copy of the Proposal/Bid specification visit our Solicitation Page on our Vendor Portal at https://business.metro.net or for further information email Annie Duong at duonga2@metro.net.
7/1/21
CNS-3486466#
LA OPINION

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA REGIONAL RAIL AUTHORITY
RFQ NO. MTL2104172 REPLENISHMENT-TLANG-INSULATED JOINT AND TRANSITION RAIL

The Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA) is seeking quotes for the replenishment of insulated joint and transition rail. Bid documents may be obtained via download by visiting SCRRA's website at https://metrolinktrains.com/about/doing-business-with-metrolink/doing-business/ (Vendors must register on the website in order to download the document).
Electronic Bid Submittals are due at 2:00 p.m. (PST) on July 15, 2021 at https://metrolinktrains.com/about/doing-business-with-metrolink/doing-business/.
For further information contact: Brian Jacob, Senior Contract Administrator at 213.452.0316 or email jacobb@scrra.net.
7/1/21
CNS-3486541#
LA OPINION

AVISO DE REUNIÓN VIRTUAL DE INFORMACIÓN PÚBLICA Y DISPONIBILIDAD DEL BORRADOR PRELIMINAR REVISADO DEL ELEMENTO DE UBICACIÓN EN EL CONDADO DE LOS ÁNGELES Y SU BORRADOR DE INFORME DE IMPACTO AMBIENTAL

Obras Públicas del Condado de Los Ángeles, en coordinación con el Comité de Manejo de Sólidos/ Grupo de Trabajo de Manejo Integrado de Desechos del Condado de Los Ángeles, ha preparado los siguientes documentos de conformidad con los requisitos de la Ley de Manejo Integrado de Desechos de California de 1989 (Proyecto de Ley de la Asamblea 939), según enmendada; y la Ley de Calidad Ambiental de California, según enmendada.

- El Borrador Preliminar Revisado del Elemento de Ubicación en Todo el Condado del Los Ángeles (Borrador de Elemento de Ubicación Revisado), con fecha de julio de 2020
- El Borrador de Informe de Impacto Ambiental (DEIR, por sus siglas en inglés) para el Borrador de Elemento de Ubicación Revisado, con fecha de julio de 2020 (SCH No. 1995011048)

El Borrador de Elemento de Ubicación Revisado describe el sistema de disposición de desechos sólidos existente en el Condado, estima las necesidades de capacidad de disposición de desechos sólidos de las 88 ciudades en el Condado y el área no incorporada del Condado, y establece metas, políticas y objetivos para satisfacer las necesidades de desechos sólidos en todo el Condado.

El DEIR para el Borrador de Elemento de Ubicación Revisado evalúa programáticamente los efectos ambientales asociados con la implementación del Elemento de Ubicación. Al igual al CSE de 1997, el Borrador de Elemento de Ubicación Revisado sirve como un documento de política en lugar de un programa de desarrollo específico. CEQA requiere que las agencias gubernamentales locales, antes de aprobar los proyectos sobre los cuales tienen autoridad de aprobación discrecional, consideren las consecuencias ambientales de dichos proyectos. Un Informe de Impacto Ambiental es un documento público diseñado para brindar al público y a los que toman las decisiones de las agencias gubernamentales locales y estatales, un análisis de posibles impactos ambientales para respaldar la toma de decisiones informada.

Debido al COVID-19 y la Orden Más Seguro en el Hogar, Obras Públicas está llevando a cabo una serie de reuniones virtuales de información pública para recibir comentarios sobre los documentos anteriores. El público está invitado a presentar testimonio oral sobre el Borrador de Elemento de Ubicación Revisado y su DEIR durante cualquiera de las fechas de reuniones virtuales mencionadas a continuación. Usted también puede enviar comentarios por escrito a sitingelement@pw.lacounty.gov, o por correo a la División de Programas Ambientales de Obras Públicas del Condado de Los Ángeles, P.O. Box 1460, Alhambra, CA 91802-1460. También puede llamar a la línea directa del Elemento de Ubicación al (888) 777-4775. El periodo de revisión pública es del 1 de julio al 16 de agosto de 2021.

Estas reuniones serán grabadas en inglés y español

FECHA	HORA	UBICACIÓN
Martes 3 de agosto de 2021	6 p.m.	Distrito de Supervisión 1: Regístrese en: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Martes 3 de agosto de 2021	7 p.m.	Todos los Distritos Reunión en Español: Regístrese en: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Jueves 5 de agosto de 2021	7 p.m.	Distrito de Supervisión 2: Regístrese en: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Lunes 9 de agosto de 2021	7 p.m.	Distrito de Supervisión 3: Regístrese en: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Miércoles 11 de agosto de 2021	7 p.m.	Distrito de Supervisión 4: Regístrese en: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Jueves 12 de agosto de 2021	7 p.m.	Distrito de Supervisión 5: Regístrese en: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement

Los documentos arriba mencionados y las grabaciones de las reuniones estarán disponibles en nuestro sitio web en pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement. Las copias de los documentos están disponibles para revisión pública en la Sede de Obras Públicas si están abiertas al público, de lunes a jueves, de 7 a.m. a 5 p.m., hasta el 16 de agosto de 2021, en el 3er piso del Edificio Anexo, División de Programas Ambientales, 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803.

Las personas que requieran adaptaciones de accesibilidad razonables pueden solicitar materiales escritos en formatos alternativos, adaptaciones de accesibilidad física, intérpretes de lenguaje a señas, y otras adaptaciones contactando a nuestro Coordinador del Departamento de la Ley de Estadounidenses con Discapacidades al (626) 458-4081, de 7:30 a.m. a 5:00 p.m., de lunes a jueves (excepto días festivos). Las personas sordas o con problemas de audición pueden comunicarse primero marcando al Servicio de Retransmisión de California al 7-1-1. Las solicitudes deben hacerse al menos con una semana de anticipación para garantizar la disponibilidad. Cuando haga una solicitud de adaptación, haga referencia a EPD-3.

Clasificados!
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Avisos Legales

Proyecto de Modernización del Aeródromo y Terminal del Aeropuerto de Los Angeles (LAX) - Borrador de Evaluación Ambiental / Borrador de Determinación de Conformidad General - Período de comentario público extendido hasta las 5:00 p.m. PST, el 27 de julio. Para obtener más información sobre cómo comentar, visite www.lawa.org/atmp.

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NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY AND EXTENSION OF PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD OF THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT REVISED LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT AND ITS DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The Los Angeles County Public Works, acting as the Lead Agency, is announcing a 45-day extension of the review and comment period on the subject documents. The new deadline for submittal of comments to Public Works is Thursday, September 30, 2021.

Public Works, in coordination with the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force, has prepared the following documents pursuant to the requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939), as amended; and the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended.

- The Preliminary Draft Revised Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (Draft Revised Siting Element), dated July 2020
- The Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Draft Revised Siting Element, dated July 2020 (SCH No. 1995011048)

The Draft Revised Siting Element describes the existing solid waste disposal system in the County, estimates future solid waste disposal capacity needs of the 88 cities in the County and the County unincorporated area, and sets forth goals, policies, and objectives to meet the solid waste needs on a Countywide basis.

The DEIR for the Draft Revised Siting Element programmatically evaluates the environmental effects associated with the implementation of the Siting Element. Similar to the 1997 Countywide Siting Element, the Draft Revised Siting Element serves as a policy document rather than a specific development program. California Environmental Quality Act requires that local government agencies, prior to approving projects over which they have discretionary approval authority, consider the environmental consequences of such projects. An Environmental Impact Report is a public document designed to provide the public, and local and state governmental-agency decision makers, with an analysis of potential environmental impacts to support informed decision making.

Due to COVID-19 and Safer at Home Order, Public Works is holding a series of virtual public information meetings to receive comments on the above documents. The public is invited to present oral testimony on the Draft Revised Siting Element and its DEIR during any of the virtual meeting dates listed below. You may also send written comments to sitingelement@pw.lacounty.gov, or by mail to Los Angeles County Public Works Environmental Programs Division, P.O. Box 1460, Alhambra, CA 91802-1460. You may also call the Siting Element hotline at (888) 777-4775. Public review period is from July 1 through September 30, 2021.

These meetings will be recorded in English and Spanish

DATE	TIME	LOCATION
Tuesday, August 3, 2021	6 p.m.	Supervisorial District 1: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Tuesday, August 3, 2021	7 p.m.	Todos los Distritos Reunión en Español: Regístrese en: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Thursday, August 5, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 2: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Monday, August 9, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 3: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Wednesday, August 11, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 4: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Thursday, August 12, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 5: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement

The above-mentioned documents and meeting recordings will be available on our website at pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement. Copies of the documents are available for public review at Public Works Headquarters if open to the public, Monday through Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., through September 30, 2021, at the 3rd floor Annex Building, Environmental Programs Division, 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803.

Individuals requiring reasonable accessibility accommodations may request written materials in alternate formats, physical accessibility accommodations, sign language interpreters, or other reasonable accommodations by contacting our departmental Americans with Disabilities Act Coordinator at (626) 458-4081, from 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Thursday (excluding holidays). Persons who are deaf or hard of hearing may make contact by first dialing the California Relay Service at 7-1-1. Requests should be made at least one week in advance to ensure availability. When making a reasonable accommodation request, please reference EPD-3.

CNSB#3502427

CIVIL

SUMMONS
(CITACION JUDICIAL)
CASE NUMBER (Número del Caso):
21STCV05968
NOTICE TO DEFENDANT (AVISO AL DEMANDADO): LING YAU, Trustee of the LING YAU REVOCABLE LIVING TRUST dated June 16, 2017 and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive
YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF (LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE): JONATHON ASSOULINE, an individual
NOTICE! You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.
You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.
There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association. NOTE: The court has a statutory lien

exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.
Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), *en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California,* (www.sucorte.ca.gov), *o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales. AVISO: Por ley, la corte tiene derecho a reclamar las cuotas y los costos exentos por imponer un gravamen sobre cualquier recuperación de $10,000 ó más de valor recibida mediante un acuerdo o una concesión de arbitraje en un caso de derecho civil. Tiene que pagar el gravamen de la corte antes de que la corte pueda desechar el caso.*
The name and address of the court is (El nombre y dirección de la corte es): Stanley Mosk Courthouse, 111 N. Hill Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012
The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is (El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es): Zein Obagi, Obagi Law Group, P.C., 811 Wilshire Blvd., Ste. 1721, Los Angeles, CA 90017.
(424) 284-2401
DATE *(Fecha*: 02/16/2021
Sherri R. Carter Executive Officer/ Clerk of Court, Clerk, by (Secretario), R. Clifton, Deputy *(Adjunto)*
[SEAL]

PLAINTIFF'S NOTICE OF CONTINUED CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE
Date: October 19, 2021
Time: 8:30 a.m.
Location: Dept. 51
TO THE COURT, ALL PARTIES AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD: PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT on July 16, 2021, at

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
Case No. 21CMCP00106
Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles
Petition of: Rechille Louise Lewis for Change of Name
TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS:
Petitioner Rechille Louise Lewis filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:
Rechille Louise Lewis to Rechelle Louise Lewis
The Court orders that all persons interested in this matter appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing.
Notice of Hearing:
Date: 10/28/2021, Time: 8:30 AM, Dept.: A, Room: 904
The address of the court is 200 W. Compton Blvd., Compton, CA 90220
A copy of this Order to Show Cause shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation, printed in this county: Los Angeles Sentinel
Date: 08/04/2021
Thomas D. Long
Judge of the Superior Court
8/19, 8/26, 9/2, 9/9/21
CNS-3501340#
LOS ANGELES SENTINEL

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
Case No. 21STCP02583
Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles
Petition of: Zein E. Obagi, Jr. and Ashley Brown for Change of Name
TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS:
Petitioner Zein E. Obagi, Jr. and Ashley Brown filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:
Everly Berkeley Obagi to Audrey Everly Berkeley Obagi
The Court orders that all persons interested in this

Date: 08/10/2021
ELAINE LU
Judge of the Superior Court
8/19, 8/26, 9/2, 9/9/21
CNS-3501332#
LOS ANGELES SENTINEL

SUMMONS
(CITACION JUDICIAL)
CASE NUMBER *(Número del Caso)*:
20STLC04479
NOTICE TO DEFENDANT *(AVISO AL DEMANDADO)*: MAKALA MILLS, an individual; and Does 1 through 10
YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF *(LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE)*: DOLLAR THRIFTY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP, INC., a corporation
NOTICE! You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.
You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (*www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp*), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.
There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (*www.lawhelpcalifornia.org*), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (*www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp*), or by contacting your local court or county bar association. **NOTE:** The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and costs on any settlement or arbitration award of $10,000 or more in a civil case. The court's lien must be paid before the court will dismiss the case.
¡AVISO! Lo han demandado. Si no responde dentro de 30 días, la corte puede decidir en su contra sin escuchar su versión. Lea la información a continuación.
Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.sucorte.ca.gov), *en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.*
Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), *en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California,* (www.sucorte.ca.gov) *o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales. AVISO: Por ley, la corte tiene derecho a reclamar las cuotas y los costos exentos por imponer un gravamen sobre cualquier recuperación de $10,000 ó más de valor recibida mediante un acuerdo o una concesión de arbitraje en un caso de derecho civil. Tiene que pagar el gravamen de la corte antes de que la corte pueda desechar el caso.*
The name and address of the court is *(El nombre y dirección de la corte es)*: Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, 111 North Hill Street, Los Angeles, California 90012
The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is BRIAN TAPPER, ESQ. *(El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es)*: Law Offices of Todd F. Haines, 30495 Canwood Street, Ste 100, Agoura Hills, CA 91301 818-

name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing.
Notice of Hearing:
Date: September 17, 2021, Time: 8:30 am, Dept.: NCB-A
The address of the court is Burbank Courthouse 300 East Olive, Burbank, CA 91502
A copy of this Order to Show Cause shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation, printed in this county: L.A. Sentinel
Date: July 20, 2021
Darrell Mavis
Judge of the Superior Court
8/12, 8/19, 8/26, 9/2/21
CNS-3500127#
LOS ANGELES SENTINEL

SUMMONS
(CITACION JUDICIAL)
CASE NUMBER *(Número del Caso)*:
20STCV15052
NOTICE TO DEFENDANT *(AVISO AL DEMANDADO)*: Erwin Mendez and DOES 1-100
YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF *(LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE)*: Kingsley Ehigiator and Tony Abumere
NOTICE! You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.
You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (*www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp*), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.
There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (*www.lawhelpcalifornia.org*), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (*www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp*), or by contacting your local court or county bar association. **NOTE:** The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and costs on any settlement or arbitration award of $10,000 or more in a civil case. The court's lien must be paid before the court will dismiss the case.
¡AVISO! Lo han demandado. Si no responde dentro de 30 días, la corte puede decidir en su contra sin escuchar su versión. Lea la información a continuación.
Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.sucorte.ca.gov), *en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.*
Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), *en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California,* (www.sucorte.ca.gov) *o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales. AVISO: Por ley, la corte*

Deputy *(Adjunto)*
(SEAL)
8/12, 8/19, 8/26, 9/2/21
CNS-3499983#
LOS ANGELES SENTINEL

SUMMONS
(CITACION JUDICIAL)
CASE NUMBER *(Número del Caso)*:
20STCV31461
NOTICE TO DEFENDANT *(AVISO AL DEMANDADO)*: THE RESERVE LOUNGE, LLC, a California limited liability company, ERIC CLOUTIER, an individual, DEVON SPIERLING, an individual, and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive
YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF *(LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE)*: KATY SILVESTER, an individual, dba UNDER RAIDAR
NOTICE! You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.
You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (*www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp*), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.
There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (*www.lawhelpcalifornia.org*), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (*www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp*), or by contacting your local court or county bar association. **NOTE:** The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and costs on any settlement or arbitration award of $10,000 or more in a civil case. The court's lien must be paid before the court will dismiss the case.
¡AVISO! Lo han demandado. Si no responde dentro de 30 días, la corte puede decidir en su contra sin escuchar su versión. Lea la información a continuación.
Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.sucorte.ca.gov), *en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.*
Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), *en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California,* (www.sucorte.ca.gov) *o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales. AVISO: Por ley, la corte tiene derecho a reclamar las cuotas y los costos exentos por imponer un gravamen sobre cualquier recuperación de $10,000 ó más de valor recibida mediante un acuerdo o una concesión de arbitraje en un caso de derecho civil. Tiene que pagar el gravamen de la corte antes de que la corte pueda desechar el caso.*
The name and address of the court is *(El nombre y dirección de la corte es)*: Stanley Mosk 111 N. Hill St. Los Angeles, CA 90012
The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is *(El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es)*: Afshin Siman,

below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing.
Notice of Hearing:
Date: 09/24/2021, Time: 8:30 AM, Dept.: F49
The address of the court is 9425 Penfield Ave., Chatsworth, CA 91311
A copy of this Order to Show Cause shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation, printed in this county: Los Angeles Sentinel
Date: 07/23/2021
David B. Gelfound
Judge of the Superior Court
8/5, 8/12, 8/19, 8/26/21
CNS-3497854#
LOS ANGELES SENTINEL

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
Case No. 21CMCP00092
Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles
Petition of: Daron Oneal Ingram for Change of Name
TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS:
Petitioner Daron Oneal Ingram filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:
Daron Oneal Ingram to Daron Oneal Ingram-Gardley
The Court orders that all persons interested in this matter appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing.
Notice of Hearing:
Date: 09/23/2021, Time: 8:30 AM, Dept.: A, Room: 904
The address of the court is 200 W. Compton Blvd., Compton, CA 90220
A copy of this Order to Show Cause shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation, printed in this county: Los Angeles Sentinel
Date: 07/15/2021
Thomas D. Long
Judge of the Superior Court
8/5, 8/12, 8/19, 8/26/21
CNS-3497326#
LOS ANGELES SENTINEL

SUMMONS (Family Law)
CITACIÓN (Derecho familiar)
CASE NUMBER (NÚMERO DE CASO): FLRI2100925
NOTICE TO RESPONDENT (Name): AVISO AL DEMANDADO (Nombre):
JANET DORA FOX
You have been sued. Read the information below and on the next page.
Lo han demandado. Lea la información a continuación y en la página siguiente.
Petitioner's name is: Nombre del demandante:
JAVIER GAMBOA
You have **30 calendar days** after this Summons and Petition are served on you to file a Response (form FL-120) at the court and have a copy served on the petitioner. A letter, phone call, or court appearance will not protect you.
If you do not file your Response on time, the court may make orders affecting your marriage or domestic partnership, your property, and custody of your children. You may be ordered to pay support and attorney fees and costs.
For legal advice, contact a lawyer immediately. Get help finding a lawyer at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp), at the California Legal Services website (www.lawhelpca.org), or by contacting your local county bar association.
Tiene **30 días de calendario** después de haber recibido la entrega legal de esta Citación y Petición para presentar una Respuesta (formulario FL-120) ante la corte y efectuar la entrega legal de una copia al demandante. Una carta o llamada telefónica o una audiencia de la corte no basta para protegerlo.
Si no presenta su Respuesta a tiempo, la corte puede dar órdenes que afecten su matrimonio o pareja de hecho, sus bienes y la custodia de sus hijos. La corte también le puede ordenar que pague manutención, y honorarios y costos legales.
Para asesoramiento legal, póngase en contacto de inmediato con un abogado. Puede obtener información para encontrar un abogado en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.sucorte.ca.gov), en el sitio web de los Servicios Legales de California (www.lawhelpca.org) o poniéndose en contacto con el colegio de abogados de su condado.
NOTICE RESTRAINING

Public Notices Public Notices Public Notices Public Notices Public Notices Public Notices Public Notices

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY & PUBLIC HEARINGS

Draft Connect SoCal – Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) Amendment #1 and 2021 Federal Transportation Improvement Program (FTIP) Consistency Amendment #21-05

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) has prepared the Draft Connect SoCal Amendment #1 in compliance with applicable federal and state requirements, including those set forth in the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act), Senate Bill 375 and metropolitan planning regulations. The RTP/SCS is a long-range visioning plan that is developed and updated by SCAG every four years. The plan is periodically amended. The Draft Connect SoCal Amendment #1 is available for public review and comment as of July 1, 2021.

Included as part of this public review of the Draft 2020 Connect SoCal – RTP/SCS Amendment #1 is the 2021 FTIP Consistency Amendment #21-05. Federal requirements stipulate that the FTIP must be consistent with the RTP. The 2021 FTIP Consistency Amendment #21-05 fulfills this requirement.

On September 3, 2020, SCAG's Regional Council unanimously voted to approve and fully adopt Connect SoCal (2020–2045 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy) and Addendum #1 to the Connect SoCal Program Environmental Impact Report. Following the plan's adoption, SCAG received several requests from County Transportation Commissions (CTCs) to amend the plan to reflect additions or changes to project scopes, costs, and/or schedules for a number of critical transportation projects that are ready to move forward towards the implementation phase. Given the nature of the past two months, SCAG worked closely with the CTCs to develop Amendment #1 to Connect SoCal – 2020 RTP/SCS and a concurrent 2020 FTIP amendment, amendment #21-05. SCAG's Regional Council is scheduled to consider approval of the Final 2020 Connect SoCal – RTP/SCS Amendment #1 and FTIP Consistency Amendment #21-05 in Fall 2021.

SCAG's Draft Connect SoCal Amendment #1 along with the 2021 FTIP Consistency Amendment #21-05 can be accessed on the following webpages starting on July 1, 2021:

- Draft Connect SoCal Amendment #1: https://scag.ca.gov/peir/DraftAmendment1
- 2021 FTIP Consistency Amendment #21-05: https://scag.ca.gov/2021-proposed-amendments

The 30-day public review and comment period for the Draft Documents begins on July 1, 2021, and concludes on July 31, 2021. Written comments for the Draft Connect SoCal Amendment #1 and 2021 FTIP Consistency Amendment #21-05 will be accepted until 5:00 p.m. on July 31, 2021.

Public Hearing

SCAG will hold a public hearing regarding the Draft Connect SoCal Amendment #1 and 2021 FTIP Consistency Amendment #21-05 on Thursday, July 15, 2021, at 6:00 p.m. (Zoom record) and in the Ontario Convention Center (Ontario) on July 19, 2021, at 6:00 p.m. Given recent guidance from Governor Newsom's Executive Order N-29-20, and in compliance with the Governor's recent Executive Order N-29-20, the meeting will be held telephonically and electronically.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive public input and comments regarding the Draft Connect SoCal Amendment #1 and FTIP Amendment #21-05, which SCAG will use to facilitate changes to the Plan and FTIP Amendment #21-05 where appropriate. Upon completion of the public review period, SCAG staff will document the comments received through the process, provide responses to all comments, and finalize the Amendment #1 for potential adoption in October 2021. SCAG encourages interested parties to submit written comments and/or written information prior to the public hearings. Written comments will be accepted until 5:00 p.m. on July 31, 2021, and may be submitted by U.S. mail or emailed to: ld@scag.ca.gov

Southern California Association of Governments
Attention: Nancy Le
900 Wilshire Blvd. Ste. 1700
Los Angeles, CA 90017

SCAG

CONNECT SoCal
The 2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan/ Sustainable Communities Strategy

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

NOTICE OF RECEIPT TO THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that for the past three years, more money than allowed by law has been collected by the Parking Department of the City of Los Angeles and has been deposited in the SPECIAL PARKING REVENUE FUND, ACCOUNT NO. 53R/10, HARBOR TRUST FUND, which was closed between December 31, 2016 and April 1, 2018. The amount of the unclaimed monies is $282,000.00.

Claims for return of these monies must be filed with the City of Los Angeles Office of the City Clerk, Room 360, 200 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012 BEFORE JANUARY 1, 2022. THE UNCLAIMED MONIES WILL BECOME PROPERTY OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES ON AUGUST 10, 2022.

DATED: MAY 27, 2021
PAUL KREKORIAN, CITY CLERK
By: _____
DEPUTY
OFFICE OF FINANCE
CITY OF LOS ANGELES

CIVIL

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
APPROX. TO ABBREVIATION

Name(s) to be Abandoned: [illegible]
Current Address: [illegible]
Current Business Name: [illegible]

CASE NUMBER 21CBCP0000 IN SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

To all interested persons: Petitioner [illegible] filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows: [illegible] to [illegible]. The Court orders that all persons interested in this matter appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing.

Notice of Hearing:
Date: 08/31/2021, Time: 8:30 AM, Dept. 31
The address of the court is: 111 North Hill Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012
A copy of this Order to Show Cause shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation, printed in this county: Los Angeles Sentinel
Date: June 22, 2021
Judge of the Superior Court

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
Case No. 21STCP01027
Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles
Petition of: Jaylen Valley
Letters for Change of Name
TO: INTERESTED PERSONS
Petitioner Jaylen Valley filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:
Jaylen Valley Collins to Lil Jaylen
The Court orders that all persons interested in this matter appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing.
Notice of Hearing:
Date: 08/31/2021, Time: 8:30 AM, Dept. 31, Room: 310
The address of the court is: 111 North Hill Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012
A copy of this Order to Show Cause shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation, printed in this county: Los Angeles Sentinel
Date: June 22, 2021
Judge of the Superior Court

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
Case No. 21STCP01030
Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles
Petition of: Dennis Garcia Nation
For Change of Name
TO: INTERESTED PERSONS
Petitioner Dennis Garcia Nation filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:
Dennis Garcia Nation to Dennis Garcia
The Court orders that all persons interested in this matter appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing.
Notice of Hearing:
Date: 08/31/2021, Time: 8:30 AM, Dept. 31, Room: 310
The address of the court is: 111 North Hill Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012
A copy of this Order to Show Cause shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation, printed in this county: Los Angeles Sentinel
Date: June 22, 2021
Judge of the Superior Court

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
Case No. 21STCP01032
Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles
Petition of: Virginia Balderas for Change of Name
TO: INTERESTED PERSONS
Petitioner filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:
Virginia Balderas to Virginia Rose
The Court orders that all persons interested in this matter appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing.
Notice of Hearing:
Date: July 12, 2021, Time: 8:30 AM, Dept. 31, Room: 310
The address of the court is: 111 North Hill Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012
A copy of this Order to Show Cause shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation, printed in this county: Los Angeles Sentinel
Date: June 22, 2021
Judge of the Superior Court

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
Case No. 21STCP01033
Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles
Petition of: Vanessa Renee Baum for a Change of Name
TO: INTERESTED PERSONS
Petitioner Vanessa Renee Baum filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:
Vanessa Renee Baum to Vanessa Renee Rose
The Court orders that all persons interested in this matter appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing.
Notice of Hearing:
Date: July 12, 2021, Time: 8:30 AM, Dept. 31, Room: 310
The address of the court is: 111 North Hill Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012
A copy of this Order to Show Cause shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation, printed in this county: Los Angeles Sentinel
Date: June 22, 2021
Judge of the Superior Court

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
Case No. 21STCP01027
Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles
Petition of: Jaylen Valley
Letters for Change of Name
TO: INTERESTED PERSONS
Petitioner Jaylen Valley filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:
Jaylen Valley Collins to Lil Jaylen
The Court orders that all persons interested in this matter appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing.
Notice of Hearing:
Date: 08/31/2021, Time: 8:30 AM, Dept. 31, Room: 310
The address of the court is: 111 North Hill Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012
A copy of this Order to Show Cause shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation, printed in this county: Los Angeles Sentinel
Date: June 22, 2021
Judge of the Superior Court

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
Case No. 21STCP01028
Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles
Petition of: Dennis Garcia Nation for Change of Name
TO: INTERESTED PERSONS
Petitioner Dennis Garcia Nation filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:
Dennis Garcia Nation to Dennis Garcia
The Court orders that all persons interested in this matter appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing.
Notice of Hearing:
Date: 08/31/2021, Time: 8:30 AM, Dept. 31, Room: 310
The address of the court is: 111 North Hill Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012
A copy of this Order to Show Cause shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation, printed in this county: Los Angeles Sentinel
Date: June 22, 2021
Judge of the Superior Court

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
Case No. 21STCP01031
Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles
Petition of: George Ray Hayes for Change of Name
TO: INTERESTED PERSONS
Petitioner George Ray Hayes filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:
George Ray Hayes to [illegible]
The Court orders that all persons interested in this matter appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing.
Notice of Hearing:
Date: 08/31/2021, Time: 8:30 AM, Dept. 31, Room: 310
The address of the court is: 111 North Hill Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012
A copy of this Order to Show Cause shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation, printed in this county: Los Angeles Sentinel
Date: June 22, 2021
Judge of the Superior Court

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
Case No. 21STCP01029
Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles
Petition of: Jules Sasser for Change of Name
TO: INTERESTED PERSONS
Petitioner Jules Sasser on Question for Jules Sasser filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:
Jules Sasser to Jules Sasser-Canas
Jules Sasser-Canas to [illegible]

LOS ANGELES INDEPENDENT

3731 WILSHIRE BLVD STE 840, LOS ANGELES, CA 90010
Telephone (323) 556-5720 / Fax (213) 835-0584

This space for filing stamp only

JISELA HERRERA
TETRA TECH
21700 COPLEY DRIVE, SUITE
DIAMOND BAR, CA - 91765

HIN#: 3520951

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

(2015.5 C.C.P.)

State of California)
County of LOS ANGELES) ss

Notice Type: GPN - GOVT PUBLIC NOTICE

Ad Description:
NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY EXTENTION - PUBLIC REVIEW CSE DIER

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of California; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer and publisher of the LOS ANGELES INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in the English language in the city of LOS ANGELES, county of LOS ANGELES, and adjudged a newspaper of general circulation as defined by the laws of the State of California by the Superior Court of the County of LOS ANGELES, State of California, under date 08/13/1987, Case No. 996123. That the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy, has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

10/14/2021

Executed on: 10/14/2021
At Los Angeles, California

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Signature

* A 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 8 5 1 1 1 6 *

Email

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY AND EXTENSION OF PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD OF THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT REVISED LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT AND ITS DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Los Angeles County Public Works, acting as the Lead Agency, is announcing a 45-day extension of the review and comment period on the subject documents. The new deadline for submittal of comments to Public Works is Monday, November 15, 2021.

Public Works, in coordination with the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force has prepared the following documents pursuant to the requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939), as amended; and the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended.

- The Preliminary Draft Revised Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (Draft Revised Siting Element), dated July 2020

- The Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Draft Revised Siting Element, dated July 2020 (SCH No. 1995011048)

The Draft Revised Siting Element describes the existing solid waste disposal system in the County, estimates future solid waste disposal capacity needs of the 88 cities in the County and the County unincorporated area, and sets forth goals, policies, and objectives to meet the solid waste needs on a Countywide basis.

The Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Draft Revised Siting Element programmatically evaluates the environmental effects associated with the implementation of the Siting Element. Similar to the 1997 Countywide Siting Element, the Draft Revised Siting Element serves as a policy document rather than a specific development program. California Environmental Quality Act requires that local government agencies, prior to approving projects over which they have discretionary approval authority, consider the environmental consequences of such projects. An Environmental Impact Report is a public document designed to provide the public and local and state governmental-agency decision makers with an analysis of potential environmental impacts to support informed decision making.

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10/14/21
HIN-3520951#
LOS ANGELES INDEPENDENT

AVISO PÚBLICO

Aviso de disponibilidad y aviso de intención de adoptar una declaración negativa mitigada

Programa de Servicios de Tránsito y Aceras

¿QUÉ SE ESTÁ PROPONIENDO?	La Ciudad de Los Ángeles (la Ciudad) propone el reemplazo del Programa Coordinado de Mobiliario Urbano (CSFP, en inglés) actual por el Programa de Servicios de Tránsito y Aceras (STAP, en inglés). El STAP proporcionaría refugio, sombra, seguridad y comodidad a los usuarios del transporte público de la Ciudad, los usuarios del transporte activo y los peatones. Los refugios de transporte público son un elemento obligatorio del programa. La Ciudad anticipa la instalación de aproximadamente 3,500 refugios de transporte público y estructuras de sombra como el impulso clave del STAP. Bajo el programa, se estima que aproximadamente 1,884 refugios de transporte existentes serían reemplazados por refugios nuevos y se proporcionarían aproximadamente 1,116 a 1,249 nuevos refugios de transporte público en las paradas de autobús que actualmente no cuentan con tales comodidades, así como aproximadamente 450 estructuras de sombra adicionales instaladas en las paradas de autobús donde no es práctico instalar dichos refugios. Para acelerar la entrega de refugio, sombra, seguridad y comodidad, el Programa de Revitalización de Refugios de STAP puede actualizar hasta 664 de los refugios existentes y redistribuirlos durante los años iniciales del programa según la prioridad de implementación establecida por los datos y los criterios establecidos en la equidad. Se estima que el 80 por ciento de los refugios de transporte público renovados se instalarían de manera temporal e interina para proporcionar una expansión más inmediata de sombra y refugio hasta el momento en que sean reemplazados por nuevos refugios como parte del proceso de implementación del STAP. El 20 por ciento restante de los refugios reubicados no sería reemplazado. Además, el STAP también proporcionaría recipientes de basura / reciclaje, pantallas digitales, quioscos de información interactiva, quioscos de venta, paneles urbanos, quioscos con sentido del lugar/espacio y casilleros electrónicos (es decir, casilleros inteligentes para órdenes de entrega) en los refugios de transporte público. Estructuras de sombra, muelles y / o corrales para patinetas o bicicletas, bolardos, pilares, barreras de tráfico, estaciones de carga de vehículos eléctricos, estaciones de hidratación, estaciones de lavado de manos o dispensadores de desinfectante de manos, estaciones de enfriamiento, Wi-Fi público y banda ancha 5G, puertos o estaciones de carga, el arte público y las características que reflejan la historia local y / o arquitectónica también pueden incorporarse dentro o en las cercanías de los refugios. La construcción de los refugios de transporte público bajo STAP ocurriría durante un período de tiempo de 3 años, de 2022 a 2024 bajo el programa de instalación más agresivo, pero puede ocurrir durante un período de tiempo más largo de más de 6 años (2022 a 2027). La Ciudad planea contratar un socio comercial para proporcionar operaciones y mantenimiento de los refugios de transporte público durante 10 años con 2 posibles extensiones de 5 años, de acuerdo con los acuerdos con la Ciudad. Además, la Ciudad está proponiendo cambios a las Secciones 67.01 y 67.02 del Código Municipal de Los Ángeles (LAMC, por sus siglas en inglés), que modificaría el tipo de estructuras publicitarias permitidas en el derecho de paso público, con el fin de llevar a cabo partes del programa STAP y potencialmente autorizar la consideración de otros proyectos en el futuro. Se estima que estos proyectos potencialmente previsibles involucrarán la instalación de futuras pantallas publicitarias en aproximadamente 500 ubicaciones en las aceras entre 2022 y 2024, o hasta 167 sitios por año (al mismo tiempo que el período de implementación de STAP).
¿POR QUÉ ESTE AVISO?	En cumplimiento de la Ley de Calidad Ambiental de California (CEQA, por sus siglas en inglés), la Ciudad ha preparado un Estudio Inicial/Borrador de Declaración Negativa Mitigada (IS /Draft MND en inglés) que revela los efectos que el STAP puede tener en el medio ambiente. Este aviso es para informarle de la preparación del IS/Draft MND y de su disponibilidad, y para ofrecerle la oportunidad de proporcionar comentarios, así como de la intención de la Ciudad de adoptar el MND.
¿QUÉ ESTÁ DISPONIBLE?	El IS/Draft MND se puede ver en el sitio web de StreetsLA en: https://streetsla.lacity.org/stap-program-fact-sheet y también en el sitio web de la Oficina de Ingeniería en: https://eng.lacity.org/about-us/divisions/environmental-management/projects/stap. Copias del IS/Draft MND, incluyendo los estudios técnicos asociados, están disponibles para su revisión durante el horario de trabajo en el Departamento de Obras Públicas de la Ciudad de Los Ángeles, Bureau of Engineering (Oficina de Ingeniería) en 1149 S. Broadway, Suite 600 en Los Ángeles, California 90015. Por favor comuníquese con Norman Mundy en la dirección que figura a continuación para programar una cita.
DÓNDE ENTRA USTED	Lo invitamos a enviar comentarios sobre el IS/Draft MND. La fecha en que comenzaremos a aceptar comentarios es el **14 de octubre de 2021**. Envíe sus comentarios por escrito **a más tardar a las 5:00 pm del 12 de noviembre de 2021** a: Norman Mundy City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works Bureau of Engineering 1149 S. Broadway, Suite 600, Mail Stop 939 Los Angeles, CA 90015-2213 o por correo electrónico: Norman.Mundy@lacity.org Por favor incluya "STAP IS/Draft MND Project Comments" en la línea de asunto.
CONTACTO	Para obtener más información sobre IS/Draft MND o este proyecto, comuníquese con Norman Mundy en Norman.Mundy@lacity.org.

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AVISO DE DISPONIBILIDAD Y EXTENSIÓN DEL PERIODO DE REVISIÓN PÚBLICA DEL BORRADOR PRELIMINAR REVISADO DEL ELEMENTO DE UBICACIÓN EN TODO EL CONDADO DE LOS ÁNGELES Y SU BORRADOR DE INFORME DE IMPACTO AMBIENTAL

Obras Públicas del Condado de Los Ángeles, actuando como Agencia Responsable, está anunciando una extensión de 45 días del periodo de revisión y comentarios sobre los temas del asunto. La nueva fecha límite para la presentación de los comentarios a Obras Públicas es el lunes 15 de noviembre de 2021.

Obras Públicas, en coordinación con el Comité de Manejo de Residuos Sólidos del Condado de Los Ángeles/Fuerza de Trabajo del Manejo Integral de Residuos, ha preparado los siguientes documentos de conformidad con los requisitos de la Ley de Manejo Integral de Residuos de California de 1989 (Proyecto de Ley de la Asamblea 939), según enmendado; y la Ley de Calidad Ambiental de California, según enmendada.

- El Borrador Preliminar Revisado del Elemento de Ubicación en Todo el Condado del Los Ángeles (Borrador de Elemento de Ubicación Revisado), con fecha de julio de 2020
- El Borrador de Informe de Impacto Ambiental (DEIR, por sus siglas en inglés) para el Borrador de Elemento de Ubicación Revisado, con fecha de julio de 2020 (SCH No. 1995011048)

El Borrador de Elemento de Ubicación Revisado describe el sistema de disposición de desechos sólidos existente en el Condado, estima las necesidades de capacidad de disposición de desechos sólidos de las 88 ciudades en el Condado y el área no incorporada del Condado, y establece metas, políticas y objetivos para satisfacer las necesidades de desechos sólidos en todo el Condado.

El Borrador de Informe de Impacto Ambiental para el Borrador de Elemento de Ubicación Revisado evalúa programáticamente los efectos ambientales asociados con la implementación del Elemento de Ubicación. Al igual al CSE de 1997, Elemento de Ubicación en Todo el Condado, el Borrador de Elemento de Ubicación Revisado sirve como un documento de política en lugar de un programa de desarrollo específico. Ley de Calidad Ambiental de California, requiere que las agencias gubernamentales locales, antes de aprobar los proyectos sobre los cuales tienen autoridad de aprobación discrecional, consideren las consecuencias ambientales de dichos proyectos. Un Informe de Impacto Ambiental es un documento público diseñado para brindar al público y a los que toman las decisiones de las agencias gubernamentales locales y estatales, un análisis de posibles impactos ambientales para respaldar la toma de decisiones informada.

Usted también puede enviar comentarios por escrito a sitingelement@pw.lacounty.gov, o por correo a la División de Programas Ambientales de Obras Públicas del Condado de Los Ángeles, P.O. Box 1460, Alhambra, CA 91802-1460. También puede llamar a la línea directa del Elemento de Ubicación al (888) 777-4775. El periodo de revisión pública es del 1 de julio al 15 de noviembre de 2021.

Los documentos arriba mencionados y las grabaciones de las reuniones estarán disponibles en nuestro sitio web en pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement. Las copias de los documentos están disponibles para revisión pública en la Sede de Obras Públicas si están abiertas al público, a partir del lunes 4 de octubre hasta el 15 de noviembre de 2021, en el 3er piso del Edificio Anexo, División de Programas Ambientales, 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803.

Obras Públicas recomienda que las personas interesadas en revisar los documentos en persona hagan una cita para el "Servicio de solicitud de registros públicos" a través del sitio web del Servicio de contrataciones públicas de la División de Programas Ambientales en: https://outlook.office365.com/owa/calendar/PWEnvironmentalProgramsDivisionVirtualMeeting@lacounty.onmicrosoft.com/bookings/ o También se pueden concertar citas llamando al (626) 458-3517.

Las personas que requieran adaptaciones de accesibilidad razonables pueden solicitar materiales escritos en formatos alternativos, adaptaciones de accesibilidad física, intérpretes de lenguaje a señas, y otras adaptaciones contactando a nuestro Coordinador del Departamento de la Ley de Estadounidenses con Discapacidades al (626) 458-4081, de 7:30 a.m. a 5:00 p.m., de lunes a jueves (excepto días festivos). Las personas sordas o con problemas de audición pueden comunicarse primero marcando al Servicio de Retransmisión de California al 7-1-1. Las solicitudes deben hacerse al menos con una semana de anticipación para garantizar la disponibilidad. Cuando haga una solicitud de adaptación, haga referencia a EPD-3.

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Six killed in gun battles at Beirut protest

Clashes during rally against investigator of port blast evoke sectarian fighting in Lebanon's 1975-90 war.

By Zeina Karam and Sarah El Deeb

Ibrahim Amro AFP/Getty Images

SHIITE fighters from Hezbollah and the Amal movement take aim during clashes in Beirut on Thursday.

BEIRUT — Heavy gunfire broke out Thursday in Beirut during a protest that the militant group Hezbollah organized against the judge leading the investigation into last year's blast in the city's port. At least six people were killed and dozens wounded in the most violent street fighting in the Lebanese capital in years.

The exchanges of fire along a former front line from the 1975-90 civil war involved pistols, automatic rifles and rocket-propelled grenades and were reminiscent of that conflict. Gunfire echoed for several hours and ambulances, sirens wailing, rushed to pick up casualties. Snipers shot from buildings. Bullets penetrated apartment windows. Schools were evacuated and residents hid in shelters.

The chaos raised the specter of a return to sectarian violence in a country already embroiled in multiple crises, including one of the world's worst economic crises of the last 150 years.

It was unclear who started the shooting, which began shortly after the start of the protest organized by the Iran-backed Hezbollah and its Shiite allies from the Amal movement against Judge Tarek Bitar, who is leading the investigation into the port explosion. Hezbollah and its allies accuse the judge of singling out politicians for questioning, most of them allied with Hezbollah.

Tensions over the port blast have contributed to Lebanon's many troubles, including a currency collapse, hyperinflation, soaring poverty and an energy crisis leading to extended electricity blackouts.

Officials from both Shiite parties, including Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah, had attacked Bitar for days, accusing him of politicizing the investigation by charging and summoning some officials and not others. They want him removed.

So far, none of Hezbollah's officials have been charged in the 14-month investigation.

The inquiry centers on hundreds of tons of ammonium nitrate that were improperly stored at a port warehouse that detonated Aug. 4, 2020. The blast killed at least 215 people, injured thousands and destroyed parts of nearby neighborhoods. It was one of the largest nonnuclear explosions in history and further devastated a country already beset with political divisions and financial woes.

Bitar is the second judge to lead the investigation. His predecessor was removed after legal challenges.

On Thursday, shortly before the planned protest, an appeals court turned down a request for Bitar's ouster filed by two lawmakers — both Hezbollah allies — who are defendants in the case.

The calls for the judge's removal upset many who considered it blatant interference in the work of the judiciary.

The right-wing Christian Lebanese Forces mobilized supporters Wednesday evening after Hezbollah and Amal called for the protest at the Justice Palace, located on the former front line separating predominantly Muslim and Christian areas of Beirut. Videos circulating on social media showed supporters of the Christian Lebanese Forces marching in the streets, carrying large crosses.

The two Shiite groups said their protesters came under fire from rooftop snipers. Those killed — all Shiites — included two Hezbollah members.

The army also said protesters came under fire, but it later said an "altercation and exchange of fire" occurred as they were headed to the Justice Palace.

The violence unfolded while Victoria Nuland, the U.S. undersecretary of State for political affairs, was in town, meeting with Lebanese officials. Her schedule was slightly thrown off by the events on the streets.

Nuland later said at an airport news conference that an impartial judiciary is the guarantor of all rights, in apparent criticism of Hezbollah. "The Lebanese people deserve no less, and the victims and the families of those lost in the port blast deserve no less," she said. "Today's unacceptable violence makes clear what the stakes are."

United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres called on all parties to stop the violence and refrain from any provocations, spokesman Stephane Dujarric said.

As the clashes erupted, a journalist with the Associated Press saw a man open fire with a pistol and gunmen shooting from a building balcony. Several men fell immediately from the gunfire and bled on the street. The army sent patrols to the area after the exchanges of gunfire between the Muslim and Christian sides.

The Lebanese Red Cross said at least 30 people were wounded. One of the dead, a mother of five, was shot in the head.

Karam and El Deeb write for the Associated Press. Hassan Ammar and Fadi Tawil of the Associated Press contributed to this report.

Arrow killings in Norway seen as 'act of terror'

Associated Press

KONGSBERG, Norway — The bow-and-arrow rampage by a man who killed five people in a small town near Norway's capital appeared to be a terrorist act, authorities said Thursday, a bizarre and shocking attack in a Scandinavian country where violent crime is rare.

Police identified the suspect as Espen Andersen Braathen, a 37-year-old Danish citizen who was arrested on the street Wednesday night about half an hour after authorities were alerted.

They said the attacker used the bow and arrow and possibly other weapons to randomly target people at a supermarket and other locations in Kongsberg, a town of about 26,000 where he lived.

Witnesses said their quiet neighborhood of wooden houses and birch trees was turned into a scene of terrifying cries and turmoil.

"The screaming was so intense and horrifying there was never any doubt something very serious was going on," said Kurt Einar Voldseth, who had returned home from an errand when he heard the commotion. "I can only describe it as a 'death scream,' and it burned into my mind."

Four women and a man between the ages of 50 and 70 were killed, and three other people were wounded, police said.

Andersen Braathen is being held on preliminary charges and will face a custody hearing Friday. Police said they believe the suspect acted alone.

"The whole act appears to be an act of terror," said Hans Sverre Sjoevold, head of Norway's domestic intelligence service, known as the PST.

"We do not know what the motivation of the perpetrator is," Sjoevold said in English. "We have to wait for the outcome of the investigation."

He said the suspect was known to the PST, but he declined to elaborate. The agency said the terrorist threat level for Norway remained unchanged at "moderate."

Regional Police Chief Ole B. Saeverud described Andersen Braathen as a Muslim convert and said there "earlier had been worries of the man having been radicalized," but he did not elaborate or say why the suspect was previously flagged or what authorities did in response.

Norwegian media reported the suspect had a conviction for burglary and drug possession, and last year a court granted a restraining order for him to stay away from his parents for six months after he threatened to kill one of them.

Regional prosecutor Ann Iren Svane Mathiassen told the broadcaster NRK that the suspect will be examined by forensic psychiatric experts, which is "not unusual in such serious cases."

Police were alerted to a man shooting arrows about 6:15 p.m. Svane Mathiassen told the Associated Press that after his arrest, the suspect "clearly described what he had done. He admitted killing the five people."

She said the bow and arrows were just part of his arsenal. Police have not said what else he used, but Voldseth told the AP that when he ran toward the sound of screams, he saw a woman being stabbed by a man with some kind of weapon.

Voldseth said he recognized the suspected attacker, saying he lived nearby and "usually walks with his head down and headphones on."

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY AND EXTENSION OF PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD OF THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT REVISED LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT AND ITS DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Los Angeles County Public Works, acting as the Lead Agency, is announcing a 45-day extension of the review and comment period on the subject documents. The new deadline for submittal of comments to Public Works is Monday, November 15, 2021.

Public Works, in coordination with the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force has prepared the following documents pursuant to the requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939), as amended; and the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended.

- The Preliminary Draft Revised Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (Draft Revised Siting Element), dated July 2020
- The Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Draft Revised Siting Element, dated July 2020 (SCH No. 1995011048)

The Draft Revised Siting Element describes the existing solid waste disposal system in the County, estimates future solid waste disposal capacity needs of the 88 cities in the County and the County unincorporated area, and sets forth goals, policies, and objectives to meet the solid waste needs on a Countywide basis.

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The above-mentioned documents and public information meeting recordings are available on our website at pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement. Copies of the documents will be available for public review at Public Works Headquarters, beginning Monday, October 4, 2021 through November 15, 2021, at the 3rd floor Annex Building, Environmental Programs Division, 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803. Public Works recommends that individuals interested in reviewing the documents in person make a "Public Records Request Service" appointment via the Environmental Programs Division Public Counter Appointment Service website at:

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Top state court reverses Cosby conviction

[Cosby, from A1]

Harvey Weinstein.

The court's ruling overturned the first significant criminal conviction of the #MeToo era. It also came on the heels of a judge's decision to extradite Weinstein to stand trial in California on charges that he sexually assaulted five women in Los Angeles and Beverly Hills. He has already been convicted and is serving time in a separate case in New York.

The trials of both celebrities fueled a national conversation about sexual misconduct perpetuated by wealthy, powerful men. The reversal of Cosby's conviction has sparked outrage among his accusers and leaders of the #MeToo movement.

"I don't want to hear anything about how cancel culture ruined men's lives during the MeToo era reckoning for women and survivors. How we went too far," tweeted Amber Tamblyn, an actress and founding member of Time's Up, an advocacy group for survivors of sexual assault. "Today's news that Cosby's conviction is being overturned is proof we haven't gone far enough. Our justice system MUST change."

Hours after his release, Cosby stood outside his Elkins Park home smiling as his attorneys walked him inside. The actor ignored reporters' questions and instead flashed them a peace sign.

He later released a statement saying he had done nothing wrong. Cosby was denied parole in May after refusing to participate in sex offender programs during his nearly three years in state prison.

He had long said he would resist the treatment programs and refuse to acknowledge wrongdoing even if it meant serving his full 10-year sentence.

"I have never changed my stance nor my story," he wrote. "I have always maintained my innocence. Thank you to all my fans, supporters and friends who stood by me through this ordeal. Special thanks to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court for upholding the rule of law."

MATT ROURKE Associated Press

BILL COSBY, center, shown outside his home in Elkins Park, Pa., in a statement thanked his friends, fans and the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. Leaders of Time's Up called the ruling "a travesty and an injustice."

Authorities began investigating Cosby in 2005 after Temple University employee Andrea Constand, to whom he had been a mentor, reported that he had assaulted her at his home after giving her pills that rendered her unconscious.

Former Montgomery County Dist. Atty. Bruce Castor, who is best known for defending former President Trump during his second impeachment trial in February, had concerns at the time about the success of the case against Cosby absent a confession from the actor. Castor agreed not to prosecute him so that he wouldn't be able to invoke his 5th Amendment right against self-incrimination in subsequent civil action brought by Constand.

There was no evidence the immunity promise was ever put in writing, according to court records.

Cosby made several incriminating statements during his depositions in the civil case, including that he gave Quaalude to women he was pursuing sexually. Those statements were later used in his criminal trial by Castor's successor.

Cosby settled with Constand for $3.4 million. He was criminally charged just days before the 12-year statute of limitation expired and amid a wave of new sexual assault accusations from women across the nation.

"When a prosecutor makes an unconditional promise of non-prosecution, and when the defendant relies upon that guarantee to the detriment of his constitutional right not to testify, the principle of fundamental fairness that undergirds due process of law in our criminal justice system demands that the promise be enforced," Justice David N. Wecht wrote in the court's majority opinion.

Cosby was convicted in 2018 of assaulting Constand and was sentenced to three to 10 years in state prison. His conviction was a symbolic win for other women who had come forward saying they had also been victimized by the actor.

"Today's majority decision regarding Bill Cosby is not only disappointing but of concern in that it may discourage those who seek justice for sexual assault in the criminal justice system from reporting or participating in the prosecution of the assailant," Constand wrote in a statement.

Leaders of Time's Up called the ruling "a travesty and an injustice." The National Organization for Women railed against Cosby's release, saying that the judicial system in the U.S. had "failed survivors again."

In a statement, Montgomery County Dist. Atty. Kevin Steele said Cosby went free "on a procedural issue that is irrelevant to the facts of the crime."

"My hope is that this decision will not dampen the reporting of sexual assaults by victims. We still believe that no one is above the law — including those who are rich, famous and powerful," he said.

But John Manly, a Southern California attorney who has represented dozens of sexual assault survivors, said the court's decision may have done just that.

"This is a huge step backward," he said. "The Cosby decision yet again shows there are two systems of justice, one for the rich and powerful and the other for the rest. The message sadly here is we cannot keep the powerful in prison."

Despite the potential chilling effect, legal experts say the court's decision was based on an uncommon technicality and probably won't have wider legal implications.

"While this decision is emotionally devastating, it does not negate that these women came together and held accountable a very important and powerful man and showed others what could be achieved," said Jane Manning, a former New York sex-crimes prosecutor and director of the Women's Equal Justice Project.

Phylicia Rashad, Cosby's costar in two sitcoms, including the breakthrough NBC comedy "The Cosby Show," tweeted her support for the actor: "FINALLY!!! A terrible wrong is being righted. A miscarriage of justice is corrected." After facing backlash on social media, she said that she fully supported victims of sexual assault and had not intended to seem as if she was "insensitive to their truth."

Before the scandal, Cosby was one of the entertainment world's most beloved and popular performers. He was a groundbreaking and iconic Black artist, breaking barriers and becoming a mainstream success as a comedian, actor, author, commercial pitchman and scholar.

In the 1960s, "I Spy" positioned him as one of the first Black Americans to star in a television drama. NBC's family sitcom "The Cosby Show," which premiered in 1984, revolutionized network TV and solidified Cosby's unofficial status as "America's dad." But allegations of sexual assault cast a shadow on Cosby's upstanding, fatherly reputation even before the rise of the #MeToo movement in 2017.

Despite the fall from grace, Cosby maintained that his plan was always to return to performing and entertaining America.

Attorney Gloria Allred, who represents more than two dozen women who have accused Cosby of abuse, said that despite the court's decision, the case was an important fight for justice.

Allred also represents Judy Huth, who alleges that Cosby assaulted her at the Playboy Mansion in 1974 when she was 15. Huth has filed a civil lawsuit against the entertainer that is pending in Los Angeles County Superior Court.

"We are not going to be deterred," Allred said. "It is always two steps forward and one step back in the women's movement."

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF VIRTUAL PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING AND AVAILABILITY OF THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT REVISED LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT AND ITS DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The Los Angeles County Public Works, in coordination with the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force, has prepared the following documents pursuant to the requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939), as amended; and the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended.

- The Preliminary Draft Revised Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (Draft Revised Siting Element), dated July 2020
- The Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Draft Revised Siting Element, dated July 2020 (SCH No. 1995011048)

The Draft Revised Siting Element describes the existing solid waste disposal system in the County, estimates future solid waste disposal capacity needs of the 88 cities in the County and the County unincorporated area, and sets forth goals, policies, and objectives to meet the solid waste needs on a Countywide basis.

Los Angeles Times
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The DEIR for the Draft Revised Siting Element programmatically evaluates the environmental effects associated with the implementation of the Siting Element. Similar to the 1997 CSE, the Draft Revised Siting Element serves as a policy document rather than a specific development program. CEQA requires that local government agencies, prior to approving projects over which they have discretionary approval authority, consider the environmental consequences of such projects. An Environmental Impact Report is a public document designed to provide the public, and local and state governmental-agency decision makers, with an analysis of potential environmental impacts to support informed decision making.

Due to COVID-19 and Safer at Home Order, Public Works is holding a series of virtual public information meetings to receive comments on the above documents. The public is invited to present oral testimony on the Draft Revised Siting Element and its DEIR during any of the virtual meeting dates listed below. You may also send written comments to sitingelement@pw.lacounty.gov, or by mail to Los Angeles County Public Works Environmental Programs Division, P.O. Box 1460, Alhambra, CA 91802-1460. You may also call the Siting Element hotline at (888) 777-4775. Public review period is from July 1 through August 16, 2021.

These meetings will be recorded in English and Spanish

DATE	TIME	LOCATION
Tuesday, August 3, 2021	6 p.m.	Supervisorial District 1: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Tuesday, August 3, 2021	7 p.m.	Todos los Distritos Reunión en Español: Regístrese en: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
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Wednesday, August 11, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 4: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Thursday, August 12, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 5: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement

The above-mentioned documents and meeting recordings will be available on our website at pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement. Copies of the documents are available for public review at Public Works Headquarters if open to the public, Monday through Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., through August 16, 2021, at the 3rd floor Annex Building, Environmental Programs Division, 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803.

Individuals requiring reasonable accessibility accommodations may request written materials in alternate formats, physical accessibility accommodations, sign language interpreters, or other reasonable accommodations by contacting our departmental Americans with Disabilities Act Coordinator at (626) 458-4081, from 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday (excluding holidays). Persons who are deaf or hard of hearing may make contact by first dialing the California Relay Service at 7-1-1. Requests should be made at least one week in advance to ensure availability. When making a reasonable accommodation request, please reference EPD-3.

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Aviso Publicos/ Legales

Avisos Legales

LOS ANGELES COUNTY METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY (LACMTA) REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL

LACMTA will receive Proposals for **AE77613 - I-105 ExpressLanes Final Design Plans Specification and Estimates** at the 9th Floor Receptionist Desk, Vendor/ Contract Management Department, One Gateway Plaza, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

All Proposals must be submitted to LACMTA, and be filed at the reception desk, 9th floor, V/CM Department, on or before **2:00 p.m.** Pacific Time on **Tuesday, October 19, 2021.** Proposals received after the above date and time may be rejected and returned unopened. Each proposal must be sealed and marked **Proposal No. AE77613.**

For a copy of the Proposal/Bid specification visit our Solicitation Page on our Vendor Portal at https://business.metro.net or for further information email Victor Zepeda at zepedav@metro.net.
8/16, 8/17, 8/18, 8/19, 8/20, 8/21, 8/22, 8/23, 8/24/21
CNS-3501602#
LA OPINION

Avisos Legales

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS Notice is given that proposals for Hall of Administration Seismic Retrofit Project Management/ Construction Management (BRC0000253) will be received by the County of Los Angeles Dept. of Public Works, on September 14, 2021 by 4:00 p.m. To access RFP documents, visit the link at https://dpw.lacounty.gov/general/contracts/opportunities/aspx . For additional information, call (626) 300-2330.
8/17/21
CNS-3499454#
LA OPINION

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Avisos Legales

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS REFUGEE EMPLOYMENT AND ACCULTURATION SERVICES

The County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) is seeking qualified proposers to provide Refugee Employment and Acculturation Services (REAS) which include innovative solution-based services to assist refugees by providing culturally and linguistically sensitive employment and specialized services.

The Request for Proposals (RFP) is targeted for release on or about, **August 23, 2021.** The RFP will be posted and available for download on the L.A. County "Doing Business with Us" Website at:

http://doingbusiness.lacounty.gov/

The RFP will also be posted on the DPSS website at:

http://dpss.lacounty.gov/wps/portal/dpss/main/business/contract-opportunities/

A **Mandatory Proposer's Conferenceto** discuss the RFP is scheduled for **September 9, 2021, at 9:30** A.M., through virtual conference via WebEx. The link to the WebEx meeting will be released in the RFP.

All potential Proposers must attend this conference. Only those potential Proposers who attend the Mandatory Proposer's Conference may submit proposals.

The internet is available at County libraries.
8/16, 8/17, 8/18, 8/19, 8/20, 8/21, 8/22/21
CNS-3499943#
LA OPINION

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AVISO DE DISPONIBILIDAD Y EXTENSIÓN DEL PERIODO DE REVISIÓN PÚBLICA DEL BORRADOR PRELIMINAR REVISADO DEL ELEMENTO DE UBICACIÓN EN TODO EL CONDADO DE LOS ÁNGELES Y SU BORRADOR DE INFORME DE IMPACTO AMBIENTAL

Obras Públicas del Condado de Los Ángeles, actuando como Agencia Responsable, está anunciando una extensión de 45 días del periodo de revisión y comentarios sobre los temas del asunto. La nueva fecha límite para la presentación de los comentarios a Obras Públicas es el jueves 30 de septiembre de 2021.

Obras Públicas, en coordinación con el Comité de Manejo de Residuos Sólidos del Condado de Los Ángeles/Fuerza de Trabajo del Manejo Integral de Residuos, ha preparado los siguientes documentos de conformidad con los requisitos de la Ley de Manejo Integral de Residuos de California de 1989 (Proyecto de Ley de la Asamblea 939), según enmendado; y la Ley de Calidad Ambiental de California, según enmendada.

- El Borrador Preliminar Revisado del Elemento de Ubicación en Todo el Condado del Los Ángeles (Borrador de Elemento de Ubicación Revisado), con fecha de julio de 2020
- El Borrador de Informe de Impacto Ambiental (DEIR, por sus siglas en inglés) para el Borrador de Elemento de Ubicación Revisado, con fecha de julio de 2020 (SCH No. 1995011048)

El Borrador de Elemento de Ubicación Revisado describe el sistema de disposición de desechos sólidos existente en el Condado, estima las necesidades de capacidad de disposición de desechos sólidos de las 88 ciudades en el Condado y el área no incorporada del Condado, y establece metas, políticas y objetivos para satisfacer las necesidades de desechos sólidos en todo el Condado.

El DEIR para el Borrador de Elemento de Ubicación Revisado evalúa programáticamente los efectos ambientales asociados con la implementación del Elemento de Ubicación. Al igual al CSE de 1997, Elemento de Ubicación en Todo el Condado, el Borrador de Elemento de Ubicación Revisado sirve como un documento de política en lugar de un programa de desarrollo específico. Ley de Calidad Ambiental de California, requiere que las agencias gubernamentales locales, antes de aprobar los proyectos sobre los cuales tienen autoridad de aprobación discrecional, consideren las consecuencias ambientales de dichos proyectos. Un Informe de Impacto Ambiental es un documento público diseñado para brindar al público y a los que toman las decisiones de las agencias gubernamentales locales y estatales, un análisis de posibles impactos ambientales para respaldar la toma de decisiones informada.

Debido al COVID-19 y la Orden Más Seguro en el Hogar, Obras Públicas está llevando a cabo una serie de reuniones virtuales de información pública para recibir comentarios sobre los documentos anteriores. El público está invitado a presentar testimonio oral sobre el Borrador de Elemento de Ubicación Revisado y su DEIR durante cualquiera de las fechas de reuniones virtuales mencionadas a continuación. Usted también puede enviar comentarios por escrito a sitingelement@pw.lacounty.gov, o por correo a la División de Programas Ambientales de Obras Públicas del Condado de Los Angeles, P.O. Box 1460, Alhambra, CA 91802-1460. También puede llamar a la línea directa del Elemento de Ubicación al (888) 777-4775. El periodo de revisión pública es del 1 de julio al 30 de septiembre de 2021.

Estas reuniones serán grabadas en inglés y español

FECHA	HORA	UBICACIÓN
Martes 3 de agosto de 2021	6 p.m.	Distrito de Supervisión 1: Regístrese en: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Martes 3 de agosto de 2021	7 p.m.	Todos los Distritos Reunión en Español: Regístrese en: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Jueves 5 de agosto de 2021	7 p.m.	Distrito de Supervisión 2: Regístrese en: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Lunes 9 de agosto de 2021	7 p.m.	Distrito de Supervisión 3: Regístrese en: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Miércoles 11 de agosto de 2021	7 p.m.	Distrito de Supervisión 4: Regístrese en: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Jueves 12 de agosto de 2021	7 p.m.	Distrito de Supervisión 5: Regístrese en: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement

Los documentos arriba mencionados y las grabaciones de las reuniones estarán disponibles en nuestro sitio web en pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement. Las copias de los documentos están disponibles para revisión pública en la Sede de Obras Públicas si están abiertas al público, de lunes a jueves, de 7 a.m. a 5 p.m., hasta el 30 de septiembre de 2021, en el 3er piso del Edificio Anexo, División de Programas Ambientales, 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803.

Las personas que requieran adaptaciones de accesibilidad razonables pueden solicitar materiales escritos en formatos alternativos, adaptaciones de accesibilidad física, intérpretes de lenguaje a señas, y otras adaptaciones contactando a nuestro Coordinador del Departamento de la Ley de Estadounidenses con Discapacidades al (626) 458-4081, de 7:30 a.m. a 5:00 p.m., de lunes a jueves (excepto días festivos). Las personas sordas o con problemas de audición pueden comunicarse primero marcando al Servicio de Retransmisión de California al 7-1-1. Las solicitudes deben hacerse al menos con una semana de anticipación para garantizar la disponibilidad. Cuando haga una solicitud de adaptación, haga referencia a EPD-3.

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U.S. Afghans fear for those left behind

Pentagon says it plans to evacuate 22,000 at-risk citizens with special visas, but details remain murky.

By Molly Hennessy-Fiske

HOUSTON — For two days, Aziz Shinwari has been fielding frantic calls and online messages from relatives in Afghanistan, trying to help get them out of the country. Shinwari, who worked as an interpreter and guard for the U.S. military for more than a decade before relocating to Houston in 2015, fears his loved ones will be targeted.

"We have left a lot of people behind, and they could die any day. They need to leave the country as soon as possible," said Shinwari, 36, who has relatives in the capital, Kabul, and Jalalabad to the east. "My family members, my neighbors, my friends, my co-workers keep sending me messages saying, 'What should we do?' "

It was unclear Monday how many Afghans the U.S. plans to evacuate, who would receive priority or where they would go. The uncertainty was tormenting enclaves such as the Bay Area's Little Kabul, home to more than 60,000 Afghan immigrants.

The Department of Defense plans to evacuate 22,000 Afghans with special immigrant visas showing they worked for the U.S. government, as well as their relatives and others considered at risk, according to spokesman Lt. Col. Chris Mitchell. The Pentagon also plans to transport up to 30,000 additional people — including U.S. Embassy personnel, citizens and visa applicants — out of Kabul, Mitchell said.

But the pace of evacuations has been slow. At a Monday briefing, Pentagon officials said they had relocated about 2,000 Afghans to the U.S., mostly to Ft. Lee, Va. They were assessing temporary sites for 22,000 more at Ft. Bliss, Texas, and Ft. McCoy, Wis.

Several human rights and migrant advocacy groups on Monday called on the Biden administration to do more to help those trying to leave Afghanistan.

"The incredibly urgent work of protecting people from reprisals and persecution must include evacuation and resettlement of civilians who need it, including human rights defenders, women's rights activists, members of the media, special immigrant visa candidates and other vulnerable people," said Omar Jadwat, director of the American Civil Liberties Union's Immigrants' Rights Project.

Shinwari said the U.S. government needs to expedite special immigrant visas and loosen document requirements, since Afghan government offices that issued them are now closed.

"They need to come up with an alternate solution," he said.

Shinwari worries about his two older sisters in Jalalabad, one of whom taught at a middle school that has been closed since the Taliban seized control over the weekend.

"I just spoke to one of my sisters this morning. The Taliban told them not to get out of their homes for two days and two nights," he said. "Everybody is facing a dark future."

Seema Farhad has been fielding calls from some of the more than 600 families she helped resettle in the Fremont, Calif., area known as Little Kabul, working with the local nonprofit Afghan Coalition.

"People in Kabul are terrified. Families are doing everything they can to leave Afghanistan, because they do not know what is to come. They're willing to risk their lives to leave," she said.

Farhad was trying to help a woman whose brother-in-law worked for a U.S. company in Afghanistan and needed the firm to sponsor his visa. "Now there's no rep from that company to help him get out," she said.

Most of the families Farhad assists have 80% to 90% of their relatives in Afghanistan. She found programs to help evacuate those with approved or pending U.S. visas, but for the rest, she said, "there's nothing yet."

"Last night, I lost my voice crying. It's not easy to digest what is happening," she said.

Among those she's trying to help is Abdul Khusrawy, 58, of Pleasanton, an artist who immigrated in 2010. His brother-in-law, an Afghan army veteran, worked at a U.S.-sponsored television station in Kabul, and since the Taliban seized control of the country, he has received threatening phone calls warning him to stay home.

"If the Taliban know he worked for the army, they may kill him," Khusrawy said.

His friend's daughter, a journalist who worked at the presidential palace, is also in hiding as she plots her departure.

"Right now she is waiting to see if the border to Pakistan opens to Afghan people, and then she can apply for a U.S. visa," he said. "We cannot wait. In Kabul, every day is a bad situation, especially for women, girls."

Mohammad "Musa" Mahmodi, a human rights lawyer at Yale University on a fellowship, has been trying to help his relatives and human rights workers escape Afghanistan, including female prosecutors who helped jail some of the Taliban prisoners who were released over the weekend. Many had assumed that the Taliban's takeover would be gradual and negotiated. Now, he said, "the window of opportunity is very small for anyone to get out."

Mahmodi said it's unclear how U.S. officials are deciding which Afghans, other than those who worked with the U.S. military, to evacuate.

"I have been contacting everyone I know to get help, trying to make sure they get into this evacuation list. The problem is there is a lot, lot of people, thousands of people," he said. "They say they're trying their best, but time is critical."

Nisar Momand of Houston said his relatives in Afghanistan had been threatened because he and his twin brother worked for six years with U.S. forces.

"The Taliban sent us warnings that they will easily target my family in Kabul," said Momand, 31. "Their lives are in danger now because of us."

Momand immigrated to the U.S. with his wife and children in 2014, became a citizen, worked for a refugee resettlement agency and now works for a travel agency.

"I did not sleep for two nights, because people are calling me to see how they can fly back to the U.S.," he said. "If the Taliban finds out they are green-card holders, they will kill them. I'm telling them to try to delete their social media, close their accounts, stay home. Thousands of people are sending me their documents saying, 'I worked with the U.S. military — how can you help me get out?' "

Most of his friends live outside the capital but had traveled to Kabul as the Taliban gained control of the countryside.

"Some of them are in the street, some of them are staying with friends, some are in the airport," he said. "I talked with a few of them; they've seen the Taliban, but they did not give them any threat or any warning. Maybe they did not know this person was a green-card holder. But we don't know what will happen tomorrow. I just talked to my cousin, and he said [the militants] were searching houses."

Momand paid about $20,000 to send his mother and five siblings, including his twin, to neighboring Tajikistan. They were safe Monday, but he wasn't sure how long they would be allowed to stay.

"We need some way to bring them here," he said.

AFP/Getty Images

THE TARMAC at the Kabul airport was packed Monday with Afghans trying to flee the country. "They're willing to risk their lives to leave," said Seema Farhad of the nonprofit Afghan Coalition in Fremont, Calif.

Marcus Yam Los Angeles Times

HONG KONG'S Civil Human Rights Front, which had organized massive anti-government marches, is under police investigation. Above, a rally in 2019.

Pro-democracy coalition in Hong Kong rallies disbands

Civil Human Rights Front's decision comes amid a crackdown on dissent under Beijing's national security law.

Associated Press

HONG KONG — A pro-democracy group that organized some of the biggest anti-government protests during months of political upheaval in Hong Kong in 2019 is dissolving.

The Hong Kong Civil Human Rights Front, made up of a number of member organizations, said Sunday that it could no longer operate. The decision comes as the group faces a police investigation for possible violation of the territory's Beijing-imposed national security law, according to local media.

The group, which also organized an annual protest march marking Hong Kong's reversion to Chinese control in 1997, is the largest to disband amid a sweeping crackdown on dissent in the city. Last week, the former British colony's largest teachers union disbanded in light of what it said were drastic changes in the political environment.

Amnesty International expressed its concern over "the pattern of self-censorship seen this week."

The London-based organization said in a statement that the dissolution of the Hong Kong Civil Human Rights Front "signals a concerning domino effect, as Hong Kong's draconian national security law has triggered an accelerating disappearance of independent civil society groups from the city."

The crackdown follows Beijing's imposition of the national security law on Hong Kong in June last year. The legislation outlaws secession, subversion, terrorism and foreign collusion, and has been used to arrest more than 100 pro-democracy figures since it took effect. The law also led to the closure of pro-democracy newspaper Apple Daily.

The crackdown has virtually silenced opposition voices in the territory — and drawn sanctions from the U.S. against Hong Kong and mainland Chinese government officials.

Former leaders of the Civil Human Rights Front, Figo Chan and Jimmy Sham, are in jail on charges related to their activism.

Although authorities have said the law would not be applied retroactively, a recent interview with a Hong Kong police commissioner suggested that the group was being investigated for holding rallies in the last year.

A statement Sunday by Hong Kong police said they would continue to spare no effort to investigate whether any organization or individuals violated the national security law and other local legislation. It said they would pursue individuals regardless of a group's disbandment.

In April, police asked the group to hand over information on its members and activities as well as its funding.

Since the national security law was enacted, many unions, associations and political organizations have disbanded amid concern that the law could be used to target them.

"Although the Civil Human Rights Front no longer exists today ... we believe that different groups will continue to stick to their ideals, who will not forget their original intentions, and continue to prop up civil society!" the group said in a statement.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY AND EXTENSION OF PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD OF THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT REVISED LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT AND ITS DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The Los Angeles County Public Works, acting as the Lead Agency, is announcing a 45-day extension of the review and comment period on the subject documents. The new deadline for submittal of comments to Public Works is Thursday, September 30, 2021.

Public Works, in coordination with the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force, has prepared the following documents pursuant to the requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939), as amended; and the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended.

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These meetings will be recorded in English and Spanish

DATE	TIME	LOCATION
Tuesday, August 3, 2021	6 p.m.	Supervisorial District 1: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Tuesday, August 3, 2021	7 p.m.	Todos los Distritos Reunión en Español: Regístrese en: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
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Thursday, August 12, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 5: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement

The above-mentioned documents and meeting recordings will be available on our website at pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement. Copies of the documents are available for public review at Public Works Headquarters if open to the public, Monday through Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., through September 30, 2021, at the 3rd floor Annex Building, Environmental Programs Division, 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803.

Individuals requiring reasonable accessibility accommodations may request written materials in alternate formats, physical accessibility accommodations, sign language interpreters, or other reasonable accommodations by contacting our departmental Americans with Disabilities Act Coordinator at (626) 458-4081, from 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Thursday (excluding holidays). Persons who are deaf or hard of hearing may make contact by first dialing the California Relay Service at 7-1-1. Requests should be made at least one week in advance to ensure availability. When making a reasonable accommodation request, please reference EPD-3.

Published in the Los Angeles Times on: August 17, 2021.

Long Beach Press-Telegram
5225 E. Second St.
Long Beach, CA 90803
562-499-1236
Fax: 562-499-1391
legals@presstelegram.com

TETRA TECH
21700 COPLEY DRIVE, SUITE 200
DIAMOND BAR, CA 91765

Account Number: 5276377

Ad Order Number: 0011493168

Customer's Reference / PO Number:

Publication: Long Beach Press-Telegram

Publication Dates: 10/14/2021

Total Amount: $1,151.60

Payment Amount: $1,151.60 *Payment Method:* Credit Card

Amount Due: $0.00

Invoice Text: **NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY AND EXTENSION**

OF PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD OF THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT REVISED LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT AND ITS DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Los Angeles County Public Works, acting as the Lead Agency, is announcing a 45-day extension of the review and comment period on the subject documents. The new deadline for submittal of comments to Public Works is Monday, November 15, 2021.

Public Works, in coordination with the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force has prepared the following documents pursuant to the requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management
Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939), as amended; and the California Environmental Quality
Act, as amended.

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The Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Draft Revised Siting Element, dated July 2020 (SCH No. 1995011048)

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You may send written comments to sitingelement@pw.lacounty.gov, or by mail to Los Angeles County Public Works Environmental Programs Division, P.O. Box 1460, Alhambra, CA 91802-1460. You may also call the Siting Element hotline at (888) 777-4775. Public review period is from July 1 through November 15, 2021.

The above-mentioned documents and public information meeting recordings are available on our website at pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement. Copies of the documents will be available for public review at Public Works Headquarters, beginning Monday, October 4, 2021 through November 15, 2021, at the 3rd floor Annex Building, Environmental Programs Division, 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803.
Public Works recommends that individuals interested in reviewing the documents
in person make a "Public Records Request Service" appointment via the Environmental Programs Division Public Counter Appointment Service website at:
https://outlook.office365.com/owa/calendar/PWEnvironmentalProgramsDivisionVirtualM

eeting@lacounty.onmicrosoft.com/bookings/

or

Appointments can also be made by calling our public counter at (626) 458-3517.

Individuals requiring reasonable
accessibility accommodations may request written materials in alternate formats, physical accessibility accommodations, sign language interpreters, or other reasonable accommodations by contacting our departmental Americans with Disabilities Act Coordinator at (626) 458-4081, from 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Thursday (excluding holidays). Persons who are deaf or hard of hearing may make contact by first dialing the California Relay Service at 7-1-1. Requests should be made at least one week in advance to ensure availability. When
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Pub Oct 14, 2021(1t)PT(11493168)

Long Beach Press-Telegram
5225 E. Second St.
Long Beach, CA 90803
562-499-1236
Fax: 562-499-1391
legals@presstelegram.com

5276377

TETRA TECH
21700 COPLEY DRIVE, SUITE 200
DIAMOND BAR, CA 91765

Legal No. **0011493168**

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
(2015.5 C.C.P.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
County of Los Angeles

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above-entitled matter. I am the principle clerk of the printer of the Long Beach Press-Telegram, a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published daily in the City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of County of Los Angeles, State of California, on the date of March 21, 1934, Case Number 370512. The notice, of which the annexed is a true printed copy, has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to wit:

10/14/2021

I certify (or declare) under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed at Long Beach, LA Co. California,
this 14th day of October, 2021.

Signature

The Long Beach Press-Telegram, a newspaper of general circulation, is delivered to and available in but not limited to the following cities: Long Beach, Lakewood, Bellflower, Cerritos, Downey, Norwalk, Artesia, Paramount, Wilmington, Compton, South Gate, Los Alamitos, Seal Beach, Cypress, La Palma, Lynwood, San Pedro, Hawaiian

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Pub Oct 14, 2021 (1t) PT (11493168)

Legal Notice

NOTICE OF PETITION TO ADMINISTER ESTATE OF MARIA SOCORRO DE LA CRUZ RIVERA aka MARIA RIVERA
Case No. 21STPB07743

To all heirs, beneficiaries, creditors, contingent creditors, and persons who may otherwise be interested in the will or estate, or both, of MARIA SOCORRO DE LA CRUZ RIVERA aka MARIA RIVERA

A PETITION FOR PROBATE has been filed by Socorro Rivera-Morales in the Superior Court of California, County of LOS ANGELES.

THE PETITION FOR PROBATE requests that Socorro Rivera-Morales be appointed as personal representative to administer the estate of the decedent.

THE PETITION requests authority to administer the estate under the Independent Administration of Estates Act. (This authority will allow the personal representative to take many actions without obtaining court approval. Before taking certain very important actions, however, the personal representative will be required to give notice to interested persons unless they have waived notice or consented to the proposed action.) The independent administration authority will be granted unless an interested person files an objection to the petition and shows good cause why the court should not grant the authority.

A HEARING on the petition will be held on Sept. 10, 2021 at 8:30AM in Dept. No. 29 located at 111 N. Hill St., Los Angeles, CA 90012.

IF YOU OBJECT to the granting of the petition, you should appear at the hearing and state your objections or file written objections with the court before the hearing. Your appearance may be in person or by your attorney.

IF YOU ARE A CREDITOR or a contingent creditor of the decedent, you must file your claim with the court and mail a copy to the personal representative appointed by the court within the later of either (1) four months from the date of first issuance of letters to a general personal representative, as defined in section 58(b) of the California Probate Code, or (2) 60 days from the date of mailing or personal delivery to you of a notice under section 9052 of the California Probate Code.

Other California statutes and legal authority may affect your rights as a creditor. You may want to consult with an attorney knowledgeable in California law.

YOU MAY EXAMINE the file kept by the court. If you are a person interested in the estate, you may file with the court a Request for Special Notice (form DE-154) of the filing of an inventory and appraisal of estate assets or of any petition or account as provided in Probate Code section 1250. A Request for Special Notice form is available from the court clerk.

Attorney for petitioner:
MARGO A BERGKVIST ESQ
SBN 183783
BERGKVIST BERGKVIST & CARTER LLP
400 OCEANGATE STE 800
LONG BEACH CA 90802
CN979813 RIVERA
Aug 17,18,24, 2021

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Legal Notice

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY AND EXTENSION OF PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD OF THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT REVISED LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT AND ITS DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

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Due to COVID-19 and Safer at Home Order, Public Works is holding a series of virtual public information meetings to receive comments on the above documents. The public is invited to present oral testimony on the Draft Revised Siting Element and its DEIR during any of the virtual meeting dates listed below. You may also send written comments to sitingelement@pw.lacounty.gov, or by mail to Los Angeles County Public Works Environmental Programs Division, P.O. Box 1460, Alhambra, CA 91802-1460. You may also call the Siting Element hotline at (888) 777-4775. Public review period is from July 1 through September 30, 2021.

These meetings will be recorded in English and Spanish

DATE	TIME	LOCATION
Tuesday, August 3, 2021	6 p.m.	Supervisorial District 1: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Tuesday, August 3, 2021	7 p.m.	Todos los Distritos Reunión en Español: Regístrese en: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Thursday, August 5, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 2: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Monday, August 9, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 3: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Wednesday, August 11, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 4: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Thursday, August 12, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 5: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement

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Pub Aug 17, 2021 (11) PT (11481808)

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*2007 Claritas

Tuesday, August 17, 2021

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH BOB JONES
©2021 Tribune Content Agency, LLC

CROSS YOUR FINGERS

North-South vulnerable, East deals

NORTH
♠7 5 4
♡10 9 8
♢K J 9 8 5
♣6 4

WEST
♠6 3
♡Q 7 4
♢A 10 7 3 2
♣10 7 3

EAST
♠K Q J
♡A 5 3 2
♢Q 4
♣9 8 5 2

SOUTH
♠A 10 9 8 2
♡K J 6
♢6
♣A K Q J

The bidding:

EAST	SOUTH	WEST	NORTH
1♠	4♠	Pass	2♠
Pass	4♠	All pass	

Opening lead: Three of ♣

North's spade raise was thin on values, but it was not a terrible bid. He had a ruffing value in clubs, which was the opponent's suit, and a potentially useful side suit. South cannot be faulted for bidding game, but the singleton diamond opposite dummy's strength made the contract appear to be hopeless.

South allowed East's jack of spades to hold the first trick, and East shifted to a low heart. This was not a bad play by East, it was just the wrong hand to make a good play. A winning finesse for the queen of hearts would do South no good, so he crossed his fingers and put up his king of hearts. This held the trick, but South was not out of the woods yet. Declarer cashed the ace of spades followed by four rounds of clubs, discarding two hearts from dummy.

Should South ruff a heart right away, he would have to lead a diamond from dummy. The defender with the king of spades would win the diamond and cash the king of spades, leaving South a trick short. South led his diamond and West played low, which was his only chance to defeat the contract. Declarer had to win this trick, not guess the suit, so he crossed his fingers again and played dummy's king. When that held the trick, he ruffed a diamond back to his hand and ruffed a heart in dummy.

South could now claim, conceding a heart and a spade to the defense. Yes, this contract could have been defeated, but it was a well-played hand!

(E-mail: tcaeditors@tribpub.com)

Answer to previous puzzle

	H	O	E		N	A	N	A		P	E	N		
S	E	O	U	L		O	R	A	L		E	V	E	S
E	X	P	R	E	S	S	C	H	E	C	K	O	U	T
A	P	E		N	O	A	H		C	O	O	L	T	O
L	O	L		A	W	L				N	E	V	E	R
U	S	E	S			T	H	U	D			E	R	E
P	E	S	T	E	R		O	M	I	T	S			
			S	U	P	E	R	M	A	R	K	E	T	
			B	A	S	T	E		T	O	P	O	F	F
M	G	M		T	E	S	T			T	O	L	L	
E	R	E	C	T			A	N	D		K	E	Y	
L	E	A	R	N	S		A	L	O	E		A	X	E
T	E	N	I	T	E	M	S	O	R	F	E	W	E	R
S	K	I	M		L	O	A	N		G	R	A	D	S
	S	E	E		L	O	P	S		H	A	Y		

8/17/21

HOW TO REACH PRESS-TELEGRAM CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT TO PLACE ADS

PHONE
Call (562) 436-3676
from 8 a.m.-5:30p.m. weekdays,
FAX
(562) 499-1391 Available 24 hours.

MAIL
Press-Telegram Classified Department, c/o Daily Breeze
400 Continental Blvd., Suite 600
El Segundo, CA 90245

Newsday Crossword

(LITTLE) DOG DAY by Billie Truitt
Edited by Stanley Newman
www.stanxwords.com

ACROSS
1 Polite address for a lady
5 Addition totals
9 Muscle twinge
14 "And . . ."
15 "What a relief!"
16 Spine-tingling
17 College military program: Abbr.
18 The __ Ranger (Western hero)
19 Hula dancer's grass garment
20 Little dog from Mexico
22 Teams in a contest
23 Annoy repeatedly
24 Beer mug
26 Timid
28 Ad catchphrases
32 Scored 100% on
36 Up to now
38 "I was right!"
39 __ Scotia, Canada
40 The Caribbean, for one
42 Sound of mind
43 Votes into office
46 Insect in a colony
48 One who stares
49 Person cited for battle bravery
51 Tree that sounds like "you"
53 Pig's nose
55 Artwork made from small tiles
60 Nebraska city
63 Little "French" dog
65 Second showing on TV
66 At no cost
67 Aluminum wrap
68 "__ you clever!"
69 "Your guess __ good . . ."
70 Brother of Cain
71 Shows the way
72 Legal wrong
73 Decorate differently

DOWN
1 When spring starts
2 Honolulu greeting
3 Up and about
4 Cocoa/coffee flavor
5 Flamboyant
6 "Here comes trouble"
7 Diner handouts
8 Gym clothes, informally
9 Legislative meeting
10 Little dog from China
11 Dry as a desert
12 Kingly address
13 Big Apple baseball team
21 Battleship letters
25 Yellowstone grazer
27 "I'd be glad to"
29 Not at home
30 Midmorning hour
31 Suffix for poll or prank
32 All over again
33 Brown carbonated drink
34 At any time
35 Little dog from Germany
37 Beverage brewed in bags
41 __ port in a storm
44 Apartment renters
45 "No seats left" sign
47 Violent storm
50 Clothing ensemble
52 Wine and dine
54 Sculpture of a body
56 Up to now
57 Southwestern brick
58 Fibber's admission
59 Viola's larger cousin
60 Taken by mouth
61 Unimportant
62 Square footage
64 Desk calendar capacity

CREATORS SYNDICATE © 2021 STANLEY NEWMAN STANXWORDS@AOL.COM 8/17/21

iT'S ALWAYS A GOOD TIME TO HAVE A...
garage SALE
Want to clear away some clutter and also make some extra money in the process? Have a yard sale! Call the Classified Dept. today!
Press-Telegram
(562) 435-1161
option #2

Valley Press CLASSIFIEDS

36,876 DAILY READERS
59,019 SUNDAY READERSHIP
661.940.1000

EVERYTHING UNDER THE SUN!

Index

HOT DEALS
First-run ads!

100 Financial
200 Employment
300 Real Estate for Sale
400 Rentals
500 Announcements
600 Farm, Garden & Pets
700 Merchandise
800 Transportation

How to Place YOUR Ad

THREE EASY WAYS TO PLACE YOUR AD!

1. **Pick up the phone!**
Call 940-1000 Monday-Friday, 8 am to 5:00 pm.
Or place your ad in person at our Palmdale office, Monday through Friday, 8 am to 5 pm.

2. **Go Online 24 hours a day!**
From the comfort of your home, place your ad 24 hours a day on our website, www.avpress.com. Reach an audience of millions with every ad. Just go to our website and click on **Online** beneath **Placing Ads**

3. **Send us a fax 24 hours a day!**
Fax your ad to 661-947-4870
For maximum convenience, just fax your ad anytime, 24 hours a day. One of our Antelope Valley Press HotClassified representatives will call you back to confirm your order.

Speedy Sellers

Speedy Seller I — 3 Lines • 7 Days — $18.50 Items priced under $500.
Includes: 7 days in the Valley Press and 7 days online

Speedy Seller I ads are for non-commercial advertisers offering to sell any personal possession priced under $500.00. The price must appear in the ad. Items with commercial intent or purpose and garage sales do not qualify for this rate. There is a 3-line, $18.50 minimum and Speedy Seller I ads must run consecutive editions without copy changes. Early cancellations are accepted but without rate reduction.

Speedy Seller II — 5 Lines • 10 Days — $25.00 Items priced under $2,500.
Includes: 10 days in the Valley Press and 10 days online

Speedy Seller II ads are for non-commercial advertisers offering to sell any personal possession priced under $2,500.00. The price must appear in the ad. Items with commercial intent or purpose and garage sales do not qualify for this rate. There is a 5-line, $25.00 minimum and Speedy Seller II ads must run consecutive editions without copy changes. Early cancellations are accepted but without rate reduction.

Auto Seller

Run your vehicle ad 2 weeks – if it doesn't sell, we'll run it 2 more weeks for FREE!

4 Lines • 14 Days — $35.00
Non-commercial advertisers only, wanting to sell their vehicles. Some restrictions apply. Call for details.

Garage Sales

FREE Garage Sale Kit!

5 Lines • 3 Days — $55.50

Each kit contains 6 weather-resistant signs, 60 peel-off price stickers, 6 directional arrows, a marking pen, inventory and tip sheet, 1 Rain Check and a Coupon good for 50% off a follow-up ad to sell any leftover garage sale items. Additional kits may be purchased for $8.95 each. See classification 742.

100 FINANCIAL

0103 Business Opportunities

FREE! CLASSIFIED AD 3-LINES 7-DAYS for items under $300.00
661-940-1000
Valley Press

0113 Financial Services

Over $10K in Debt?
Be debt free in 24 to 48 months. No upfront fees to enroll. A+ BBB rated. Call National Debt Relief 1-888-508-6305. (Cal-SCAN)

0118 Income Tax Service

ARE YOU BEHIND $10k OR MORE ON YOUR TAXES? Stop wage & bank levies, liens & audits, unfiled tax returns, payroll issues, & resolve tax debt FAST. Call 1- 855-970-2032 (CalSCAN)

200 EMPLOYMENT

0206 Employment

WANTED:
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Call 661-942-3233

Bookkeeper Wanted
AV area, Lancaster.
Full time **805-857-1629**

Dispatch Operations Supervisor
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Great Benefits. Under the immediate supervision of the Operations Manager, will coordinate dispatching activities for the Department including daily operations and extra-curricular activities. Fosters good working environment providing the utmost customer care to internal and external stakeholders. Accepting applications until **July 2, 2021, at 4:00 PM.** Applications and a current resume record must be received. Apply M-F 8:00AM to 4:00PM at Antelope Valley Schools Transportation Agency 670 West Ave L-8 Lancaster, CA (661) 945-3621
Applications available at www.avsta.com "EOE"

Help Wanted Positions:
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Garage Door Install /Techs
Painters & Finishers
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Top pay in the AV & SCV
Medical, Dental, Vision insurance & 401K options
Company truck
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or email us:
Brookesgaragedoors @gmail.com

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Good driving record-
DMV report -Benefits
Tim Wells Mobile Tire Srv
45257 N. Sierra Hwy
Lancaster CA 93534

Seeking Full Time Garage Door Installer for residential & commercial doors to start work immediately in the AV and surrounding areas. Must have a **PROFESSIONAL** attitude. **EXPERIENCED ONLY- NOT A TRAINING POSITION.** 2 yrs minimum experience, clean DMV and Drug Free Must be available to work Monday - Friday
Email your resume to:
tcdoors@yahoo.com
or call 661.949.0400
If you have 2 yrs min. experience installing garage doors!
EXPERIENCED APPLICANTS ONLY!
Must have own tools

Seeking Full Time Garage Door Installer for residential & commercial doors to start work immediately in the AV and surrounding areas. Must have a **PROFESSIONAL** attitude. **EXPERIENCED ONLY- NOT A TRAINING POSITION.** 2 yrs minimum experience, clean DMV and Drug Free Must be available to work Monday - Friday
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tcdoors@yahoo.com
or call 661.949.0400
If you have 2 yrs min. experience installing garage doors!
EXPERIENCED APPLICANTS ONLY!
Must have own tools

Senior Operations Research Analyst
(2 positions) (Lancaster, CA) Collect & compile data for health service plan; monitor operational & financial activities of groups; conduct research; audit & suggest areas of improvement through various financial metrics; create reports & analyses of the performance of medical groups, and problem ID & resolution for corp. projects. Requires Master's in Computer Science, Information Science, Electrical Engineering, or Business Administration and 1 yr. exper. in the job or 1 yr. exper. in the alternative occupation of healthcare data analyst. To apply FAX resume to Lindra Frandinata at (818) 654-3460. Sierra Medical Group, Inc.

Sulphur Springs Union School District
BUS DRIVER TRAINER: $1,000 SIGN ON BONUS
Application and position information is available at our District Office, 27000 Weyerhaeuser Way, Santa Clarita, 91351, 661-252-5131 or online at www.sssd.k12.ca.us. EOE

300 REAL ESTATE

0393 Real Estate Loans

RETIRED COUPLE $$$$ for business purpose Real Estate loans. Credit unimportant. V.I.P. Trust Deed Company www.viploan.com Call 1-818-248-0000. Broker-principal DRE 01041073. No consumer loans. (Cal-SCAN)

400 RENTALS

0411 Apartments Furnished

Motel Apt Rosamond
Extended Stay
* Single $45.99/dailyy, $1,095/mo.
* Studio w/kitchen/stove= $59.99/daily, $1,264 mo.
* 1Bdrm/double/stove $75.99/daily, $1,399 mo.
All utilities, cable, WiFi paid.
The Rosamond Palms
661-256-1964
habla español **310-692-0123**

Classifieds Online
Reach an enthusiastic worldwide audience of internet subscribers with every in-column Antelope Valley Press Classified ad. Over 1,000 ads published daily. Find us at www.avpress.com
661.940.1000

0990 Public Notice

Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles
42011 4th Street West
Lancaster, CA 93534
North District
Michael D. Antonovich Antelope Valley Courthouse
PETITION OF: LA'NESHA MONIQUE MARTIN FOR CHANGE OF NAME
AMENDED ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
CASE NUMBER: 21AVCP00078
TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS:
Petitioner: LA'NESHA MONIQUE MARTIN filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:
Present name
LA'NESHA MONIQUE MARTIN
to:
Proposed name
LA'NEEKO REDD MARTIN
THE COURT ORDERS that all persons interested in this matter shall appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing.
NOTICE OF HEARING
Date: July 16, 2021 Time: 8:30 a.m.
Dept.: A14 The address of the court is same as noted above.
A copy of this Order to Show Cause shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation, printed in this county: Antelope Valley Press
Date: June 3, 2021
STEPHEN MORGAN, JUDGE
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
Publish: 6/24, 7/1, 7/8, 7/15, 2021

Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles
42011 4th Street West
Lancaster, CA 93534
North District
Michael D. Antonovich Antelope Valley Courthouse
PETITION OF: LA'TESHA ANTAWNIQUE MARTIN FOR CHANGE OF NAME
AMENDED ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
CASE NUMBER: 21AVCP00079
TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS:
Petitioner: LA'TESHA ANTAWNIQUE MARTIN filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:
Present name
LA'TESHA ANTAWNIQUE MARTIN
to:
Proposed name
LA'TEEKO BLOO MARTIN
THE COURT ORDERS that all persons interested in this matter shall appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing.
NOTICE OF HEARING
Date: July 16, 2021 Time: 8:30 a.m.
Dept.: A15 The address of the court is same as noted above.
A copy of this Order to Show Cause shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation, printed in this county: Antelope Valley Press
Date: June 3, 2021
STEPHEN MORGAN, JUDGE
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
Publish: 6/24, 7/1, 7/8, 7/15, 2021

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, to satisfy the lien of the owner, personal property belonging to those individuals listed. Bidding takes place on www.lockerfox.com ending on Thursday the 15th day of July, 2021 at 10:00 AM with cash payment and pickup at Purely Storage - Lancaster, 44130 10th Street West, Lancaster, CA, 93534 Urubio, Jocelyn unit B2153. Urubio, Jocelyn unit C186. Urubio, Jocelyn unit A046. Aguirre, Ian unit C222. Ojo, John unit D639. Zellmann, Lutz Frank unit C227P. Mills, Robert unit B1144. Mills, Robert unit A034. Williams, Jahron unit D481. The property consists of household goods, furniture, clothing, toys, sporting goods, and miscellaneous. Seller may refuse any bid and may rescind any purchase up until the winning bidder takes possession of the personal property.
Publish 7/1/21, 7/8/21

0990 Public Notice

Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles
42011 4th Street West
Lancaster, CA 93534
North District
Michael D. Antonovich Antelope Valley Courthouse
PETITION OF: ANTHONY GUSTAVO ZELAYA FOR CHANGE OF NAME
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
CASE NUMBER: 21AVCP00122
TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS:
Petitioner: ANTHONY GUSTAVO ZELAYA filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:
Present name
ANTHONY GUSTAVO ZELAYA
to:
Proposed name
ANTHONY FRENK ALAS SAMAYOA
THE COURT ORDERS that all persons interested in this matter shall appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing.
NOTICE OF HEARING
Date: July 19, 2021 Time: 8:30 a.m.
Dept.: A14 The address of the court is same as noted above.
A copy of this Order to Show Cause shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation, printed in this county: Antelope Valley Press
Date: June 7, 2021
LISA M. CHUNG, JUDGE
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
Publish: 6/10, 6/17, 6/24, 7/1, 2021

NOTICE OF PETITION TO ADMINISTER ESTATE OF: SUE ANN MAPES
Case No. 21AVPB00186
To all heirs, beneficiaries, creditors, contingent creditors, and persons who may otherwise be interested in the will or estate, or both of SUE ANN MAPES.
A PETITION FOR PROBATE has been filed by WILLIAM HENRY MAPES JR in the Superior Court of California, County of LOS ANGELES.
THE PETITION FOR PROBATE requests that WILLIAM HENRY MAPES JR be appointed as personal representative to administer the estate of the decedent.
THE PETITION requests authority to administer the estate under the Independent Administration of Estates Act. (This authority will allow the personal representative to take many actions without obtaining court approval. Before taking certain very important actions, however, the personal representative will be required to give notice to interested persons unless they have waived notice or consented to the proposed action.) The independent administration authority will be granted unless an interested person files an objection to the petition and shows good cause why the court should not grant the authority.
A HEARING on the petition will be held on Aug. 26, 2021 at 10:30 a.m. in Dept. No. A-12 located at 42011 4th Street West, Lancaster, CA 93534.
IF YOU OBJECT to the granting of the petition, you should appear at the hearing and state your objections or file written objections with the court before the hearing. Your appearance may be in person or by your attorney.
IF YOU ARE A CREDITOR or a contingent creditor of the decedent, you must file your claim with the court and mail a copy to the personal representative appointed by the court within the later of either (1) four months from the date of first issuance of letters to a general personal representative, as defined in section 58(b) of the California Probate Code, or (2) 60 days from the date of mailing or personal delivery to you of a notice under section 9052 of the California Probate Code.
Other California statutes and legal authority may affect your rights as a creditor. You may want to consult with an attorney knowledgeable in California law.
YOU MAY EXAMINE the file kept by the court. If you are a person interested in the estate, you may file with the court a Request for Special Notice (form DE-154) of the filing of an inventory and appraisal of estate assets or of any petition or account as provided in Probate Code section 1250. A Request for Special Notice form is available from the court clerk.
Attorney for petitioner:
MARC K. HERBERT ESQ
190 SIERRA CT
STE B-3
PALMDALE CA 93550
(661) 273-9007
Publish: 6/24, 6/25, 7/1, 2021

0990 Public Notice

Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles
6230 Sylmar Ave
Van Nuys, CA 91401-2712
PETITION OF: MOSAMMET SANJIDA RAHMAN-SHIMLA FOR CHANGE OF NAME
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
CASE NUMBER: 21VECP00315
TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS:
Petitioner: filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:
Present name
MOSAMMET SANJIDA RAHMAN-SHIMLA
to:
Proposed name
SHEEMLA SANJIDA
THE COURT ORDERS that all persons interested in this matter appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing.
NOTICE OF HEARING
Date: Aug. 5, 2021 Time: 8:30 a.m.
Dept.: Room: 600 The address of the court is same as noted above.
A copy of this Order to Show Cause shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation, printed in this county: Antelope Valley Press
Date: June 21, 2021
VIRGINIA KEENY, JUDGE
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
Publish: 6/24, 7/1, 7/8, 7/15, 2021

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, to satisfy the lien of the owner, personal property belonging to those individuals listed. Bidding takes place on www.lockerfox.com ending on Thursday the 15th day of July, 2021 at 10:00 AM with cash payment and pickup at Purely Storage - Lancaster 2, 1209 East Avenue I, Lancaster, CA, 93535 Hayes, Demetrius unit J011. Forman Jr., John unit R025. Gross, Andrew unit N034. Valles, Gloria unit Q052. Turner, Jennifer unit X042. Barajas, Rosalie unit L011. Crum, Jacob unit D052. Colbert, Robert unit H001. Jones, Dominic unit M109. Cantu, Heather unit N042. Roca, Fabiola unit N037. Willy, Jaiden unit V039. Rich, Jack unit T036. Navarro, Diana unit Y032. Valles, Gloria unit Y030. McMullen, Kathryn unit M066. Arce, Jose unit S033. Reagan, Mark unit I001. James, Sonny unit H030. Chacon, Mireya unit W046. Schlender, Joshua unit R016. Mata, Yesenia unit J013. Rowland, Nicholas unit P047. Webb, Andrew unit G012. Russell, Christopher R. unit M087. Zareh, Reza unit N001. The property consists of household goods, furniture, clothing, toys, sporting goods, and miscellaneous. Seller may refuse any bid and may rescind any purchase up until the winning bidder takes possession of the personal property.
Publish: 7/1/2021, 7/8/2021

NOTICE OF PETITION TO ADMINISTER ESTATE OF: MARIA E. AVINA
CASE NO. 21AVPB00162
To all heirs, beneficiaries, creditors, contingent creditors, and persons who may otherwise be interested in

0990 Public Notice

the WILL or estate, or both of MARIA E. AVINA.
A PETITION FOR PROBATE has been filed by GABRIELA HINOJOSA in the Superior Court of California, County of LOS ANGELES.
THE PETITION FOR PROBATE requests that GABRIELA HINOJOSA be appointed as personal representative to administer the estate of the decedent.
THE PETITION requests authority to administer the estate under the Independent Administration of Estates Act. (This authority will allow the personal representative to take many actions without obtaining court approval. Before taking certain very important actions, however, the personal representative will be required to give notice to interested persons unless they have waived notice or consented to the proposed action.) The independent administration authority will be granted unless an interested person files an objection to the petition and shows good cause why the court should not grant the authority.
A HEARING on the petition will be held in this court as follows: 07/29/21 at 10:30AM in Dept. A-12 located at 42011 4TH STREET WEST, LANCASTER, CA 93534
IF YOU OBJECT to the granting of the petition, you should appear at the hearing and state your objections or file written objections with the court before the hearing. Your appearance may be in person or by your attorney.
IF YOU ARE A CREDITOR or a contingent creditor of the decedent, you must file your claim with the court and mail a copy to the personal representative appointed by the court within the later of either (1) four months from the date of first issuance of letters to a general personal representative, as defined in section 58(b) of the California Probate Code, or (2) 60 days from the date of mailing or personal delivery to you of a notice under section 9052 of the California Probate Code.
Other California statutes and legal authority may affect your rights as a creditor. You may want to consult with an attorney knowledgeable in California law.
YOU MAY EXAMINE the file kept by the court. If you are a person interested in the estate, you may file with the court a Request for Special Notice (form DE-154) of the filing of an inventory and appraisal of estate assets or of any petition or account as provided in Probate Code section 1250. A Request for Special Notice form is available from the court clerk.
Attorney for Petitioner
THE DLJ LAW FIRM, P.C.
DORIAN L. JACKSON, ESQ. SBN 269795
3655 TORRANCE BLVD.
SUITE 300
TORRANCE CA 90503
6/30, 7/1, 7/7/21
CNS-3486242#

NOTICE OF REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

City of Maricopa
Landscape Architect/Engineering Design Services
Maricopa City Park Improvement Program
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Grant Contract C9801018, Project No. SW-15-004

1. The City of Maricopa, California is Requesting Proposals from qualified landscape, architect or firm or individual duly registered and licensed to practice in the State of California to design certain improvements associated with the rehabilitation and expansion of Maricopa City Park located in the city of Maricopa, Kern County, California. Respondents should have experience with similar construction projects, i.e. public works and park construction projects and, more specifically, with the design and construction of bike pump tracks, as well as with municipally funded and state funded construction projects.

   The City will receive proposals for the project referenced herein in the Office of the City Clerk, 400 California Street, P.O. Box 550, Maricopa, California, up to the hour of 4:00 p.m., Thursday, July 29, 2021.

2. The services to be performed by the successful respondent are described in the city's Request for Proposals (RFP) C9801018/SW-15-004. Copies of the Request for Proposals are available from the CITY at:

   City Clerk
   City of Maricopa
   400 California Street
   P.O. Box 550
   Maricopa, CA 93252
   (661) 769-8279

3. All responsive proposals shall be reviewed and evaluated by the CITY in order to determine which proposer best meets the "CITY's" needs for the "PROJECT". The criteria by which the "CITY" shall evaluate proposals are set forth in the RFP.

4. The "CITY" reserves the right to reject any and all proposals or waive any irregularities in any proposal or the proposal process.

5. Since solicited services are to be funded with State of California 2018 Parks Bond Act grant program funds, applicable laws and regulations require that all contracts with contractor's adhere to all applicable requirements relating to the use of such funds including, but not limited to, prevailing wage, labor standards, nondiscrimination, equal opportunity, environmental protection, and utilization of small business concerns.

s/ Wendy Harrison, City Clerk Date: June 28, 2021

Project funded by State of California 2018 Parks Bond Act Statewide Park Development and Community Revitalization Program Funds
Publish: July 1, 2021

NOTICE OF VIRTUAL PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING AND AVAILABILITY OF THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT REVISED LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT AND ITS DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The Los Angeles County Public Works, in coordination with the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force, has prepared the following documents pursuant to the requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939), as amended, and the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended.

- The Preliminary Draft Revised Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (Draft Revised Siting Element), dated July 2020
- The Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Draft Revised Siting Element, dated July 2020 (SCH No. 1995011048)

The Draft Revised Siting Element describes the existing solid waste disposal system in the County, estimates future solid waste disposal needs of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County and the County unincorporated area, and sets forth goals, policies, and objectives to meet the solid waste needs on a Countywide basis.

The DEIR for the Draft Revised Siting Element programmatically evaluates the environmental effects associated with the implementation of the Siting Element. Similar to the 1997 CSE, the Draft Revised Siting Element serves as a specific developing regional plan and program. CEQA requires that local government agencies, prior to approving projects over which they have discretionary approval authority, consider the environmental consequences of such projects. An Environmental Impact Report is a public document designed to provide the public, and local and state governmental-agency decision makers, with an analysis of potential environmental impacts to support informed decision making.

Due to COVID-19 and Safer at Home Order, Public Works is holding a series of virtual public information meetings to receive comments on the above documents. The public is invited to present oral testimony on the Draft Revised Siting Element and its DEIR during any of the virtual meeting dates listed below. You may also send written comments to sitingelement@pw.lacounty.gov or by mail to Los Angeles County Public Works Environmental Programs Division, P.O. Box 1460, Alhambra, CA 91802-1460. You may also call the Siting Element hotline at (888) 777-4775. Public review period is from July 1 through August 16, 2021.

These meetings will be recorded in English and Spanish

DATE	TIME	LOCATION
Tuesday, August 3, 2021	6:00 p.m.	Supervisorial District 1: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Tuesday, August 3, 2021	7:00 p.m.	Todos los Distritos Reunión en Español: Registrese en:pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Thursday, August 5, 2021	7:00 p.m.	Supervisorial District 2: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Monday, August 9, 2021	7:00 p.m.	Supervisorial District 3: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Wednesday, August 11, 2021	7:00 p.m.	Supervisorial District 4: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Thursday, August 12, 2021	7:00 p.m.	Supervisorial District 1: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement

The above-mentioned documents and meeting recordings will be available on our website at pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement. Copies of the documents are available for public review at Public Works Headquarters if open to the public, Monday through Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., through August 16, 2021, at the 3rd floor Annex Building, Environmental Programs Division, 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803.

Individuals requiring reasonable accessibility accommodations may request written materials in alternate formats, physical accessibility accommodations, sign language interpreters, or other reasonable accommodations by contacting our departmental Americans with Disabilities Act Coordinator at (626) 458-4081, from 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday (excluding holidays). Persons who are deaf or hard of hearing may make contact by first dialing the California Relay Service at 7-1-1. Requests should be made at least one week in advance to ensure availability. When making a reasonable accommodation request, please reference EPD-3.

Publish: July 1, 2021

Valley Press CLASSIFIEDS

36,876 DAILY READERS
59,019 SUNDAY READERSHIP
661.940.1000

EVERYTHING UNDER THE SUN!

Index

HOT DEALS
First-run ads!

100 Financial
200 Employment
300 Real Estate for Sale
400 Rentals
500 Announcements
600 Farm, Garden & Pets
700 Merchandise
800 Transportation

How to Place YOUR Ad

THREE EASY WAYS TO PLACE YOUR AD!

1. **Pick up the phone!**
Call 940-1000 Monday-Friday, 8 am to 5:00 pm.
Or place your ad in person at our Palmdale office, Monday through Friday, 8 am to 5 pm.

2. **Go Online 24 hours a day!**
From the comfort of your home, place your ad 24 hours a day on our website, www.avpress.com. Reach an audience of millions with every ad. Just go to our website and click on **Online** beneath **Placing Ads**.

3. **Send us a fax 24 hours a day!**
Fax your ad to 661-947-4870
For maximum convenience, just fax your ad anytime, 24 hours a day. One of our Antelope Valley Press HotClassified representatives will call you back to confirm your order.

Speedy Sellers

Speedy Seller I — 3 Lines • 7 Days — $18.50
Includes: 7 days in the Valley Press and 7 days online

Speedy Seller I ads are for non-commercial advertisers offering to sell any personal possession priced under $500.00. The price must appear in the ad. Items with commercial intent or purpose and garage sales do not qualify for this rate. There is a 3-line, $18.50 minimum and Speedy Seller I ads must run consecutive editions without copy changes. Early cancellations are accepted but without rate reduction.

Speedy Seller II — 5 Lines • 10 Days — $25.00
Includes: 10 days in the Valley Press and 10 days online

Speedy Seller II ads are for non-commercial advertisers offering to sell any personal possession priced under $2,500.00. The price must appear in the ad. Items with commercial intent or purpose and garage sales do not qualify for this rate. There is a 5-line, $25.00 minimum and Speedy Seller II ads must run consecutive editions without copy changes. Early cancellations are accepted but without rate reduction.

Auto Seller

Run your vehicle ad 2 weeks – if it doesn't sell, we'll run it 2 more weeks for FREE!

4 Lines • 14 Days — $35.00

Non-commercial advertisers only, wanting to sell their vehicles. Some restrictions apply. Call for details.

Garage Sales

FREE Garage Sale Kit! — 5 Lines • 3 Days — $55.50

Each kit contains 6 weather-resistant signs, 60 peel-off price stickers, 6 directional arrows, a marking pen, inventory and tip sheet, 1 Rain Check and a Coupon good for 50% off a follow-up ad to sell any leftover garage sale items. Additional kits may be purchased for $8.95 each. See classification 742.

0103 Business Opportunities

FREE! CLASSIFIED AD 3-LINES 7-DAYS for items under $300.00
661-940-1000
Valley Press

0113 Financial Services

Over $10K in Debt? Be debt free in 24 to 48 months. No upfront fees to enroll. A+ BBB rated. Call National Debt Relief 1-888-508-6305. (Cal-SCAN)

Auto Seller 4 Lines 14 Days $35 Web Included! Additional lines $0.85

Run your vehicle ad 2 weeks – if it doesn't sell, we'll run it 2 weeks for FREE!
Valley Press
Some restrictions apply. Call today for details.
HOTCLASSIFIEDS 940-1000

0206 Employment

Kern County Water Agency
Electrical & Control Technician I/II/III
$62,816 - $96,450 Annually
$30.20 - $46.37 Hourly
KCWA is seeking applicants for two positions responsible for performing electrical & control operation, installation, maintenance & repair duties.
The application deadline has been extended and may close at any time without notice.
Visit *www.kcwa.com* or email *jobs@kcwa.com* for more information and to obtain an application packet that includes additional job qualifications and duties. EOE.

Road Service Tech
MUST APPLY IN PERSON
Good driving record-
DMV report -Benefits
Tim Wells Mobile Tire Srv
45257 N. Sierra Hwy
Lancaster CA 93534

0206 Employment

Seeking Full Time Garage Door Installer for residential & commercial doors to start work immediately in the AV and surrounding areas. Must have a **PROFESSIONAL** attitude. **EXPERIENCED ONLY- NOT A TRAINING POSITION.**
2 yrs minimum experience, clean DMV and Drug Free
Must be available to work Monday - Friday
Email your resume to: tcdoors@yahoo.com or call 661.949.0400
If you have 2 yrs min. experience installing garage doors!
EXPERIENCED APPLICANTS ONLY!
Must have own tools

0306 RE - Palmdale

3 bdrms, 2 bth, 2,137 sf; 8,821 lot, near AV Country Club. Kitchen recently remodeled. New carpet. Vinyl windows, two frplcs, skylights, Veg. garden, RV prkg, cul-de-sac $500,000
Kim Thomson
DRE#01212624
661-904-0449 Virtual tour: www.625Callet.com

0369 RE - Lots, Acreage

4.67 ACRES INDUSTRIAL LAND
Parcel #3118-006-057
300+SF Frontage
Prime vacant land zoned light industrial that fronts on paved 4-lane Ave H, very close to 14-fwy exit ramp. Close to the AV Fairgrounds, Fox Airport, busy downtown Lancaster and city hall. Parcel is virtually flat & across from residential & shopping centers. Many potential commercial uses in this fast growing area with a thriving economy & a revitalized cultural arts center. $199,000
TURNING **POINT PROPERTIES**
Gayle Waite 949-887-3247
DRE# 01042946

0393 Real Estate Loans

RETIRED COUPLE $$$$ for business purpose Real Estate loans. Credit unimportant. V.I.P. Trust Deed Company www.viploan.com Call 1-818-248-0000. Broker-principal DRE 01041073. No consumer loans. (Cal-SCAN)

Go online 24 Hours a day! www.avpress.com
Valley Press
HOTCLASSIFIEDS 661.940.1000
Monday-Friday, 8 am-5 pm

0406 Lancaster Houses, Unfurnished

A Charming 4bd 2ba, 2 car attached garage, lg backyard with fruit trees. Lancaster $1600/mo. *Avail- 9/1.* **Sonia 818-601-7721**

0411 Apartments Furnished

Motel Apt Rosamond
Extended Stay
* Single $45.99/daily, $1,095/mo.
* Studio w/kitchen/stove= $59.99/daily, $1,264 mo.
* 1Bdrm/kitchen/stove $75.99/daily, $1,399 mo.
All utilities, cable, WiFi paid.
The Rosamond Palms
661-256-1964
habla español **310-692-0123**

0412 Apartments Unfurnished

Beautiful Ambiance Affordable Luxury
The Willows
Studios, 1BDRM, 2BDRM,
West Lancaster
Call for Our Lease Special!
661-945-0981
www.willowsapartments.com

0427 Rooms, Share Rentals

Room-mate wanted
Must be 55 or older, a reliable person to share a 2bdrm 2ba mobile home in Lancaster (partly furnished) Quiet peaceful retirement community $1,000/mo. for rent & utilities, some groceries. 661-471-6981

W. Palmdale furnished walk-in closet $550 incl. Wifi, house privileges., washer/dryer. No smoke/drink/drugs pets. Male pref. 661-547-7098, 661-513-8384

0521 Announcements

Hello Everyone
Nice 80s gentleman looking for pleasant conversation with 60s plus lady, no $ involved. Call me, lets talk.
661-285-2685
Twitter: Charles Geroudi profile

SAVE BIG on HOME INSURANCE! Compare 20 A-rated insurances companies. Get a quote within minutes. Average savings of $444/year! Call 1-844-410-9609! (M- F 8am-8pm Central) (Cal-SCAN)

0521 Announcements

Become a Published Author. We want to Read Your Book! Dorrance Publishing- Trusted by Authors Since 1920 Book manuscript submissions currently being reviewed. Comprehensive Services: Consultation, Production, Promotion and Distribution. Call for Your Free Author's Guide 1-877-538-9554 or visit http://dorranceinfo.com/Cali (Cal-SCAN)

DIRECTV - Watch your favorite live sports, news and entertainment anywhere. More top premium channels than DISH. Restrictions apply. Call IVS - 1-888-641-5762. (Cal-SCAN)

DIRECTV NOW. No Satellite Needed. $40/month. 65 Channels. Stream Breaking News, Live Events, Sports & On Demand Titles. No Annual Contract. No Commitment. CALL 1-855-404-2509

Eliminate gutter cleaning forever! LeafFilter, the most advanced debris-blocking gutter protection. Schedule a FREE LeafFilter estimate today. 15% Off Entire Purchase. 10% Senior & Military Discounts. Call 1-855-424-7581 (Cal-SCAN)

Classifieds online
Reach an enthusiastic worldwide audience of Internet subscribers with every in-column Antelope Valley Press Classified ad. Over 1,000 ads published daily. Find us at **www.avpress.com**
To place your ad call 940-1000

0615 Livestock, Supplies

10 bales Alfalfa, 1 bale Timothy. Free 661-382-7551

0990 Public Notice

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS REFUGEE EMPLOYMENT AND ACCULTURATION SERVICES

The County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) is seeking qualified proposers to provide Refugee Employment and Acculturation Services (REAS) which include innovative solution-based services to assist refugees by providing culturally and linguistically sensitive employment and specialized services.

The Request for Proposals (RFP) is targeted for release on or about, **August 23, 2021.** The RFP will be posted and available for download on the L.A. County "Doing Business with Us" Website at:

http://doingbusiness.lacounty.gov/

The RFP will also be posted on the DPSS website at:

http://dpss.lacounty.gov/wps/portal/dpss/main/business/contract-opportunities/

A **Mandatory Proposer's Conference** to discuss the RFP is scheduled for **September 9, 2021, at 9:30 A.M.,** through virtual conference via WebEx. The link to the WebEx meeting will be released in the RFP.

0990 Public Notice

All potential Proposers must attend this conference. Only those potential Proposers who attend the Mandatory Proposer's Conference may submit proposals.

The internet is available at County libraries.
8/16, 8/17, 8/18, 8/19, 8/20, 8/21, 8/22/21

CNS-3499947#

NOTICE
SST II 43707 Sierra Hwy. LLC will hold an online auction to enforce a lien imposed on said property, as described below, pursuant to the California self-service storage facility act California business and professions code 10 division 8 chapter 21700, on or after 8/27/2021 at 1:00 pm at SmartStop Self Storage 43707 Sierra Hwy Lancaster CA 93534, 661-341-6168. All interested bidders may go to www.selfstorageauction.com to register and see photos of the items available for sale. Management reserves the right to withdraw any unit from sale at any time. Unless specify all contents in storage unit are consider household and other goods ~A075 Bernice Michaels, C205 Lewis Wingrove, C206 Amanda Mansfield, E356 Lena Banuelos, G398 Eartha Johnson, G420 Lashawn Nickelson, H474 Aleiny Rose.~
CN979718 08-27-2021 Aug 10,17, 2021

2021 159932
FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
The following person(s) is/are doing business as: LATITUDE PROCESS SERVICE COURIER, 4638 SUNGATE DR, PALMDALE, CA 93551; Mailing address: - County of: LOS ANGELES
AI #ON: -
REGISTERED OWNER(S): JULIO CESAR RODRIGUEZ, 4638 SUNGATE DR, PALMDALE, CA 93551
State of Incorporation/Organization: -
This Business is conducted by AN INDIVIDUAL.
The date registrant commenced to transact business under the fictitious business name or names listed above on 01/2021.
I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct. (A registrant who declares as true any material matter pursuant to Section 17913 of the Business and Professions Code that the registrant knows to be false is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000).)
s/JULIO CESAR RODRIGUEZ, OWNER
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of LOS ANGELES on the date indicated by the filed stamp on 07/15/2021.
NOTICE - In accordance with subdivision (a) of section 17920, a fictitious name statement generally expires at the end of five years from the date on which it was filed in the office of the county clerk, except, as provided in subdivision (b) of section 17920, where it expires 40 days after any change in the facts set forth in the statement pursuant to section 17913 other than a change in the residence address of a registered owner. A new fictitious business name statement must be filed before the expiration. Effective January 1, 2014, the Fictitious Business Name Statement must be accompanied by the Affidavit of Identity form. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a fictitious business name in violation of the rights of another under federal, state, or common law (see section 14411 et seq., Business and Professions Code).
I hereby certify that this copy is a correct copy of the original statement on file in my office. Dean C. Logan, Los Angeles County Clerk By: I. CORREA, Deputy Published in the Antelope Valley Press 661-267-4112: 7/27, 8/3, 8/10, 8/17, 2021

2021 144648
FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
The following person(s) is/are doing business as: R.A.' COMFORT CARE NURSING SERVICES, 1715 W AVE K10, LANCASTER, CA 93534; Mailing address: - County of: LOS ANGELES
AI #ON: -
REGISTERED OWNER(S): RODESSA AGUILAR, 1715 W AVE K10, LANCASTER, CA 93534
State of Incorporation/Organization: -
This Business is conducted by AN INDIVIDUAL.
The date registrant commenced to transact business under the fictitious business name or names listed above on 08/2021.
I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct. (A registrant who declares as true any material matter pursuant to Section 17913 of the Business and Professions Code that the registrant knows to be false is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000).)
s/RODESSA AGUILAR, CEO
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of LOS ANGELES on the date indicated by the filed stamp on 08/28/2021.
NOTICE - In accordance with subdivision (a) of section 17920, a fictitious name statement generally expires at the end of five years from the date on which it was filed in the office of the county clerk, except, as provided in subdivision (b) of section 17920, where it expires 40 days after any change in the facts set forth in the statement pursuant to section 17913 other than a change in the residence address of a registered owner. A new fictitious business name statement must be filed before the expiration. Effective January 1, 2014, the Fictitious Business Name Statement must be accompanied by the Affidavit of Identity form. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a fictitious business name in violation of the rights of another under federal, state, or common law (see section 14411 et seq., Business and Professions Code).
I hereby certify that this copy is a correct copy of the original statement on file in my office. Dean C. Logan, Los Angeles County Clerk By: T. QUEVEDO, Deputy Published in the Antelope Valley Press 661-267-4112: 7/27, 8/3, 8/10, 8/17, 2021

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY AND EXTENSION OF PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD OF THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT REVISED LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT AND ITS DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The Los Angeles County Public Works, acting as the Lead Agency, is announcing a 45-day extension of the review and comment period on the subject documents. The new deadline for submittal of comments to Public Works is Thursday, September 30, 2021.

Public Works, in coordination with the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force, has prepared the following documents pursuant to the requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939), as amended; and the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended.

- The Preliminary Draft Revised Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (Draft Revised Siting Element), dated July 2020
- The Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Draft Revised Siting Element, dated July 2020 (SCH No. 1995011048)

The Draft Revised Siting Element describes the existing solid waste disposal system in the County, estimates future solid waste disposal capacity needs of the 88 cities in the County and the County unincorporated area, and sets forth goals, policies, and objectives to meet the solid waste needs on a Countywide basis.

The DEIR for the Draft Revised Siting Element programmatically evaluates the environmental effects associated with the implementation of the Siting Element. Similar to the 1997 Countywide Siting Element, the Draft Revised Siting Element serves as a policy document rather than a specific development program. California Environmental Quality Act requires that local government agencies, prior to approving projects over which they have discretionary approval authority, consider the environmental consequences of such projects. An Environmental Impact Report is a public document designed to provide the public, and local and state governmental-agency decision makers, with an analysis of potential environmental impacts to support informed decision making.

Due to COVID-19 and Safer at Home Order, Public Works is holding a series of virtual public information meetings to receive comments on the above documents. The public is invited to present oral testimony on the Draft Revised Siting Element and its DEIR during any of the virtual meeting dates listed below. You may also send written comments to sitingelement@pw.lacounty.gov, or by mail to Los Angeles County Public Works Environmental Programs Division, P.O. Box 1460, Alhambra, CA 91802-1460. You may also call the Siting Element hotline at (888) 777-4775. Public review period is from July 1 through September 30, 2021.

These meetings will be recorded in English and Spanish

DATE	TIME	LOCATION
Tuesday, August 3, 2021	6:00 p.m.	Supervisorial District 1: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Tuesday, August 3, 2021	7:00 p.m.	Todos los Distritos Reunión en Español: Registrese en:pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Thursday, August 5, 2021	7:00 p.m.	Supervisorial District 2: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Monday, August 9, 2021	7:00 p.m.	Supervisorial District 3: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Wednesday, August 11, 2021	7:00 p.m.	Supervisorial District 4: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Thursday, August 12, 2021	7:00 p.m.	Supervisorial District 5: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement

The above-mentioned documents and meeting recordings will be available on our website at pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement. Copies of the documents are available for public review at Public Works Headquarters if open to the public, Monday through Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., through September 30, 2021, at the 3rd floor Annex Building, Environmental Programs Division, 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803.

Individuals requiring reasonable accessibility accommodations may request written materials in alternate formats, physical accessibility accommodations, sign language interpreters, or other reasonable accommodations by contacting our departmental Americans with Disabilities Act Coordinator at (626) 458-4081, from 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Thursday (excluding holidays). Persons who are deaf or hard of hearing may make contact by first dialing the California Relay Service at 7-1-1. Requests should be made at least one week in advance to ensure availability. When making a reasonable accommodation request, please reference EPD-3.

Publish: Aug. 17, 2021

FREE Breakfast, Lunch or Dinner Extra Value Meal
from
McDonald's
when you place an Antelope Valley Press* **Speedy Seller Classified Ad**
FREE PHOTO INCLUDED IN YOUR AD!
What a value! Call today:
8 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays
Valley Press

THREE EASY WAYS TO PLACE YOUR AD
24 HOURS A DAY!
1. Call 940-1000 to speak to a representative
2. Online at www.avpress.com
3. Or Fax to 661-947-4870

*Offer valid for private party merchandise. Limited to 1 ad per household. Price must be listed in ad. Offer not valid with any other offers. Limited time offer. Void where prohibited. Must present coupon at participating McDonald's in the Antelope Valley.

TURN YOUR UNWANTED ITEMS INTO CASH!
Sell your stuff for
FREE
Limited Time Only!

Place your ad for free*
3 lines for 7 days
for items under $300.00
*Offer valid for private party merchandise. No commercial sales. Garage Sales, Rentals, Pets, Vehicle Sales not available with this offer. Limited to 2 ads per week, per household. Price must be listed in ad. Offer not valid with any other offers. Limited time offer.

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Valley Press

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NOTICE OF VIRTUAL PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING AND AVAILABILITY OF THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT REVISED LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT AND ITS DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

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These meetings will be recorded in English and Spanish

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Pub July 1, 2021 (1t) PT (11472486)

Legal Notice | Legal Notice | Legal Notice

Public Notice
July 1, 2021

Notice of filing of application to open a full service, retail office (service type 12) of Poppy Bank (FDIC Certificate No. 57903) at 6290 E. Pacific Coast Highway, Long Beach, California 90803. The public is hereby notified that Poppy Bank, headquartered at 438 First Street, Santa Rosa, California has filed an application to open a new branch office that will provide all regular Poppy Bank deposit, lending and other client services, including ATM access at the above address. Any person wishing to comment on this application may file his or her comments in writing with the

Legal Notice | Legal Notice

NOTICE

Extra Space Storage will hold a public auction to sell personal property described below belonging to those individuals listed below at location indicated: 6897 Paramount Blvd Long Beach, CA 90805 July 13, 2021 at 12:30 PM. Daniel Brian Espinoza, Personal Items; Susana Rojo, Household Goods; Moreno Richard, Household Items; Virgie Harris, Household Items; Veronica Umana, Household Items; Montano Leonardo, Household Items. The auction will be listed and advertised on

Legal Notice | Legal Notice

NOTICE

Extra Space Storage will hold a public auction to sell personal property described below belonging to those individuals listed below at the location indicated: Facility: 2035 W Wardlow Rd, Long Beach, California 90810, July 20, 2021 at 4:00 PM Jeremy Craft, Personal items. The auction will be listed and advertised on www.storagetreasures.com. Purchases must be made with cash only and paid at the above referenced facility in order to complete the transaction. Extra Space Storage may refuse any bid

Legal Notice

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Pub June 10, 17,
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Legal Notice

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Pub July 1, 8, 202

Legal Notice | Legal Notice | Legal Notice | Legal Notice | Legal Notice

NOTICE OF VIRTUAL PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING AND AVAILABILITY OF THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT REVISED LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT AND ITS DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

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pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement		
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Published: July 1, 2021 San Gabriel Valley Tribune Ad# 11472721

Legal Notice | Legal Notice | Legal Notice | Legal Notice | Legal Notice

SUMMONS (CITACION JUDICIAL)
CASE NUMBER: (Numero del Caso): 21BBCV00480

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT: (AVISO AL DEMANDADO): ALL PERSONS UNKNOWN, CLAIMING ANY LEGAL OR EQUITABLE RIGHT, TITLE, ESTATE, LIEN, OR INTEREST IN THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN THE COMPLAINT ADVERSE TO PLAINTIFF'S TITLE OR ANY CLOUD UPON PLAINTIFF'S TITLE THERETO

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF: (LO ESTA DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):
CITIZENS TRUST, TRUSTEE OF THE ANDERSON FAMILY TRUST DATED JUNE 15, 2000

NOTICE! You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (**www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp**), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (**www.lawhelpcalifornia.org**), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (**www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp**), or by contacting your local court or county bar association. **NOTE:** The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and costs on any settlement or arbitration award of $10,000 or more in a civil case. The court's lien must be paid before the court will dismiss the case. **¡AVISO!** Lo han demandado. Si no responde dentro de 30 días, la corte puede decidir en su contra sin escuchar su version. Lea la informacion a continuacion.

Tiene 30 DIAS DE CALENDARIO despues de que le entreguen esta citacion y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefonica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y mas informacion en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (**www.sucorte.ca.gov**), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede mas cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentacion, pida al secretario de la corte que le de un formulario de exencion de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podra quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin mas advertencia.

Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remision a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (**www.lawhelpcalifornia.org**), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, (**www.sucorte.ca.gov**) o poniendose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales. AVISO: Por ley, la corte tiene derecho a reclamar las cuotas y los costas exentos por imponer un gravamen sobre cualquier recuperacion de $10,000 o mas de valor recibida mediante un acuerdo o una concesion de arbitraje en un caso de derecho civil. Tiene que pagar el gravamen de la corte antes de que la corte pueda desechar el caso.

The name and address of the court is: (El nombre y direccion de la corte es):
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, BURBANK COURTHOUSE
300 East Olive
Burbank, CA 91502

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is: (El nombre, la direccion y el numero de telefono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):
CHRISTINA M. MORGAN, Bar No. 277877
BEST BEST & KRIEGER LLP
655 W. Broadway, 15th Floor, San Diego, CA 92101
(619) 525-1300

DATE: (Fecha) 05/18/2021
Sherri R. Carter Executive Officer / Clerk of Court
Clerk, by (Secretario) J. Almanza, Deputy (Adjunto)
(SEAL)

The property at issue is identified as 2307 and 2311 Loma Avenue, South El Monte, CA 91733-2513. Los Angeles County Assessor's Parcel Nos. 5281-010-007, 5281-010-008, 5281-010-009 and 5281-010-010.

Publish June 10, 17, 24, 2021 & July 1, 2021
San Gabriel Valley Tribune Ad#11468661

Legal Notice | Legal Notice | Legal Notice | Legal Notice | Legal Notice

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
CASE NUMBER: 21STCP01673
PETITION OF: Lizzie De'vure Hale
FOR CHANGE OF NAME

TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS:
1. Petitioner: **Lizzie De'vure Hale** filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:
Present name: **Lizzie De'vure Hale** to
Proposed name: **Lizzie Taylor**
2. THE COURT ORDERS that all persons interested in this matter appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing.
NOTICE OF HEARING
Date: July 19, 2021
Time: 10:00 A.M Dept.: 26
Room: 316
The address of the court is: **SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF** Los Angeles 111 North Hill Street Los Angeles 90012 MAILING ADDRESS: 111 N. Hill Street BRANCH NAME: Stanley Mosk Courthouse
3. A copy of this **Order to Show Cause** shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation, printed in this county: San Gabriel Valley Tribune
Date: 05/21/2021
Hon. Elaine Lu JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
Publish June 17, 24, 2021 & July 1, 8, 2021
SGVT Ad#11468366

Legal Notice | Legal Notice

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
CASE NUMBER: 21GDCP00258
PETITION OF: Romina Shirley Saldivar Galvez
FOR CHANGE OF NAME

TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS:
1. Petitioner: **Romina Shirley Saldivar Galvez** filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:
Present name: **Romina Shirley Saldivar Galvez** to
Proposed name: **Mina Jan**
2. THE COURT ORDERS that all persons interested in this matter appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing.
NOTICE OF HEARING
Date: September 1, 2021
Time: 8:30 a.m. Dept.: D
The address of the court is: **SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF** 600 E Broadway Glendale CA 91206
3. A copy of this **Order to Show Cause** shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation, printed in this county: Pasadena Star News
Date: JUN 09 2021
/s/ DARRELL MAVIS JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
Publish June 17, 24, 2021 & July 1, 8, 2021
Pasadena Star-News #11468913

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

PURSUANT TO THE LAW AND IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE MUNICIPAL CODE YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED OF A PUBLIC HEARING OF THE WEST COVINA CITY COUNCIL

GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT NO. 20-02
ZONE CHANGE NO. 20-03
PRECISE PLAN NO. 20-06
VESTING TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 83166 (20-02)
TREE REMOVAL PERMIT NO. 21-03

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION OF ENVIROMENTAL IMPACT

APPLICANT: MLC Holdings

LOCATION: 1024 W. Workman Avenue (AIN: 8457-029-906)
REQUEST: The project consists of a request for the approval of a precise plan and vesting tentative tract map to demolish all existing school buildings/uses on the site and construct 119 residences (47 two-story single-family residential style detached units, ranging from 1,465 sq. ft. to 2,125 sq. ft. and 72 attached three-story townhome style units, ranging from 1,214 sq. ft. to 1,822 sq. ft.), internal drive aisles, common open space, guest parking spaces, and other associated incidental improvements on an 8.05 acre site. A tree removal permit is required to remove 8 significant trees on the site (7 Oak trees, 1 Crepe Myrtle tree).

The project also involves a request for a General Plan Amendment to change the general plan land-use designation from Civic: Schools to Neighborhood Medium, and a Zone Change to change the zoning from Single-Family Residential (R-1) to a Specific Plan.

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, a MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT has been prepared indicating the project will not have a significant effect on the environment. A copy of the Mitigated Negative Declaration of Environmental Impact will be on file in the Planning Division for examination by appointment during City Hall business hours, otherwise it will be posted on the City website at **https://www.westcovina.org/departments/community-development/planning-division/projects-and-environmental-documents**. The Notice of Availability/Notice of Intent was published/circulated on March 22, 2021. The public review period for the Negative Declaration ran from March 22, 2021 to April 21, 2021. The Responses to Comments are posted on the City website. Members of the public are invited to make written statements regarding said report prior to the public hearing and to make verbal presentations at the public hearing.

If you wish to challenge the action(s) taken on the request(s), you may be limited to raising only those issues, which you (or someone else) raised orally at this public hearing or in written correspondence received by the City at or before the hearing. Written responses received by the Tuesday preceding the date listed below will be included with the staff report for review by the City Council.

THE PUBLIC HEARING WILL BE HELD:
PLACE: West Covina City Hall
1444 West Garvey Avenue South
City Council Chambers - Level One
DATE: July 20, 2021
TIME: 7:00 p.m.

If you have any questions, we urge you to contact Jo-Anne Burns at (626) 939-8422 or via email at **jburns@westcovina.org**

Pub: July 1, 2021 San Gabriel Valley Tribune Ad#11472731

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

PURSUANT TO THE LAW AND IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE MUNICIPAL CODE YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED OF A PUBLIC HEARING OF THE WEST COVINA CITY COUNCIL

GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT NO. 20-04
PRECISE PLAN NO. 20-09
VESTING TENTATIVE TRACT MAP 83216 (20-03)
TREE REMOVAL PERMIT NO. 21-05

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION OF ENVIROMENTAL IMPACT

APPLICANT: Aaron Talarico, Meritage Land Company

LOCATION: 1600-1616 W. Cameron Avenue (AIN: 8468-015-010 and 8468-015-024)
REQUEST: The project consists of a request for the approval of a precise plan and vesting tentative tract map to demolish all existing buildings/uses on the site and construct 84 residences (attached three-story townhome style units, ranging from 1,210 sq. ft. to 1,796 sq. ft.), internal drive aisles, common open space, guest parking spaces, and other associated incidental improvements on a 3.25 acre site. A tree removal permit is required to remove 5 significant trees on the site (3 Little Leaf Figs, 2 Banyan Figs).

The project also involves a request for a General Plan Amendment to change the general plan land-use designation from Neighborhood Medium to Neighborhood High.

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, a MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT has been prepared indicating the project will not have a significant effect on the environment. A copy of the Mitigated Negative Declaration of Environmental Impact will be on file in the Planning Division for examination by appointment during City Hall business hours, otherwise it will be posted on the City website at **https://www.westcovina.org/departments/community-development/planning-division/projects-and-environmental-documents**. The Notice of Availability/Notice of Intent was published/circulated on May 19, 2021. The public review period for the Negative Declaration ran from May 19, 2021 to June 8, 2021. The Responses to Comments are posted on the City website. Members of the public are invited to make written statements regarding said report prior to the public hearing and to make verbal presentations at the public hearing.

If you wish to challenge the action(s) taken on the request(s), you may be limited to raising only those issues, which you (or someone else) raised orally at this public hearing or in written correspondence received by the City at or before the hearing. Written responses received by the Tuesday preceding the date listed below will be included with the staff report for review by the City Council.

THE PUBLIC HEARING WILL BE HELD:
PLACE: West Covina City Hall
1444 West Garvey Avenue South
City Council Chambers - Level One
DATE: July 20, 2021
TIME: 7:00 p.m.

If you have any questions, we urge you to contact Jo-Anne Burns at (626) 939-8422 or via email at **jburns@westcovina.org**

Published: July 1, 2021 San Gabriel Valley Tribune Ad#11472738

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CITY OF SANTA FE SPRINGS
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
ZONING TEXT AMENDMENT
BILLBOARDS ALONG INTERSTATE 605

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Planning Commission of the City of Santa Fe Springs will hold a Public Hearing to consider the following:

ZONING TEXT AMENDMENT - An ordinance of the City Council of the City of Santa Fe Springs amending Sections 155.003, 155.153, 155.211, 155.229, 155.259, 155.515, 155.516, 155.518, and 155.519 of Title 15, Chapter 155 of the Santa Fe Springs Municipal Code relating to billboards.

PROJECT SITE: Citywide, Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

APPLICANT: City of Santa Fe Springs

THE HEARING will be held before the Planning Commission of the City of Santa Fe Springs in the Council Chambers of the City Hall, 11710 Telegraph Road, Santa Fe Springs, on **Monday, July 12, 2021 at 6:00 p.m.**

CEQA STATUS: Approval of the proposed zone text amendment does not approve any development project. Rather, it clarifies the requirements related to the establishment of billboards. Future development of any billboard would be subject to CEQA at that time, as those actions would be classified as a project under CEQA. Therefore, the proposed zone text amendment is not subject to CEQA under General Rule, Section 15061(b)(3) of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations and no further environmental review is necessary.

ALL INTERESTED PERSONS are invited to attend the Public Hearing before the Planning Commission and express their opinion on the subject item(s) listed above. It should be noted that if you challenge the afore-mentioned item(s) in court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the Public Hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the office of the Commission at, or prior to, the Public Hearing.

FURTHER INFORMATION on this item may be obtained at the City of Santa Fe Springs Planning Department, 11710 Telegraph Road, Santa Fe Springs, California 90670 or by telephone or e-mail: (562) 868-0511, extension 7354, laurelreimer@santafesprings.org.

Wayne M. Morrell
Director of Planning
City of Santa Fe Springs
11710 Telegraph Road
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

Published: July 1, 2021 Whittier Daily News Ad#11472793

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T.S. No. 19-59752 APN: 8169-026-015

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

YOU ARE IN DEFAULT UNDER A DEED OF TRUST DATED 4/8/2017. UNLESS YOU TAKE ACTION TO PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY, IT MAY BE SOLD AT A PUBLIC SALE. IF YOU NEED AN EXPLANATION OF THE NATURE OF THE PROCEEDING AGAINST YOU, YOU SHOULD CONTACT A LAWYER.

A public auction sale to the highest bidder for cash, cashier's check drawn on a state or national bank, check drawn by a state or federal credit union, or a check drawn by a state or federal savings and loan association, or savings association, or savings bank specified in Section 5102 of the Financial Code and authorized to do business in this state will be held by the duly appointed trustee as shown below, of all right, title, and interest conveyed to and now held by the trustee in the hereinafter described property under and pursuant to a Deed of Trust described below. The sale will be made, but without covenant or warranty, expressed or implied, regarding title, possession, or encumbrances, to pay the remaining principal sum of the note(s) secured by the Deed of Trust, with interest and late charges thereon, as provided in the note(s), advances, under the terms of the Deed of Trust, interest thereon, fees, charges and expenses of the Trustee for the total amount (at the time of the initial publication of the Notice of Sale) reasonably estimated to be set forth below. The amount may be greater on the day of sale.

Trustor: **JAZMIN G. VAZQUEZ, A SINGLE WOMAN**
Duly Appointed Trustee: ZBS Law, LLP Deed of Trust recorded 4/18/2017, as Instrument No. 20170424066, The subject Deed of Trust was modified by Loan Modification Agreement recorded as Instrument 20181168815 and recorded on 11/20/2018, a Judgment for Reformation of Instruments recorded as Instrument 20210348249 and recorded on 3/3/2021., of Official Records in the office of the Recorder of Los Angeles County, California.
Date of Sale: **10/7/2021** at 9:00 AM
Place of Sale: Vineyard Ballroom, Doubletree Hotel Los Angeles-Norwalk, 13111 Sycamore Drive, Norwalk, CA 90650

Estimated amount of unpaid balance and other charges: **$292,604.18**
Note: Because the Beneficiary reserves the right to bid less than the total debt owed, it is possible that at the time of the sale the opening bid may be less than the total debt owed.

Street Address or other common designation of real property: **11661 BURKE ST WHITTIER, California 90606**

Described as follows:
LOT 18, TRACT 7302, IN THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AS PER MAP RECORDED IN BOOK 83, PAGES 47 AND 48 OF MAPS, IN THE OFFICE OF

THE COUNTY RECORDER OF SAID COUNTY. EXCEPT THEREFROM ALL PETROLEUM OIL, GAS, NAPHTHA, ASPHALTUM, BREA, HYDROCARBON SUBSTANCES AND ALL OTHER MINERALS LYING BELOW A DEPTH OF 500 FEET FROM SURFACE OF SAID LAND, BUT WITHOUT RIGHT OF SURFACE ENTRY, AS CONVEYED TO MARY F. FACCARO, A MARRIED WOMAN, AS HER SOLE AND SEPARATE PROPERTY, BY DEED RECORDED MARCH 26, 1956 IN BOOK 50699, PAGE 190, OFFICIAL RECORDS.

A.P.N #.: 8169-026-015
The undersigned Trustee disclaims any liability for any incorrectness of the street address or other common designation, if any, shown above. If no street address or other common designation is shown, directions to the location of the property may be obtained by sending a written request to the beneficiary within 10 days of the date of first publication of this Notice of Sale.

NOTICE TO POTENTIAL BIDDERS: If you are considering bidding on this property lien, you should understand that there are risks involved in bidding at a trustee auction. You will be bidding on a lien, not on the property itself. Placing the highest bid at a trustee auction does not automatically entitle you to free and clear ownership of the property. You should also be aware that the lien being auctioned off may be a junior lien. If you are the highest bidder at the auction, you are or may be responsible for paying off all liens senior to the lien being auctioned off, before you can receive clear title to the property. You are encouraged to investigate the existence, priority, and size of outstanding liens that may exist on this property by contacting the county recorder's office or a title insurance company, either of which may charge you a fee for this information. If you consult either of these resources, you should be aware that the same lender may hold more than one mortgage or deed of trust on the property.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNER: The sale date shown on this notice of sale may be postponed one or more times by the mortgagee, beneficiary, trustee, or a court, pursuant to Section 2924g of the California Civil Code. The law requires that information about trustee sale postponements be made available to you and to the public, as a courtesy to those not present at the sale. If you wish to learn whether your sale date has been postponed, and, if applicable, the rescheduled time and date for the sale of this property, you may call (855) 976-3916 or visit this Internet Web site www.auction.com, using the file number assigned to this case 19-59752. Information about postponements that are very short in duration or that occur close in time to the scheduled sale may not immediately be reflected in the telephone information or on the Internet Web site. The best way to verify postponement information is to attend the scheduled sale.

NOTICE TO TENANT: You may have a right to purchase this property after the trustee auction pursuant to Section 2924m of the California Civil Code. If you are an "eligible tenant buyer," you can purchase the property if you match the last and highest bid placed at the trustee auction. If you are an "eligible bidder," you may be able to purchase the property if you exceed the last and highest bid placed at the trustee auction. There are three steps to exercising this right of purchase. First, 48 hours after the date of the trustee sale, you can call (855) 976-3916, or visit this internet website tracker.auction.com/sb1079, using the file number assigned to this case 19-59752 to find the date on which the trustee's sale was held, the amount of the last and highest bid, and the address of the trustee. Second, you must send a written notice of intent to place a bid so that the trustee receives it no more than 15 days after the trustee's sale. Third, you must submit a bid so that the trustee receives it no more than 45 days after the trustee's sale. If you think you may qualify as an "eligible tenant buyer" or "eligible bidder," you should consider contacting an attorney or appropriate real estate professional immediately for advice regarding this potential right to purchase.

Dated: **8/10/2021**

ZBS Law, LLP , as Trustee
30 Corporate Park, Suite 450
Irvine, CA 92606
For Non-Automated Sale Information, call: (714) 848-7920
For Sale Information: (855) 976-3916
www.auction.com

Michael Busby, Trustee Sale Officer

This office is enforcing a security interest of your creditor. To the extent that your obligation has been discharged by a bankruptcy court or is subject to an automatic stay of bankruptcy, this notice is for informational purposes only and does not constitute a demand for payment or any attempt to collect such obligation.

EPP 33099 8/17, 8/24, 8/31/2021
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REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS (RFP) No.: 22003
For
Learning Assessment, Strategic Planning, and Program Review Software

The Board of Trustees of the Pasadena Area Community College (District), Pasadena, California, is Requesting Proposals (RFPs) from qualified persons/firms (Vendor) to provide an integrated classroom assessment, program assessment, and institutional assessment with strategic planning and program review software product and/or service. Selection will result in an Agreement for three (3) years with an option to extend for two (2) additional one (1) year extensions, expected to provide comprehensive professional services and final deliverables to District.

Licensure
Proposer must be properly licensed to conduct business in the State of California

RFP Packages
Interested parties may request an RFP package by accessing the DISTRICT's website at; https://pasadena.edu/business-administrative-services/purchasing-contract-services/bids-and-rfps.php or directly though the District's PlanetBids Portal at: https://www.planetbids.com/portal/portal.cfm?CompanyID=41447 or by contacting; Eugene Chang, echang24@pasadena.edu, (626) 585-7718

Pre-Proposal Conference A Non-Mandatory Pre-Proposal Conference will be held on Friday, August 27, 2021 at 2:00 P.M. Pacific, located at Pasadena City College, 1570 E. Colorado Blvd, Pasadena, CA 91106 in Building C, room C217.

Request for Information Requests for information deadline is: Tuesday, August 31, 2021- 4:00 P.M. via email to: Eugene Chang, echang24@pasadena.edu AND copy to: George Chidiac gchidiac@pasadena.edu, or faxed to: (626)585-7900, Attention; Eugene Chang. Both emailed and faxed subject line must read: RFC/RFI – RFP No. 22003 Learning Assessment, Strategic Planning, and Program Review Software.

RFP Due Date (Faxed or emailed submittals shall not be considered)
No later than Wednesday September 8, 2021, at 1:00 P.M Pacific. Interested consultants/firms should submit one (1) electronic copy of proposal directly to the District's PlanetBids Portal at: https://www.planetbids.com/portal/portal.cfm?CompanyID=41447

Right to Waive and Reject:
DISTRICT reserves the right to waive minor irregularities and technicalities and to reject any and all Requests for Proposals.

Board Approval
A recommendation to the Board of Trustees is anticipated on or about October 20, 2021.
Board of Trustees, Pasadena Area Community College District of Los Angeles County, California.
Publication dates: August 10, 2021 and August 17, 2021.

District's Campus Map can be viewed at https://pasadena.edu/about/campus-maps.php
Published: August 10 & 17, 2021 **Pasadena Star News** **Ad#11480612**

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NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY AND EXTENSION OF PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD OF THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT REVISED LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT AND ITS DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The Los Angeles County Public Works, acting as the Lead Agency, is announcing a 45-day extension of the review and comment period on the subject documents. The new deadline for submittal of comments to Public Works is Thursday, September 30, 2021.

Public Works, in coordination with the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force, has prepared the following documents pursuant to the requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939), as amended; and the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended.

- The Preliminary Draft Revised Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (Draft Revised Siting Element), dated July 2020
- The Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Draft Revised Siting Element, dated July 2020 (SCH No. 1995011048)

The Draft Revised Siting Element describes the existing solid waste disposal system in the County, estimates future solid waste disposal capacity needs of the 88 cities in the County and the County unincorporated area, and sets forth goals, policies, and objectives to meet the solid waste needs on a Countywide basis.

The DEIR for the Draft Revised Siting Element programmatically evaluates the environmental effects associated with the implementation of the Siting Element. Similar to the 1997 Countywide Siting Element, the Draft Revised Siting Element serves as a policy document rather than a specific development program. California Environmental Quality Act requires that local government agencies, prior to approving projects over which they have discretionary approval authority, consider the environmental consequences of such projects. An Environmental Impact Report is a public document designed to provide the public, and local and state governmental-agency decision makers, with an analysis of potential environmental impacts to support informed decision making.

Due to COVID-19 and Safer at Home Order, Public Works is holding a series of virtual public information meetings to receive comments on the above documents. The public is invited to present oral testimony on the Draft Revised Siting Element and its DEIR during any of the virtual meeting dates listed below. You may also send written comments to sitingelement@pw.lacounty.gov, or by mail to Los Angeles County Public Works Environmental Programs Division, P.O. Box 1460, Alhambra, CA 91802-1460. You may also call the Siting Element hotline at (888) 777-4775. Public review period is from July 1 through September 30, 2021.

These meetings will be recorded in English and Spanish

DATE	TIME	LOCATION
Tuesday, August 3, 2021	6 p.m.	Supervisorial District 1: Registar at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Tuesday, August 3, 2021	7 p.m.	Todos los Distritos Reunión en Español: Registrese en: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Thursday, August 5, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 2: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Monday, August 9, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 3: Registar at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Wednesday, August 11, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 4: Registar at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Thursday, August 12, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 5: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement

The above-mentioned documents and meeting recordings will be available on our website at pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement. Copies of the documents are available for public review at Public Works Headquarters Building, the public may review Monday through Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., through September 30, 2021, at the 3rd floor Annex Building, Environmental Programs Division, 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803.

Individuals requiring reasonable accessibility accommodations may request written materials in alternate formats, physical accessibility accommodations, sign language interpreters, or other reasonable accommodations by contacting our departmental Americans with Disabilities Act Coordinator at (626) 458-4081, from 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Thursday (excluding holidays). Persons who are deaf or hard of hearing may make contact by first dialing the California Relay Service at 7-1-1. Requests should be made at least one week in advance to ensure availability. When making a reasonable accommodation request, please reference EPD-3.
Pub: August 17, 2021 **San Gabriel Valley Tribune** **Ad#11481813**

Legal Notice | Legal Notice

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE
FOR CHANGE OF NAME
CASE NUMBER: 21VECP00407
PETITION OF:
Yasamin Jafari Mamaghani
FOR CHANGE OF NAME

TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS:
1. Petitioner: **Yasamin Jafari Mamaghani** filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:
Present name: **Yasamin Jafari Mamaghani** to
Proposed name: **Yasmin Jafari**
2. THE COURT ORDERS that all persons interested in this matter appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing.
NOTICE OF HEARING
Date: 10/1/21
Time: 8:30 Dept.: A Room: 510
The address of the court is: **SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF** LOS ANGELES 6230 Sylmar Ave Van Nuys 91401 STREET ADDRESS: 6230 Sylmar Ave
3. A copy of this **Order to Show Cause** shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation, printed in this county: Pasadena Star News
Date: AUG 06 2021
VIRGINIA KEENY JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
Publish August 17, 24, 31, 2021 & September 7, 2021
Pasadena Star-News #11481875

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Community calendar

Zonta's Women in Film Celebration featuring LUNAFEST

5-8:30 p.m. Oct. 14

Newhall Parking Rooftop & Laemmle Theatres, 22500 Lyons Ave., Newhall

Join us to recognize and celebrate the successes of women leaders in the SCV film and entertainment industry and ancillary businesses! Enjoy an early evening rooftop soiree, with elegant refreshments and a stunning view of the Santa Clarita Valley! Immediately following, enjoy Zonta's tenth anniversary screening of LUNAFEST, seven short films by and about women, at the recently opened Newhall Laemmle Theaters. More info: bit.ly/2021Lunafest

Newcomers and Friends Club

10 a.m. Oct. 14

IHOP, 24737 Pico Canyon Road, Stevenson Ranch

Join us at our monthly meeting and coffee. Members will be reuniting and welcoming new members. The club is now opening their activities including bunco, dominos, mah jongg and day trips. Come and hear about our other planned activities. More info: info@ncandf.com or ncandf.com

SoCal Game Worn Hockey Jersey Expo

10 a.m.-4 p.m. Oct. 16

Valencia Embassy Suites, 28508 Westinghouse Place

We are excited to be holding our second Southern California game worn hockey jersey expo at the Valencia Embassy Suites on Oct. 16. This free expo will showcase some of the finest game worn NHL hockey jerseys from around the country. Come out and see some amazing pieces of hockey history.

Raising the Curtain Foundation Presents: A Grand Reopening Celebration of the Performing Arts

10 a.m.-4 p.m. Oct. 16

Newhall Family Theatre, 24607 Walnut St., Newhall

Join Raising the Curtain Foundation on Oct. 16 as they celebrate the performing arts at the Newhall Family Theatre. From 10 a.m. to noon students will enjoy an introduction to the various jobs in theater and challenges in design. From 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. there will be a celebration of the local performing arts organizations. More info: raisingthecurtainfoundation.org or email raisingthecurtain.foundation@gmail.com

Master Chorale to host 'Cabaret and Cabernet' Benefit

5 p.m. Oct. 16

Bridgeport Clubhouse, 27002 Edgewater Lane, Santa Clarita

The Santa Clarita Master Chorale is proud to announce its annual benefit event: Cabaret and Cabernet. The theme this year is "Another Opening, Another Show. Broadway is back, and so are we!" This event will showcase talent from the chorale, performing music from the Great White Way. Guests will be treated to an evening of food, wine and music. This will be the first live event presented by the chorale since 2020. More info: SCMasterChorale.org

Purple Palooza 5k Walk to End Domestic Violence

8 a.m.-1 p.m. Oct. 16

Child & Family Center, 21545 Centre Pointe Parkway

Child & Family Center presents Purple Palooza 5K Walk to End Domestic Violence where funds raised will support the center's Domestic Violence Program which provides safety, shelter and support to survivors of domestic violence while working to break the cycle of abuse and creating healthy relationships. Many fun family activities are planned before and following the walk including live music by local band Sierra Highway, BBQ courtesy of SCV Rotary, Kona Ice, arts and crafts, sponsor booths, messages of hope, purple hair dye, face painting, honor bracelet making and more! More info: runsignup.com/Race/CA/SantaClarita/PurplePalooza

Family Promise's second annual Golf Tournament

9 a.m. Oct. 18

Sand Canyon Country Club, 27734 Sand Canyon Road, Canyon Country

Family Promise of Santa Clarita Valley's second annual Golf Tournament fundraiser was cancelled in 2020 due to the pandemic and we are excited to invite golfers back to support homeless families. More info: familypromisescv.redpodium.com/golf-tournament-october-18

Pastel Demo by Artist David Wolfram

6:30-8:30 p.m. Oct. 18

Virtual

Santa Clarita Artists Association will spotlight landscape artist David Wolfram in a Zoom pastel demo. Wolfram is a founding member, past president and a gallery artist at Destination: Art, an art co-op in Old Torrance. He teaches, does workshops, demos and judges shows for southern California art groups. Recently he moved his studio to the desert city of La Quinta and is searching for new subjects to paint. More info: santaclaritaartist.org

Coffee with a Cop

8:30-10:30 a.m. Oct. 20

Starbucks, 25900 The Old Road, Stevenson Ranch

Save the date for our next "Coffee With a Cop." Join us for coffee, ask us questions, share your concerns and get to know your zone deputies over coffee on #NationalCoffeeWithACopDay. More info: 661-255-1121

Scarecrow Alley at the city of Santa Clarita's Harvest Festival SENSES Block Party

7-10 p.m. Oct. 21

Old Town Newhall, Main Street, Newhall

Carve out some fun at the Harvest Festival SENSES Block Party. Stroll down Scarecrow Alley or enter the community scarecrow contest yourself for a chance to win fa-boo-lous prizes. Pumpkin spice things up with a game of pumpkin bowling and sip on a cider from the on-street bar hosted by The Old Town Junction, with music by Tina Michelle & The Rhinestone Cowboys. More info: oldtownnewhall.com/SENSES-Block-Party or 661-250-3787

—Signal Staff

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY AND EXTENSION OF PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD OF THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT REVISED LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT AND ITS DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Los Angeles County Public Works, acting as the Lead Agency, is announcing a 45-day extension of the review and comment period on the subject documents. The new deadline for submittal of comments to Public Works is Monday, November 15, 2021.

Public Works, in coordination with the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force has prepared the following documents pursuant to the requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939), as amended; and the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended.

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- The Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Draft Revised Siting Element, dated July 2020 (SCH No. 1995011048)

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The Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Draft Revised Siting Element programmatically evaluates the environmental effects associated with the implementation of the Siting Element. Similar to the 1997 Countywide Siting Element, the Draft Revised Siting Element serves as a policy document rather than a specific development program. California Environmental Quality Act requires that local government agencies, prior to approving projects over which they have discretionary approval authority, consider the environmental consequences of such projects. An Environmental Impact Report is a public document designed to provide the public and local and state governmental-agency decision makers with an analysis of potential environmental impacts to support informed decision making.

You may send written comments to sitingelement@pw.lacounty.gov, or by mail to Los Angeles County Public Works Environmental Programs Division, P.O. Box 1460, Alhambra, CA 91802-1460. You may also call the Siting Element hotline at (888) 777-4775. Public review period is from July 1 through November 15, 2021.

The above-mentioned documents and public information meeting recordings are available on our website at pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement. Copies of the documents will be available for public review at Public Works Headquarters, beginning Monday, October 4, 2021 through November 15, 2021, at the 3rd floor Annex Building, Environmental Programs Division, 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803. Public Works recommends that individuals interested in reviewing the documents in person make a "Public Records Request Service" appointment via the Environmental Programs Division Public Counter Appointment Service website at:

https://outlook.office365.com/owa/calendar/PWEnvironmentalProgramsDivisionVirtualM eeting@lacounty.onmicrosoft.com/bookings/

or

Appointments can also be made by calling our public counter at (626) 458-3517.

Individuals requiring reasonable accessibility accommodations may request written materials in alternate formats, physical accessibility accommodations, sign language interpreters, or other reasonable accommodations by contacting our departmental Americans with Disabilities Act Coordinator at (626) 458-4081, from 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Thursday (excluding holidays). Persons who are deaf or hard of hearing may make contact by first dialing the California Relay Service at 7-1-1. Requests should be made at least one week in advance to ensure availability. When making a reasonable accommodation request, please reference EPD-3.

SOROPTIMIST
Greater Santa Clarita Valley Best for Women®

MAKING DREAMS A REALITY

Title Sponsor MIXED BY DESIGN a home store

Join Soroptimist International of Greater Santa Clarita Valley as we present our 10th Annual Fashion Show and Boutique. Proceeds help improve the lives of women and girls right here in our valley.

FASHION SHOW & BOUTIQUE
Sunday | November 14, 2021
Hyatt Regency Valencia
24500 Town Center Dr
Santa Clarita, CA 91355

Boutique 10:00am-3pm
Show 12:00pm-2:00pm

www.sigscv.org/fashion-show

Soroptimist of Greater Santa Clarita Valley is a charity recognized as tax-exempt by the irs under section 501(c)(3) with Tax ID 26-2096657

COVID

Continued from A1

to identify their schools where each case was reported. However, they did confirm that over the weekend and early Monday morning that one case at each school site had been identified.

"In each case we have followed our protocols, notified potential close contacts, and quarantined appropriately," said Saugus Union Superintendent Colleen Hawkins. "In two situations, we have closed classrooms in an abundance of caution, but these are at two separate schools."

Because LADPH guidelines stipulate that all exposed students and employees who are not fully vaccinated must self-quarantine if exposed through close contact, and the Saugus Union students exposed are not old enough yet to be eligible for the vaccination, Hawkins said the approximately 56 total students in the two classrooms would be asked to participate in an independent study from home for 10 days in order to allow for self-quarantining and symptom monitoring.

"All situations have been where symptoms occurred outside of school, but individuals were on campus during the two days prior to the symptoms occurring," said Hawkins. "In reviewing each situation's contact tracing, it was determined that the initial case exposure occurred outside of the school campus."

"Grade-level assignments and activities will be available to students to allow them to maintain learning while also ensuring their health and safety," Hawkins said. "Because we must ensure appropriate health protocols are followed, SUSD takes the recommended cautions outlined by LADPH in sending students and staff home for testing and quarantine, possible classroom closures, and possible school closures, if recommended by LADPH."

A case is ... infectious from two days before ... symptoms first appeared ... "

Dave Caldwell, a spokesman for the Hart district, said because some of the contacts of the one case at Castaic High may be old enough to have been vaccinated, some will be required to self-quarantine while others may not.

Caldwell explained the LADPH defines a "close contact" as someone who in the last 24 hours was within six feet or less for 15 minutes or more of a person who tested positive for COVID-19. A person can have also had close contact if they were having unprotected contact (such as not being coughed or sneezed on without a mask).

"A case is considered to be infectious from two days before their symptoms first appeared until the time they are no longer required to be isolated," reads the DPH guidelines. "A person with a positive COVID-19 test but no symptoms is considered infectious from 2 days before their test was taken until 10 days after their test."

"Asymptomatic persons who are fully vaccinated and who are a close contact to a confirmed case are recommended to test for COVID-19 as a result of their exposure but are not required to quarantine," LADPH code reads. "However, they should monitor for symptoms of COVID-19 for 14 days following an exposure."

Because of the vaccination status stipulations, Caldwell did not have an exact number of players who were considered close contacts Friday, which would require self-quarantine at home. He also said that contacts of contacts are not considered contagious.

Two of the current 716 students at Castaic High have reported a positive test in the last 14 days, according to the district's website. A total of 15 cases have been reported at the school since Oct. 1, 2020. One staff member has reported a positive test in the last 14 days and three had since Oct. 1, 2020.

Kuhlman said over the weekend that the West Ranch and Castaic cheer camp cases previously reported had been associated with the Indian Wells cheer camp, and that the students involved had "largely completed their quarantine period already."

TOUGH

Continued from A1

immediately amputate, hoping that the unresponsive nerves below her right knee would improve as they did tissue reconstruction and arterial grafts, said Rachael Angle, Laub's mother.

However, on Friday, Laub's team of orthopedic, neuro and vascular surgeons agreed that the graft they had previously worked on was clotting extensively, and there was too much inflammation on her surrounding tissue.

"They basically said there's nothing they can do for the limb and they're going to have to amputate it," said Angle.

On Sunday, surgeons removed five inches from below her knee with plans to monitor her progress in the coming days to ensure the operation worked, according to Angle. If they notice the muscles and tissue are starting to get necrotic, they have to amputate again, but a little higher.

"They try to save as much bone and bone as possible just to support a prosthesis," said Angle. "The more bone that you have for weight bearing on the prosthesis, the better it is."

Angle said the current timeline shows her daughter getting out of the hospital in approximately two weeks, depending on the surgeries and how her body reacts. She also said her daughter — despite losing the leg and there still being the possibility of more surgeries down the road — continues to show high spirits, her mom said.

"It was kind of shocking at first, like, 'Holy cow,' because she said, 'I'm done,'" Angle said, referring to the fact that her daughter had accepted the need for amputation. "She's been in so much excruciating pain that she was ready for it," said Angle. "She's one of those tough cookies that will say she's doing great, she's OK, but on the inside there's just heartache and heartbreak.

"But she just wanted to be done with the pain … and so her spirits, our spirits, are still high," Angle added.

Community support

Laub's mother said that a large part of her daughter's strength over the past few weeks has been drawn from the support she has received from her friends and fellow Santa Clarita Valley residents.

Earlier this month, a GoFundMe was established and a restaurant fundraiser was organized at Wicked Chicken on Golden Valley Road, with the proceeds from each going to assist Laub in her recovery.

One of the biggest gestures the 16-year-old soccer player received, her mother said on Monday, entailed her fellow Grizzly soccer teammates taking the time to sign her practice jersey that was then sent to Laub in the hospital.

On the jersey were written each girls' prayers and wishes for a speedy recovery for the girl that is considered "the rock" of her team, according to Golden Valley Coach Michael House.

"She's a battler, she's a warrior, she's a fighter we just wanted to let her know that we have her back, and we're there for her for whatever she needs," said House. "The girls respect her; they listen to her and she's a big cheerleader for them and that's one of the biggest reasons why girls really like her."

House said he had suggested that Laub be a coach when she grows up due to her ability to bring the team together and support one another, even when the 16-year-old isn't on the field.

"It's a really special group of girls," said House.

"It was really nice of Coach House … just because the mental support she can get right now is more than anything," said Angle.

When asked what would happen to Laub's spot on the team, given that the team tryouts and rosters will be decided this week, House said she wasn't going anywhere.

"She's still a part of this team," said House. "They'll find out what team they're on Thursday, but she will still be part of the team."

Those wishing to contribute to Laub's recovery can find more information and contact information at her GoFundMe page: https://bit.ly/3yTqKaN. The family said they were also still looking for a contractor or handyman that may be able to assist them with installing handrails and a ramp at their home.

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY AND EXTENSION

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Due to COVID-19 and Safer at Home Order, Public Works is holding a series of virtual public information meetings to receive comments on the above documents. The public is invited to present oral testimony on the Draft Revised Siting Element and its DEIR during any of the virtual meeting dates listed below. You may also send written comments to sitingelement@pw.lacounty.gov, or by mail to Los Angeles County Public Works Environmental Programs Division, P.O. Box 1460, Alhambra, CA 91802-1460. You may also call the Siting Element hotline at (888) 777-4775. Public review period is from July 1 through September 30, 2021.

These meetings will be recorded in English and Spanish

DATE	TIME	LOCATION
Tuesday, August 3, 2021	6 p.m.	Supervisorial District 1: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Tuesday, August 3, 2021	7 p.m.	Todos los Distritos Reunión en Español: Regístrese en: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Thursday, August 5, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 2: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Monday, August 9, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 3: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Wednesday, August 11, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 4: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Thursday, August 12, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 5: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement

The above-mentioned documents and meeting recordings will be available on our website at pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement. Copies of the documents are available for public review at Public Works Headquarters if open to the public, Monday through Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., through September 30, 2021, at the 3rd floor Annex Building, Environmental Programs Division, 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803.

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P:\SEC\RW\EP5\NOTICE OF AVAIL_ EXT PUBLIC REVIEW CSE EIR.DOCX

Today's Weather

AccuWeather

Local 5-Day Forecast

Tue 8/17	Wed 8/18	Thu 8/19	Fri 8/20	Sat 8/21
89/64	79/63	85/57	91/59	85/59

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

Annual precipitation (From Oct. 1 through Sept. 30)

Newhall Pass station: 5.36"

Reading taken 3:56 p.m. Monday.

TEMPERATURE OBSERVATIONS	Monday low	Monday high
	66° at 5:56 a.m.	95° at 12:56 p.m.

TEMPERATURE HISTORY AUGUST 17

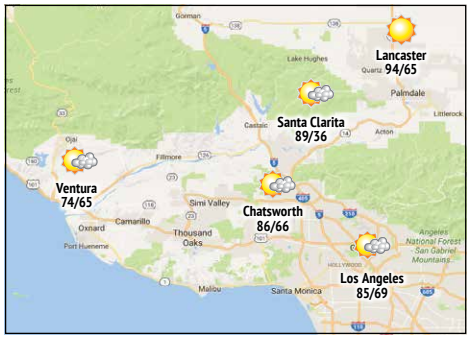
	Today	Normal	Record	8/17/20
High	59°	92°	N/A	101°
Low	36°	63°	N/A	72°

SCV air quality

Moderate

Sunrise: 6:16 a.m.
Sunset: 7:39 p.m.
Duration: 13:23 hr

Moonrise: 1:03 a.m.
Moonset: 4:05 p.m.
Duration: 15:02 hr



Legal Notice

T.S. No. 19-00867-CE-CA Title No. 190893011-CA-VOI A.P.N. 8032-006-004 NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE YOU ARE IN DEFAULT UNDER A DEED OF TRUST DATED 05/17/2018. UNLESS YOU TAKE ACTION TO PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY, IT MAY BE SOLD AT A PUBLIC SALE. IF YOU NEED AN EXPLANATION OF THE NATURE OF THE PROCEEDING AGAINST YOU, YOU SHOULD CONTACT A LAWYER. A public auction sale to the highest bidder for cash, (cashier's check(s) must be made payable to National Default Servicing Corporation), drawn on a state or national bank, a check drawn by a state or federal credit union, or a check drawn by a state or federal savings and loan association, savings association, or savings bank specified in Section 5102 of the Financial Code and authorized to do business in this state; will be held by the duly appointed trustee as shown below, of all right, title, and interest conveyed to and now held by the trustee in the hereinafter described property under and pursuant to a Deed of Trust described below. The sale will be made in an "as is" condition, but without covenant or warranty, expressed or implied, regarding title, possession, or encumbrances, to pay the remaining principal sum of the note(s) secured by the Deed of Trust, with interest and late charges thereon, as provided in the note(s), advances, under the terms of the Deed of Trust, interest thereon, fees, charges and expenses of the Trustee for the total amount (at the time of the initial publication of the Notice of Sale) reasonably estimated to be set forth below. The amount may be greater on the day of sale. Trustor: Francisco Antonio Ventura Tobar, a single woman Duly Appointed Trustee: National Default Servicing Corporation Recorded 05/22/2018 as Instrument No. 20180508224 (or Book, Page) and re-recorded 08/13/2020 as Instrument No. 2020093726 (or Book, Page) of the Official Records of Los Angeles County, CA. Date of Sale: 11/18/2021 at 9:00 AM Place of Sale: Doubletree Hotel Los Angeles-Norwalk, Vineyard Ballroom, 13111 Sycamore Drive, Norwalk, CA 90650 Estimated amount of unpaid balance and other charges: $597,562.07 Street Address or other common designation of real property: 14565 Chere Drive Whittier, CA 90604 A.P.N.: 8032-006-004 The undersigned Trustee disclaims any liability for any incorrectness of the street address or other common designation, if any, shown above. If no street address or other common designation is shown, directions to the location of the property may be obtained by sending a written request to the beneficiary within 10 days of the date of first publication of this Notice of Sale. If the Trustee is unable to convey title for any reason, the successful bidder's sole and exclusive remedy shall be the return of monies paid to the Trustee, and the successful bidder shall have no further recourse. The requirements of California Civil Code Section 2923.5(b)/2923.55(c) were fulfilled when the Notice of Default was recorded. NOTICE TO POTENTIAL BIDDERS: If you are considering bidding on this property lien, you should understand that there are risks involved in bidding at a trustee auction. You will be bidding on a lien, not on the property itself. Placing the highest bid at a trustee auction does not automatically entitle you to free and clear ownership of the property. You should also be aware that the lien being auctioned off may be a junior lien. If you are the highest bidder at the auction, you are responsible for paying off all liens senior to the lien being auctioned off, before you can receive clear title to the property. You are encouraged to investigate the existence, priority, and size of outstanding liens that may exist on this property by contacting the county recorder's office or a title insurance company, either of which may charge you a fee for this information. If you consult either of these resources, you should be aware that the same lender may hold more than one mortgage or deed of trust on the property. NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNER: The sale date shown on this notice of sale may be postponed one or more times by the mortgagee, beneficiary, trustee, or a court, pursuant to Section 2924g of the California Civil Code. The law requires that information about trustee sale postponements be made available to you and to the public, as a courtesy to those not present at the sale. If you wish to learn whether your sale date has been postponed, and, if applicable, the rescheduled time and date for the sale of this property, you may call or visit this Internet Web site www.ndscorp.com/sales, using the file number assigned to this case 19-00867-CE-CA. Information about postponements that are very short in duration or that occur close in time to the scheduled sale may not immediately be reflected in the telephone information or on the Internet Web site. The best way to verify postponement information is to attend the scheduled sale. Date: 09/29/2021 National Default Servicing Corporation c/o Tiffany & Bosco, P.A., its agent, 1455 Frazee Road, Suite 820 San Diego, CA 92108 Toll Free Phone: 888-264-4010 Sales Line 855-219-8501; Sales Website: www.ndscorp.com By: Rachael Hamilton, Trustee Sales Representative 10/07/2021, 10/14/2021, 10/21/2021 CPP35143
Whittier Daily News #11492804

Legal Notice

Title Order No.: 95524953 Trustee Sale No.: 85546 Loan No.: 9992939025 APN: 8129-020-002 NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE YOU ARE IN DEFAULT UNDER A DEED OF TRUST DATED 2/24/2020. UNLESS YOU TAKE ACTION TO PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY, IT MAY BE SOLD AT A PUBLIC SALE. IF YOU NEED AN EXPLANATION OF THE NATURE OF THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST YOU, YOU SHOULD CONTACT A LAWYER. On 10/20/2021 at 10:30 AM, CALIFORNIA TD SPECIALISTS, AS TRUSTEE as the duly appointed Trustee under and pursuant to Deed of Trust Recorded on 3/3/2020 as Instrument No. 20200251845 in book ///, page /// of official records in the Office of the Recorder of Los Angeles County, California, executed by: MANUEL BOCANEGRA, AND PATRICIA BOCANEGRA, HUSBAND AND WIFE AS JOINT TENANTS, as Trustor COASTAL CAPITAL GROUP LLC , as Beneficiary WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER FOR CASH (payable at time of sale in lawful money of the United States, by cash, a cashier's check drawn by a state or national bank, a check drawn by a state or federal credit union, or a check drawn by a state or federal savings and loan association, savings association, or savings bank specified in section 5102 of the Financial Code and authorized to do business in this state). At: Behind the fountain located in Civic Center Plaza located at 400 Civic Center Plaza, Pomona, CA 91766, NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE - continued all right, title and interest conveyed to and now held by it under said Deed of Trust in the property situated in said County, California describing the land therein: LOT 12 OF TRACT NO. 15280, IN THE CITY OF WHITTIER, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AS PER MAP RECORDED IN BOOK 335, PAGE 50 OF MAPS, IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF SAID COUNTY. The property heretofore described is being sold "as is". The street address and other common designation, if any, of the real property described above is purported to be: 5560 BEN ALDER AVENUE WHITTIER, CA 90601. The undersigned Trustee disclaims any liability for any incorrectness of the street address and other common designation, if any, shown herein. Said sale will be made, but without covenant or warranty, expressed or implied, regarding title, possession, or encumbrances, to pay the remaining principal sum of the note(s) secured by said Deed of Trust, with interest thereon, as provided in said note(s), advances, if any, under the terms of the Deed of Trust, estimated fees, charges and expenses of the Trustee and of trusts created by said Deed of Trust, to-wit: $115,276.29 (Estimated). Accrued interest and additional advances, if any, will increase this figure prior to sale. The beneficiary under said Deed of Trust heretofore executed and delivered to the undersigned a written Declaration of Default and Demand for Sale, and a written Notice of Default and Election to Sell. The undersigned caused said Notice of Default and Election of Sell to be recorded in the county where the real property is located. More than three months have elapsed since such recordation. DATE: 9/23/2021 CALIFORNIA TD SPECIALISTS, AS TRUSTEE, as Trustee 8190 EAST KAISER BLVD., ANAHEIM HILLS, CA 92808 PHONE: 714-283-2180 FOR TRUSTEE SALE INFORMATION LOG ON TO: www.stoxposting.com CALL: 844-477-7869 PATRICIA S. INCE', VICE PRESIDENT CALIFORNIA TD SPECIALIST IS A DEBT COLLECTOR ATTEMPTING TO COLLECT A DEBT. ANY INFORMATION OBTAINED WILL BE USED FOR THAT PURPOSE. NOTICE TO POTENTIAL BIDDERS: If you are considering bidding on this property lien, you should understand that there are risks involved in bidding at a trustee auction. You will be bidding on a lien, not on the property itself. Placing the highest bid on a trustee auction does not automatically entitle you to free and clear ownership of the property. You should also be aware that the lien being auctioned off may be a junior lien. If you are the highest bidder at the auction, you are responsible for paying off all liens senior to the lien being auctioned off, before you can receive clear title to the property. 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If you wish to learn whether your sale date has been postponed, and if applicable, the rescheduled time and date for the sale of this property, you may call (844) 477-7869, or visit this Internet Web site www.stoxposting.com, using the file number assigned to this case 85546. Information about postponements that are very short in duration or that occur close in time to the scheduled sale may not immediately be reflected in the telephone information or on the Internet Web site. The best way to verify postponement information is to attend the scheduled sale." For sales conducted after January 1, 2021: NOTICE TO TENANT: You may have a right to purchase this property after the trustee auction pursuant to Section 2924m of the California Civil Code. If you are an "eligible tenant buyer," you can purchase the property if you match the last and highest bid placed at the trustee auction. If you are an "eligible bidder," you may be able to purchase the property if you exceed the last and highest bid placed at the trustee auction. There are three steps to exercising this right of purchase. First, 48 hours after the date of the trustee sale, you can call (844) 477-7869, or visit this internet website www.STOXPOSTING.com, using the file number assigned to this case 85546 to find the date on which the trustee's sale was held, the amount of the last and highest bid, and the address of the trustee. Second, you must send a written notice of intent to place a bid so that the trustee receives it no more than 15 days after the trustee's sale. Third, you must submit a bid, by remitting the funds and affidavit described in Section 2924m(c) of the Civil Code, so that the trustee receives it no more than 45 days after the trustee's sale. If you think you may qualify as an "eligible tenant buyer" or "eligible bidder," you should consider contacting an attorney or appropriate real estate professional immediately for advice regarding this potential right to purchase.
Pub. Sept. 30, Oct. 7, 14, 2021
Whittier Daily News Ad#11491112

Legal Notice

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS REFUGEE EMPLOYMENT AND ACCULTURATION SERVICES

The County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) is seeking qualified proposers to provide Refugee Employment and Acculturation Services (REAS) which include innovative solution-based services to assist refugees by providing culturally and linguistically sensitive employment and specialized services.

The Request for Proposals (RFP) was released on **August 23, 2021** . The RFP is posted and available for download on the L.A. County Doing Business with Us' Website at:

http://doingbusiness.lacounty.gov/

The RFP is also posted on the DPSS website at:

http://dpss.lacounty.gov/wps/portal/dpss/main/business/contract-opportunities/

The second REAS Mandatory Proposers' Conference will take place on
Monday, October 18, 2021, at 9:30 A.M. via virtual conference via WebEx:
https://ladpss.webex.com/ladpss/onstage/g.php?MTID=e1331f9e85c3d41362ca5eb8123323e015

Please register via WebEx and you will receive an email to join the WebEx meeting. Register at:
https://ladpss.webex.com/ladpss/onstage/g.php?MTID=e1331f9e85c3d41362ca5eb8123323e015

All potential Proposers who attended the first conference are not required to attend the second REAS Mandatory Proposers' Conference. Only those potential Proposers who attend one of the two REAS Mandatory Proposer's Conferences on September 9, 2021 or October 18, 2021, may submit proposals.

The internet is available at County libraries.
10/6, 10/7, 10/8, 10/11, 10/12, 10/13, 10/14/21
CNS-3515323#
SAN GABRIEL VALLEY TRIBUNE Ad#11490810

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Legal Notice

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- The Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Draft Revised Siting Element, dated July 2020 (SCH No. 1995011048)

The Draft Revised Siting Element describes the existing solid waste disposal system in the County, estimates future solid waste disposal capacity needs of the 88 cities in the County and the County unincorporated area, and sets forth goals, policies, and objectives to meet the solid waste needs on a Countywide basis.

The Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Draft Revised Siting Element programmatically evaluates the environmental effects associated with the implementation of the Siting Element. Similar to the 1997 Countywide Siting Element, the Draft Revised Siting Element serves as a policy document rather than a specific development program. California Environmental Quality Act requires that local government agencies, prior to approving projects over which they have discretionary approval authority, consider the environmental consequences of those projects. An Environmental Impact Report is a public document designed to provide the public and local and state governmental-agency decision makers with an analysis of potential environmental impacts to support informed decision making.

You may send written comments to sitingelement@pw.lacounty.gov, or by mail to Los Angeles County Public Works Environmental Programs Division, P.O. Box 1460, Alhambra, CA 91802-1460. You may also call the Siting Element hotline at (888) 777-4775. Public review period is from July 1 through November 15, 2021.

The above-mentioned documents and public information meeting recordings are available on our website at pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement. Copies of the documents will be available for public review at Public Works Headquarters, beginning Monday, October 4, 2021 through November 15, 2021, at the 3rd floor Annex Building, Environmental Programs Division, 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803. Public Works recommends that individuals interested in reviewing the documents in person make a "Public Records Request Service" appointment via the Environmental Programs Division Public Counter Appointment Service website at:

https://outlook.office365.com/owa/calendar/PWEnvironmentalProgramsDivisionVirtualMeeting@lacounty.onmicrosoft.com/bookings/

or

Appointments can also be made by calling our public counter at (626) 458-3517.

Individuals requiring reasonable accessibility accommodations may request written materials in alternate formats, physical accessibility accommodations, sign language interpreters, or other reasonable accommodations by contacting our departmental Americans with Disabilities Act Coordinator at (626) 458-4081, from 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Thursday (excluding holidays). Persons who are deaf or hard of hearing may make contact by first dialing the California Relay Service at 7-1-1. Requests should be made at least one week in advance to ensure availability. When making a reasonable accommodation request, please reference EPD-3.
Published: October 7, 2021 San Gabriel Valley Tribune #11493273

Legal Notice

NOTICE OF PETITION TO ADMINISTER ESTATE OF: ORA LEE DAVIS
CASE NO. 30STPB09900

To all heirs, beneficiaries, creditors, contingent creditors, and persons who may otherwise be interested in the WILL or estate, or both of ORA LEE DAVIS.
A PETITION FOR PROBATE has been filed by JOHN H. DAVIS in the Superior Court of California, County of LOS ANGELES.
THE PETITION FOR PROBATE requests that JOHN H. DAVIS be appointed as personal representative to administer the estate of the decedent.
THE PETITION requests the decedent's WILL and codicils, if any, be admitted to probate. The WILL and any codicils are available for examination in the file kept by the court.
THE PETITION requests authority to administer the estate under the Independent Administration of Estates Act. (This authority will allow the personal representative to take many actions without obtaining court approval. Before taking certain very important actions, however, the personal representative will be required to give notice to interested persons unless they have waived notice or consented to the proposed action.) The independent administration authority will be granted unless an interested person files an objection to the petition and shows good cause why the court should not grant the authority.
A HEARING on the petition will be held in this court as follows: 11/15/21 at 8:30AM in Dept. 9 located at 111 N. HILL ST., LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
IF YOU OBJECT to the granting of the petition, you should appear at the hearing and state your objections or file written objections with the court before the hearing. Your appearance may be in person or by your attorney.
IF YOU ARE A CREDITOR or a contingent creditor of the decedent, you must file your claim with the court and mail a copy to the personal representative appointed by the court within the later of either (1) four months from the date of first issuance of letters to a general personal representative, as defined in section 58(b) of the California Probate Code, or (2) 60 days from the date of mailing or personal delivery to you of a notice under section 9052 of the California Probate Code.
Other California statutes and legal authority may affect your rights as a creditor. You may want to consult with an attorney knowledgeable in California law.
YOU MAY EXAMINE the file kept by the court. If you are a person interested in the estate, you may file with the court a Request for Special Notice (form DE-154) of the filing of an inventory and appraisal of estate assets or of any petition or account as provided in Probate Code section 1250. A Request for Special Notice form is available from the court clerk.
Attorney for Petitioner
MICHAEL G. EBINER, ESQ.
SBN 183499
EBINER LAW OFFICE
100 N. CITRUS STREET, SUITE 520
WEST COVINA CA 91791
10/14, 10/15, 10/21/21
CNS-3519811#
SAN GABRIEL VALLEY TRIBUNE #11494129

Legal Notice

NOTICE OF PETITION TO ADMINISTER ESTATE OF: CHERYL LYNN EDWARDS
CASE NO. 21STPB09517

To all heirs, beneficiaries, creditors, contingent creditors, and persons who may otherwise be interested in the WILL or estate, or both of CHERYL LYNN EDWARDS.
A PETITION FOR PROBATE has been filed by ANITA PAWLAK in the Superior Court of California, County of LOS ANGELES.
THE PETITION FOR PROBATE requests that ANITA PAWLAK be appointed as personal representative to administer the estate of the decedent.
THE PETITION requests authority to administer the estate under the Independent Administration of Estates Act. (This authority will allow the personal representative to take many actions without obtaining court approval. Before taking certain very important actions, however, the personal representative will be required to give notice to interested persons unless they have waived notice or consented to the proposed action.) The independent administration authority will be granted unless an interested person files an objection to the petition and shows good cause why the court should not grant the authority.
A HEARING on the petition will be held in this court as follows: 11/05/21 at 8:30AM in Dept. 5 located at 111 N. HILL ST., LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
IF YOU OBJECT to the granting of the petition, you should appear at the hearing and state your objections or file written objections with the court before the hearing. Your appearance may be in person or by your attorney.
IF YOU ARE A CREDITOR or a contingent creditor of the decedent, you must file your claim with the court and mail a copy to the personal representative appointed by the court within the later of either (1) four months from the date of first issuance of letters to a general personal representative, as defined in section 58(b) of the California Probate Code, or (2) 60 days from the date of mailing or personal delivery to you of a notice under section 9052 of the California Probate Code.
Other California statutes and legal authority may affect your rights as a creditor. You may want to consult with an attorney knowledgeable in California law.
YOU MAY EXAMINE the file kept by the court. If you are a person interested in the estate, you may file with the court a Request for Special Notice form (DE-154) of the filing of an inventory and appraisal of estate assets or of any petition or account as provided in Probate Code section 1250. A Request for Special Notice form is available from the court clerk.
Attorney for Petitioner
NATHAN TALEI, ESQ. - SBN 281498
OLDMAN COOLEY SALLUS BIRNBERG COLEMAN & GOLD, L.L.P.
16133 VENTURA BLVD.
PENTHOUSE
ENCINO CA 91436
10/7, 10/8, 10/14/21
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Legal Notice

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
PETITION OF
Anita Christal Silva
FOR CHANGE OF NAME
CASE NUMBER: **21NWCP00353**
Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles
12720 Norwalk Blvd.
Norwalk CA 90650
Norwalk Courthouse
TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS:
1. Petitioner: **Anita Christal Silva** filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:
Present name
a. **Anita Christal Silva**
to Proposed name
Christal Robles
2. THE COURT ORDERS that all persons interested in this matter shall appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted.
NOTICE OF HEARING
a. Date: **11-08-21** Time: **10:30 AM**
Dept: C Room: **312**
b. The address of the court is same as noted above.
3. a. A copy of this Order to Show Cause shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the day set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation, printed in this county: Whittier Daily News
DATED: Sept 16, 2021
Margaret M. Bernal
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
Pub. Sept 23, 30; Oct 7, 14, 2021
Whittier Daily News (11489555)

Legal Notice

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
CASE NUMBER: 21AHCP00002
TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS:
Petitioner: **Susseia Nair** filed a petition with this court for a decree changing names as follows:
Susseia Nair to Susie Nair
THE COURT ORDERS that all persons interested in this matter appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing.
NOTICE OF HEARING
On December 17, 2021
at 8:30am in Dept.: X
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF
Los Angeles
150 West Commonwealth
Alhambra, CA 91801
Northeast District - Alhambra Courthouse
A copy of this Order to show cause shall be published at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing on the petition in the following newspaper of general circulation, printed in this County: **San Gabriel Valley Tribune**
Dated: Oct 6, 2021
Darrell Mavis
Judge of the Superior Court
Pub Oct 14, 21, 28; Nov 4, 2021
San Gabriel Valley Tribune #11494466

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Mail: 26330 Diamond Place, Suite 100
Santa Clarita, CA 91350
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SCV well-represented at final track meet

Golden Valley, Canyon, Saugus compete in season finale

In the final high school meet for the Santa Clarita Valley's track and field season, athletes represented their schools for the unofficial state championships Friday and Saturday at Arcadia High School.

While there was no official state meet this year, the meet at Arcadia High served as a de facto state meet, according to officials.

Golden Valley High

Golden Valley High once again led the way for the SCV, with 10 athletes competing in events. While losing some talented seniors, Grizzlies head coach Lonnie Davis is excited for the future due to a bevy of talented underclassmen, as well.

"It wasn't the same as the normal CIF meet that we have at the end of the season. However, it was a great opportunity for the kids and the program to have another shot at performing at a high level against high-quality competition," said Davis. "The experience that we missed out on last year, we expect to be more prepared in the bigger meets next year. We know what to do and how to manage the meet process."

Among the top performances for the Grizzlies, the girls 4x100 team came in third place and set a Foothill League record of 37.13 seconds. Sophomore Adonijah Currie finished third in the 400, breaking her own school record again with a time of 55.17 seconds. Currie has her bar set higher and wants to train harder next season to beat her record again.

"I was happy about the record, but I wanted to get to 54 seconds," said Currie. "If I train harder, I can break the record. My coaches are really proud of me and I just need to carry the mentality that I can do it next year."

The Grizzlies' banner day didn't end there. Senior Kienan Donovan finished second in the shot put and correlates his success with the amount of physical and mental practice he had all week leading up to the event. Donovan plans to continue his athletic career at UC Riverside.

"Physically, I wanted to have the best week of practice as I could and, mentally, I wanted to just go out there and do the best I can," said Donovan. "I bring the underdog mentality. I wasn't always the biggest, baddest shot putter and I worked to get to where I am today. Going into college I know I can compete with the big dudes and last with them rather than thinking they are too good for me."

Junior Terraine Wiggins finished ninth in the discus throw and junior Elijha Ellis finished fifth in the long jump. Freshman Meagan Humphries tied with Junior Kylee Davis for sixth place in the high jump.

"It was definitely a great experience. I wasn't too happy with the high jump performance, but I was happy with the long jump. It feels great to finally be at a state meet," said Davis. "My coaches told me to be confident in my abilities and keep the head space open, put in the work and leave it out on the field. After my high jump performance, I wasn't too happy — but my coaches told me this doesn't define me. I'm very motivated to come in right after summer."

Photo courtesy of Jimmy Su

The Golden Valley High School 4x100-meter relay team of Tylar Gallien, Jade Teal, Adonijah Currie and Ta'Ahjah Fann came in third at the unofficial state championships Friday and Saturday at Arcadia High School.

Canyon High

The Cowboys' lone representative at the meet was Austin Hernandez. Canyon head coach George Velarde said he was very proud of Hernandez's performance, as well as the senior's plans to continue his athletic career at West Point Academy.

"I am very proud of Austin, not only for what he did in the CIF and State meets, but for him to just continue on. I thought overall he represented himself and Canyon in a great way," said Velarde. "We cannot be prouder of him and his family's decision of him representing our country. I've known Austin since junior high. Seeing him grow from a young boy into a man has been very rewarding."

Hernandez competed in the high jump, placing seventh with a 6-foot, 2-inch jump; and the 110m hurdles, placing fourth with a time of 14.87 seconds.

"My mentality going into this meet was competing for my coach and representing the school one last time. I went in and had a lot of fun and I knew a lot of the athletes out there," said Hernandez. "I'm proud of each and every one of them for training so hard. I'm also very proud of how my team trained. We had a very small team, so we got to hang out a lot on the weekends and grew family bonds. A lot of us are family, and I wouldn't be where I am without them."

Saugus High

The Centurions finish off the list of talented young track stars who represented the SCV. Saugus co-head coach Momoko Russell was impressed with the athletes' maturity throughout the season and believes the athletes ran, jumped and threw like it was going to be the last time they'd ever compete.

"Considering we didn't have a season the previous year, the athletes were locked into every single sport," said Russell. "I think the kids did well and the kids individually had more drive than I've ever seen. They played as if they had lost something. It was a really exciting year for those kids."

Centurion senior Hannah Fredericks was the 3,200-meter champ in the CIF prelims and placed 15th in the state meet. Danielle Salcedo placed 19th overall in the 800m and Isabella Duarte ran the mile in 505.88 seconds. John Riley also competed in the 110m hurdles Saturday and finished in eighth place with a time of 15.05 seconds. Riley plans to attend Boise State next year, and will continue to focus on the 110m hurdles.

"Friday, I had a great preliminary round, which helped me get to the finals. I wasn't happy with how I performed, but I was grateful to just be in the finals," said Riley. "I just want everyone to carry on the legacy of Saugus. We've built a great program over the years. This year, specifically, we've faced a lot of adversity, and I hope the underclassmen can carry on what we started and I think they will."

Saugus sprint coach Racquel Turner was extremely pleased with the way her group of selected athletes competed Friday and Saturday. Turner led her team to finish eighth in the state in a season with an uncertain beginning. Turner knows how hard the kids have been working all season and the record books have shown just how much they have been able to improve as the season progressed.

"At the beginning of the season, I looked at the record board at Saugus and it seemed unattainable for them based on this group," said Turner. "Each week, they just got faster and better. At the Foothill League finals, they beat the 10-year-old school record and beat the record for three other consecutive meets. (I'm) happily, amazingly shocked and obviously extremely proud of the team."

Seniors Zach Turner and Brandon Cruz also ran their last high school races, but did not disappoint the school or the coaches. Zach Turner ran a 48.15-second 400-meter race and helped set a school record in the 4x400 with a 3:20.50 time. Zach Turner plans to continue is athletic career at Minnesota State University, Mankato, and thanked his coach for preparing him for the next level.

"I think I did pretty well. I was able to hit lower splits than any other season so I was really proud of my performance," said Zach Turner. "Coach Turner trained me to the best that she can ... She taught me everything with form and speed, and I'm ready to take it to another level in the training."

Cruz was a part of the 4x400 relay team, which set the school record and also set his own personal record in the 400 meters with a time of 49.35 seconds. Cruz will continue to run track at Cal Poly-Pomona.

"I think for me the passion will still be there. I'm excited to bring my competitiveness and leadership to the team," said Cruz. "Talking to coach Turner, I can see myself coming onto the team and making an immediate impact. I'm very competitive not just with myself but also everything. I'm really excited to go there for the next four years and try to be a leader on the team."

Signal file photo

Canyon High School's lone representative at the meet, senior Austin Hernandez, clears 6 feet, 7 inches in April to take first in the state in the high jump. At the state meet, Hernandez competed in the high jump, placing seventh with a 6-foot, 2-inch jump, and the 110-meter hurdles, placing fourth.

Photo courtesy of Jimmy Su

Golden Valley High School junior Terraine Wiggins finished ninth in the discus throw during the unofficial state championships Friday and Saturday at Arcadia High.

NOTICE OF VIRTUAL PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING AND AVAILABILITY OF THE

PRELIMINARY DRAFT REVISED LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT AND ITS DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The Los Angeles County Public Works, in coordination with the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force, has prepared the following documents pursuant to the requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939), as amended; and the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended.

- The Preliminary Draft Revised Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (Draft Revised Siting Element), dated July 2020
- The Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Draft Revised Siting Element, dated July 2020 (SCH No. 1995011048)

The Draft Revised Siting Element describes the existing solid waste disposal system in the County, estimates future solid waste disposal capacity needs of the 88 cities in the County and the County unincorporated area, and sets forth goals, policies, and objectives to meet the solid waste needs on a Countywide basis.

The DEIR for the Draft Revised Siting Element programmatically evaluates the environmental effects associated with the implementation of the Siting Element. Similar to the 1997 CSE, the Draft Revised Siting Element serves as a policy document rather than a specific development program. CEQA requires that local government agencies, prior to approving projects over which they have discretionary approval authority, consider the environmental consequences of such projects. An Environmental Impact Report is a public document designed to provide the public, and local and state governmental-agency decision makers, with an analysis of potential environmental impacts to support informed decision making.

Due to COVID-19 and Safer at Home Order, Public Works is holding a series of virtual public information meetings to receive comments on the above documents. The public is invited to present oral testimony on the Draft Revised Siting Element and its DEIR during any of the virtual meeting dates listed below. You may also send written comments to sitingelement@pw.lacounty.gov, or by mail to Los Angeles County Public Works Environmental Programs Division, P.O. Box 1460, Alhambra, CA 91802-1460. You may also call the Siting Element hotline at (888) 777-4775. Public review period is from July 1 through August 16, 2021.

These meetings will be recorded in English and Spanish

DATE	TIME	LOCATION
Tuesday, August 3, 2021	6 p.m.	Supervisorial District 1: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Tuesday, August 3, 2021	7 p.m.	Todos los Distritos Reunión en Español: Regístrese en: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Thursday, August 5, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 2: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Monday, August 9, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 3: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Wednesday, August 11, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 4: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement
Thursday, August 12, 2021	7 p.m.	Supervisorial District 5: Register at: pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement

The above-mentioned documents and meeting recordings will be available on our website at pw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement. Copies of the documents are available for public review at Public Works Headquarters if open to the public, Monday through Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., through August 16, 2021, at the 3rd floor Annex Building, Environmental Programs Division, 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803.

Individuals requiring reasonable accessibility accommodations may request written materials in alternate formats, physical accessibility accommodations, sign language interpreters, or other reasonable accommodations by contacting our departmental Americans with Disabilities Act Coordinator at (626) 458-4081, from 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday (excluding holidays). Persons who are deaf or hard of hearing may make contact by first dialing the California Relay Service at 7-1-1. Requests should be made at least one week in advance to ensure availability. When making a reasonable accommodation request, please reference EPD-3.

P:\SEC\RW\EP5\NOTICE OF VIRTUAL PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING .DOCX

APPENDIX 1-F

PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETINGS
ATTENDANCE RECORD/SIGN-IN SHEETS

Registration Report

Report Generated:	7/20/2021 14:19

Topic	Webinar ID	Scheduled Time	Duration (minutes)	# Registered	# Cancelled	# Approved	# Denied
Public Information Meeting - Prelim	898 3167 0289	8/3/2021 18:00	60	1	0	1	0

Attendee Details

First Name	Last Name	Email	City	Zip/Postal Code	Registration Time	Approval Status
Nan	Harrold	wnatanomharrold@lacsd.org	Whittier	90601	7/16/2021 14:28	approved

---

Registration Report

Report Generated:	7/20/2021 14:19

Topic	Webinar ID	Scheduled Time	Duration (minutes)	# Registered	# Cancelled	# Approved	# Denied
Public Information Meeting - Prelim	880 2218 6492	8/12/2021 19:00	60	2	0	2	0

Attendee Details

First Name	Last Name	Email	City	Zip/Postal Code	Registration Time	Approval Status
Wayde	Hunter	whunter01@aol.com	Granada Hills	91344	7/1/2021 23:59	approved
Curtis	Williams	cwilliams@santa-clarita.com	Santa Clarita	91355	7/15/2021 11:55	approved

---

Registration Report

Report Generated:	8/3/2021 6:56

Topic	Webinar ID	Scheduled Time	Duration (minutes)	# Registered	# Cancelled	# Approved	# Denied
Public Information Meeting - Prelim	856 4916 2169	8/11/2021 19:00	60	1	0	1	0

Attendee Details

First Name	Last Name	Email	City	Zip/Postal Code	Registration Time	Approval Status
Debra	Bogdanoff	dbogdanoff@lacsd.org			7/7/2021 10:26	approved

APPENDIX 1-G

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE DOCUMENT

REVISED LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE DOCUMENT
JULY 2021 (UPDATED APRIL 1, 2022)

Purpose

The purpose of the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (CSE) environmental justice document is to provide a framework to inform stakeholders within Los Angeles County, particularly environmentally sensitive communities, of the CSE revision. Additionally, Public Resource Code section 41701 requires a countywide siting element, and any revision submitted on or after January 1, 2003, to include a description of the actions taken by the city or county to solicit public participation by the affected communities, including minority and low-income populations. See Section 6.5, Chapter 6 - Siting Criteria of the revised CSE for additional information on public participation and environmental justice considerations in the siting and permitting process. As the lead agency, Los Angeles County Public Works (Public Works) has prepared the environmental justice document that can be used by all responsible agencies as part of their adoption process.

Public Works and its inter-disciplinary consultant team which is comprised of engineers, planners, outreach specialists, and graphic artists, [the CSE Outreach Support Team (CSE-OST)], will effectively and efficiently provide information on the CSE to the public, regardless of race, ethnicity, culture, gender, age, geographic location or socioeconomic status.

The CSE is a long-term planning document that describes how the County, its unincorporated areas, and the cities within the County, plan to manage the disposal of their solid waste over a 15-year planning period as required by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939). The existing CSE was approved by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, now known as the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) in 1998. The CSE revision reflects updated waste generation forecasts and remaining disposal capacities based on landfill expansions and closures that have taken place since the time the original CSE was approved in 1998. The revised CSE, thereby, allows jurisdictions to appropriately plan for their future disposal needs. Additionally, the CSE contains goals and policies on a variety of solid waste management issues, such as extended producer responsibility, recycling and composting to preserve disposal capacity. The CSE also establishes criteria for the siting of solid waste facilities, such as landfills and conversion technology facilities, in the County. The revised CSE must be approved by a majority of the cities constituting a majority of the incorporated population in the County, followed by the County Board of Supervisors, and finally, CalRecycle.

Considering the CSE is pertinent to all 88 cities within the County and the unincorporated areas of the County, in addition to numerous public agencies,

organizations, and special interest groups, stakeholder involvement is vital to the CSE's approval. Public Works is the agency responsible for the preparation and its administration process of the CSE and certification of supporting California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documentation. The CSE-OST will support Public Works, when requested, and counsel Public Works on environmental justice outreach over the course of the CSE adoption process.

Background Information

Environmental justice is a central concern in California, particularly after passage of legislation in 1999 mandating the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA), and related agencies and departments, to administer and enforce their programs in a way that "ensures fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and income levels, including minority populations and low-income populations" (Public Resources Code section 71110(a)). Environmental justice as defined in California Government Code Section 65040.12(e) is "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." In 2002, SB 1542 was passed, requiring the California Integrated Waste Management Board to provide local jurisdictions and businesses with information to assist in the consideration of environmental justice concerns regarding siting elements for solid waste disposal facilities. In addition, Assembly Bill 1497 (amending PRC Section 44004 (h)(1)(C)) requires the enforcement agency to consider environmental justice issues when preparing and distributing notification materials to ensure that they are concise and understandable for limited English-speaking populations.

Environmental justice communities are defined by the areas' exposure to, and amount of, environmental health challenges. Such challenges leave these environmental justice communities to bear a disproportionate burden of pollution and other environmental impacts that yield health concerns. This includes communities that are in densely populated areas with low-income, minority residents, located near or adjacent to industry-related activities including landfills. In 2015, the County Board of Supervisors adopted the Green Zones Program which identifies communities that are disproportionately impacted by stationary sources of pollution as a result of incompatible land uses with the purpose of enhancing public health and land use compatibility. The siting criteria have been developed to provide planners and decision-makers with standards that may be used to identify significant siting concerns. It is important to acknowledge the Green Zones Program to support the siting criteria's objectives of protecting environmentally sensitive areas and populations.

This Environment Justice document identifies communities within Los Angeles County in proximity to potential new Alternative Technology facility locations identified in the CSE and existing permitted Major Class III (municipal solid waste) landfills. It recommends outreach strategies to ensure these communities are offered the opportunity to participate in the environmental review process for the CSE.

Identifying Environmental Justice Communities

After considering the above purpose and background information, the areas listed below have been identified as environmental justice communities for the identified potential Alternative Technology facility and existing permitted Major Class III landfill locations identified in the CSE. Under each community, several key community groups have been provided for outreach during the CSE and associated CEQA document approval process. All groups can be found in the CSE Stakeholder Database maintained by Public Works.

CSE Revision – Proposed Potential AT Facilities and Existing Permitted Major Class III Landfills

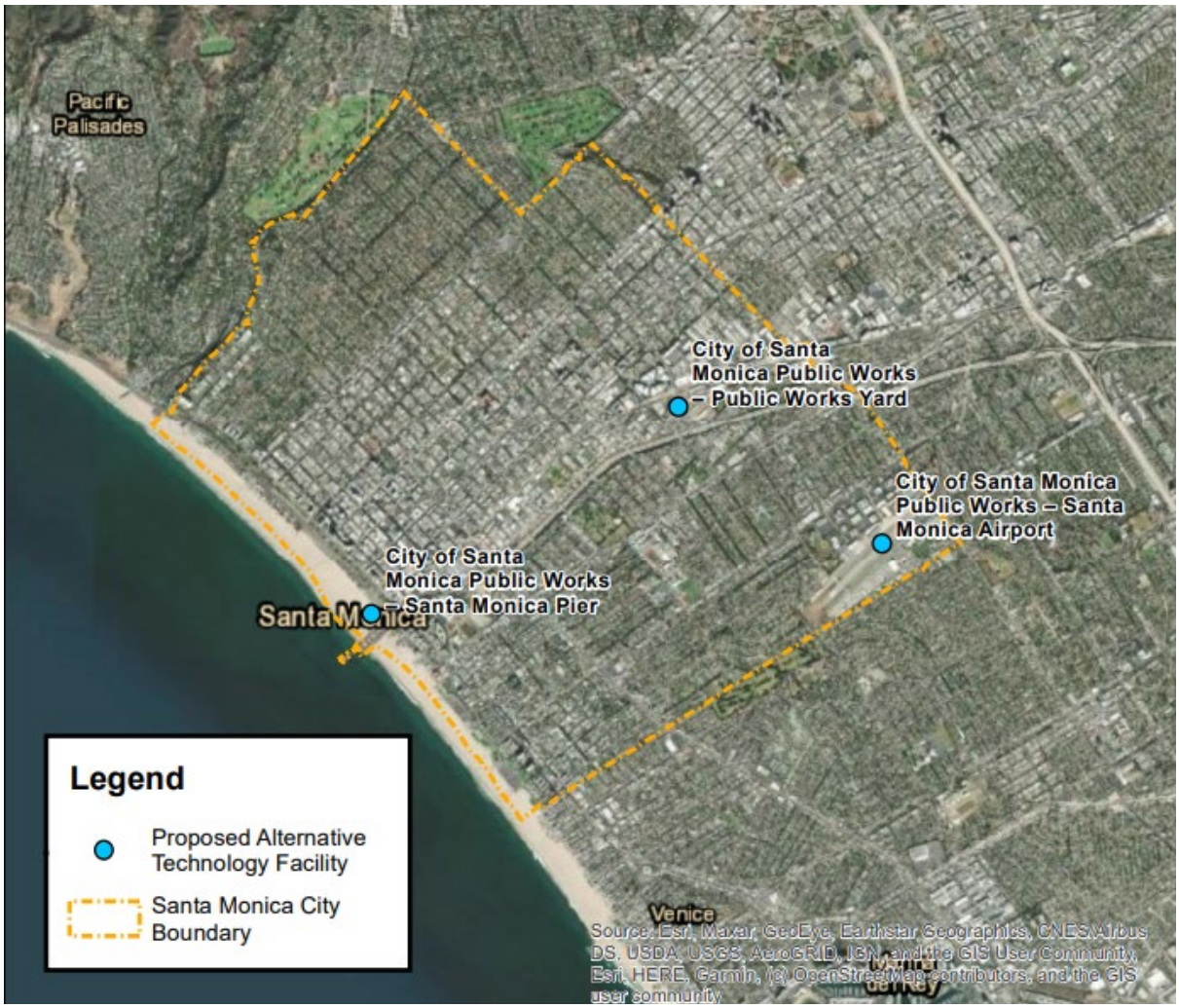
Proposed Potential AT Facilities

1. City of Santa Monica Public Works – Santa Monica Pier
2. City of Santa Monica Public Works – Santa Monica Airport
3. City of Santa Monica Public Works – Public Works Yard
4. City Terrace Recycling LLC
5. CR&R Catalina
6. Interior Removal Specialists Inc.
7. Water Resources Recovery Inc.
8. Forum Engineering & Construction Inc.

Existing Permitted Major Class III Landfills

1. Scholl Canyon Landfill
2. Antelope Valley
3. Lancaster Landfill
4. Chiquita Canyon Landfill
5. Sunshine Canyon Landfill
6. Calabasas Landfill

CSE Revision – Proposed Potential AT Facilities Location No. 1-3



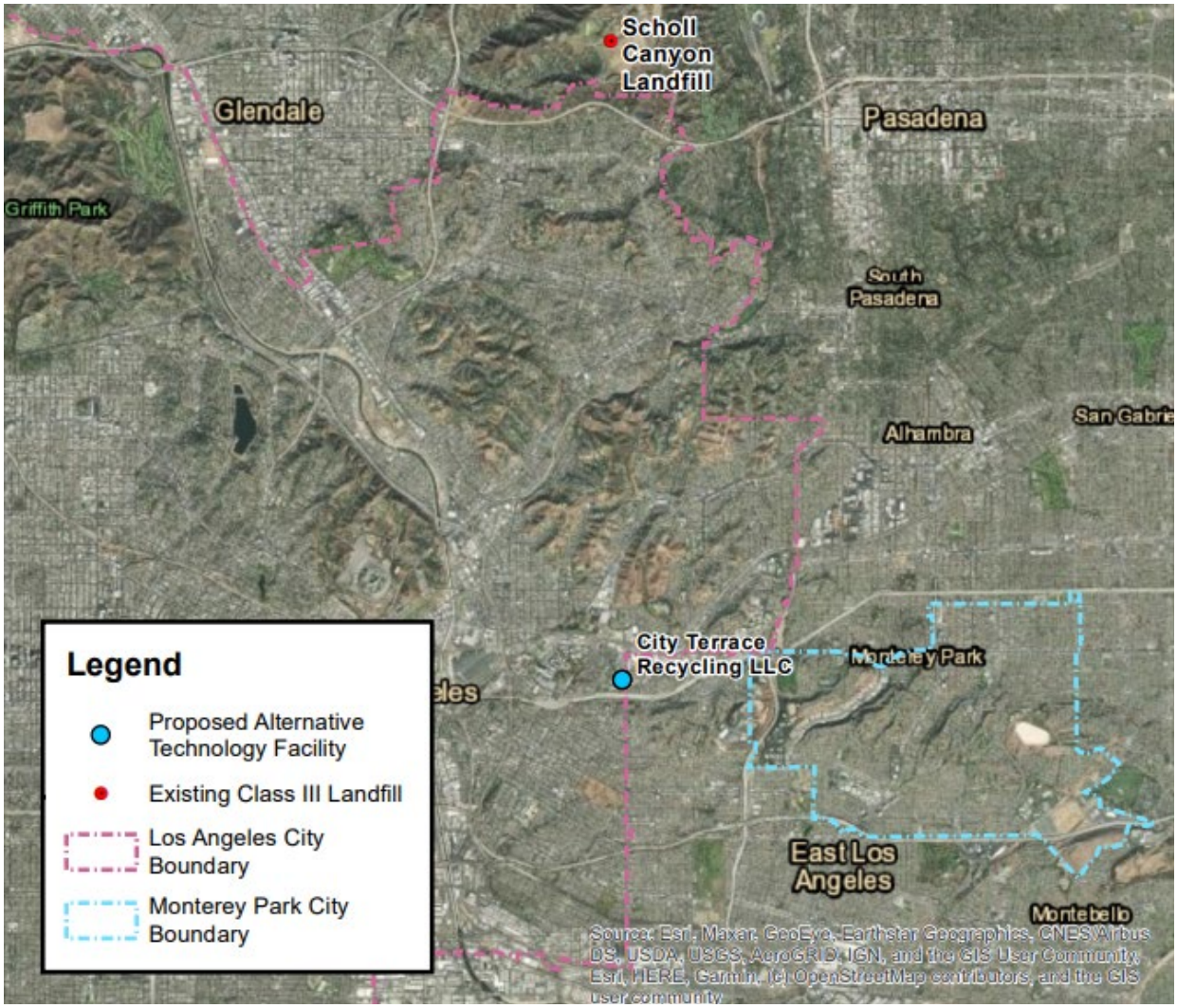
Supervisorial District No. 3

Santa Monica

Organization	Email
Ballona Wetlands Land Trust	landtrust@ballona.org
California Native Plant Society – LA/Santa Monica Mountains Chapter	snowdy.dodson@csun.edu
Earth Rights Institute − West Coast Office	annie@earthrightsinstitute.org
Endangered Habitats League	dsilverla@me.com
Environment California	communications@environmentcalifornia.org
Friends of Ballona Wetlands	scott@ballonafriends.org
Los Angeles Waterkeeper	info@lawaterkeeper.org
National Resources Defense Council (NRDC)	nrdcinfo@nrdc.org
Palos Verdes / South Bay Audubon Society	info@pvsb-audubon.org
Palos Verdes Peninsula Land Conservancy	info@pvplc.org
Santa Monica Bay Audubon Society	kenjudge2@earthlink.net
Santa Monica Chamber of Commerce	president@smchamber.com

Organization	Email
Santa Monica Conservancy	info@smconservancy.org
Sierra Club – West Los Angeles Regional Group	dhaake3@gmail.com
Surfrider Foundation Los Angeles, Malibu & Santa Monica Chapter	info@la.surfrider.org
Sustainable Works	info@sustainableworks.org

CSE Revision – Proposed Potential AT Facility Location No. 4 and Existing Permitted Major Class III Landfill Location No. 1



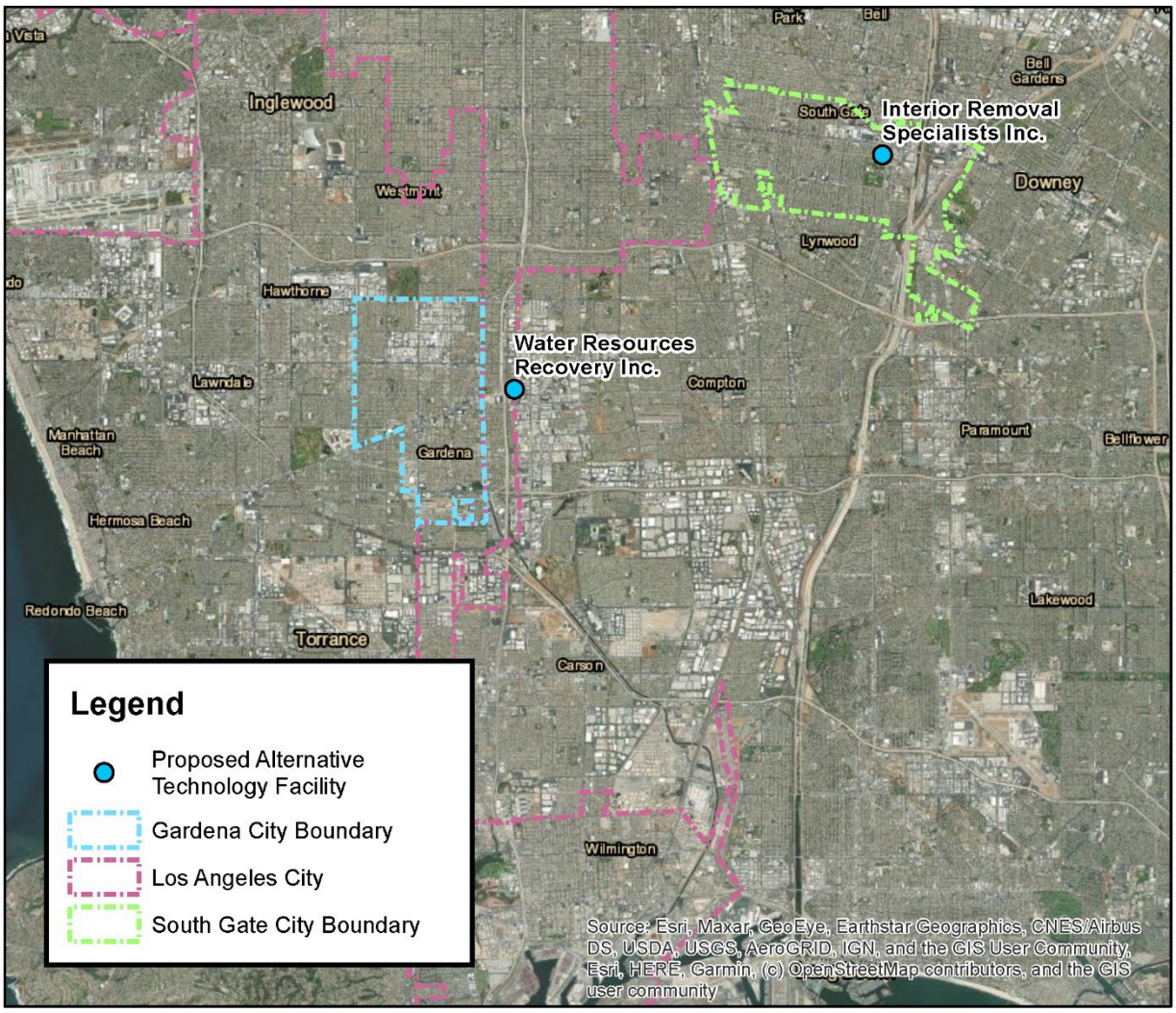
Supervisorial District No. 1

Parts of Downtown/East Los Angeles

Organization	Email
Alliance for a Better Community	vanessa@afabc.org
Central American Resource Center (CARECEN)	marevalo@carecen-la.org
Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles (CHIRLA)	asalas@chirla.org
COFEM	abastida@cofem.org
Community Coalition	alberto@cocosouthla.org
Council for Watershed Health	Eileen@watershedhealth.org
East LA Community Corporation (ELACC)	IGracian@elacc.org
East LA Rising	anna@risinginc.org
East LA YMCA	OmarTorres@ymcala.org

Organization	Email
East Yard Communities for Environmental Justice	laurac.eycej@gmail.com
El Centro de Ayuda	Raul.Estrada@elcentrodeayuda.org
Families In Schools	ocruz@familiesinschools.org
Independent City Association	ica@icacities.org
KIPP LA Schools	msalazar@kippla.org
Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy (LAANE)	rtynan@laane.org
Los Angeles League of Conservation Voters	info@lalcv.org.
Los Angeles Neighborhood Land Trust	communications@lanlt.org
Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF)	asandoval@MALDEF.org
Mujeres de la Tierra	info@mujeresdelatierra.org
River LA	info@riverla.org
Salvadoran-American Legal Education Fund (SALEF)	Chvaquerano@salef.org
Strategic Concepts in Organizing and Policy Education (SCOPE)	info@scopela.org

CSE Revision – Proposed Potential AT Facilities Location No. 6 and 7



Supervisorial District No. 2

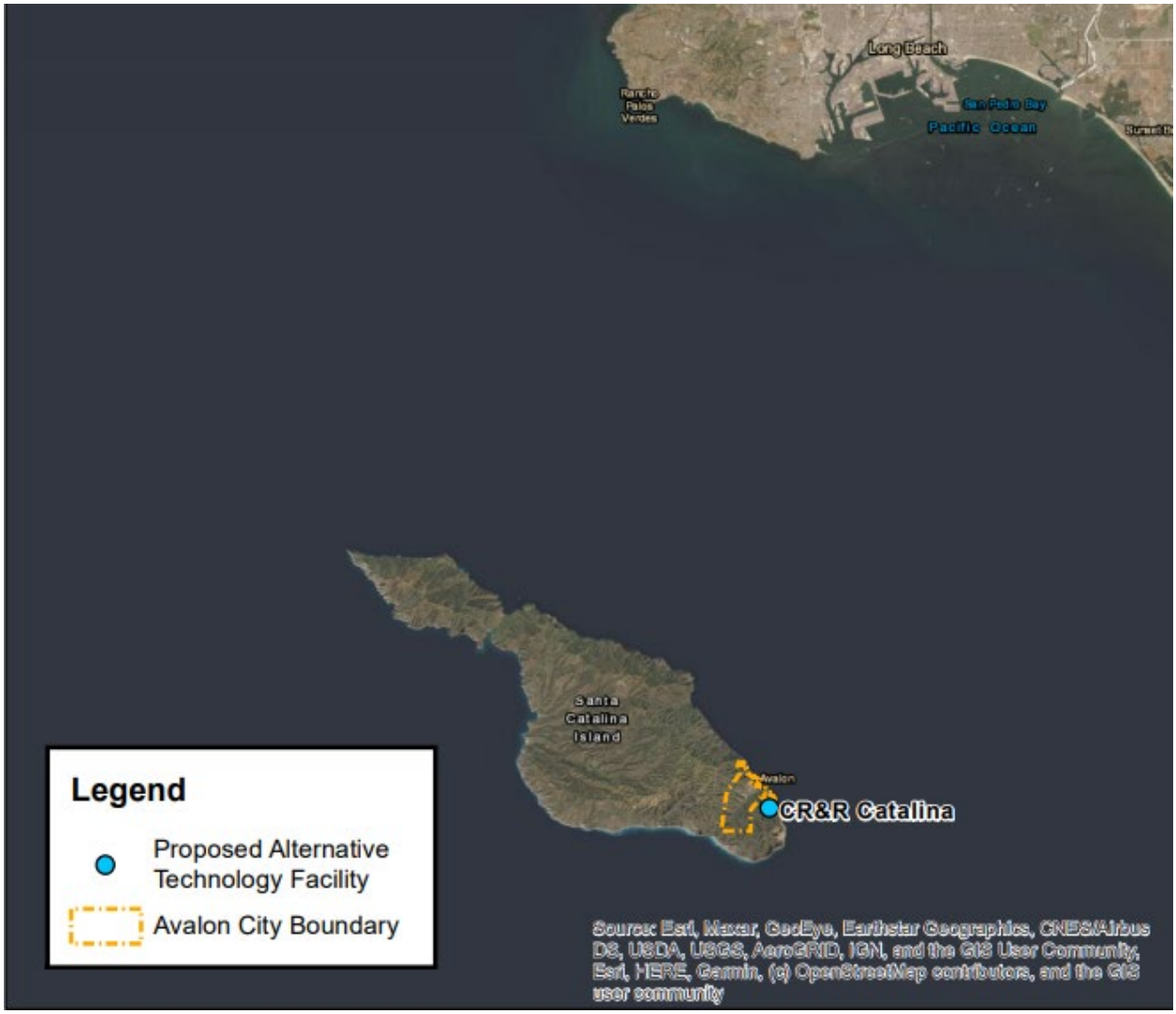
Parts of South Los Angeles

Organization	Email
Alamitos Beach Cleanup	alamitosbeachcleanup@gmail.com
Algalita Marine Research and Foundation	katie@algalita.org
Aquarium of the Pacific	pacificvisions@lbaop.org
Bikeable Communities	goactivelb@longbeach.gov
Boys & Girls Club of Carson	krichards@bgccarson.org
Boys & Girls Clubs of Wilmington	soniae@bgclaharbor.org
Boys And Girls Club of The Los Angeles Harbor	mlansing@bgclaharbor.org
California Greenworks	Info@californiagreenworks.org
California Native Plant Society - South Coast	megan@sccnps.org
Carpenters	rlawson@swcarpenters.org
Carson Chamber of Commerce	premiereprinting@sbcglobal.net

Organization	Email
Center for Asian Americans United for Self-Empowerment (CAUSE)	nancy@causeusa.org
Century Villages at Cabrillo (CVC)	rcastro@centuryhousing.org
City of Refuge	info@noeljones.org
Coalition for Clear Air	maja@ccair.org
Communities for a Better Environment (CBE)	dmolina@cbecal.org
Cornerstone Church	kcornerstone@hotmail.com
Deconstruction & Reuse Network	info@reusenetwork.org
Don't Waste Long Beach (DWLB)	greyes@laane.org
El Dorado Audubon Society	eldoradoaudubon@yahoo.com
Empowering Pacific Islander Communities (EPIC)	tsamuelu@empoweredpi.org
Environmental Justice and Resilience in Long Beach	justiceforlongbeach@gmail.com
Environmentalism Through Inspirational, Nonviolent Action	mark@etina.org
Faith and Community Empowerment (FACE)	hyepin@gmail.com
Friends of Colorado Lagoon	friends@coloradolagoon.org
Gardena Chamber of Commerce	info@gardenachamber.org
Gardena-Carson Family YMCA	Yolandadelatorre@ymcala.org
Grades of Green	info@gradesofgreen.org
Greater Torrance Chamber of Commerce	donna@torrancechamber.com
Harbor City Neighborhood Council	board@harborcitync.com
Harbor Gateway Neighborhood Council North	chairhgnnc@gmail.com
Harbor UCLA Medical Center	LFloyd@dhs.lacounty.gov
IBEW Local 11	sanchez@ibew11.org
Kaiser Permanente	southbay.public-affairs@kp.org
LA OC Building and Construction Trades Council	channan@LAOCbuildingtrades.org
Laborers Local 300	jlafarga@local1309.com
Lomita Chamber of Commerce	hi@lomitachamber.org
Long Beach Alliance for Children with Asthma (LBACA)	egreen@memorialcare.org
Long Beach Chamber of Commerce	jharris@lbchamber.com
Long Beach Depot for Creative Reuse	info@thelongbeachdepot.org
Long Beach Environmental Alliance	lbenvironmental.alliance@gmail.com
Long Beach Forward	hello@lbforward.org
Long Beach Gray Panthers	longbeachgraypanthers@gmail.com
Longshore Union ILWU Local 13	ilwuscdc@gmail.com
Los Cerritos Wetlands Land Trust	elizabeth@lcwlandtrust.org
Memorial Hospital of Gardena	aboersma@avantihospitals.com
New Life Foursquare Church	connect@newlifefoursquare.org
Partners of Parks	executivedirector@partnersofparks.org
Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church	sppc@sbcglobal.net
San Pedro Chamber of Commerce	eswanson@sanpedrochamber.com
Save Our Beach	stevemasoner@outlook.com
Seal Beach Chamber of Commerce	info@sealbeachchamber.org
Sierra Club	dwiggins252@gmail.com
Sierra Club – Airport Marina Regional Group	kathyknight@gmail.com
Sierra Club – Long Beach Regional Group	gabrielle@workwithweeks.com
SoCal Pipetrades District Council No. 16	jelliott@socalpipe.org
South Asian Network (SAN)	shikha@southasiannetwork.org

Organization	Email
South Bay Associations of Chambers of Commerce	eswanson@sanpedrochamber.com
South Bay Center for Counseling (SBCC)	gleyva@sbaycenter.com
South Bay Cities Council of Governments	jacki@southbaycities.org
South Bay Workforce Investment Board	jvogel@sbwib.org
Southside Coalition of Community Health Centers	lucy@southsidecoalition.org
St. Anthony of Padua Church & School	ckelly@saintanthonygardena.org
Surfrider Foundation − Huntington/Seal Beach Chapter	chair@hsb.surfrider.org
Surfrider Foundation − Long Beach Chapter	chair@longbeach.surfrider.org
Surfrider Foundation - South Bay Chapter	chair@southbay.surfrider.org
Thai Community Development Center (Thai CDC)	chancee@thaicdc.org
The South Bay Bicycle Coalition	hannon_jim@hotmail.com
Think Earth Environmental Education Foundation	contact@thinkearth.org
Venice Beach Community Cleanups	cwlee.nyc@gmail.com
Venice Chamber of Commerce	info@venicechamber.net
Venice Stakeholders Assn.	venicestakeholders@ca.rr.com
Wilmington Chamber of Commerce	brissa.sotelo@valero.com
Wilmington Neighborhood Council	wnc.gina@gmail.com

CSE Revision – Proposed Potential AT Facilities Location No. 5

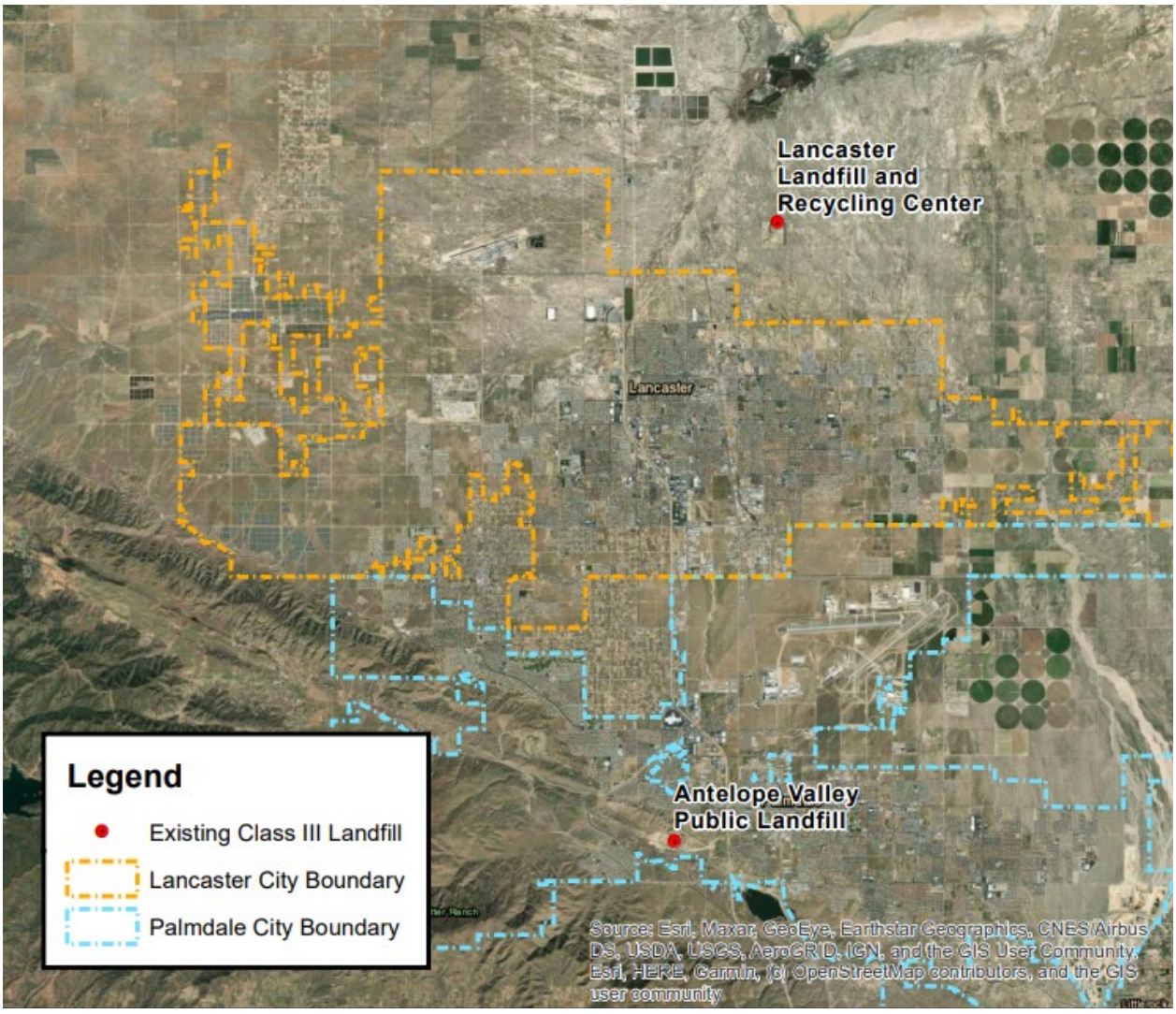


Supervisorial District No. 4

Avalon

Organization	Email
Catalina Island Conservancy	tbudrovich@catalinaconservancy.org
Catalina Island Tourism Authority	jim@lovecatalina.com

CSE Revision – Existing Permitted Major Class III Landfills (Municipal Solid Waste) Location No. 2 and 3



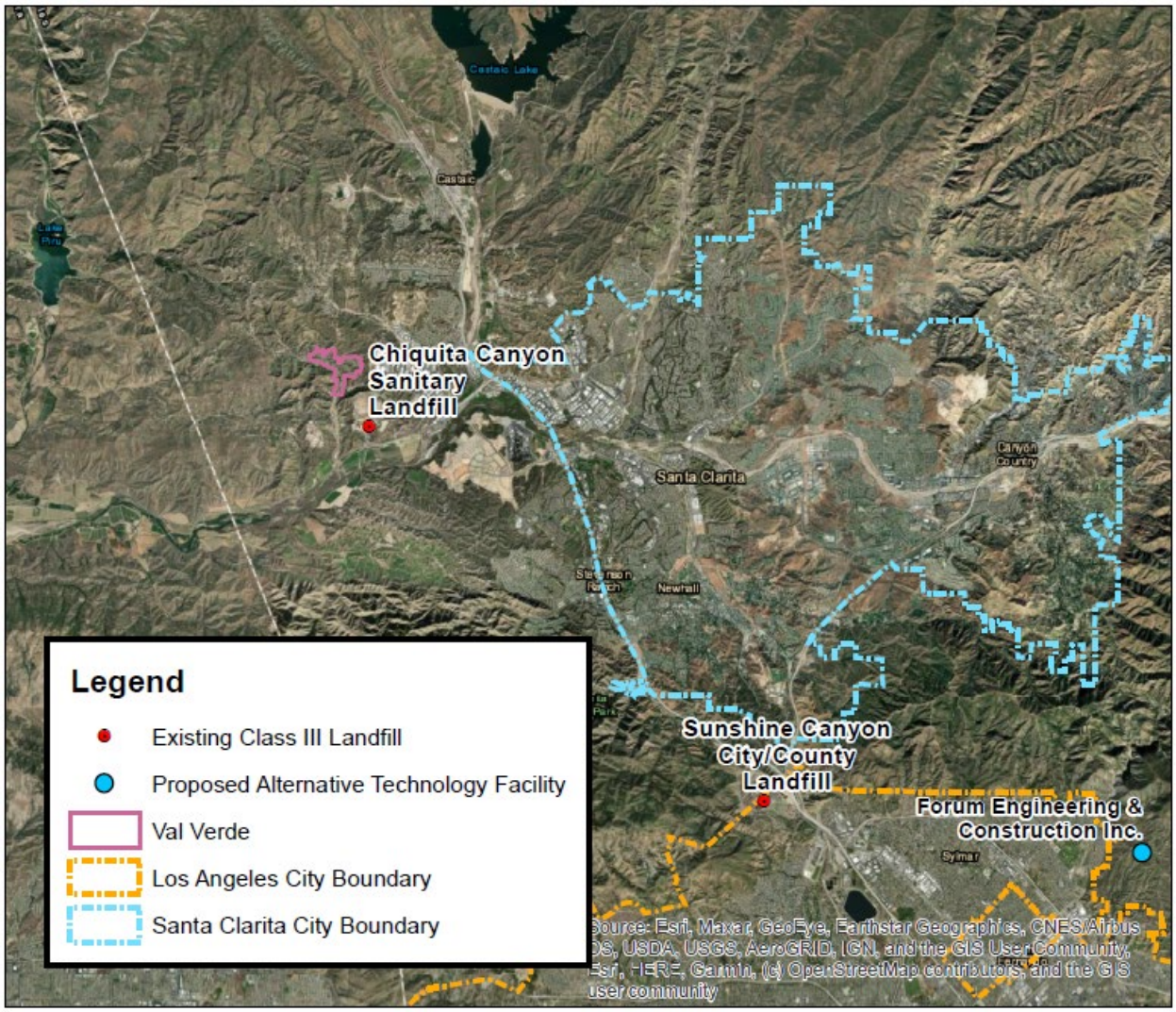
Supervisorial District 5

Antelope Valley

Organization	Email
Antelope Valley Chambers of Commerce	mark.hemstreet@lancasterchamber.org
Antelope Valley Conservancy	avconservancy@gmail.com
Antelope Valley Dream Center	avdreamcenter@gmail.com
Antelope Valley Economic Development and Growth Enterprise	administration@avedge.biz
Antelope Valley Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	avhispanicchamber@gmail.com
Chamber of Commerce of the Greater Antelope Valley	Info@CoCGAV.com
Children's Bureau of Southern California	RFrecruitment@all4kids.org
Grace Resource Center	poppabaker@yahoo.com

Organization	Email
Homes4Families	CVillavicencio@Homes4Families.org
Joy To Nurture	joytonurturenonprofit@gmail.org
Lancaster West Rotary Club	jayryanduke@yahoo.com
Run for Grace	teamrunforgrace@gmail.com
The Outreach Center	allison@outreachcenterav.org
Val Verde Civic Association	vvcivic@gmail.com

CSE Revision – Proposed Potential AT Facilities Location No. 8 and Existing Permitted Major Class III Landfills (Municipal Solid Waste) Location No. 4 and 5

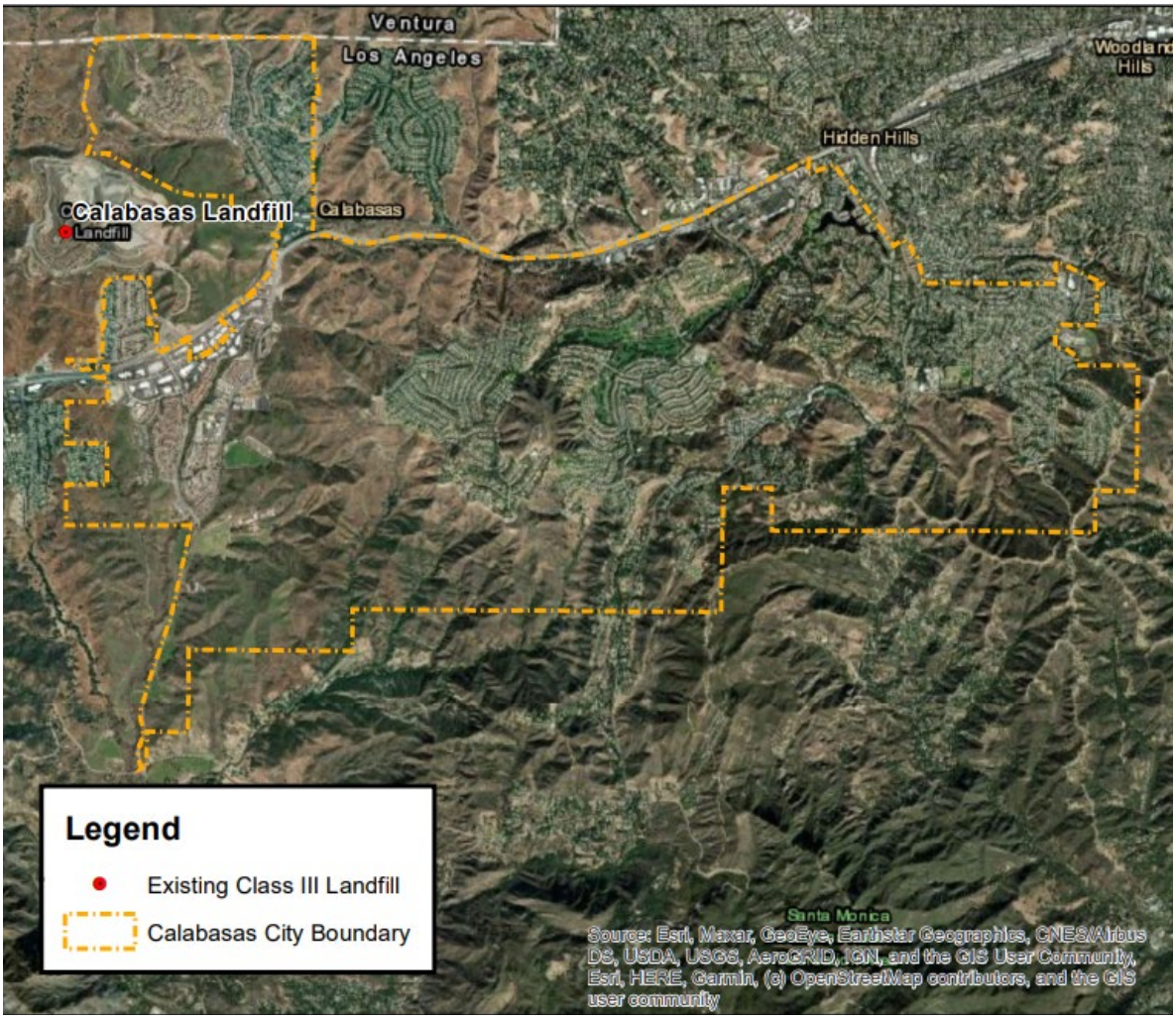


Supervisorial District 5

Castaic/Newhall/Santa Clarita

Organization	Email
Castaic Area Town Council	castaictowncouncil@gmail.org
Gibbon Conservation Center	info@gibboncenter.org
Junior Chamber International (JCI) Santa Clarita	jci@santaclarita@gmail.com
North Valley Coalition of Concerned Citizens	no2bfi@yahoo.com
The Earth Organization	info@theearthorganization.org
Valley Industrial Assn. of Santa Clarita	kathy@via.org

CSE Revision – Existing Permitted Major Class III Landfills (Municipal Solid Waste) Location No. 6



Supervisorial District 3

Calabasas

Organization	Email
A Call 2Peace Foundation	info@acall2peace.org; ac2pfoundation@gmail.com
Calabasas Chamber of Commerce	ceo@calabasaschamber.com
California Wildlife Center	jennifer@cawildlife.org
Free Artists Creative Equestrians	facevaulting@gmail.com
Malibu Chamber of Commerce	ceo@malibu.org
Mountains Recreation & Conservation Authority	sarah.rascon@mrca.ca.gov
Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy	info@smmc.ca.gov
Santa Monica Mountains Trail Council	mail@smmtc.org
Save LA River Open Space	SaveOpenSpace@SLAROS.org
Social And Environmental Entrepreneurs Inc	Amber@saveourplanet.org
TreePeople	landtrust@treepeople.org

These communities were identified based on density, income level, minority population, and proximity to proposed potential locations for Alternative Technology facilities and existing permitted Major Class III landfills. Community groups identified for these areas will be included in the CSE-OST's outreach efforts. The following regional stakeholders have also been identified for outreach during the CSE approval process.

Regional Stakeholders

Organization	Email
ACLU of Southern California	irivera@aclusocal.org
Advancement Project	jkim@advanceproj.org
After-School All Stars, Los Angeles	anacampos@la-allstars.org
All People's Community Center	sbryant@allpeoplescc.org
Alliance College Ready Public Schools	airodriguez@laalliance.org
Alliance of Californians for Community Empowerment (ACCE)	jdelgado@calorganize.org
American Institute of Architects, Los Angeles Chapter	will@aialosangeles.org
API Forward Movement (APIFM)	schan@apifm.org
Asian Americans Advancing Justice, LA (AAAJLA)	skwoh@advancingjustice-la.org
Asian Pacific Policy & Planning Council (A3PCON)	mkulkarni@a3pcon.org
Asians and Pacific Islanders for LGBT Equality (API Equality - LA)	tracy@apiequalityla.org
Breathe California of Los Angeles	marc@breathela.org
California Charter Schools Association (CCSA)	osicat@ednovate.org
Liberty Hill Foundation	smurphygoldsmith@libertyhill.org
National Action Network (NAN)	nw7martin@yahoo.com
National Pacific Islander Education Network (NPIEN)	thompson_victor@lacoe.edu
Natural Resources Defense Council	sfleischeli@nrdc.org
Parent Institute for Quality Education (PIQE)	dangulo@piqe.org
Parent Organization Network (PON)	aracelisimeon@hotmail.com
Parent Partnership for Public Education	amy@parent-partnership.org
Parent Revolution	slitt@parentrevolution.org
Parents Advocate League Parents Helping Parents and Their Children Succeed	julie@parentsadvocateleague.org
Physicians for Social Responsibility Los Angeles	marguello@psr-la.org
Plastic Pollution Coalition	dianna@plasticpollutioncoalition.org

By consulting demographic data, the CSE-OST can determine how to best reach these communities based on the languages spoken, amongst other factors. Additional areas of focus may also come to light as Public Works engages cities on the CSE.

Green Zones Program

As previously mentioned, the County's Green Zones Program was initiated by the Board of Supervisors in 2015 with the purpose of enhancing public health and land use compatibility. The Green Zones Program identifies communities (i.e., Green Zone Districts) that are disproportionately impacted by stationary sources of pollution as a result of incompatible land uses. The program supports the goals of SB 1000 (also known as The Planning for Healthy Communities Act) and the implementation of

environmental justice in unincorporated LA County by regulating incompatible land use and introducing new permitting requirements and development standards. This includes policy and procedural updates for recycling and solid waste uses and specific industrial uses located within a 500-foot radius of sensitive uses on another unincorporated property or a residential property within incorporated city boundaries.

The Green Zone Districts are located within the following communities:

Avocado Heights	Walnut Park	Victoria
East Los Angeles	West Athens-Westmont	Whittier-Los Nietos
East Rancho Dominguez	West Carson	Willowbrook
South San Jose Hills	West Rancho-Dominguez	

Of the nine potential AT facility locations identified, City Terrace Recycling LLC was the only site that was located within a Green Zone (East LA).

In addition to community groups in environmentally sensitive areas and in proximity to potential Alternative Technology and permitted Major Class III landfill facility locations, the CSE-OST has provided a list below of environmental groups to be engaged during the CSE review and adoption process. All groups can be found in the CSE Stakeholder Database maintained by Public Works:

Organization	Email
California Green Communities	cary@politicallaw.com
California League of Conservation Voters	mary@ecovote.org
Californians Against Waste	murray@CAWRecycles.org
Climate Resolve Coalition for Clean Air	jparfrey@climateresolve.org
Community Association of Saratoga Hills	clwebe1@pacbell.net
Desert Citizens Against Pollution	dcap@qnet.com
Eaton Canyon Nature Center	ecncag@gmail.com
Environmental Defense Fund	sstein@edf.org
Friends of the Los Angeles River	contact@folar.org
Global Green USA	sustainability@globalgreen.org
Goldman Environmental Prize	info@goldmanprize.org
Green LA Institute	staylor@greenlacoalition.org
Greenpeace	connect@greenpeace.us
Heal the Bay	sluce@healthebay.org
Health Insurance Counseling and Advocacy Program	news@cahealthadvocates.org
LA River Revitalization Corporation	info.lariver@lacity.org
Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy (LAANE)	rtynan@laane.org
Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy	info@smmc.ca.gov
Sierra Club - Angeles Chapter	morgan.goodwin@sierraclub.org

Public Works held public meetings on the CSE and associated Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) to provide the opportunity for any County of Los Angeles resident to participate. Sufficient notice was provided (at least one month) for the public meetings and the meetings were scheduled at a time convenient to environmental justice communities with appropriate translation services. The meetings were all virtual and at different times of day and days of the week to increase availability.

As Public Works meets with Supervisorial representatives and cities on the CSE adoption, these offices can be helpful in further identifying environmental justice communities and environmental justice leaders/advocates within their respective districts. It has been recommended that Public Works requests input from cities, elected officials and other municipalities on communities where outreach should be conducted, as well as effective networks and means of communication to reach these communities. By using existing networks and relationships, whether a communication medium or individual stakeholder connected to the community, this information can be invaluable in executing a successful outreach campaign. Elected and city officials can be excellent resources in identifying environmental justice areas and in strategizing on the best outreach methods to effectively reach these communities.

Environmental Justice Outreach Planning and Implementation

For those communities considered to be environmental justice areas based on potential environmental and health challenges, Public Works notified stakeholder groups in those areas of the opportunities for public comment on the CSE and associated environmental document to ensure these communities were equally informed and involved in the CSE process (see Attachment 1). County supervisors and their staff and city officials were advised of the CSE and environmental document review process and any input on environmental justice areas within their communities were considered during the stakeholder outreach process.

As County supervisors and their staff and cities were briefed on the CSE and any information was gathered on their communities, that information and the research compiled above were utilized to include environmental justice outreach in public meetings and efforts hosted by Public Works. Public Works hosted scoping meetings after the release of the Draft EIR Notice of Preparation/Initial Study and hosted virtual public information meetings during the Draft EIR comment period.

Environmental Document Scoping Meetings

The CSE-OST held six scoping meetings to present findings from the Initial Study and to obtain input on concerns or issues to be addressed in the Draft EIR. In selecting the locations for these meetings, the CSE-OST ensured each venue was located in a community that may be interested in the CSE and/or were located in environmentally sensitive communities. The CSE Strategy and Outreach Plan provides additional details on the locations chosen for these meetings.

In addition to the locations of these scoping meetings, any fact sheets and comment cards provided were translated into Spanish. Spanish interpretation services and equipment were provided at each scoping meeting for Spanish language speakers. If future meetings are conducted in a workshop format, more than one interpreter may be required, especially for communities with large percentages of non-English speakers. As the scoping meetings included only a presentation component with a small number of attendees, one interpreter was sufficient.

Noticing for public meetings is a critical way to reach environmental justice communities. The scoping meeting notice was distributed via email to all community, business and environmental groups in the CSE stakeholder database, including any recommendations made by the staff of County supervisors and city officials. Outreach to active environmental, community and business groups is essential, as they can each utilize their networks to further spread the meeting information. All information related to scoping meetings was included on the Public Works Twitter account and website.

Public Information Meetings

Public Works held six virtual public information meetings during the Draft CSE Revision and Draft EIR comment period (see Attachment 2 for the schedule of meetings and Attachment 3 for the meeting minutes). Considering the Draft EIR is more detailed on potential environmental impacts associated with the CSE, the availability of meetings was critical in reaching environmental justice communities. The CSE-OST provided recommendations on additional languages for translation based on environmental justice community needs. The meeting presentations were provided in both English and Spanish and recordings were made available on our website.

Noticing for the six virtual public information meetings were important to successfully reaching environmental justice communities and obtaining feedback from these communities on the Draft CSE and Draft EIR. Due to the more detailed information available and the number of meetings offered, noticing efforts were enhanced. Advertisements in newspapers were strategically placed in English and Spanish to notify communities of the meetings. Notifications of CSE public meetings were sent to all of the stakeholder groups identified in this environmental justice document, each of the 88 cities in the County and were posted in the following major newspapers (see Attachment 4 for the newspaper proofs):

- Los Angeles Times
- Antelope Valley Press
- Long Beach Press-Telegram
- San Gabriel Valley Tribune
- Santa Clarita Valley Signal
- Los Angeles Sentinel
- La Opinión

Meeting notices were circulated via email to the CSE Stakeholder Database, including all contacts identified in this environmental justice document and any additional contacts

suggested by County supervisors, city officials and/or their staff. The CSE Stakeholder Database includes well-connected community, business and environmental organizations that can provide the meeting information to their networks.

Due to COVID-19 restrictions, the Draft CSE Revision and Draft EIR were available on the Public Works website. The information was also disseminated on social media through Public Works' Twitter account.

Each virtual public information meeting was evaluated upon completion to determine any necessary changes prior to the next meeting. Part of this assessment involved determining the level of participation from environmental justice communities to adjust its outreach strategies for future meetings, as necessary.

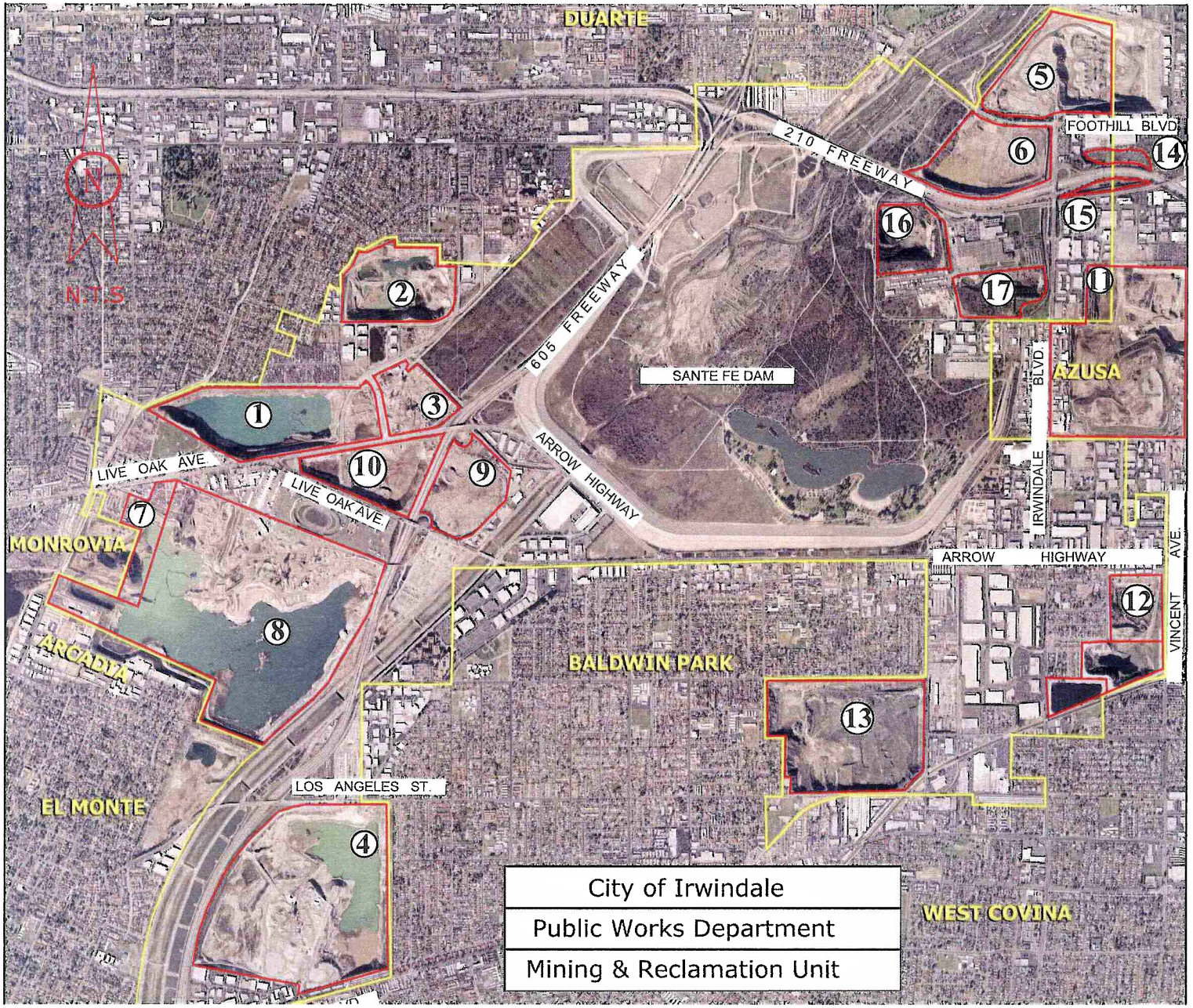
Conclusion

To adhere to SB 1542 (2002) that specifically requires environmental justice outreach and documentation on all siting element approvals, the above strategies were implemented to ensure widespread participation in the CSE approval process. Considering the important issues to be discussed, and criteria to be determined by the CSE document, it was important that stakeholders from environmentally sensitive communities were given the opportunity to participate in the public process for the Draft CSE Revision and Draft EIR. Effective environmental justice outreach will also aid in the adoption of the CSE by a majority of the 88 cities with the majority of the incorporated population in the County.

Finally, environmental justice community participation in the CSE approval process will be documented to present a thorough CEQA document and environmental review process to CalRecycle. Through this environmental justice plan, Public Works has taken the opportunity to build relationships with important key stakeholders in environmentally sensitive communities for the CSE revision and future outreach efforts.

APPENDIX 3-A

CITY OF IRWINDALE
MINING AND RECLAMATION SITES



IRWINDALE MINE SITES

1 United Rock Pit No. 2 (Inactive)
2 United Rock Pit No. 3 (Active)
3 United Rock Pit No. 4 (Active)
Owner: United Rock Products Corporation
Operator: Russ Caruso (General Manager)
Telephone #: (626) 739–1140

4 Vulcan Durbin (Inactive)
5 Vulcan Reliance I Quarry (Active)
6 Vulcan Reliance II Landfill (Active)
Owner: Vulcan Materials
Telephone #: (323) 258–2777
Operator (Durbin): Brian Ouellette
Telephone #: (626)856–6823
Operator (Reliance I&II): Mike Radford
Telephone #: (626) 856–6812

7 Peck Road Gravel Pit (Active)
Owner: S.L.S.&N.,Inc.(Peck Road Gravel Pit)
Operator: Nick Bubalo
Telephone #: (626) 574–1855

8 Hanson Quarry (Active)
Owner: Hanson Aggregates LLC
Telephone #: (805) 985–2191
Operator: Bryan Forgey
Telephone #: (626) 856–6717

9 Nu–Way Industries (Inactive)
Owner: Mnoian Management, Inc.
Operator: Jim Mnoian
Telephone #: (626) 294–9313

10 J.H. Pit (Nu–Way Arrow) (Active)
Owner: Nu–Way Arrow Land Reclamation
Operator: Brent Anderson
Telephone #: (626) 969–1384 ext. 47

11 Azusa Western (Inactive)
Owner: Azusa Land Reclamation
Operator: Brent Anderson
Telephone #: (626) 969–1384 ext. 47

12 Manning Pit (Pit No. 1) (Inactive)
13 Olive Pit (Pit No. 2) (Inactive)
14 N. Kincaid Pit (Pit No. 3)(Inactive)
Owner: City of Irwindale
Operator: Enoch Burrola, Edgar Rojas
Telephone #: (626) 430–2250/2210

15 S. Kincaid Pit (Inactive)
Owner: Van Wagner Outdoor
Operator: Bill Crabtree
Telephone #: (818) 508–8880

16 Miller Brewery Calmat Relaince I
17 Miller Brewery Kincaid Plant
Owner: Miller Brewery Company (Inactive)
Telephone #: (626) 969–6811

APPENDIX 4-A

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE / INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE'S REPORT (DATED MARCH 28, 1991) TO THE CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD - ON THE REMAINING PERMITTED DISPOSAL CAPACITY OF SOLID WASTE FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE /
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
P.O. BOX 1460 ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802

THOMAS A. TIDEMANSON
CHAIRMAN

March 28, 1991 WM-2

Mr. George Larson, Chief Executive O
California Integrated Waste Manageme
1020 Ninth Street, Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Mr. Larson:

REMAINING PERMITTED DISPOSAL CAPACIT
SOLID WASTE FACILITIES IN
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 41791 of the Public Resources Code regarding the date of submission of the Countywide Siting Element and the County Integrated Waste Management Plan for Los Angeles County, the following is offered.

The citizens of Los Angeles County are currently disposing of approximately 51,000 tons (1990 average daily disposal - six days/week) of solid waste per day. Approximately 43,245 tons of this waste are disposed of in 19 permitted Class III landfills (see Table 1, enclosed), 1,000 tons are managed by two waste-to-energy facilities (does not include the 500 tons of residual ash which is landfilled), and the remaining inert waste tons are disposed of at the permitted unclassified landfills.

At present, the remaining permitted Class III capacity in this County is estimated at 99 million tons (Table 1). Based on the 1990 average disposal rate of 43,245 tons per day (six days per week) as shown on Table 1, this capacity will be mathematically exhausted by the year 1999. However, this is misleading in that the majority of landfills have a number of restrictions which significantly impact their operations. These include expiration of the land use permit; restriction on acceptance of waste generated outside a jurisdiction and/or wasteshed boundary; permit restrictions on daily tonnage that can be accepted; and/or limitation on daily tonnage that can be handled at a facility due to lack of manpower and equipment.

At the present time, several of the operating Class III landfills have operating restrictions reducing available daily disposal capacity in the County. Burbank and Whittier (Savage Canyon) can only receive solid waste generated within their respective cities. Lopez Canyon can only receive solid waste generated by single- and multi-family residential customers within the City of Los Angeles which have been collected by City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation trucks; while Puente Hills and Spadra are prohibited from receiving any waste

originating from the City of Los Angeles. Calabasas and Scholl Canyon Landfills only accept solid waste generated within defined wastesheds, while Brand Park, Pitchess Honor Rancho, and San Clemente are not open to the public.

As indicated in Table 1, Class III landfills had a permitted daily capacity of 63,950 tons in January 1991; however, this permitted capacity was reduced by 6,500 tons per day to 57,450 tons per day due to closure of Azusa Western Landfill as the result of a California Apellate Court decision. Additionally, by January 30, 1996, eight of the remaining landfills, representing 35,500 tons of permitted daily capacity, could be closed due to capacity limitations or the expiration of land use permits.

Based on the foregoing and utilizing a diversion rate of 25 percent, the County of Los Angeles will experience daily disposal capacity shortfalls within five years. Accordingly, the County will prepare and submit the CSE and the CoIWMP to the Board by January 1, 1992, pursuant to requirements of Section 41791 of the PRC.

We look forward to working with you in implementing the provisions of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, as well as other matters of joint interest.

Very truly yours,

T. A. TIDEMANSON, Chairman
Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management
Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force

HA:mc2/GL

Enc.

REMAINING PERMITTED COMBINED CAPACITY OF EXITSING SOLID WASTE FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Class III Landfill	Solid Waste Facility Permit	Facility Address	Opera-tion Days/ week	Jan. 1991 SWFP Daily Capacity (tons)	LUP Daily Capacity (tons)	1990 Average Daily Tonnage 6 days/wk	Addt'l Daily Tonnage That Can Be Handled	Quantity of Municipal Solid Waste Disposed million tons/ Year 1990	Projected remaining permitted capacity		Comments
									millions tons	million cubic yards	
Antelope Valley	19-AA-0009	1200 West City Ranch Road Palmdale, CA 93550	7	350	----	400	0	0.125	0.925	2.6	Approx. date of closure 1996
Azusa Land Reclamation	19-AA-0013	1201 Gladstone Avenue Azusa, CA 91702	6	6,500	6,500	2,756	0	0.86	0	0	1/91 Appelate Court[c] rescinded permit
BKK	19-AA-0001	2210 South Azusa Avenue West Covina, CA 91790	6	12000[a]	----	8,744	1600[d]	3.04	15.94	23.6	Date of closure 11/30/95
Bradley West	19-AA-0008	9227 Tujunga Avenue Sun Valley, CA 91352	6	7,000	9,500	1,923	1577	0.6	11.8	19.7	LUP expires 12/29/93
Brand Park	19-AA-0006	1601 West Mountain Street Glendale, CA 91207	5	104	----	48	0[e]	0.015	0.306	0.875	Private use only
Burbank	19-AA-0040	1600 Lockhead View Drive Burbank, CA 91510	5	240	----	196	44	0.061	11.44	22	Limited to the City's use only
Calabasas	19-AA-0056	26919 Ventura Freeway Agoura, CA 91301	6	3,500	----	2,724	776	0.85	15.155	21.6	Limited to the Calabasas Watershed
Chiquita Canyon	19-AA-0052	29201 Henry Mayo Drive Newhall, CA 91322	7	5,000	----	1,763	1237	0.55	1.76	2.2	LUP expires 11/24/97
Lancaster	19-AA-0050	600 East Avenue F Lancaster, CA 93534	6	450	----	295	5	0.092	0.15	0.5	LUP expires 12/95
Lopez Canyon	19-AA-0820	11950 Lopez Canyon Road Pacoima, CA 91331	5	4100[b]	4,000	3,109	691	0.97	4.2	7	LUP expires 1/30/96 limited to City of Los Angeles use only.
Pebbly Beach	19-AA-0041	Santa Catalina Island Avalon, CA 90704	6	30	----	10	20	0.003	0.097	0.16	
Pitchess Honor Rancho	19-AA-0057	29300 The Old Road Saugus, CA 91350	5	23	----	17	6	0.0054	2.24	3.73	Approx. date of closure 1994. Private use only.
Puente Hills	19-AA-0053	2800 S. Workman Hill Rd. Whittier, CA 90607	6	12,000	13,200	11,858	1341	3.7	7.5	10.7	LUP limits to 72,000 tpw LUP expires 10/31/93. no waste from City of L.A.
San Clemente	19-AA-0063	San Clemente Island LA County, CA 92135	5	1	----	1	0	0.002	0.024	0.034	LUP expires 10/31/91
Scholl Canyon	19-AA-0012	7721 North Figueroa St. Los Angeles, CA 90041	6	2,400	----	3,379	1221	0.88	13.32	19	Limited to the Scholl Cyn. watershed only
Spadra	19-AA-0015	4125 West Valley Blvd Walnut, CA 91769	6	3,000	----	2,724	276	0.85	6.93	9.93	LUP limits to 18,000 tpw reduces to 1.5000 tpw 7/1/95, no City of L.A. waste accepted
Sunshine Canyon (North Valley)	19-AR-0002	14747 San Fernando Road Los Angeles, CA 91342	6	7,000	6,000	2,141	2659	0.98	0.4	1.64	LUP expires 92691
Two Harbors	19-AA-0062	Two Harbors Avalon, CA	5	3.5	----	3.5	0	0.000086	0.0073	0.0104	
Whittier (Savage Canyon)	19-AH-0001	13919 East Penn Street Whittier, CA 91350	6	350	----	353	0	0.11	0.39	10.6	Limited to the City of Whittier use only
Total				83950[f]		43,245	11862	13.49	96.65	156.08	

Sources: Los Angeles county Department of Public Works, January 1991.
Based on written surveys of all Solid Waste facilities currently operating in Los Angeles County conducted October, 1990 and phone Survey, January 1991.

Notes: a Daily capacity established in 6/90. Notice and Order, as amended, by the City of West Covina
b Daily capacity established by ROSI and Courts.
c Ceased operation as a Class III landfill on 2/21/91.
d BKK can handle additional 2,4000 tpd if SWFP limit is revised.
e Operator has informed DPW that additional waste cannot be handled due to manpower and equipment limitation.
f Average daily tonnage, Monday through Friday

APPENDIX 5-A

PRELIMINARY SITING ASSESSMENT CONVERSION TECHNOLOGIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

"To Enrich Lives Through Effective and Caring Service"

GAIL FARBER, Director

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ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
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ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
P.O. BOX 1460
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

October 20, 2010

IN REPLY PLEASE EP-4
REFER TO FILE: A3454i

TO: Each Supervisor

FROM: Gail Farber
Director of Public Works

BOARD MOTION OF APRIL 20, 2010, ITEM NO. 44
CONVERSION TECHNOLOGIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PRELIMINARY SITING ASSESSMENT

On April 20, 2010, your Board unanimously approved three Memorandums of Understanding for three conversion technology demonstration projects and awarded a contract for consultant services for Phase III and Phase IV of the Southern California Conversion Technology Demonstration Project for the purpose of developing solid waste alternatives to landfills within Los Angeles.

At that time, your Board also instructed the Director of Public Works, in coordination with appropriate stakeholders, to assess the feasibility of developing a conversion technology facility at one or more County landfills; to identify other potentially suitable sites within Los Angeles County; and to report back to the Board within six months. The attached preliminary siting assessment is in response to this request.

The Board's action on April 20, 2010, sparked an unprecedented level of interest in conversion technologies, with many jurisdictions contacting Public Works requesting more information. Over the last six months, Public Works has reached out to all 88 cities as well as solid waste facility owners and operators in Los Angeles County, soliciting expressions of interest in developing a conversion technology facility. Additionally, Public Works hosted a Conversion Technology Informational Workshop on September 23, 2010, which was attended by over 200 representatives from the cities, solid waste industry, utilities, and environmental community.

Eleven stakeholders representing cities, solid waste companies, and industrial real estate developers have submitted 16 sites for consideration as follows:

- Landfills (Calabasas, Lancaster, Pebbly Beach, and Scholl Canyon)
- Materials Recovery and Transfer Facilities (3)
- Other Sites (9)

The attached site assessment provides a brief description of each of these sites, including advantages and challenges associated with each site. This preliminary site assessment considered technical factors such as site acreage, existing infrastructure, utilities, proximity to power and gas transmission lines, proximity to sensitive ecological areas, zoning, and other factors.

This assessment is not intended to be comprehensive nor is it designed to rank the sites. It is intended to establish a basis for future, more detailed technical and environmental assessments. This will assist the County in advancing the development of an optimal number of conversion technology projects within the County, which will assist in meeting the long-term solid waste management needs of County residents and businesses while generating local renewable energy, and retaining jobs and economic resources within the County.

Based on this general assessment, all of the sites identified appear feasible for development of a conversion technology facility and merit further consideration. It should be noted that prior to development of a conversion technology facility at any of these sites, and following the necessary technical environmental assessments, sites must comply with the requirements of all applicable Federal, State, and local permitting agencies.

Public Works will continue to work with interested stakeholders to identify potential project locations within the County, evaluate various technologies with Public Works' established criteria, and provide technical assistance to potential project developers. To keep your Board regularly informed on these developments, Public Works will submit a status report to your Board every six months.

TM:my
P:\sec\prelm sitng assmnt

Attach.

cc: County Counsel
Chief Executive Office
Department of Public Health
Department of Regional Planning
Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force

LOS ANGELES COUNTY CONVERSION TECHNOLOGY PROJECT

Preliminary Siting Assessment

October 2010

A Report to the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

For over a decade, the County of Los Angeles in coordination with the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force has been recognized as a leader in researching and advancing the development of conversion technologies (CTs). CTs are non-combustion thermal, chemical, mechanical, and biological processes capable of converting post-recycled residual solid waste into useful products and chemicals, green fuels, and clean, renewable energy. These technologies provide an opportunity to reduce the amount of solid waste sent to landfills, create local green-collar jobs, and recover resources from our waste. Managing waste through CTs would reduce waste going to landfills and preserve landfill capacity in the County.

Consistent with the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors' directives, the Department of Public Works (Public Works) has followed a deliberate multi-phased approach for evaluating and promoting the development of CTs. Part of this approach has been supporting Statewide legislation that would create a comprehensive regulatory framework for CT development in California consistent with your Board's direction to "support legislation which promotes the development of alternatives to landfills, such as CTs that protect public health and safety and the environment; establish a viable permitting process for these alternatives based on performance standards rather than prescriptive definitions; provide full diversion and greenhouse gas emission reduction credits for these alternatives under applicable State law; and provide that all energy produced by these CT facilities be designated as renewable energy." Several attempts have been made in California to pass legislation that would enable CTs to be developed in a streamlined fashion. This includes your Board's support for the County's sponsorship of AB 1939 (2000), five-signature letter of support for AB 1090 (2005), and other legislative efforts. To date, those attempts have not succeeded; however, the most recent legislative attempt, AB 222 (Ma/Adams), took the issue further than before with a wide base of supporters from all sectors in the State. Public Works will continue to work with the Chief Executive Office to pursue legislation that would benefit future CT development in the County.

Public Works' technology evaluation process began with Phase I, which included a preliminary evaluation, screening and ranking of CT companies and identification of material recovery facilities and transfer stations (MRF/TS) that could potentially host a CT facility. Phase II consisted of a detailed evaluation of selected technologies and MRF/TS sites. Following Phase II, Public Works issued a Request for Offers to the recommended companies and sites, which resulted in the establishment of three project development teams that connected a CT company with a local MRF operator and site owner.

On April 20, 2010, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors approved Memorandums of Understanding with these three project development teams and

initiated a consultant agreement with Alternative Resources, Inc. (ARI) to assist Public Works with implementing Phases III and IV of the CT effort. Phase III consists of providing technical assistance to the three project teams towards successful development. The purpose of the Phase III projects is to demonstrate the technical, economic, and environmental viability of such facilities in Southern California, and to establish pathways for permitting and financing commercial scale CT projects. These three demonstration projects are at various stages of development and include both thermal and biological conversion processes.

Phase IV focuses on facilitating the development of commercial-scale CT facilities in Los Angeles County for the purpose of providing alternatives to landfill disposal of post-recycled municipal solid waste (MSW). During Phase IV, the County will work with various key stakeholders, including cities solid waste facility owners and operators, and CT companies to encourage the development of mutually beneficial projects within the County. Similar to the demonstration projects in Phase III, the County would provide support for these projects in the form of technical support through the consultant contract with ARI, as well as assistance with permitting and grant and loan procurement, while maximizing private-sector investment.

Also on April 20, 2010, the Board unanimously adopted a motion instructing the Director of Public Works to:

a) *In coordination with appropriate stakeholders, including the County Sanitation Districts and other appropriate County departments, assess the feasibility of developing a CT facility at one or more County Landfills; and*

b) *Report back to the Board within six months, with its findings regarding the development of a CT facility at a County landfill, and identifying other potentially suitable sites within Los Angeles County.*

In accordance with the Board Motion, for the past six months, Public Works and ARI met with numerous stakeholders, including the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Sanitation Districts), cities and solid waste facilities owners and operators to identify potential sites for development of CT facilities and discuss opportunities for collaboration. Public Works also made a presentation to the County's Regional Planning Commission regarding its Phases III and IV efforts, and will be returning for a follow-up presentation in October.

Based on these discussions, Public Works developed a preliminary list of potential sites within Los Angeles County that could host a CT facility. Development of this preliminary list included conducting outreach, attending meetings, developing evaluation criteria, and gathering information necessary to evaluate the sites. These meetings are summarized in Section 2 of this assessment.

This preliminary site assessment considered factors such as site acreage, existing infrastructure, utilities, proximity to power and gas transmission lines, proximity to sensitive ecological areas, zoning, and other factors. Based on this general

assessment, all of the sites identified appear feasible for development of a CT facility and merit further consideration.

It should be noted that prior to development of a CT facility at any of these sites, the site must undergo rigorous technical end environmental assessments as well as comply with the requirements of all applicable Federal, State, and local permitting agencies.

1.2 Purpose and Goals

The purpose of this assessment is to identify potential partners and suitable sites in Los Angeles County for development of commercial-scale CT facilities.

CTs have the potential to benefit the communities of Los Angeles County in many ways, including:

- Reducing the amount of solid waste sent to landfills
- Creating local, green-collar jobs
- Providing cost competitive solid waste management options after the Puente Hills Landfill closes
- Numerous potential environmental benefits, including:
    - Producing renewable energy and biofuels, which can displace fossil fuels
    - Net reduction of pollutants, including groundwater contamination, criteria air emissions, toxic air contaminants, and greenhouse gases
    - Reducing dependence on landfill disposal and exportation of waste to remote landfill disposal sites
    - Recovering additional recyclables and other valuable products from the waste stream that would otherwise be disposed

The County envisions one or more commercial CT facilities, ranging in size, being developed throughout the County as a means to provide long-term solid waste management capacity, to reduce dependence on landfills, and to stabilize waste disposal rates. Such facilities would process primarily post-recycled MSW, but could potentially process other materials such as food and yard waste, biosolids, non-recycled construction and demolition (C&D) materials, and other non-hazardous waste streams.

This effort reinforces the County's long-term strategy to diversify our solid waste management options and ensure a minimum of 15 years of capacity for the solid waste that is generated within the County. This includes continuing to enhance and expand our recycling and waste reduction programs; expansion of solid waste management infrastructure; and development of CTs.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

Public Works met with the Sanitation Districts, interested cities, communities, companies in the waste management sector, solid waste facility owners and operators, and industrial real estate developers to develop this list of preliminary sites. This report represents a first-level evaluation of potential sites for a CT project by identifying advantages and challenges of each site. This preliminary evaluation is not intended to be exhaustive of all potential sites in the County, and did not rank the sites evaluated. Suitable sites, potentially including additional sites not yet identified in this report, will be evaluated in more detail and presented in the next stage of site assessment as part of Phase IV of the County's CT Project.

2.1 Process for Identification of Interested Parties

As described below, several methods were used to reach out to both public and private parties to determine interest to participate in the Phase IV program.

Cities with adopted Resolutions of Interest

Prior to the initiation of Phase IV, four cities proactively adopted City Council resolutions in support of developing a CT project:

- **Calabasas** - in January 2006, the City of Calabasas unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the County's efforts and requesting consideration of a CT facility at the Calabasas Landfill.

- **Glendale** - in October 2007, the City of Glendale unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the County's efforts to evaluate and promote CTs, to support enabling legislation, and to work with the County to ensure that the Scholl Canyon Landfill is considered for any future development of CT facilities.

  In addition, on April 20, 2010, the Glendale City Council unanimously approved an action item authorizing the city manager to assemble a project team to research, analyze, report, and recommend a waste conversion project for the City of Glendale. Glendale has issued a Request for Proposals for an environmental consultant to assist them in this endeavor.

- **Lancaster** - in June 2008, the City of Lancaster unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the County's efforts to evaluate and promote CTs, to support enabling legislation, and to work with the County to ensure Lancaster is considered for any future partnerships for the development of CT facilities.

- **Long Beach** - in July 2008, the City of Long Beach unanimously adopted a resolution in support of the County's efforts to evaluate and promote CTs, to support enabling legislation, and to work with the County to ensure Long Beach is considered for any future partnerships for the development of CT facilities.

Copies of the resolutions adopted by these cities are included in Attachment 1**.**

Letters sent to all Cities, MRFs/TSs, and Landfills to solicit additional interest

In an effort to reach beyond those cities and waste industry companies that were already familiar with the County's CT efforts, Public Works sent a letter to the city managers and recycling coordinators in all 88 cities, as well as solid waste facility owners and operators including MRFs/TSs and landfills in Los Angeles County. See Attachment 2 for a copy of the letter that was distributed to all 88 cities and solid waste facilities in Los Angeles County, describing the County's efforts to promote CT development and soliciting expressions of interest.

This letter described the County efforts to promote CT development and solicited expressions of interest. Public Works developed and distributed an evaluation checklist, so that interested parties could easily identify and submit a site for consideration in this preliminary siting assessment.

Cities that have expressed interest subsequent to Board action

Since the Board's action on April 20, 2010, additional cities have expressed interest in coordinating with the County to evaluate the benefits of a CT facility. These cities contacted Public Works requesting meetings and/or suggesting possible sites. In some cases, the County team reached out to jurisdictions that it knew were involved already or interested in CT projects. At this time, cities and other public jurisdictions expressing interest include:

- Avalon
- Beverly Hills
- Carson
- Los Angeles
- Pico Rivera
- Santa Clarita
- Torrance
- Vernon

On October 5, 2010, the Vernon City Council approved a resolution authorizing the City to submit a letter of interest to the County to participate in the County's CT *Program. Please see Attachment 3.*

Private Interest

In addition to public jurisdictions, several private companies that have been involved in the solid waste and CT industry in California have also come forward at this time, expressing interest and/or offering potential sites. These include:

- BLT Enterprises (BLT)
- Calmet Services (PRR)
- Green City Development, Inc.
- Mustang Power (The Dewey Group)
- Waste Resources Recovery (WRR)

County Sponsored Workshop on September 23, 2010

To achieve maximum participation and provide the broadest opportunities for jurisdictions and private companies to participate in Phase IV efforts, the County conducted a CT workshop that was attended by approximately 200 individuals (either in person or via Webinar). At the workshop, the County explained the purpose and goals of the project, summarized progress to date for Phases I, II, III, and IV, and invited the participation of attendees. Representatives of the companies for the demonstration projects for Phase III gave brief presentations, as did several project proponents for Phase IV.

As a result of this workshop, it is anticipated that additional potential partners and sites not currently identified in this report will be considered.

2.2 Summary of Meetings with Cities, MRFs/TSs, and Landfills

Public Works has held numerous meetings with public jurisdictions and companies that have expressed interest to date. As a key stakeholder in this endeavor, Public Works met several times with the Sanitation Districts to discuss options for publicly-owned landfills, which the Sanitation Districts owns and/or operates within the County. Details of these sites are included in Section 3 of this Assessment.

Overall, the meetings were very constructive with the parties showing a willingness to work together for mutual benefit. The public jurisdictions and private companies were generally receptive to the possibility of hosting or contributing waste to a CT facility and enthusiastic about the potential of a CT to offer an alternative to landfilling. Many jurisdictions expressed the desire to develop additional options for managing their residual waste with the pending closure of the Puente Hills Landfill and the uncertainty and higher cost for waste management in the future. CT projects were also viewed as possible revenue generating facilities for those cities considering hosting regional facilities, and a means to stabilize costs in the future.

In addition to the meetings that have been held to date, several parties expressed interest but were unable to accommodate a meeting prior to the issuance of this report. These potential stakeholders include the cities of Compton, Culver City, Inglewood, Los Angeles, Santa Clarita, and Torrance, and as well as BLT Enterprises and Pacific

Coast Waste & Recycling, LLC, local solid waste companies who have a strong interest in CT development.

Public Works will continue to meet with these and other interested parties as it moves forward in the evaluation of potential sites as part of Phase IV.

3.0 SITE EVALUATION

This section of the report identifies potential sites and presents the results of the preliminary site review to determine suitable sites.

3.1 Potential Sites

Three figures are attached in the enclosures that identify sites within the County for potential project development. Figure 1 shows all areas within the County that are zoned for general industrial, heavy industrial, light industrial, miscellaneous (i.e. landfills, quarry zones), or for utility uses. Figures 2 and 3 identify all active landfills and MRF/TS facilities, respectively, that are located within Los Angeles County. Most closed landfill sites have been converted into other uses such as open space, parks or golf courses, and are also surrounded by other potentially incompatible uses, including residential development. As a result, closed landfill sites were generally not included in this preliminary siting assessment.

Figure 4 identifies a total of 16 potential CT sites that were specifically identified and brought forward by 11 stakeholders. Further discussion is needed with the site owners and operators in order to determine their level of interest and whether or a not a project at any of these sites would be mutually beneficial and financially viable.

This preliminary siting assessment will be included as an enclosure to the State-mandated Countywide Siting Element that is currently being revised. The Siting Element must demonstrate that there is a countywide or region-wide minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity through existing or planned solid waste disposal and transformation facilities or through additional strategies. Furthermore, all facilities that require a Solid Waste Disposal Facility Permit must be identified in the Siting Element and meet the facility siting criteria established in the Siting Element. Due to current regulatory uncertainty, it is still unclear whether or not certain CT facilities will require a Solid Waste Disposal Facility Permit. As such, Public Works is proactively including this preliminary list of sites in the Siting Element to fulfill that requirement.

3.2 Overview Description of Each Site

In this section, basic information regarding each of the potential sites provided to Public Works by each of the ten stakeholders is presented below. Public Works will continue to meet with these and other interested parties as it moves forward in the evaluation of potential sites as part of Phase IV.

Stakeholder: City of Avalon

The site identified is on the small operating landfill remotely located on the western tip of Catalina Island. It serves primarily the town of Avalon, where the vast majority of the island population lives and where most tourism occurs. The landfill is owned by the City of Avalon, but is located in unincorporated Los Angeles County. It is operated by

Seagull Sanitation under contract to the City of Avalon. The current zoning (landfill) and the surrounding land use (vacant, rugged terrain, and the wastewater treatment plant) are compatible with a CT project.

Stakeholder: City of Calabasas

The City of Calabasas has identified the Calabasas Landfill as a potential site for a CT project. The facility is owned by Los Angeles County and operated by the Sanitation Districts. In 2006, the City of Calabasas adopted a resolution of support for the County's CT efforts and specifically requested consideration of a CT facility at the Calabasas Landfill.

Public Works has met with the Sanitation Districts and reviewed potential sites on the landfill property. Advantages of this site include the fact that it is an operating landfill, its use is supported as a site by the City of Calabasas and the Sanitation Districts, access off the freeway is excellent and there could be synergies with the existing landfill gas and energy recovery system. Challenges include the limited space within the property boundary, most of which is mountainous terrain; and the location of the landfill within a National Recreation Area. Current Federal regulations do not allow new waste disposal sites to be located in a national park. Due to the current regulatory uncertainty whether a CT facility is considered a disposal facility, this may require changes to Federal regulations and Federal permits as well as State and local approvals. In addition, the landfill historically received about 1,800 tons per day (tpd), but now receives about 800 tpd due to the recession and major waste haulers shipping their waste to their own landfills. Additional tonnage would likely be necessary to allow both the landfill and a CT facility to be financially viable.

Stakeholder: Calmet Services

Calmet Services, a solid waste hauling company in Los Angeles County, is in the preliminary stages of considering a CT facility that would be collocated at their MRF/TS in Paramount. The CT project could take advantage of the existing infrastructure at MRF/TS, owned and operated by Calmet Services. The site is zoned industrial and has good truck access and full utilities. The company is looking at various conversion technologies and has not yet settled on a preferred one. Calmet is the franchise hauler for several cities in the central Los Angeles basin.

This site has the advantage of being co-located with an existing MRF/TS facility and can thus make use of the existing infrastructure and processing capability. The site is of sufficient size, is zoned industrial, fully serviced with utilities, and is surrounded by other industrial uses and the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) main line. The site also has very good truck access.

Stakeholder: City of Carson

Four sites were proposed by representatives from the City of Carson's Planning and Public Works Departments in recent meetings. Two sites are within refinery complexes,

and are industrially-zoned and currently undeveloped. Additional discussion will need to take place between the City of Carson and the property owners to determine whether a project would be feasible and mutually beneficial. Another potential advantage of locating a CT facility on these sites is the potential for these refineries to use the products from a CT facility, such as biogas, syngas, heat, or hydrogen.

The third site is a 14-acre corporate yard owned by the City and currently utilized for City public works operations. The City is planning to relocate their corporate yard, which would free up this land. This is an advantageous site due to its industrial zoning, access to rail and utilities, and City ownership.

The fourth site proposed by the City is the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (JWPCP) which is owned and operated by the Sanitation Districts in the City of Carson. There are possible synergies between the treatment plant and the CT project in that the latter can manufacture products useful to the former such as biogas, electricity, transportation fuel, and heat. The advantages of this site are that it is located within the treatment plant in a heavy industrial area with full utilities and good access. Additional discussions are needed with the Sanitation Districts to determine if a project would be feasible and mutually beneficial.

Stakeholder: City of Glendale

The City of Glendale is investigating the possibility of utilizing Scholl Canyon Landfill as a potential site for a CT project. This 500-acre landfill is owned by the City (90 percent) and the County (10 percent), and is operated by the Sanitation Districts under a Joint Powers Authority between the City and the County. The wasteshed for the landfill is restricted to the cities of Glendale, Pasadena, South Pasadena, La Canada/Flintridge, Sierra Madre, and San Marino. The City also collects all residential and most of the commercial accounts within Glendale.

At present rate of fill, the landfill has approximately 20 years of life, plus another 10-20 years with a planned expansion. Utilities are available, including a transmission line that runs across the site.

On April 20, 2010, the Glendale City Council unanimously approved an action item authorizing the city manager to assemble a project team to research, analyze, report, and recommend a waste conversion project for the City of Glendale. Glendale has issued a Request for Proposals for an environmental consultant to assist them in this endeavor.

The advantages of this site are that it is an active landfill with a full solid waste facility permit, and primarily owned by the City of Glendale who has shown very strong support for a CT project and is continuing to pursue development of a CT project. The site is well positioned in an urban area. Access is excellent and potential synergy exists with the exiting landfill gas treatment and pipeline transportation system. A potential challenge is the limited space within the property boundary, much of which is mountainous terrain.

Stakeholder: Green City Development, Inc.

Green City Development, Inc. is an industrial land developer who owns a 115-acre parcel within the City of Santa Clarita. The site was previously used for oil drilling, but is not currently in operation, and the owner is proposing to develop a MRF and CT facility on the site, among other uses. The site has available utilities and truck access. Advantages of this site are that it is owned by the proponent, and has sufficient space, utilities, truck access, proper zoning, and is identified as an energy generation site by the California Energy Commission.

Stakeholder: City of Lancaster

The City of Lancaster met with Public Works to discuss how CTs may align with their city's environmental objectives. In 2008, the City of Lancaster unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the County's efforts to evaluate and promote CTs, to support enabling legislation, and to work with the County to ensure Lancaster is considered for any future partnerships for the development of CT facilities.

Two potential sites were discussed, the Lancaster Landfill which is located in the unincorporated area near the City, and a solar power plant located within the City boundaries. Waste Management, Inc., the owner and operator of the Lancaster Landfill, has been investing in CT companies and looking to possibly build a project at or near the landfill. Public Works may pursue additional conversations with Waste Management, Inc., and the City of Lancaster to determine if a project is mutually beneficial.

Also close to the Lancaster Landfill is the new Sun Tower Power Sierra Generating Station. The 5 MW solar power plant is located on a 95-acre parcel of which it is leasing 50 acres. Advantages of the site include sufficient space, utilities, truck access, and proper zoning. This site will require more discussion with both the City and Sun Tower Power to determine if a project is mutually beneficial.

Stakeholder: City of Long Beach

In July 2008, the City of Long Beach unanimously adopted a resolution in support of the County's efforts to evaluate and promote conversion technologies, to support enabling legislation, and to work with the County to ensure Long Beach is considered for any future partnerships for the development of CT facilities.

Public Works, in recent meetings with the City of Long Beach, discussed the possibility of siting a CT facility within the Port of Long Beach or land owned by the Port. Given the industrial zoning, proximity to utilities, truck and rail access, opportunities may exist to develop a CT facility at one or more locations. Public Works will continue to discuss options with the City and Port of Long Beach to determine if a project would be feasible and mutually beneficial.

Stakeholder: Mustang Power

Mustang Power, a CT development company, is proposing a 10-20 acre portion of a 71-acre industrially zoned site that includes approximately 14 acres previously operated as a landfill. Mustang Power owns the site in the Sylmar area in partnership with an investor group. The site has available utilities and easy truck access to the 210 and 118 freeways. Advantages of this site are that it is owned by the proponent, and has sufficient space, utilities, truck access, proper zoning, does not conflict with residential areas, and is located in a County Unincorporated area.

Stakeholder: Valley Vista Services

Valley Vista Services along with Onsite Power are in the process of developing a CT project at Valley Vista's Grand Central Recycling & Transfer Station in the City of Industry. The technology utilized would be the UC Davis Anaerobic Digestion process. The entire site of roughly 25 acres houses the MRF/TS, collection truck yard, corporate headquarters, and fueling stations. The CT facility would receive approximately 125 tpd of food waste and 125 tpd of green waste in the first phase, with the possibility to expand eventually. The project would produce pipeline quality biomethane for injection into the Gas Company distribution system. The site is fully developed and surrounded by industrial uses. This site has the advantage of being co-located with an existing MRF/TS facility and can thus make use of the existing infrastructure and processing capability. The site is of sufficient size, is zoned industrial, fully serviced with utilities, and is surrounded by other industrial uses. The site also has very good truck access.

Stakeholder: Waste Recovery and Recycling (WRR)

Public Works met with Waste Recovery and Recycling (WRR), a solid waste hauler in Los Angeles County, who is interested in co-locating a CT facility at their MRF/TS in an unincorporated area near Gardena. This site has the advantage of being co-located with an existing MRF/TS facility and can thus make use of the existing infrastructure and processing capability. The site is of sufficient size, is zoned industrial, fully serviced with utilities, is surrounded by other industrial uses, and is located in a County Unincorporated area. The site also has very good truck access. WRR is focusing on a thermal CT process.

4.0 NEXT STEPS

The next step in the Phase IV process will include a detailed comparative evaluation of the sites that were identified in this preliminary assessment. This detailed analysis will include gathering additional information that was not available at the time of the preliminary screening assessment, assessing site aspects expanding beyond the screening criteria, and continuing discussions with prospective stakeholders.

In addition to siting efforts, Public Works will continue evaluation of viable technology vendors to participate in Phase IV efforts. The conversion technology industry has matured and expanded since Public Works last conducted technology evaluations as part of Phases I and II. As such, Public Works will review the qualifications of technology vendors interested in participating in a Phase IV project and the viability of site specific projects in light of the needs expressed by the Stakeholders. Public Works will continue to work with the stakeholders identified in this Assessment, as well as others, to determine their goals and objectives, to evaluate and select a viable technology and project configuration, and to facilitate the development of suitable facilities.

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY
CONVERSION TECHNOLOGY PROJECT

Preliminary Siting Assessment

ATTACHMENTS AND FIGURES

ATTACHMENT 1

CITY RESOLUTIONS
(Calabasas, Glendale, Lancaster, Long Beach)

RESOLUTION NO. 2006-997

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CALABASAS, CALIFORNIA, SUPPORTING THE SOLID WASTE CONVERSION TECHNOLOGY AND REQUESTING A FACILITY AT THE CALABASAS LANDFILL

WHEREAS, the 2003-2004 California Waste Composition Study indicates that approximately 40 million tons of waste is landfilled in California; and

WHEREAS, Zero Waste is a primary goal of the California Integrated Waste Management Board's strategic plan; and

WHEREAS, Assembly Bill 2770 required the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) to research and evaluate new and emerging non-combustion thermal, chemical, and biological technologies and to submit a report to the Legislature; and

WHEREAS, the Conversion Technology Report submitted to the Legislature supported the following major findings:

1. Conversion technologies are distinct from landfills and incineration, and can result in substantial environmental benefits for California, including the production of renewable energy, reduced dependency on fossil fuels, and reduction of greenhouse gases.
2. Conversion technologies can enhance landfill diversion efforts and can be complementary to the existing recycling infrastructure. The conversion technology facilities complement the local infrastructure and that they maintain or enhance the environmental benefits and economic sustainability of the Integrated Waste Management System.
3. Conversion technologies would be expected to meet federal, state, and local air emissions requirements. Local air districts in California are best equipped to review and condition conversion technology facilities.

WHEREAS, Assembly Bill 1090 reprioritizes California's waste management hierarchy to include conversion technologies and properly define these technologies based on sound science and their environmental impacts and benefits in relation to other solid waste management options.

WHEREAS, there are multiple benefits to the Conversion Technologies such as:

1. Waste materials are reduced in volume by up to 90%, significantly reducing the need for landfill space. In some cases the residual ash can be used in construction products such as concrete or brick production.

2. Synthetic gas or methane produced by these processes is used to generate electricity.
3. Co-locating these facilities with a comprehensive recycling and materials recovery operation assures that most inorganic materials and other recoverable items are removed for recycling or reuse prior to conversion processing. Advanced removal of inorganic items also reduces ash and other waste by-products requiring landfilling.
4. Significant reduction in physical space requirements compared to landfills.

WHEREAS, the Environmental Commission received testimony from the Los Angeles County engineering staff on the solid waste conversion technology during the public meeting of December 6, 2005 and made a recommendation to the City Council for approval of this resolution.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

1. With landfill space at a premium, and disposal rates estimated to increase, Los Angeles County must invest in landfill alternatives, such as conversion technologies, that inhibit disposal rates, generate jobs, and utilize abundant biomass and organic waste material in an environmentally beneficial manner.

2. Waste recycling must be extended to establish a statewide recycling goal and local planning requirements, develop an extensive recycling and composting infrastructure, increase removal of hazardous materials from the waste stream, establish advanced disposal fees and other manufacturer responsibility measures in conserving natural resources and reducing our dependence on landfills.

3. In supporting efforts by the Alternative Technology Advisory Subcommittee, the Calabasas City Council strongly requests that a construction of conversion technology facility at the Calabasas Landfill be considered for any future planning of facilities within Los Angeles County.

PASSED AND APPROVED AND ADOPTED this _____ day of _____ 2006.

_____
Barry Groveman, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Gwen Peirce, Assistant City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
Michael Colantuono, City Attorney

Adopted
10-23-07
Weaver/Quintero
All Ayes

RESOLUTION NO. 07-188

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, SUPPORTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOLID WASTE CONVERSION TECHNOLOGIES

WHEREAS, each year, over 40 million tons of waste are disposed in California; and

WHEREAS, the County of Los Angeles has evaluated conversion technologies, which are capable of converting post-recycled residual solid waste into marketable products, green fuels, and clean, renewable energy, and identified a number of viable technologies for Southern California; and

WHEREAS, there are significant. potential benefits for the City of Glendale from co-locating a conversion technology facility at a solid waste facility, such as:

1. Conversion technologies can result in substantial environmental benefits, including preserving land and resources, reducing dependency on fossil fuels, and reducing air and water pollution, including greenhouse gas emissions.
2. Conversion technologies can enhance landfill diversion efforts and can be complementary to the existing recycling infrastructure, thereby reducing the volume of materials disposed at landfills and maintaining long-term landfill capacity.
3. Conversion technologies can recover marketable products and generate green fuels and renewable electricity, thereby enhancing the economic viability of the integrated waste management system and locally producing renewable energy resources to meet local demand.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLENDALE,

SECTION 1. That the Council supports the County of Los Angeles' efforts to evaluate and promote development of conversion technologies that minimize landfill disposal, create "green" jobs, and utilize waste material in an environmentally beneficial manner.

SECTION 2. That City Public Works staff are authorized and directed to work with the County of Los Angeles to ensure that the Scholl Canyon Landfill is considered for any future development of conversion technology facilities.

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SECTION 3. That the City's legislative advocates are authorized and directed to work, in concert with the County of Los Angeles, to support legislation that establishes a viable permitting process for conversion technologies based on performance standards rather than prescriptive definitions and provides full diversion credit for these technologies under the California Integrated Waste Management Act.

Adopted this 23rd day of October, 2007.

Mayor, City of Glendale

ATTEST:

City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM

CITY ATTORNEY

DATE 10-17-07

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)
CITY OF GLENDALE)

I, Ardashes Kassakhian, City Clerk of the City of Glendale, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution No. was duly adopted by the Council of the City of Glendale, California, at a regular meeting held on the 23rd day of October, 2007 and that the same was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes: Drayman, Quintero, Weaver, Yousefian, Najarian

Noes: None

Absent: None

Abstain: None

City Clerk

J:\FILES\DOCFILES\FACTFIND\Reso support waste conversion tech.wpd

lancaster ca
it's positively clear.

R. Rex Parris Mayor
Ronald D. Smith Vice Mayor
Ken Mann Council Member
Sherry Marquez Council Member
Ed Sileo Council Member
Mark V. Bozigian City Manager

July 3, 2008

Supervisor Yvonne B. Burke, Chair
Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.
866 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Re: CITY OF LANCASTER LETTER OF INTEREST FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONVERSION TECHNOLOGIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Dear Supervisor Burke:

On behalf of the City of Lancaster, I wish to express our interest and support for the development of conversion technologies in Los Angeles County, and the Antelope Valley in particular. As a leader in resource conservation and environmental stewardship, Lancaster advocates local implementation of conversion technologies encompassing a variety of processes that will convert municipal waste into renewable energy, bio-fuels, and will enhance landfill diversion efforts.

The City of Lancaster applauds and supports the County's efforts to evaluate and promote development of conversion technologies that minimize landfill disposal, create "green collar" jobs, and utilize waste material in an environmentally responsible and beneficial manner. We look forward to the continued opportunity to work with the County of Los Angeles to ensure that Lancaster is considered for any future partnerships for the development of a conversion technology facility.

A resolution of the City Council adopting the development of conversion technologies in the City of Lancaster is attached. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Peter Zorba at (661)723-6234 or at pzorba@cityoflancasterca.org.

Sincerely,

R. Rex Parris
Mayor

RRP:PZ:vp

Attachment: Resolution No. 08-49

cc: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor, 5th District
Mark Bozigian, City Manager, City of Lancaster
Randy Williams, Public Works Director, City of Lancaster
Peter Zorba, Environmental Engineer, City of Lancaster
Coby Skye, Alternative Technology Advisory Subcommittee, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Environmental Programs Division

RESOLUTION NO. 08-49

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LANCASTER, CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONVERSION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE CITY OF LANCASTER

WHEREAS, each year, over 40 million tons of waste are disposed in California; and

WHEREAS, the County of Los Angeles has evaluated conversion technologies, which are capable of converting post-recycled residual solid waste into marketable products, green fuels, and clean, renewable energy, and identified a number of viable technologies for Southern California; and

WHEREAS, there are significant potential benefits for the City of Lancaster from hosting a conversion technology facility, such as:

1. Conversion technologies can result in substantial environmental benefits, including preserving land and resources, reducing dependency on fossil fuels, and reducing air and water pollution, including greenhouse gas emissions.
2. Conversion technologies can enhance landfill diversion efforts and can be complementary to the existing recycling infrastructure, thereby reducing the volume of materials disposed at landfills and maintaining long-term landfill capacity.
3. Conversion technologies can recover marketable products and generate green fuels and renewable electricity, thereby enhancing the economic viability of the integrated waste management system and locally producing renewable energy and fuel resources to meet local demand.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LANCASTER, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, THAT:

Section 1. The Council supports the County of Los Angeles' efforts to evaluate and promote development of conversion technologies that minimize landfill disposal, create "green collar" jobs, and utilize waste material in an environmentally beneficial manner.

Section 2. City Public Works staff are authorized and directed to work with the County of Los Angeles to ensure that the City of Lancaster is considered for any future partnerships for the development of conversion technology facilities.

Section 3. The City's legislative advocates are authorized and directed to work, in concert with the County of Los Angeles, to support legislation that establishes a viable permitting process for conversion technologies based on performance standards rather than prescriptive definitions, and provides full diversion credit for these technologies under the California Integrated Waste Management Act.

PASSED, APPROVED and ADOPTED this 24th day of June, 2008, by the following vote:

AYES: Council Members: Mann, Marquez, Sileo, Vice Mayor Smith, Mayor Parris

NOES: None

ABSTAIN: None

ABSENT: None

ATTEST:

Geri K Bryan

GERI K. BRYAN, CMC
City Clerk
City of Lancaster

APPROVED:

R. REX PARRIS
Mayor
City of Lancaster

STATE OF CALIFORNIA }
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES } ss
CITY OF LANCASTER }

CERTIFICATION OF RESOLUTION
CITY COUNCIL

I, Shirley Mahoney, Assistant City Clerk City of Lancaster, California, do hereby certify that this is a true and correct copy of the original Resolution No. 08-49, for which the original is on file in my office.

WITNESS MY HAND AND THE SEAL OF THE CITY OF LANCASTER, on this 26th day of June, 2008.

(seal)

Shirley Mahoney

City of Long Beach

Legislative File Number 08-0670 (version 1)

Recommendation to respectfully request City Council support the County of Los Angeles' efforts to evaluate and promote development of next generation conversion technologies that minimize landfill disposal, create "green collar" jobs, and utilize waste material in an environmentally beneficial manner.

Request that City Manager work with the County of Los Angeles to ensure that Long Beach is considered for any future partnerships for the development of conversion technology facilities.

Request City's legislative advocates work with the County of Los Angeles to support legislation that establishes a viable permitting process for conversion technologies that protect public health, safety and the environment, and provides full diversion credit for these technologies under the California Integrated Waste Management Act.

The City of Long Beach is among the nation's leaders in waste diversion due to the thoughtful planning and investment by city leaders and the Environmental Services Bureau in the Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF), which began commercial operation in 1988. According to City documents, SERRF is a publicly owned solid waste management facility that uses mass burn technology to reduce the volume of solid waste by about 80% while recovering electrical energy. The facility is owned by a separate authority created by a joint powers agreement between the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County and the City of Long Beach, but is operated by a private company under contract. Residential and commercial solid waste from Long Beach and surrounding contracting communities is combusted in high temperature boilers to produce steam, which in turn is used to run a turbine-generator creating 36 megawatts of electricity. The SERRF site generates enough power each year to supply 40,000 residential homes with electricity and has reduced solid waste from entering landfills by over four million cubic yards. In addition, the SERRF site has allowed the City to keep the cost for waste management significantly below average, passing the savings on to our residents in their monthly bills. Each month, an average 825 tons of metal are recycled rather than sent to a landfill. As a public service and at the request of law enforcement agencies within California, SERRF began destroying narcotics and drug related paraphernalia in 1992. The program has been a tremendous success. SERRF has destroyed an average of 17,000 pounds of narcotics each month. This commitment by the City of Long Beach to assist in the removal of illegal narcotics from our cities' streets has saved law enforcement agencies hundreds of staff hours and thousands of dollars in alternative disposal costs.

The County of Los Angeles has evaluated next generation conversion technologies, which

are capable of converting post-recycled residual solid waste into marketable products, green fuels, and clean, renewable energy, and identified a number of viable technologies for Southern California. This next generation thermal conversion technology differs from our current SERRF technology in that it eliminates the residue combustion ash, which is currently treated and sent to an authorized landfill to be used as road base material. This difference is significant, since the only local landfill permitted to receive the ash is Puente Hills and it is scheduled to close in 2013.

Our existing SERRF site provides a valuable service to the residents of our city, pushing our diversion rate to 69% and converting our waste to electricity. However, next generation conversion technologies can further enhance our efforts to become our own "wasteshed", Conversion technologies may also provide us with the electricity necessary to support increased demand from cold-ironing in the harbor and Port. Just as our predecessors pursued technologies reducing the economic and environmental impacts of sending waste to local landfills, it makes sense that we explore opportunities to increase our conversion rate, better serve our residents, and further diminish our footprint on the environment.

None.

None.

Approve recommendation.

Suja Lowenthal
Councilmember, Second District

ATTACHMENT 2

LETTER TO CITIES

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

"To Enrich Lives Through Effective and Caring Service"

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

GAIL FARBER, Director

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

IN REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO FILE: EP-4

August 18, 2010

NAME
TITLE
ADDRESS
CITY, STATE, ZIP

Dear NAME:

INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE IN EFFORTS TO DEVELOP CONVERSION TECHNOLOGY FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works and the Integrated Waste Management Task Force continue to pursue the development of vital conversion technologies to help reduce our dependence on landfill disposal and provide new sources of renewable energy Enclosed please find a fact sheet with additional information regarding the program.

On behalf of both Public Works and the Task Force, I would like to invite you to join us in this critical effort by participating in an informational workshop, to be held on **Thursday, September 23, 2010,** from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. at Public Works Headquarters, 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, California. Additional information regarding the workshop, including registration, is available online at www.SoCalConversion.org. Complimentary continental breakfast and lunch will be provided.

The workshop will outline three conversion technology demonstration projects recently approved by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and provide the opportunity for you to learn about the County's conversion technology program and discuss regional conversion technology developments.

In addition, we would like to know if you have a site that may be suitable for development of a conversion technology facility Should you have interest in participating, we urge you to fill out and return the checklist as soon as possible so that your city can be properly represented in the report to the Los Angeles County Board of

Supervisors in October Expressing interest by filling out the checklist does not commit you to the project. It is a first step in evaluating if a project would be mutually beneficial.

If you have any further questions, or would like to meet to discuss the conversion technology program, please contact Mr Coby Skye of this office at (626) 458-5163, Monday through Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., or by email at cskye@dpw.lacounty.gov.

Very truly yours,

GAIL FARBER
Director of Public Works

Pat Proano

PAT PROANO
Assistant Deputy Director
Environmental Programs Division

Enc.

TM:kp
P:\SEC\Convr Tech Mayor Mail Merge_8-17-10

cc: Each City Mayor in Los Angeles County
Each City Recycling Coordinator in Los Angeles County
Each Member of the Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Task Force

Checklist for Preliminary Site Information

Contact Person		**Site Information**	
Name:	_____	Site Name:	_____
Affiliation:	_____	Address/ Location:	_____
Address:	_____		_____
	_____		_____
Telephone:	_____		_____
Email:	_____		_____

Please provide as much information as possible

How big is the site (in acres)*?

Are there any known site characteristics that would reduce the acreage usable for project development, such as floodplain, wetlands, endangered/threatened species and/or critical habitat, underlying fill material (i.e. a landfill), etc.? Please describe and quantify, if possible.

**Minimum of 6-8 acres is recommended to support a commercial CT facility that is not co-located with an existing solid waste facility, larger sites (15-25 acres) provide flexibility to support larger-scale projects that may be more economically viable. Co-location with usable infrastructure can reduce size requirements.*

Please describe the current and planned future use of the site, e.g., undeveloped land; previously used and currently inactive; in current use for other purposes, etc.

Please describe current use of the properties adjacent to the subject site

Please identify existing infrastructure on the site that could be usable for a project, such as roads, weigh scales, receiving and storage buildings, recycling equipment, etc., (e.g., as may be affiliated with an existing waste management facility).

Please identify the utilities that are available at the site, such as water, reclaimed water, sewer, gas, electricity, and telephone.

What is the location of the nearest gas transmission main, electrical transmission line (i.e., 13.8 kV or greater), and/or substation for potential interconnection for sale of pipeline quality gas and/or electricity?
What is the zoning of the site (e.g., light, medium or heavy industrial, etc.)?
Does the site include a permitted Solid Waste Facility (e.g. MRF, transfer station, landfill)? If the project is anticipated to be co-located with an existing solid waste management facility: What is the current permitting capacity of that facility (tons per day)? What is the average amount of waste received (tons per day)?
Is the site located within a Coastal Zone, designated as Williamson Act land, Sensitive Ecological Area, or otherwise in an area that could complicate permitting and project development efforts?
Is the site within an Environmental Justice Zone, or are there other environmental justice issues or concerns related to the site?
What other types and quantities of solid waste may be available for a project (e.g., green waste, construction & demolition debris, industrial waste, etc.)?
Please specify who is the owner of the site, and if applicable, the operator of any existing operations at the site:

Please return your completed evaluation form to:

Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Environmental Programs Division
ATTN: Coby Skye, Project Manager
900 S. Fremont Ave, Annex 3rd Floor
Alhambra, CA 91803

OR by e-mail to
cskye@dpw.lacounty.gov

Background

Since 2004, Public Works in conjunction with the Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Task Force has been evaluating and pursuing the development of conversion technologies (CTs) to reduce our dependence on landfill disposal. Conversion technology facilities include biological, non-combustion thermal, mechanical, and/or chemical processes that convert solid waste to renewable energy (electricity and fuels) and other beneficial products, providing greater than 80 percent diversion from landfill disposal and reduced air emissions. Such technologies are often paired with pre-processing equipment that recovers additional recyclable material while also preparing the waste for conversion.

To date, the County has followed a deliberate multi-phased approach in evaluating and promoting the development of conversion technologies.

- Phase I included a preliminary evaluation, screening and ranking of CT companies, and identification of material recovery facilities and transfer stations (MRF/TS) that could potentially host a CT facility

- Phase II consisted of a detailed evaluation of selected technologies and MRF/TS sites, followed by a Request for Offers that was issued to recommended companies and sites.

- Phase III is currently underway and focuses on County support to construct three CT demonstration projects in Southern California with companies that responded to the County's Request for Offers. The purpose of these projects is to demonstrate the technical, economic, and environmental viability of such facilities in Southern California. These three demonstration projects are at various stages of development and include both thermal and biological conversion processes

- The County has recently initiated Phase IV activities, which focus on establishing larger, commercial-scale CT facilities in Los Angeles County for the purpose of providing alternatives to landfill disposal of post-recycled municipal solid waste (MSW) The County envisions one or more commercial CT facilities being developed in Los Angeles County as a means to provide long-term solid waste management capacity for post-recycled MSW residuals destined to landfills, to reduce our dependence on exporting waste to remote landfill sites outside of the County, and to stabilize waste disposal rates.

Benefits of Conversion Technologies

If your City participates as a host community and/or partner in the development of a commercial CT facility, the possible advantages of such a project include:

- reduction in truck traffic due to onsite conversion of residual waste into energy
- extension of landfill life due to conversion of waste into energy
- potential for revenue and/or use of energy and other products from the CT project
- provision of a long-term, reliable, and cost-competitive means of solid waste management for your community's municipal solid waste
- if the facility is to be a regional facility, the potential for host community benefits
- potential for additional City revenue and/or use of energy and other products from the CT project (e.g electricity, transportation fuels, aggregate, compost, etc.)
- assistance from the County in applying for grants and other types of financial assistance and funding for the CT project
- assistance from the County in land use and environmental permitting
- assistance from the County in public relations and outreach activities

Next Steps

At the request of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, Public Works is preparing a Siting Feasibility Study identifying potential conversion technology sites within Los Angeles County. This study will be presented to the Board of Supervisors in October 2010. In advance of this study, we will be hosting a special workshop on **Thursday, September 23, 2010,** beginning at 8 a.m. here at 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, California 91803. The purpose of this workshop is to provide more information about the County's conversion technology project and answer questions from interested parties regarding the potential benefits of participation.

The County would welcome the opportunity to identify your City as an interested participant, and to meet with you to review your goals and objectives and to obtain information on your potential site. Expressing interest does not commit you to participate, it is the first step in evaluating if a project would be mutually beneficial.

If you are interested in being considered and have one or more sites in mind that may be suitable for such a project, please fill out the enclosed checklist for preliminary site information enclosed and return to Mr. Coby Skye of this office. Mr. Skye can also be contacted at (626) 458-5163, Monday through Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., or by e-mail at cskye@dpw.lacounty.gov. For More information regarding the County's conversion technology efforts, please visit www.SoCalConversion.org.

ATTACHMENT 3

CITY OF VERNON RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION NO. 2010-143

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VERNON APPROVING AND AUTHORIZING THE CITY'S SUBMISSION OF A LETTER OF INTEREST TO PARTICIPATE IN THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY CONVERSION TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM

WHEREAS, the City of Vernon (the "City") is a municipal corporation and a chartered city of the State of California organized and existing under its Charter and the Constitution of the State of California; and

WHEREAS, since 2004, Los Angeles County has been evaluating and pursuing the development of solid waste conversion technologies to reduce dependence on landfill disposal; and

WHEREAS, Los Angeles County, through its Department of Public Works and its Integrated Waste Management Task Force, has extended an invitation to the City to participate in efforts to develop solid waste conversion technology facilities in Los Angeles County (the "Program"); and

WHEREAS, Los Angeles County's invitation included a request that the City submit a non-binding preliminary site information checklist if the City was interested in locating a solid waste conversion technology facility in the City of Vernon; and

WHEREAS, by memorandum dated September 28, 2010, the Director of Health and Environmental Control has recommended the City's submission of a letter of interest to participate in the Program.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VERNON AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1: The City Council of the City of Vernon hereby

finds and determines that the recitals contained hereinabove are true and correct.

SECTION 2: The City Council of the City of Vernon hereby approves and authorizes the City's submission to Los Angeles County of a non-binding letter indicating the City's interest in participating in the Program, including submission of a preliminary site information checklist (the "Letter of Interest").

SECTION 3: The City Council of the City of Vernon hereby authorizes the City Administrator, or his designee, to take whatever actions are deemed necessary or desirable for the purpose of implementing and carrying out the purposes of this Resolution and the actions herein approved or authorized, including without limitation, execution of the Letter of Interest.

SECTION 4: The City Clerk of the City of Vernon shall certify to the passage, approval and adoption of this resolution, and the City Clerk of the City of Vernon shall cause this resolution and the City Clerk's certification to be entered in the File of Resolutions of the Council of this City.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 4th day of October, 2010.

Hilario Gonzales

Name: Hilario Gonzales

Title: Mayor / ~~Mayor Pro-Tem~~

ATTEST:

Willard G. Yamaguchi, City Clerk

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
) ss
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)

I, Willard G. Yamaguchi, City Clerk of the City of Vernon, do hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution, being Resolution No. 2010-143, was duly passed, approved and adopted by the City Council of the City of Vernon at a regular meeting of the City Council duly held on Monday, October 4, 2010, and thereafter was duly signed by the Mayor or Mayor Pro-Tem of the City of Vernon.

Executed this 5 day of October, 2010, at Vernon, California.

Willard G. Yamaguchi, City Clerk

(SEAL)

Figure 1

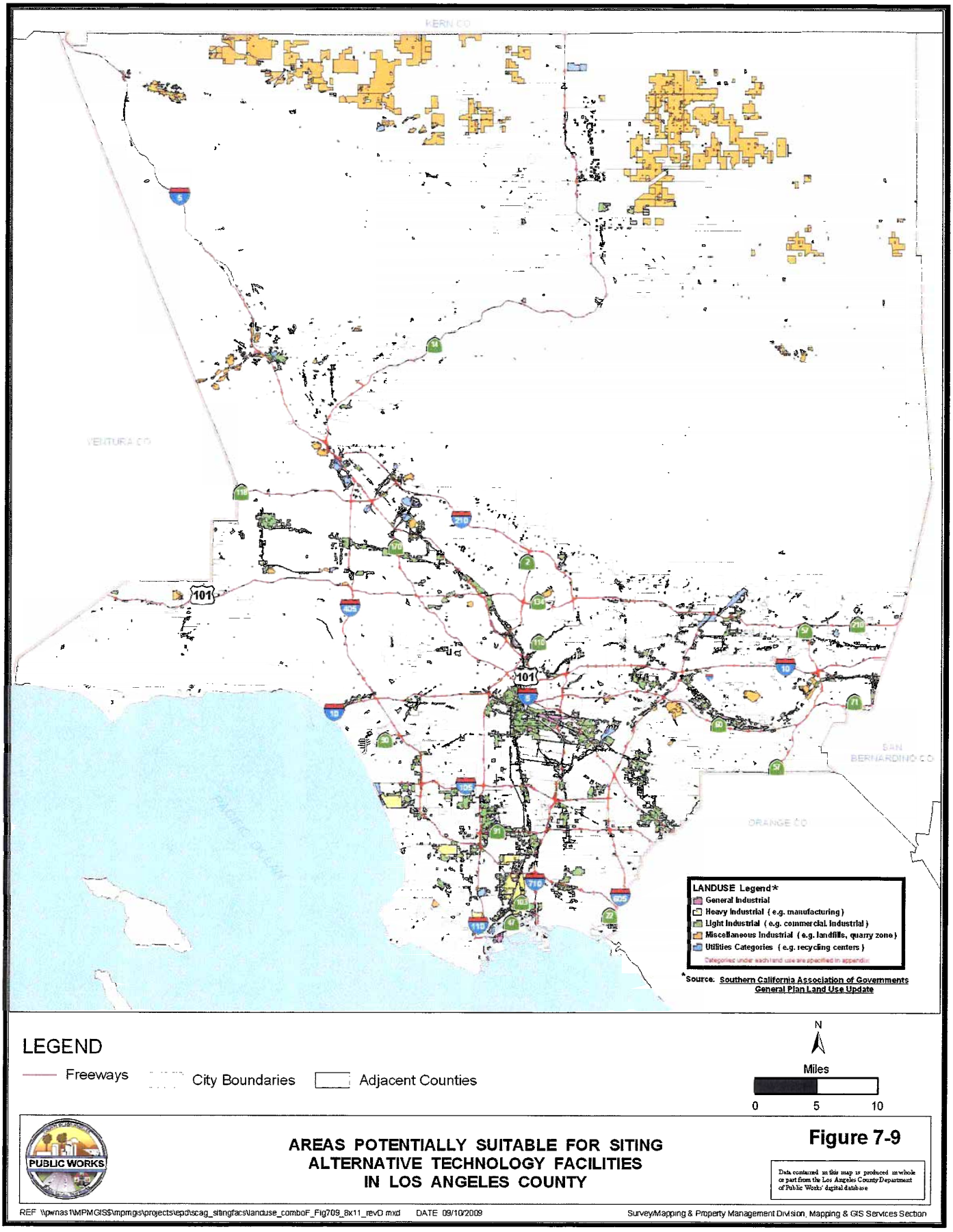

KERN CO
VENTURA CO
SAN BERNARDINO CO
ORANGE CO
PACIFIC OCEAN
101
LANDUSE Legend*
General Industrial
Heavy Industrial (e.g. manufacturing)
Light Industrial (e.g. commercial, industrial)
Miscellaneous Industrial (e.g. landfills, quarry zone)
Utilities Categories (e.g. recycling centers)
Categories under each land use are specified in appendix
*Source: Southern California Association of Governments General Plan Land Use Update
LEGEND
Freeways
City Boundaries
Adjacent Counties
N
Miles
0
5
10
PUBLIC WORKS
AREAS POTENTIALLY SUITABLE FOR SITING ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY
Figure 7-9
Data contained in this map is produced in whole or part from the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works' digital database
REF \\pwnas1\MPMGIS$\mpmgis\projects\epd\scag_sitingfacs\landuse_comboF_Fig709_8x11_revD.mxd DATE 09/10/2009
Survey/Mapping & Property Management Division, Mapping & GIS Services Section

Figure 2

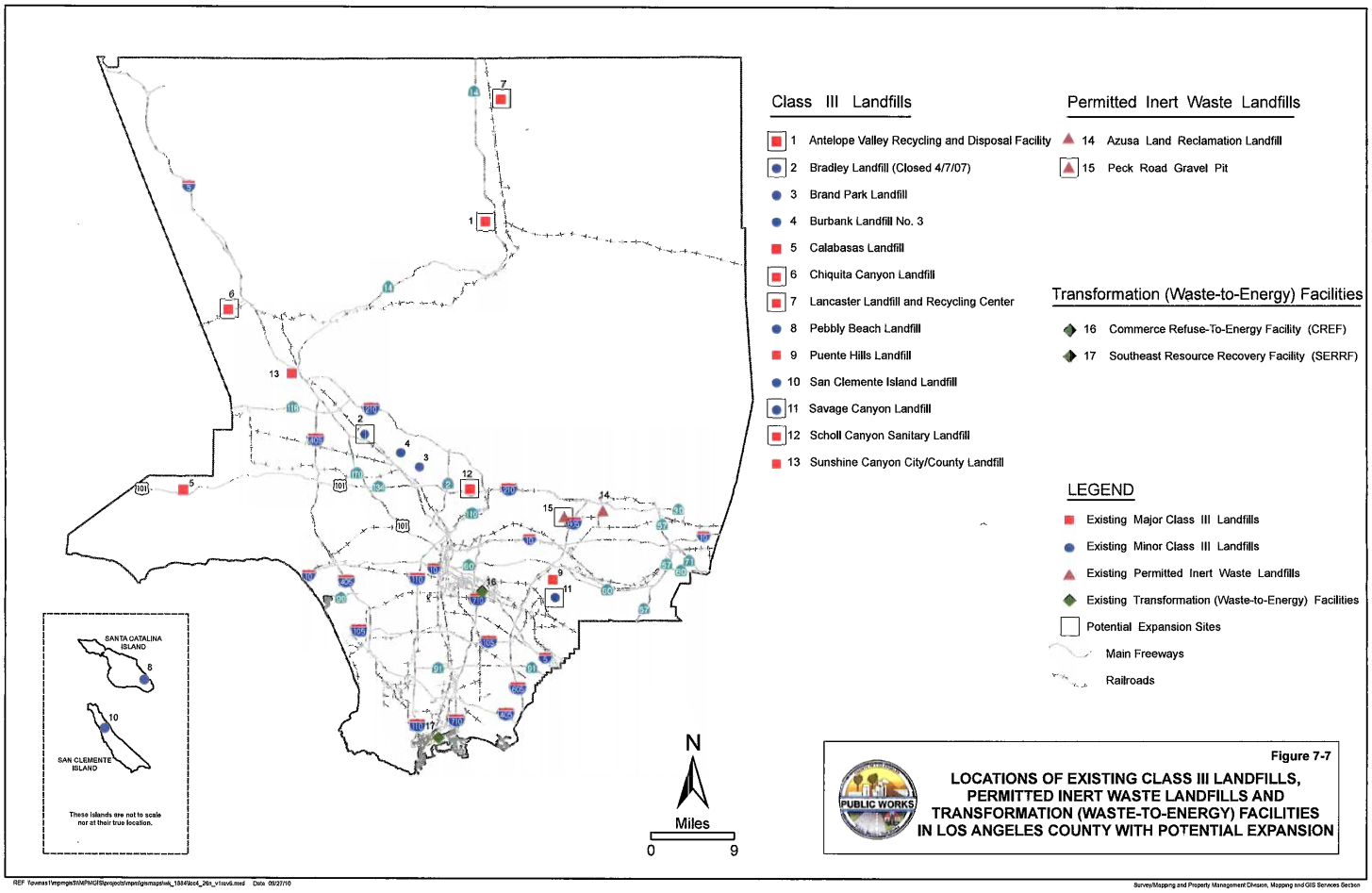
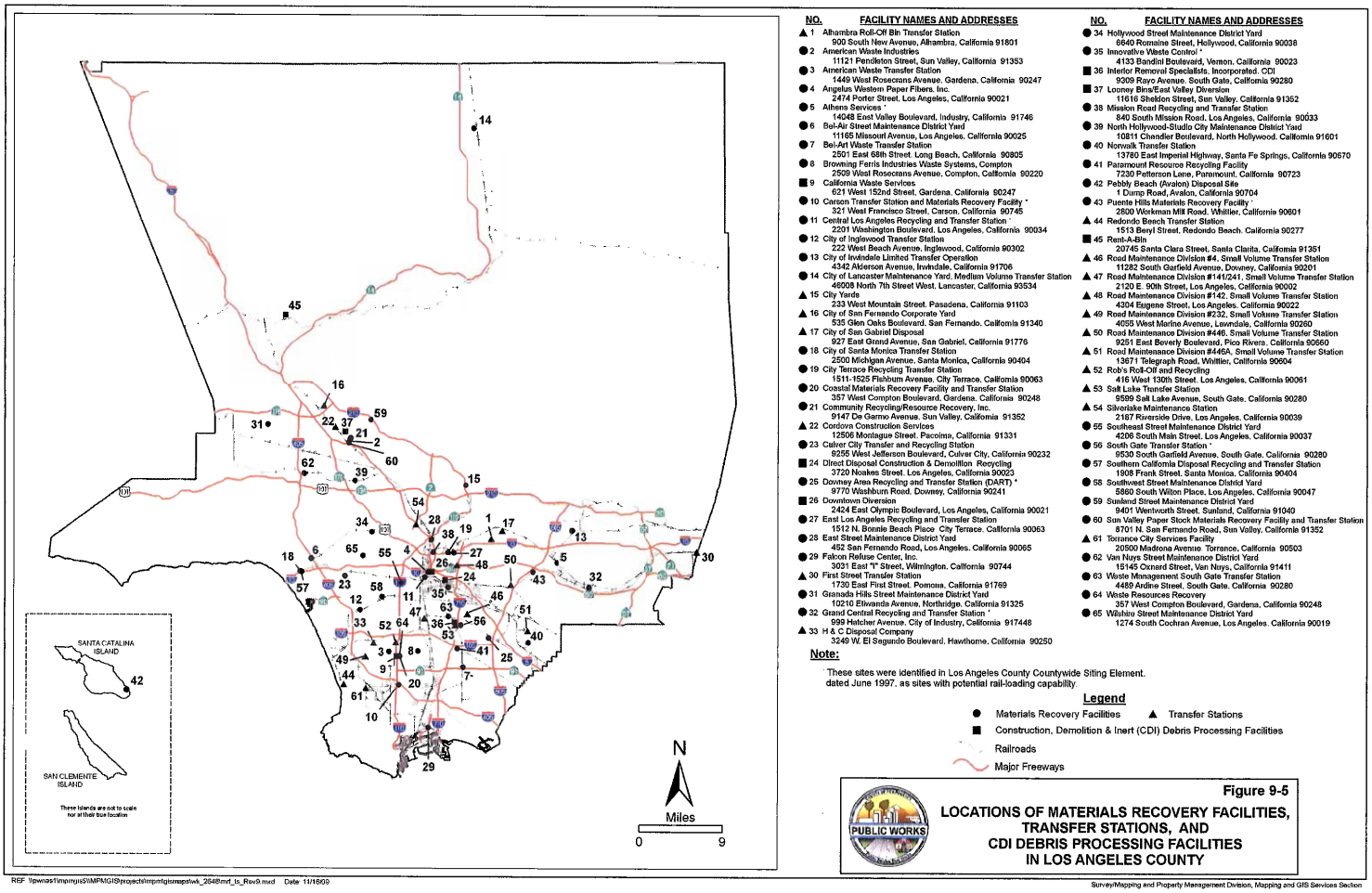

Class III Landfills
1 Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Facility
2 Bradley Landfill (Closed 4/7/07)
3 Brand Park Landfill
4 Burbank Landfill No. 3
5 Calabasas Landfill
6 Chiquita Canyon Landfill
7 Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center
8 Pebbly Beach Landfill
9 Puente Hills Landfill
10 San Clemente Island Landfill
11 Savage Canyon Landfill
12 Scholl Canyon Sanitary Landfill
13 Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill
Permitted Inert Waste Landfills
14 Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill
15 Peck Road Gravel Pit
Transformation (Waste-to-Energy) Facilities
16 Commerce Refuse-To-Energy Facility (CREF)
17 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
Potential Expansion Sites
Main Freeways
Railroads
SANTA CATALINA ISLAND
SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND
These islands are not to scale nor at their true location.
N
Miles
0
9
Figure 7-7
PUBLIC WORKS
LOCATIONS OF EXISTING CLASS III LANDFILLS, PERMITTED INERT WASTE LANDFILLS AND TRANSFORMATION (WASTE-TO-ENERGY) FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY WITH POTENTIAL EXPANSION
Survey/Mapping and Property Management Division, Mapping and GIS Services Section

Figure 3



NO.	FACILITY NAMES AND ADDRESSES
▲ 1	Alhambra Roll-Off Bin Transfer Station 900 South New Avenue, Alhambra, California 91801
● 2	American Waste Industries 11121 Pendleton Street, Sun Valley, California 91353
● 3	American Waste Transfer Station 1449 West Rosecrans Avenue, Gardena, California 90247
● 4	Angeles Western Paper Fibers, Inc. 2474 Porter Street, Los Angeles, California 90021
● 5	Athens Services * 14048 East Valley Boulevard, Industry, California 91746
● 6	Bel-Air Street Maintenance District Yard 11165 Missouri Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90025
● 7	Bel-Art Waste Transfer Station 2501 East 68th Street, Long Beach, California 90805
● 8	Browning Ferris Industries Waste Systems, Compton 2509 West Rosecrans Avenue, Compton, California 90220
■ 9	California Waste Services 621 West 152nd Street, Gardena, California 90247
● 10	Carson Transfer Station and Materials Recovery Facility * 321 West Francisco Street, Carson, California 90745
● 11	Central Los Angeles Recycling and Transfer Station 2201 Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90034
● 12	City of Inglewood Transfer Station 222 West Beach Avenue, Inglewood, California 90302
● 13	City of Irwindale Limited Transfer Operation 4342 Alderson Avenue, Irwindale, California 91706
● 14	City of Lancaster Maintenance Yard, Medium Volume Transfer Station 46008 North 7th Street West, Lancaster, California 93534
▲ 15	City Yards 233 West Mountain Street, Pasadena, California 91103
▲ 16	City of San Fernando Corporate Yard 535 Glen Oaks Boulevard, San Fernando, California 91340
▲ 17	City of San Gabriel Disposal 927 East Grand Avenue, San Gabriel, California 91776
● 18	City of Santa Monica Transfer Station 2500 Michigan Avenue, Santa Monica, California 90404
● 19	City Terrace Recycling Transfer Station 1511-1525 Fishburn Avenue, City Terrace, California 90063
● 20	Coastal Materials Recovery Facility and Transfer Station 357 West Compton Boulevard, Gardena, California 90248
● 21	Community Recycling/Resource Recovery, Inc. 9147 De Garmo Avenue, Sun Valley, California 91352
▲ 22	Cordova Construction Services 12506 Montague Street, Pacoima, California 91331
● 23	Culver City Transfer and Recycling Station 9255 West Jefferson Boulevard, Culver City, California 90232
■ 24	Direct Disposal Construction & Demolition Recycling 3720 Noakes Street, Los Angeles, California 90023
● 25	Downey Area Recycling and Transfer Station (DART) * 9770 Washburn Road, Downey, California 90241
■ 26	Downtown Diversion 2424 East Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90021
● 27	East Los Angeles Recycling and Transfer Station 1512 N. Bonnie Beach Place, City Terrace, California 90063
● 28	East Street Maintenance District Yard 452 San Fernando Road, Los Angeles, California 90065
● 29	Falcon Refuse Center, Inc. 3031 East "I" Street, Wilmington, California 90744
▲ 30	First Street Transfer Station 1730 East First Street, Pomona, California 91769
● 31	Granada Hills Street Maintenance District Yard 10210 Etiwanda Avenue, Northridge, California 91325
● 32	Grand Central Recycling and Transfer Station * 999 Hatcher Avenue, City of Industry, California 917448
▲ 33	H & C Disposal Company 3249 W. El Segundo Boulevard, Hawthorne, California 90250

NO.	FACILITY NAMES AND ADDRESSES
● 34	Hollywood Street Maintenance District Yard 6640 Romaine Street, Hollywood, California 90038
● 35	Innovative Waste Control * 4133 Bandini Boulevard, Vernon, California 90023
■ 36	Interior Removal Specialists, Incorporated, CDI 9309 Rayo Avenue, South Gate, California 90280
■ 37	Looney Bins/East Valley Diversion 11616 Sheldon Street, Sun Valley, California 91352
● 38	Mission Road Recycling and Transfer Station 840 South Mission Road, Los Angeles, California 90033
● 39	North Hollywood-Studio City Maintenance District Yard 10811 Chandler Boulevard, North Hollywood, California 91601
● 40	Norwalk Transfer Station 13780 East Imperial Highway, Santa Fe Springs, California 90670
● 41	Paramount Resource Recycling Facility 7230 Petterson Lane, Paramount, California 90723
● 42	Pebbly Beach (Avalon) Disposal Site 1 Dump Road, Avalon, California 90704
● 43	Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility * 2800 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, California 90601
▲ 44	Redondo Beach Transfer Station 1513 Beryl Street, Redondo Beach, California 90277
■ 45	Rent-A-Bin 20745 Santa Clara Street, Santa Clarita, California 91351
▲ 46	Road Maintenance Division #4, Small Volume Transfer Station 11282 South Garfield Avenue, Downey, California 90201
▲ 47	Road Maintenance Division #141/241, Small Volume Transfer Station 2120 E. 90th Street, Los Angeles, California 90002
▲ 48	Road Maintenance Division #142, Small Volume Transfer Station 4304 Eugene Street, Los Angeles, California 90022
▲ 49	Road Maintenance Division #232, Small Volume Transfer Station 4055 West Marine Avenue, Lawndale, California 90260
▲ 50	Road Maintenance Division #446, Small Volume Transfer Station 9251 East Beverly Boulevard, Pico Rivera, California 90660
▲ 51	Road Maintenance Division #446A, Small Volume Transfer Station 13671 Telegraph Road, Whittier, California 90604
▲ 52	Rob's Roll-Off and Recycling 416 West 130th Street, Los Angeles, California 90061
▲ 53	Salt Lake Transfer Station 9599 Salt Lake Avenue, South Gate, California 90280
▲ 54	Silverlake Maintenance Station 2167 Riverside Drive, Los Angeles, California 90039
● 55	Southeast Street Maintenance District Yard 4206 South Main Street, Los Angeles, California 90037
● 56	South Gate Transfer Station * 9530 South Garfield Avenue, South Gate, California 90280
● 57	Southern California Disposal Recycling and Transfer Station 1908 Frank Street, Santa Monica, California 90404
● 58	Southwest Street Maintenance District Yard 5860 South Wilton Place, Los Angeles, California 90047
● 59	Sunland Street Maintenance District Yard 9401 Wentworth Street, Sunland, California 91040
● 60	Sun Valley Paper Stock Materials Recovery Facility and Transfer Station 8701 N. San Fernando Road, Sun Valley, California 91352
▲ 61	Torrance City Services Facility 20500 Madrona Avenue, Torrance, California 90503
● 62	Van Nuys Street Maintenance District Yard 15145 Oxnard Street, Van Nuys, California 91411
● 63	Waste Management South Gate Transfer Station 4489 Ardine Street, South Gate, California 90280
● 64	Waste Resources Recovery 357 West Compton Boulevard, Gardena, California 90248
● 65	Wilshire Street Maintenance District Yard 1274 South Cochran Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90019

Note:

* These sites were identified in Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, dated June 1997, as sites with potential rail-loading capability.

Legend

- ● Materials Recovery Facilities
- ▲ Transfer Stations
- ■ Construction, Demolition & Inert (CDI) Debris Processing Facilities
- Railroads
- Major Freeways

Figure 9-5

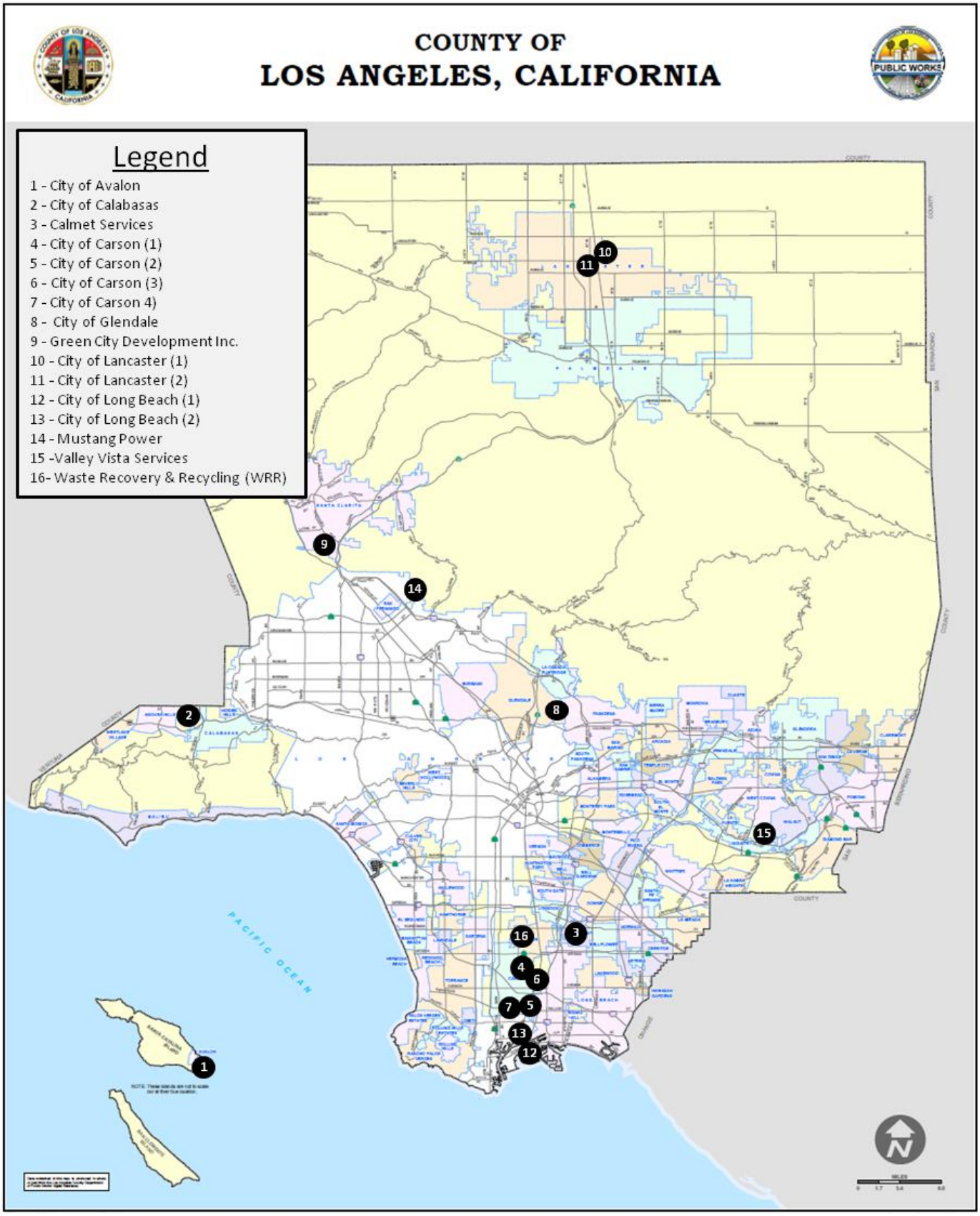
LOCATIONS OF MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES, TRANSFER STATIONS, AND CDI DEBRIS PROCESSING FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

REF: \\pwnas1\mpmjis5\IMPMGIS\projects\impmfig\maps\wk_2648\mrf_ls_Rev9.mxd Date: 11/16/09

Survey/Mapping and Property Management Division, Mapping and GIS Services Section

Figure 4

Location Map of Potential Sites



APPENDIX 5-B

RECOVERING ENERGY NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC BENEFIT FROM WASTE FOR LA (RENEW LA) SYNOPSIS, SOLID WASTE INTEGRATED RESOURCES PLAN (SWIRP) EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND WASTE MANAGEMENT HIERARCHY

By implementing SWIRP, the City can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by as much as 2.6 million metric tons, which is the equivalent of removing over 500,000 passenger vehicles from the road.[9]

Implementation of the new programs will also create approximately 4,000 new green jobs in the City, including jobs in refurbishing, recycling and processing, and remanufacturing.[10]

Why Does it Matter?

The implementation of SWIRP and its initiatives is vital to the effective management of discarded materials in the City of Los Angeles. By bringing together a diverse set of stakeholders in a truly collaborative process, SWIRP unites Los Angeles behind the goal of creating a greener, cleaner, and more sustainable place to live and work. The expansion of effective programs and the implementation of new programs will continue to drive the City in the right direction. Developing the critical infrastructure to manage discarded materials and residual waste will ensure Los Angeles remains at the forefront of sustainable materials management. As witnessed through the eyes of some of the youngest SWIRP participants, it is imperative to all Angelenos that the City moves forward with the plan.

"Our planet is under a lot of pressure—as the population of the world grows, more and more people are producing trash. If we don't recycle and we continue to use up Earth's non-renewable resources and waste energy,

Global Warming will affect the environment, plants, animals, and people. This will lead to the extinction of the human race, and more importantly, all life on Earth."

—Rebecca Snegg and Wendy Rodgers,
6th graders from West LA
SWIRP Citywide Conference, May 2008

Speaking at the Citywide Conference

www.zerowaste.lacity.org

Printed on Recycled Paper

As a covered entity under Title II of the American Disabilities Act, the City of Los Angeles does not discriminate on the basis of disability and, upon request, will provide reasonable accommodations to ensure equal access to its programs, services, and activities.

[9]Calculated based on US EPA Waste Assessment Model (February 2012 version) in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent. http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/waste/calculators/Warm_home.html (accessed October 1, 2013).

[10]Calculated based on Recycling-Based Job Potential for Los Angeles, Institute of Local Self-Reliance, March 2013.

Executive Summary

COUNTING DOWN TO ZERO WASTE
A Solid Waste Integrated Resources Plan
City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation

Introduction

"The Solid Waste Integrated Resources Plan (SWIRP) - most commonly known as the City's Zero Waste Plan - lays out a long term plan through 2030 for the City's solid waste programs, policies and environmental infrastructure. Investment in such infrastructure will help achieve Mayor Garcetti's sustainability goals and will create jobs in the local economy."

—Enrique Zaldivar,
Director, Bureau of Sanitation

The City of Los Angeles (City) is at a crossroads with how it functions, between moving to a more sustainable future and maintaining an unsustainable status quo. The City has chosen to take the bold path of sustainability to ensure all residents can continue to thrive in healthy communities, while maintaining a strong economy and a clean environment. As part of this change, the City has embarked on a long-term strategy to increase recycling, reduce landfilling, and achieve Zero Waste.[1] City leaders have called on all residents and businesses in the City to join in this effort.

Stakeholders across the City responded to the call, joining together to formulate a plan to strive for Zero Waste. Neighborhood Council representatives, pastors and church leaders, university students, labor unions, recycling service providers, corporate managers, environmental groups, environmental justice organizations, elected officials, and other Angelenos came from around the City to join in small working groups and large community meetings to develop the vision for Zero Waste.

LA's Residential Collection Program

"Zero Waste should become second nature as part of the culture of the family, education system, and community."

—Jay Goldberg,
North Central Regional Working Group
Goals and Objectives Workshop,
September 2007

[1]The internationally peer-reviewed definition of "Zero Waste" was developed by the Zero Waste International Alliance, http://zwia.org/standards/zw-definition/ (accessed October 1, 2013).

ON THE ROAD TO ZERO WASTE
SOLID WASTE INTEGRATED RESOURCES PLAN

The **Solid Waste Integrated Resources Plan (SWIRP)** is the outcome of the collective community input, codifying the vision and identifying the policies, programs, and facilities needed for the City of Los Angeles on its path towards Zero Waste.

Background

The Bureau of Sanitation (LASAN) has been managing solid waste[2] since 1890 and collecting solid waste from single family residents since 1943. Since that time, the City's solid waste handling trends have evolved from the very early days when residents and businesses typically burned or buried trash in their backyards, to state-of-the art programs and facilities focusing on maximizing diversion from disposal.

These programs are managed by the LASAN Solid Resources Program which has responsibility for the collection, disposal, and recycling of over 1.5 million tons per year of discarded materials for the residents of the City.

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939, AB 939), as amended, established the statewide solid waste planning requirements for cities and counties in California, setting diversion goals of 25 percent diversion by 1995 and 50 percent diversion by 2000. Through the guidance of City leaders and LASAN, the City achieved 60 percent diversion in 2000 and has maintained consistently high rates of diversion, reaching a diversion rate of 72 percent in 2010 (the baseline for SWIRP) and 76 percent in 2011 (based on the most current available data).

Signing off on the Guiding Principles

In addition to the planning requirements under AB 939, the City regularly undertakes long-range planning efforts to address its solid waste infrastructure and program needs. SWIRP is the successor to these planning studies; it builds on their findings and research; and will be the master planning document for the City's solid waste programs through 2030.

The success of the City's programs lies with the environmental stewardship of its leaders. City leaders have issued several important directives related to solid waste management, including the following:

- In 2005, former Councilmember Greig Smith developed the Recovering Energy, Natural Resources and Economic Benefit from Waste for Los Angeles (RENEW L.A.) Plan which established a goal of 90 percent diversion by 2025.
- In 2006, the city established a goal of 70 percent diversion by 2013, which was accelerated to 75 percent by 2013.
- In 2006, the RENEW L.A. Plan was adopted unanimously by the City Council, including the adoption of a Zero Waste Goal.
- The City embarked on a comprehensive planning and stakeholder engagement process to develop SWIRP, which was initiated in 2006.

[2]"Solid Waste" is defined in the California Public Resources Code Section 4019 and includes all discarded materials (residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional).

Policy, Program, and Facility Phasing

The phasing schedule for SWIRP is shown in the figure below. The phasing schedule takes into account the diversion and disposal tonnage projections that would result from implementation of the policies and programs, and identifies the number and type of facilities that will be needed. The policy, program, and facility phasing approach will achieve the City's goal of 90 percent diversion by 2025.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions and Green Jobs

Implementation of SWIRP will have a profound effect in preserving natural resources and improving the quality of life of the residents of Los Angeles.

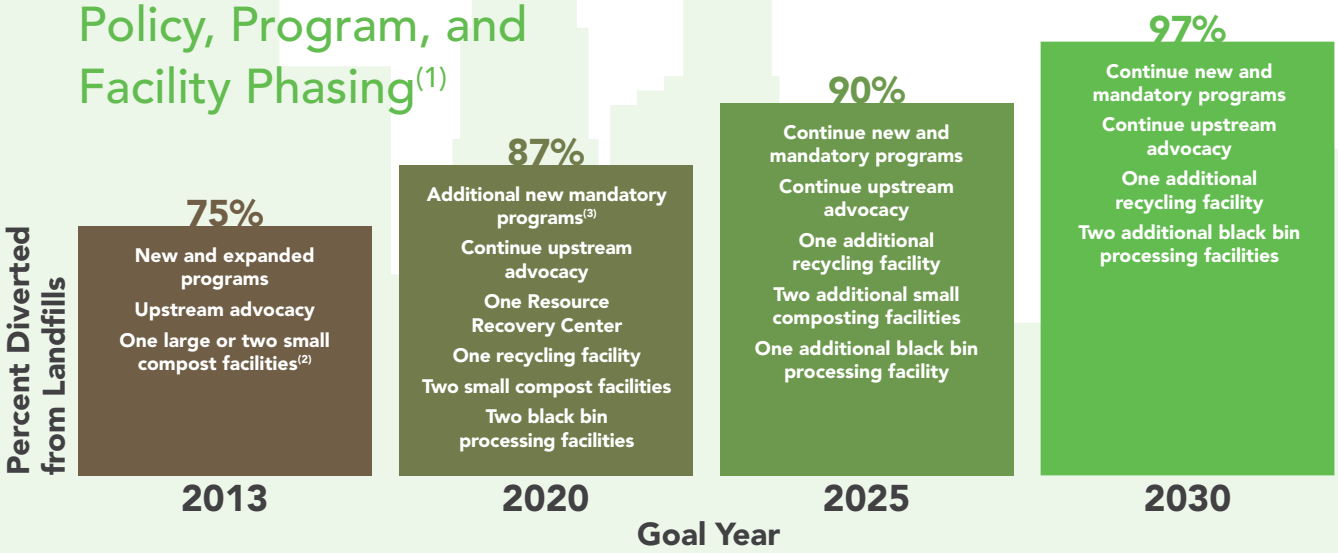
Landfills are one of the largest sources of methane, a powerful greenhouse gas which is 21 times more potent than carbon dioxide. As described in the GREEN LA Action Plan, the City can significantly reduce its greenhouse gas emissions levels through waste reduction and recycling. Recycling can reduce greenhouse gases both by reducing methane generation at landfills and by saving energy through recycling. In addition, through developing resource recovery centers and regional alternative technology facilities the amount of truck trips to landfills is decreased, further reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

SWIRP GHG Reduction and Green Job Potential

2.6 million
metric ton reduction in greenhouse gas emissions

4,000
new green jobs

Policy, Program, and Facility Phasing(1)



(1) Phasing assumed under SWIRP may not reflect actual implementation and/or roll-out of specific policies, programs and/or facilities.
(2) Facilities may be implemented by either the public or private sector, or by joint public-private partnerships, and may also include expansions to existing facilities.
(3) Statewide mandatory commercial recycling for commercial customers generating four cubic yards or greater of solid waste per week implemented in July 2012. Mandatory recycling and composting for all generators will be implemented locally by 2020.

considered are categorized as follows:

- Blue Bin Facilities – Facilities capable of processing source-separated recyclable and reusable materials, including materials recovered from the City's blue bin program and source-separated commercial recycling. Examples of blue bin facilities include material recovery facilities (MRFs) for commingled recyclable materials, and resource recovery centers for self-hauled materials.
- Green Bin Facilities – Facilities capable of processing yard trimmings, food scraps, and other compostable materials (e.g., food-soiled paper), either source-separated or sorted from other discarded materials at a processing facility. Examples of green bin facilities include mulching, composting, and anaerobic digestion facilities for source-separated organics.
- Black Bin Facilities – Facilities capable of processing residual waste from residential black bins, commercial waste sources, or residual waste from processing facilities. These facilities are also known as alternative technology facilities. Examples of black bin facilities include, but are not limited to, automated mixed material processing facilities, advanced thermal recycling, thermal facilities (such as gasification and pyrolysis), and anaerobic digestion facilities for residual waste.

Full implementation of the SWIRP policies and programs would require the construction and operation of the following additional blue, green, and black bin facilities:

1. One large-scale composting facility or six small-scale composting facilities
2. Three clean material recovery facilities
3. One resource recovery center
4. Five alternative technology facilities

Black bin processing facilities target residential and commercial residual waste, and residual waste that remains after recycling and composting (materials disposed of in blue bins and green bins that are unsuitable for processing). Even with the implementation of all the policies and programs identified in SWIRP, residents and businesses in the City would still produce over 1.5 million tons of residual waste annually that would need to be disposed in landfills or processed for further recycling and energy recovery. If all of the SWIRP policies and programs are implemented, up to five additional black bin processing facilities would be required to maximize diversion from landfills.

6. Disposal of Remaining Residual Waste at Local or Remote Landfills

After implementing various policies, programs, and constructing needed facilities to achieve the goals of SWIRP, there will be a need to transport and dispose residual waste to landfills. Local and remote landfills are categorized as follows:

- Local Landfill, Truck Haul – Landfills located within the local region that can accept residual waste transported from the City. This residual waste can either be direct-hauled to the landfill by refuse collection trucks, or trans-loaded to transfer trucks at local transfer stations.
- Remote Landfills, Truck Haul – Landfills located outside the local region that can accept residual waste from the City. This residual waste is transported by transfer trucks from local transfer stations to remote landfills.
- Remote Landfill, Rail Haul – Landfills located outside the local region that can accept residual waste from the City. This residual waste is transported by rail. Rail haul infrastructure may include, but is not limited to the construction of new and/or expansion of facilities such as rail transfer stations, intermodal facilities, rail yards, rail tracks and spurs, loading docks, rail right of way contracts and service, and other associated infrastructure.

Building Community Consensus

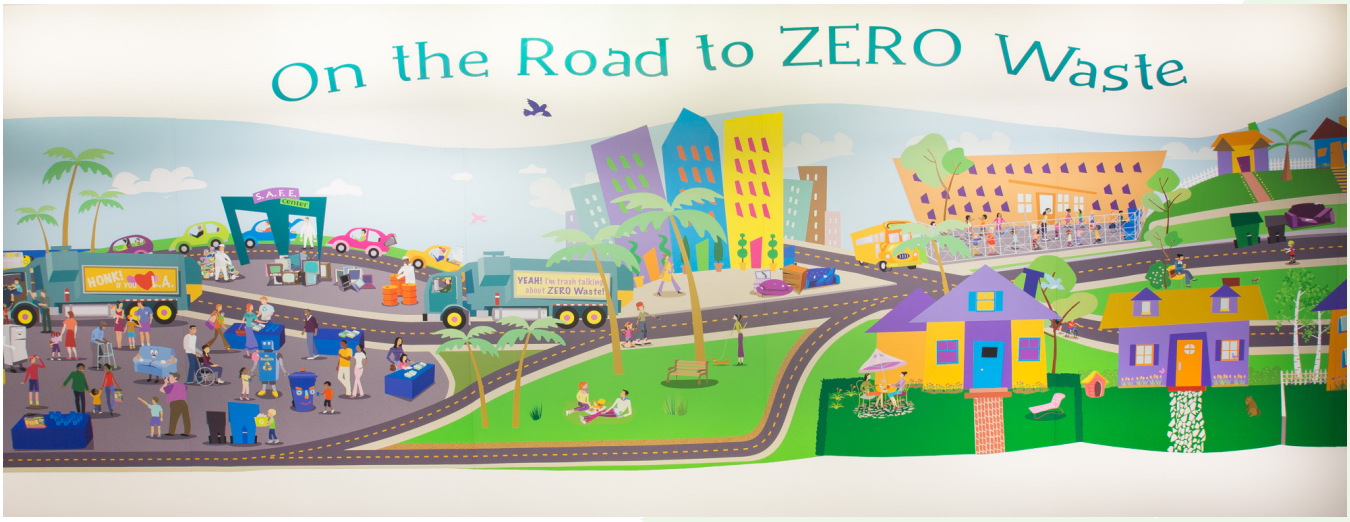
The planning process undertaken to develop SWIRP included the participation of stakeholders throughout Los Angeles. SWIRP reflects the long-term vision of the City's leaders, and the goals and guiding principles of the City's residents and businesses.

The programs and policies identified in SWIRP apply to everyone in the City of Los Angeles: residents, commercial businesses, industrial facilities, and institutional establishments. Some of the elements of the plan include incentives for reducing waste and increasing recycling or composting previously discarded materials, while others require the construction of facilities to recover recyclable materials, energy, and byproducts from discarded materials.

The SWIRP Planning Process

SWIRP is a stakeholder-driven plan to identify the City's needs for long-range management of discarded materials through 2030 and to develop the citywide consensus for moving forward to address these needs. SWIRP stakeholders established their vision for SWIRP through the adoption of twelve guiding principles. These guiding principles were developed through an extensive public outreach process, bringing together more than 3,000 stakeholders from throughout the City during more than 250 meetings, workshops, and citywide conferences.

1. **Education to decrease consumption** – Stakeholders felt that the City should instill a "Zero Waste culture" citywide. A key strategy for increasing awareness among the next generation of Angelenos was the stakeholder recommendation to partner with Los Angeles Unified School District to develop a Zero Waste curriculum and increase recycling in the schools.
2. **City leadership as a model for Zero Waste practices** – Stakeholders agreed that the City should "walk its talk" by demonstrating leadership in recycling at all City facilities and parks, and modeling Zero Waste behaviors such as phasing out expanded polystyrene containers and single use water bottles.
3. **Education to increase recycling** – Stakeholders asserted that the City should put more emphasis on educating residents and businesses about existing City programs and encourage them to make recycling and Zero Waste "second nature."
4. **City leadership to increase recycling** – Stakeholders want the City to use its stature in Sacramento to influence State legislation on initiatives that are best implemented at the State level, such as producer responsibility and packaging legislation.
5. **Manufacturer responsibility** – Stakeholders supported initiatives to encourage or require producers of products and packaging to take responsibility for the "end of life" management of those products and packaging.



6. **Consumer responsibility** – Stakeholders believed that consumers, including both residents and businesses, need to be part of the solution and should be required to participate in recycling and composting programs.

7. **Convenience** – Stakeholders felt that recycling programs should be convenient and that it should be as easy to recycle as it is to waste. A key strategy for increasing convenience is to provide recycling receptacles along-side receptacles.

8. **Incentives** – Stakeholders suggested that the City provide more incentives for recycling and composting, such as "pay-as-you-throw" rate structures.

9. **New, safe, technology** – Stakeholders supported the development of new technology for managing the City's residual waste.[3] However, stakeholders emphasized that the technology would need to be demonstrated to be safe and should not impact already burdened communities.

10. **Protect public health and the environment** – Stakeholders strongly believed that protecting public health and the environment should be at the forefront of all decision-making. When embarking on any new idea or plan, the City should carefully consider the long-term consequences and impacts.

11. **Equity** – Throughout the planning process, stakeholders supported the concept of equity: shared responsibility for taking care of our waste problems. Stakeholders felt that all areas of the City should share in the burden and benefits of new facilities and that new developments should pay their fair share of the system-wide costs. All generators should have access to recycling and composting programs and sensitive environmental areas and communities should not be burdened with waste impacts. Green jobs created by new programs and facilities should support the local communities, including disadvantaged youth and formerly incarcerated residents who need help transitioning back into the community.

[3]"Residual waste" refers primarily to the discarded materials that remain after reducing, reusing, recycling, and composting; or after processing the materials through a mixed materials processing facility. This material can be further treated through an alternative technology facility or disposed as solid waste in a landfill.

To provide more assurances as to the effectiveness of these programs, the City would implement enforcement and education through recycling ambassadors for residential customers and other measures, as well as provide increased direct technical assistance to commercial businesses and institutions.

4. Adoption of Upstream Policies

"Upstream" describes policies that would minimize the amount of waste prior to the point of generation. Upstream policies would affect design of the product or package prior to manufacturing. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is a strategy for encouraging manufacturers to take responsibility for the end-of-life of their products. Upstream policies may include material bans, such as the expanded polystyrene (EPS) foam ban in Los Angeles City facilities and the reusable bag policy that the City Council adopted in May 2012.[8]

The following are the City's priority upstream policies:

1. Advocate for legislation making businesses responsible for their products, which if inappropriately disposed, can release toxics into the environment. Toxics include such items as pharmaceuticals, used needles (sharps), fluorescent lights, household batteries, treated wood, and other materials banned from disposal statewide
2. Advocate for legislation making businesses responsible for their products that are difficult to recycle such as disposable diapers, composite materials, appliances, durable goods, and food packaging
3. Advocate for legislation making businesses responsible for their packaging, including alternatives to EPS foam (containers, "peanuts," and "blocks"), single-use bags, and support for reusable shipping containers

Griffith Park Composting Facility

4. Implement the citywide reusable bag policy at designated supermarkets and retail establishments
5. Advocate for businesses to develop life-cycle analyses for products and packaging, taking into account all environmental impacts of the product from manufacturing to the end of its useful life
6. Advocate for legislation to incentivize manufacturers to use local reuse and recycling markets for the products they manufacture.

5. Development of Processing Facilities for Discarded Materials

An essential component of SWIRP is to identify and develop future facilities to meet the City's solid waste management needs through 2030. Throughout Phase 1 of the SWIRP planning process, stakeholders discussed facility options and toured local materials processing facilities. During Phase 2, stakeholders identified the specific facility needs resulting from implementation of SWIRP, including options for maximizing diversion through residual waste separation and processing. The facilities

[8]On May 23, 2012, the City Council adopted a policy to ban distribution of single-use plastic bags and impose a 10-cent fee on single-use paper bags at supermarkets and select retail stores within the City.

2. Implementation of New Downstream Policies and Programs

"Downstream" policies and programs address collection, processing, diversion, and disposal of materials after they are generated. The City has identified additional downstream programs that would be needed to achieve Zero Waste, including:

- Expanding the Recycling Ambassador Program to assist residential customers in proper use of the City's recycling and yard trimmings collection program
- Expanding the Commercial Recycling Technical Assistance Program to assist commercial businesses to implement recycling programs
- Adding textiles to the blue bin program or partnering with non-government organizations to divert textiles from landfills
- Providing separate collection of bulky items for recycling, repair and reuse and/or partner with a number of reuse entities (thrift stores, repair shops, and non-profits to repair, reuse, and resell appropriate bulky items)
- Adding food scraps to the green bin program[6]
- Implementing a large-scale media/social marketing campaign to create a "culture change" around discarded materials and their value as resources
- Modifying collection rates to increase diversion by providing incentives to ratepayers
- Providing recycling bins wherever trash cans are located in all public locations
- Requiring private solid waste collection service providers to ensure that their multi-family and commercial customers have access to recycling collection services

To ensure that all commercial and multi-family customers have access to recycling services, on April 24, 2013, the City Council approved LASAN's Franchise Implementation Plan for commercial and multi-family solid waste collection and recycling in the City.[7]

3. Implementation of Mandatory Participation Programs

Mandatory participation programs represent a major shift in recycling collection programs, and are intended to motivate all waste generators within the City (single-family and multi-family residential, commercial, governmental, institutional, and industrial generators) to separate materials at their homes or businesses, and place them in the appropriate blue bin, green bin, or other appropriate collection bins on a regular basis. Some of the mandatory participation programs include:

- Mandatory recycling (blue bin) and organics separation (green bin) from trash (black bin)
- Requiring transfer stations and landfills to provide resource recovery centers for reusable and recyclable materials for customers that self-haul their discarded materials to the landfill
- Increasing diversion requirements at construction and demolition facilities

[6]The City has implemented a food scrap pilot program for 8,700 residential curbside customers.
[7]The Council Action on Exclusive Franchises is available through the City of Los Angeles Council File 10-1797-81.

12. Economic efficiency – Stakeholders felt that the City must invest carefully in new programs and facilities, but costs should not outweigh other considerations. The City should also consider the long-term economic benefits of reducing waste and creating a more sustainable society. The City should find solutions that are both economically efficient and environmentally preferable and promote economic sustainability through investment in green jobs and economic development.

Plan Elements

To realize the vision articulated in the guiding principles and to reach the City's goal of 90 percent diversion by 2025, SWIRP recommends a strategic approach to the management of discarded materials with the following six key components:

1. **Expansion of existing residential and commercial programs**
2. **Implementation of new downstream policies and programs**
3. **Implementation of mandatory participation programs**
4. **Adoption of upstream policies**
5. **Development of processing facilities**
6. **Disposal of remaining residual waste at local or remote landfills**

1. Expansion of Existing Residential and Commercial Programs

The City has many successful programs in place for managing residential and commercial solid waste, and diverting discarded materials from landfills. Under SWIRP, these programs would be expanded, as appropriate, to further improve solid waste management, increase landfill diversion, and accommodate growth. Current City programs include:

- Four-bin collection program for residential curbside customers[4] (blue bin for commingled recycling, green bin for yard trimmings, black bin for residual waste, and brown bin for horse manure[5])
- Multi-family blue bin recycling available to all multi-family buildings in the City
- Bulky item collection available to all residential curbside customers and multi-family generators
- School blue bin recycling program and classroom recycling presentations available to all schools in the City within the Los Angeles Unified School District
- Restaurant food scraps collection available to all restaurants in the City
- Mandatory processing of all construction and demolition (C&D) loads at 13 certified C&D facilities
- Environmentally Preferred Procurement (EPP) ordinance requiring City procurement of environmentally preferred services and products, as called for in RENEW L.A.
- Commercial recycling technical assistance available to all commercial and institutional generators in the City
- Alternative Clean Fuel Program for powering the City's collection vehicles with clean burning engines
- City Department recycling available to all City offices and facilities
- Seven Solvents/Automotive/Flammables/ Electronics (S.A.F.E.) centers for proper management of household hazardous wastes located throughout the City
- Processing and composting of yard trimmings and making the mulch available free of charge to City residents at 11 giveaway locations

[4]Residential curbside customers include generators in single-family residences and some multi-family residences, primarily with four units or less, serviced by LASAN.

[5]Horse manure is considered part of the "green bin material" program, as the materials are composted.

Downstream Facilities for Processing Materia

Clean Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF)

Tons per day: **50-600**
Cost per ton: **Pays $10-30**
Acres required: **5-10**

Phoenix North Transfer Station and Material Recovery Facility

Resource Recovery Centers

Tons per day: **10-200**
Cost per ton: **$50-100**
Acres required: **2**

San Luis Obispo RR Park

Composting - Large Scale and Small Scale

Tons per day: **100-1000**
Cost per ton: **$40-60**
Acres required: **15-60**

Lamont Composting Facility Kern County, CA

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Facilities

Tons per day: **50-500**
Cost per ton: **$30-40**
Acres required: **10**

Downtown Diversion C&D Facility Los Angeles, CA

"Blue Bin" and "Green Bin" Processing

New diversion programs will require new diversion facility capacity including:

- Clean Material Recovery Facilities
- Composting Facilities
- Resource Recovery Centers
- Construction and Demolition Facilities

The City developed tonnage, cost and acreage estimates for each facility type. Costs per ton for each facility type include both capital costs (land, equipment, permitting) and operating costs (labor, operations, maintenance).

"Black Bin" Processing

By implementing all of the policies and programs described in SWIRP, the City can achieve as much as 86 percent diversion. To reach beyond 86 percent and achieve 94 to 98 percent diversion, the City will need to process "black bin" materials. These materials include both residential and commercial residual waste (the materials that end up in the "black bin"). This includes materials that cannot be recycled or composted and materials that get thrown away by mistake.

"Black bin" processing facilities include:

- Automated Mixed Material Processing Facilities
- Alternative Technology – Advanced Thermal Recycling
- Alternative Technology Biological – Anaerobic Digestion
- Alternative Technology Thermal – Plasma Arc/Gasification/Pyrolysis

ls from the Blue Bin, Green Bin and Black Bin

Automated Mixed Material Processing

Tons per day: **200-400**
Cost per ton: **$40-60**
Acres required: **5-7**

Rainbow Disposal
Huntington Beach, CA

Alternative Technology – Biological (Anaerobic Digestion)

Tons per day: **200-500**
Cost per ton: **$100-130**
Acres required: **5-10**

Dranco
Brecht, Belgium

Alternative Technology - Advanced Thermal Recycling

Tons per day: **500-2000**
Cost per ton: **$120-200**
Acres required: **5-15**

Fernwärme Wien Advanced Thermal Recycling Facility
Spittelau, Vienna, Austria

Alternative Technology – Thermal (Plasma Arc/ Gasification/ Pyrolysis)

Tons per day: **100-500**
Cost per ton: **$120-200**
Acres required: **2-7**

JFE Thermoselect
Chiba, Japan

Benefits and Impacts of "Black Bin" Processing

Benefits of processing our "Black Bin" materials include:

- Reduce reliance on landfilling
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Recover recyclable or compostable materials from the "black bin"
- Some facilities create energy reducing reliance on fossil fuels
- Some facilities recover chemicals or other by-products
- Take responsibility for our waste locally

All facilities that combust waste, biogas or syngas create emissions:

- Nitrogen oxides (NOx)
- Sulfur oxides (SOx)
- Particulate matter (PM10, PM2.5)
- Toxic chemicals (dioxins, furans)
- Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
- Carbon monoxide (CO)

Best available pollution control technology can reduce emissions. Any new facility sited by the City would need to meet stringent emission controls and other mitigations.

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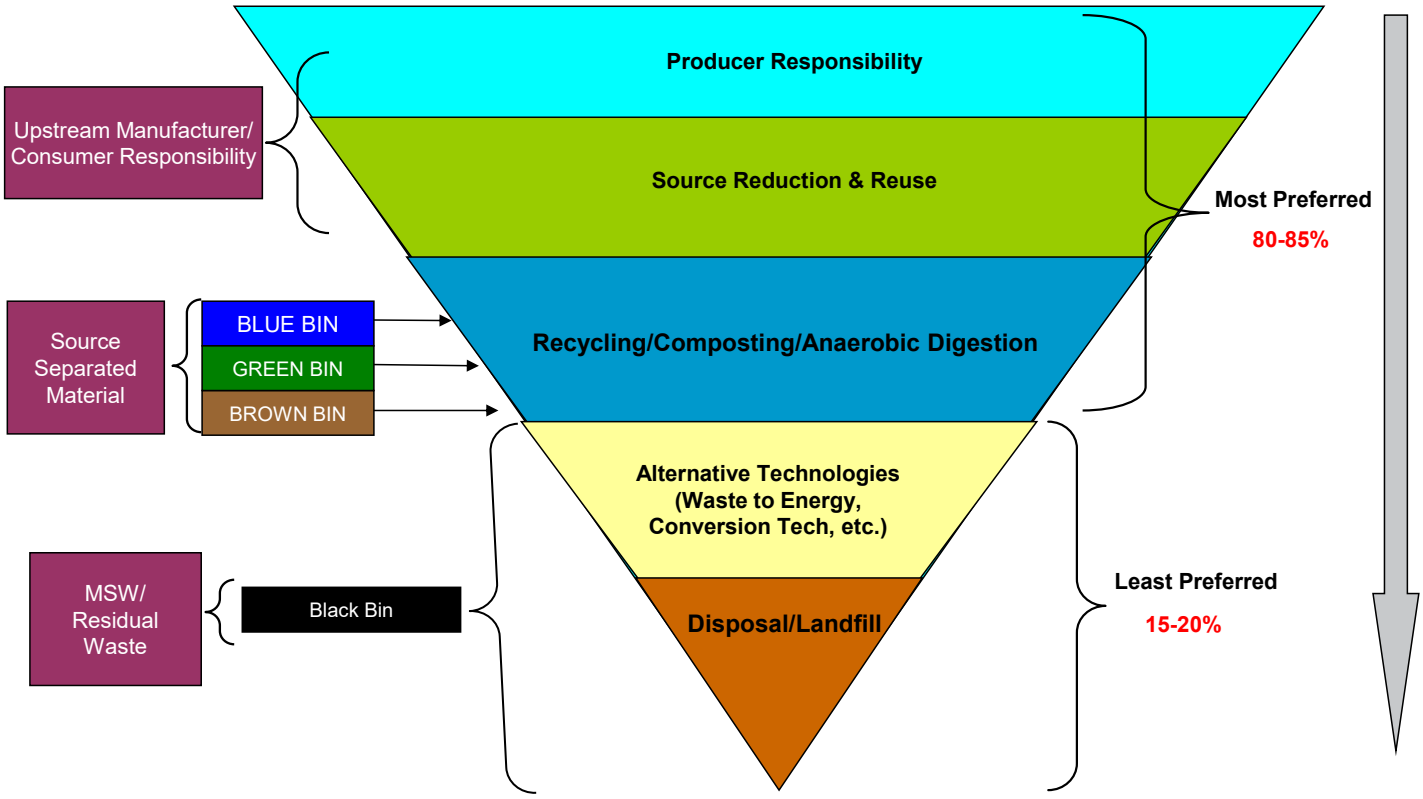
City of Los Angeles
Solid Waste Integrated Resources Plan's (SWIRP)
Waste Management Hierarchy



A Trash Solution for a Green Evolution

County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803
www.CleanLA.com

Enclosure C

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE #1995011048

(Public Resource Code Section 21081, CEQA Guidelines Section 15091 and Section 15093) for the

Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

Public Works
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

April 2022

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS

(Public Resource Code Section 21081,
CEQA Guidelines Section 15091 and Section 15093)
for the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

(SCH No. 1995011048)

1.0 Introduction

The County of Los Angeles (County) has made the following Findings of Fact for the Environmental Impact Report (EIR), State Clearinghouse (SCH) Number 1995011048, prepared for the proposed Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (Project herein referred to as the Proposed Plan). The EIR analyzes the significant and potentially significant environmental impacts, which may occur as a result of the Proposed Plan. The Draft EIR (DEIR) was published on July 1, 2021 and circulated for an initial public review for a period of 45 days. This DEIR review period was extended twice and ended November 15, 2021. In compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), a Notice of Completion and the DEIR were filed with the State Clearinghouse at the time of publishing and are posted on the California Governor's Office of Planning and Research's CEQAnet Web Portal (SCH Project Number: 1995011048). Notices were subsequently filed with the State Clearinghouse on August 10, 2021, and September 30, 2021 in supporting extending the public and agency comment period.

The County, as the CEQA Lead Agency, prepared the Final EIR for the Proposed Plan on June 12, 2022. The Final EIR includes comments received on the DEIR, responses to issues raised in the comments, and revisions to the text of the DEIR. Unless expressly called out independently, the Final EIR and the DEIR together constitute the "EIR" referenced throughout this document.

Section 10 of this document describes the Findings Regarding Project Alternatives and explains why the County has determined that each alternative to the Proposed Plan would be infeasible.

Section 11 of this document identifies the economic, social, and technical benefits of the Proposed Plan and the County's other overriding considerations in its decision to approve the Proposed Plan notwithstanding the significant and unavoidable environmental impacts that would result from the Project.

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1.1 PURPOSE OF CEQA FINDINGS OF FACT AND TERMINOLOGY

The CEQA Findings of Fact play an important role in the consideration of projects for which an EIR is prepared. Under Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21081 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15091, when a Final EIR identifies one or more significant environmental effects, a project may not be approved until the public agency—in this instance SCRRA as the CEQA lead agency—makes written findings supported by substantial evidence in the administrative record regarding each of the significant effects (Findings of Fact). The three possible findings specified in CEQA Guidelines Section 15091(a) are:

1. Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project, which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR.
2. Such changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and not the agency making the finding. Such changes have been adopted by such other agency or can and should be adopted by such other agency.
3. Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the EIR.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15092(b) provides that no public agency shall approve a project for which an EIR was prepared unless either:

1. The project approved will not have a significant effect on the environment, or
2. The public agency has:
   - **(a)** Eliminated or substantially lessened all significant effects where feasible as shown in the findings under Section 15091, and
   - **(b)** Determined that any remaining significant effects on the environment found to be unavoidable under Section 15091 are acceptable due to overriding concerns as described in Section 15093.

For those significant impacts that cannot be mitigated to a less than significant level, the public agency is required to find that specific overriding economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits of the proposed project outweigh the significant effects on the environment (CEQA Section 21081(b) and Guidelines Section 15093). If such findings can be made, the Guidelines state in Section 15093 that "the adverse environmental effects may be considered acceptable." CEQA also requires that findings made pursuant to Section 15091 be supported by substantial evidence in the record (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15091(b)). Under CEQA, substantial evidence means enough relevant information has been provided (reasonable inferences from this information may be made) to support a conclusion, even though other conclusions might also be reached. Substantial evidence includes facts, reasonable assumptions predicated on facts, and expert opinion supported by facts (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15384).

2.0 Project Description

The County is seeking to revise the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (CSE), a long-term planning and policy document, which identifies the proposed management and disposal of solid waste generated in the County in accordance with the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP 1997). The purpose of the revised CSE is to update strategies, policies, and guidelines to address solid waste disposal needs of the County for a 15-year planning period as mandated by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939). The existing CSE, dated 1997, was approved in 1998. Similar to the 1997 CSE, the CSE Revision serves as a policy document rather than a specific development program. The CSE Revision contains goals and policies and establishes a Siting Criteria (Appendix 6-A of the CSE) for the development of new solid waste disposal facilities and expansion of existing solid waste disposal facilities over the 15-year planning period (2018 to 2033). The Proposed Plan identifies eight potential alternative technology (AT) facilities.

As described more in Section 9 of this Findings of Fact, the County analyzed three alternatives to the Proposed Plan that were considered but were rejected as infeasible due to more or greater environmental effects or an inability to achieve the basic project objectives.

2.1 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The Proposed Plan includes the following objectives:

- Continue to promote extended producer responsibility and development of adequate markets to increase the use of recycled materials and compost products in an environmentally responsible manner.
- Decrease the volume and tonnage of solid waste being disposed of at landfills by continuing to implement and expand source reduction, recycling, reuse, composting, and public education Plans as well as by promoting the development of alternative technologies that complement recycling efforts.
- Promote, encourage, and expand waste diversion activities by solid waste facility operators.
- Conserve Class III landfill capacity through recycling and reuse of inert waste, disposal of inert waste at inert waste landfills, increased waste disposal compaction rates, recycling of organic materials from the waste stream, and the use of appropriate materials, such as tarps, for alternative landfill daily cover, provided the use of such materials is environmentally appropriate and protects the health, welfare, and safety of the citizens in Los Angeles County, as well as the environment.
- Protect the health, welfare, safety, and 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.
- Foster the development of environmentally appropriate alternative technologies as alternatives to landfill disposal.
- Provide siting criteria that considers and provides for the environmentally appropriate and technically feasible development of solid waste management facilities, including alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation) and landfills.
- Protect the health, welfare, and safety of all citizens of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County and the County unincorporated communities by addressing their solid waste disposal needs during the 15-year planning period through development of environmentally appropriate 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 polices to:
    - Enhance in-County landfill disposal capacity, and
    - Facilitate utilization of remote and/or out-of-County disposal facilities.

2.2 DISCRETIONARY ACTIONS/APPROVALS BY OTHER AGENCIES

The CEQA Guidelines require that an EIR identify the regulatory approvals anticipated for a project. This includes a list of responsible agencies other than the lead agency, which have discretionary approval authority over the Proposed Plan. Along with the incorporated cities within Los Angeles County, the following agencies, at minimum, are expected to use the Final EIR for Project-related discretionary actions and permitting processes:

- Los Angeles County
- Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)
- California Air Resources Board
- California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), District 7
- Coastal Commission
- Department of Fish & Wildlife, Region 5
- South Coast Air Quality Management District
- Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District
- Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 4
- Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 6
- State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Quality
- California Environmental Protection Agency

3.0 Project Location

For the purposes of the EIR, the County defined the Plan Area as the entire County, which is approximately 4,100 square miles. The Plan Area encompasses the unincorporated portions of the County and 88 incorporated cities of the County of Los Angeles, California. The “Plan Area” for the purposes of this environmental document is contiguous with the limits of Los Angeles County. The Plan Area is bounded by Kern County to the north, San Bernardino County to the east and Ventura County to the west. To the south, the Plan Area is bounded by Orange County to the southeast and the Pacific Ocean to the southwest. San Clemente and Santa Catalina islands are both encompassed within the territory of the County; thus, they are considered part of the Plan Area. The Plan Area is divided into eleven unincorporated planning areas based on physical geography, localized planning issues, and inter-relationships with adjacent cities. The Plan Area encompasses the unincorporated portions of the County and 88 incorporated cities of the County of Los Angeles, including all existing solid waste management facilities (e.g., landfills and transformation facilities).

The Proposed Plan includes the potential for up to eight (8) proposed alternative technology (AT) facilities within the Plan Area. These potential future projects would occur at up to 8 site locations (herein referred to as EIR Focus Area) within the Plan Area and are located within multiple cities and unincorporated areas of the County.

4.0 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

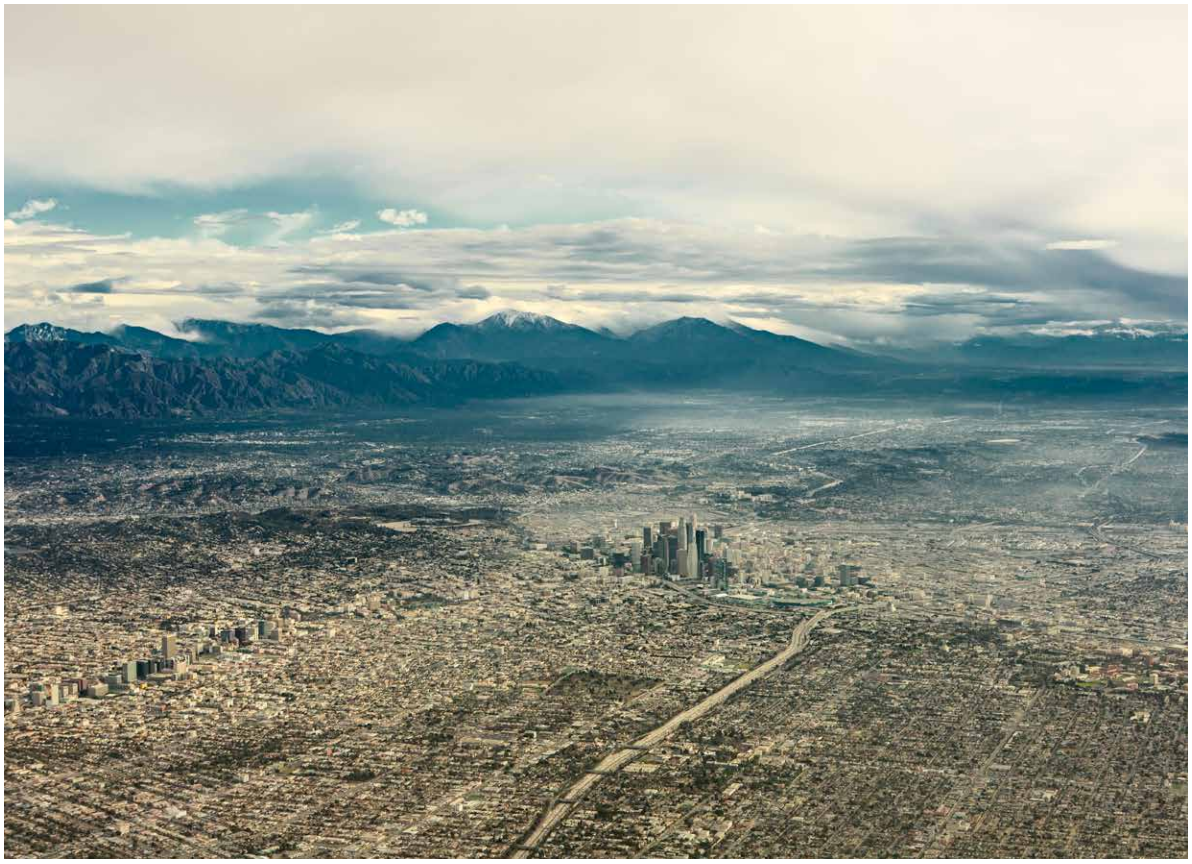
Pursuant to PRC Section 21081.6, the County has prepared and adopted a detailed mitigation monitoring and reporting Plan (MMRP) for the Proposed Plan. The MMRP is designed to ensure that all mitigation measures required to reduce potentially significant Project impacts are applied on a timely basis during Project implementation.

The mitigation measures presented in the MMRP are referenced in the Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations herein, as presented in Section 12 of the Final EIR.

5.0 Record of Proceedings

For purposes of CEQA compliance, including these Findings of Fact, the record of proceedings for the County of Los Angeles' decision on the Proposed Plan consists of: (a) matters of common knowledge to the County of Los Angeles, including, but not limited to, federal, state, and local laws and regulations; and (b) the following documents which are in the custody of the County of Los Angeles, located at Los Angeles County Public Works Environmental Plans Division, P.O. Box 1460, Alhambra, CA 91802-1460.

- Notice of Preparation and other public notices issued by the County in conjunction with the Proposed Plan
- The DEIR dated July 2021, including all associated technical appendices and documents that were incorporated by reference
- Testimony, documentary evidence, and all correspondence submitted in response to the Proposed Plan during the scoping meeting or by agencies or members of the public during the public comment period of the DEIR; and responses to those comments (Section 11, Response to Comments, of the Final EIR)
- The Final EIR dated June 12, 2022, including all associated technical appendices and documents that were incorporated by reference
- The adopted MMRP (Section 12, MMRP, of the Final EIR)
- Findings of Fact and resolutions adopted by the County in connection with the Proposed Plan; and all documents cited or referenced therein
- Final Project technical reports, studies, maps, correspondence, and all planning documents prepared by the County or the consultants
- Documents submitted to the County by agencies or members of the public in connection with development of the Proposed Plan
- Actions of the County with respect to the Proposed Plan
- Other materials required by PRC Section 21167.6(e) to be in the record of proceedings.



6.0 No Environmental Impacts

6.1 AESTHETICS

Potential Impact. The Proposed Plan would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista (Impact 5.1-1) The Proposed Plan would not substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway (Impact 5.1-2) The Proposed Plan would not substantially degrade the existing visual character of the site and its surroundings (Impact 5.1-3). The Proposed Plan would not create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area (Impact 5.1-4).

Finding. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to the obstruction or degradation of a scenic vista. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to the damaging of any scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to the creation of new sources of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

6.2 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Potential Impact. The Proposed Plan would not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Impact 5.3-1). The Proposed Plan would not have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Impact 5.3-2). The Proposed Plan would not have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including but not limited to marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means (Impact 5.3-3). The Proposed Plan would not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites Impact 5.3-4). The Proposed Plan would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance (Impact 5.3-5). The Proposed Plan would not conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan (Impact 5.3-6).

Finding. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to any species identified as candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations,

or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including but not limited to marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to the interference with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or the impediment of the use of native wildlife nursery sites. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in any conflicts with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

6.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Potential Impact. The Proposed Plan would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 (Impact 5.4-1). The Proposed Plan would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 (Impact 5.4-2. The Proposed Plan would not have any environmental effects which directly or indirectly destroy unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature (Impact 5.4-3). The Proposed Plan would not have any environmental effects which could disturb human remains, including those interred outside of a formal cemetery (Impact 5.4-4).

Finding. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to changes in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to the disturbance, alteration, or modification of any existing historic or cultural resources cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to the disturbance, alteration, or modification of any existing historic or cultural resources. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to the disturbance of human remains, including those interred outside of a formal cemetery.

6.4 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Potential Impact. The Proposed Plan would not locate new facilities in areas susceptible to seismic impacts such as (1) rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area based on other substantial evidence of a known fault, (2) strong seismic groundshaking, or (3) seismically induced liquefaction or landslides, which could expose people, structures, or habitat to potential risk of loss, damage, injury, or death (Impact 5.5-1). The Proposed Plan would be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse- (Impact 5.5-3). The Proposed Plan would not result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil (Impact 5.5-2). The Proposed Plan would not be The Proposed Plan would not be located on expansive soil as defined in 24 CCR 1803.5.3 of the 2013 California Building Code, creating substantial risks to life or structures (Impact 5.5-4). The Proposed Plan would not have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of a

septic tank or alternative wastewater treatment systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater (Impact 5.5-5).

Finding. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to location of new facilities in areas susceptible to seismic impacts of various kinds. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to location on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to location on expansive soil. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to having soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tank or alternative wastewater treatment systems. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state, or a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local General Plan, Specific Plan, or other land use plan.

6.5 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Potential Impact. The Proposed Plan would not generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment (Impact 5.6-1). The Proposed Plan would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs (Impact 5.6-2).

Finding. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to generation of GHG emissions. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to confliction with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs.

6.6 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Potential Impact. The Proposed Plan would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials or the accidental release during construction and maintenance activities (Impact 5-7.1). The Proposed Plan would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing school (Impact 5.7-3). The Proposed Plan would not create a significant hazard to the environment, including accidental upset of a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 (Impact 5-7.4). The Proposed Plan would not site new facilities within the vicinity of an airport, which could otherwise result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the area (Impact 5-7.5). The Proposed Plan would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan (Impact 3.7-6). The Proposed Plan would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands (Impact 5.7-7).

Finding. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to the creation of a significant hazard to the public or environment through routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials or accidental release during construction and maintenance activities. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed

Plan would result in no impact relating to an accidental upset of a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to siting new facilities within the vicinity of an airport, The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to hazardous emissions or handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing school. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to the implementation of an adopted emergency response or emergency evacuation plan. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to exposure of people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires.

6.7 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Potential Impact. The Proposed Plan would not violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or further degrade water quality (Impact 5.8-1). The Proposed Plan would substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (Impact 5.8-2). The Proposed Plan would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of a site or area through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or by other means, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site (Impact 5.8-3). The Proposed Plan would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of a site or area through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or, by other means, substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site (Impact 5.8-4). The Proposed Plan would not create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff (Impact 5.8-5). The Proposed Plan would not develop future facilities which could otherwise substantially degrade water quality (Impact 5.8-6). The Proposed Plan would not place structure within a flood hazard area that would impede or redirect flood flows, or expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam (Impact 5.8-7). The Proposed Plan would not expose structures to a significant risk of loss, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam (Impact 5.8-8). The Proposed Plan would not place structures in areas subject to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow (Impact 5.8-9).

Finding. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to the violation of water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to the depletion of groundwater supplies or interference with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the

Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to the alteration of the existing drainage pattern of a site in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to the alteration of the existing drainage pattern of a site which would increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to the creation or contribution to runoff water. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to the development of structures which could otherwise degrade water quality. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to placement of structures within a 100-year flood hazard area that would impede or redirect flood flows. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to exposure of structures to a significant risk of loss, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to placement of structures in areas subject to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.

6.8 LAND USE AND PLANNING

Potential Impact. The Proposed Plan would not physically divide an established community (Impact 5.9-1). The Proposed Plan would not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the Plan (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal Plan, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect (Impact 5.9-2). The Proposed Plan would not conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan (Impact 5.9-3).

Finding. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to the physical division of an established community. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to confliction with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the Plan adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental impact. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to confliction with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.

6.9 MINERAL RESOURCES

Potential Impact. The Proposed Plan would not result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan (Impact 5.10-1).

Finding. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to the loss of availability of any mineral resources.

6.10 NOISE AND VIBRATION

Potential Impact. The Proposed Plan would not result in exposure of persons to, or generation of, noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies (Impact 5.11-1). The Proposed Plan would not result in exposure of persons to, or generation of, excessive groundborne vibration (Impact 5.11-2). The Proposed Plan would not result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project (Impact 5.11-3)

The Proposed Plan would not result in result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project (Impact 5.11-4).

Finding. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to the exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to exposure of persons to, or generation of, excessive groundborne vibration. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.

6.11 POPULATION AND HOUSING

Potential Impact. Implementation of the Proposed Plan would not induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure) (Impact 5.12-1). Implementation of the Proposed Plan would not displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere (Impact 5.12-2). Implementation of the Proposed Plan would not displace substantial numbers of people, necessitation the construction of replacement housing elsewhere (Impact 5.12-3).

Finding. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to introduction of substantial population growth in an area, either directly or indirectly. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to displacement of substantial numbers of existing housing. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to displacement of substantial numbers of people.

6.12 PUBLIC SERVICES AND RECREATION

Potential Impact. The Proposed Plan would not result in substantial staffing or response time problems at the fire station or sheriff's substation serving the project site (Impact 5.13-1).

Finding. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to staffing or response time problems at the fire station or sheriff's substation serving the project site.

6.13 TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC

Potential Impact. The development of future facilities contemplated under the proposed Plan would not conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit (Impact 5.14-1). The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan would not conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards

and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways (Impact 5.14-2). The Proposed Plan would not substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (Impact 5.14-3).

Finding. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to applicable congestion management programs. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to design features or incompatible uses.

6.14 UTILITES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Potential Impact. Implementation of the Proposed Plan would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board or result in the construction of new treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities if the wastewater treatment provider has inadequate capacity to serve the Proposed Plan (Impact 5.15-1). The Proposed Plan would not require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which would cause significant environmental effects (Impact 5.15-2). The development of future facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan would not require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects (Impact 5.15-3). The development of future facilities contemplated under the proposed Plan could need new or expanded water entitlements (Impact 5.15-4). The Proposed Plan would not result in the determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments (Impact 5.15-5). The development of future facilities contemplated under the proposed Plan would have sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs (Impact 5.15-6).

Finding. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to new or expanded water entitlements. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to wastewater treatment capacity inadequacy. The Board of Supervisors finds, based on the Final Plan EIR, and the whole of the record, that the Proposed Plan would result in no impact relating to solid waste disposal needs.

7.0 Findings of Significant Impacts, Required Mitigation Measures and Supporting Facts

The County of Los Angeles, having reviewed and considered the information contained in the EIR and the entire administrative record, including but not limited to the expert opinions of the County's professional planning and engineering staff and independent consultants familiar with the environmental conditions of the Plan Area and the facts and circumstances of the Proposed Plan who prepared the EIR, finds pursuant to PRC Section 21081(a)(1) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15091(a)(1) that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Proposed Plan which would mitigate, avoid, or substantially lessen to below a level of significance the potential significant environmental effects identified in the EIR.

The Findings of Fact summarized below in Section 7.1 incorporate the facts and discussions from the EIR. For each of the significant impacts, the following sections are provided:

- *Potential Impact:* A specific description of the environmental impact identified in the EIR.
- *Finding:* One or more of the three specific findings set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15091.
- *Facts in Support of Finding:* A summary of the reasons for the finding(s).
- *Mitigation Measure(s):* Identified feasible mitigation measures or actions that are required as part of the Project and, if mitigation is infeasible, the reasons supporting the finding that the rejected mitigation is infeasible.

7.1 AIR QUALITY

1. **Potential Impact**. Implementation of the Proposed Plan would result in significant construction and operational emissions of criteria air pollutants, including nitrogen oxides.
2. **Finding.** Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15091(a)(1), changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Proposed Plan which avoid or substantially lessen the significant and unavoidable environmental effect as identified in the EIR.
3. **Facts in Support of Finding.** Based on the analysis provided in Section 5.2 of the EIR, the Project's potentially significant construction and operation-related criteria pollutant emissions impacts would reduce potentially significant impacts with implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ 1 through AQ-3.
4. **Mitigation Measure(s)**

    - **Mitigation Measure AQ 1** Air Emission Reduction Measures During Construction
    - **Mitigation Measure AQ-2** Air Emission Reduction Measures During Operations
    - **Mitigation Measure AQ-3** Minimization of Odors

8.0 Cumulative Impacts

8.1 AIR QUALITY

As analyzed in Section 5.2 of the EIR, although implementation of Mitigation Measures AQ 1, AQ 2, and AQ-3 provide measures to reduce air emissions and odors during construction and operations, the impacts resulting from these activities would remain significant and unavoidable.

In combination with other projects, even following the application of the proposed mitigation, implementation of the solid waste management facilities contemplated under the Proposed Plan would have the potential to cumulatively result in a violation of existing air quality standards or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation (see EIR Section 5.2).

9.0 Findings Regarding Project Alternatives

CEQA Guidelines Section 15128 require that an EIR contain a brief statement disclosing the reasons why various possible significant effects of a project were found not to be significant, and therefore would not be discussed in detail in the EIR. Section 8 of the EIR identifies Agriculture and Forestry Resources as an area that will not be impacted by the Proposed Plan.

10.0 Findings Regarding Project Alternatives

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6(a), EIRs must "describe a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of this project, which would feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the project but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the project and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives."

The alternatives to the Proposed Plan are evaluated in Section 7 of the EIR in terms of their ability to meet the basic objectives of the Proposed Plan and eliminate or further reduce its significant environmental effects. Based on these parameters, the following alternatives were considered and analyzed in the EIR:

1. No Project Alternative (Status Quo)
2. Alternative 1 – Potential In-County Class III Landfill Expansions
3. Alternative 2 – Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills

10.1 NO PROJECT ALTERNATIVE (STATUS QUO)

The CEQA Guidelines require analysis of the no project alternative (PRC Section 15126). According to Section 15126.6(e), "the specific alternative of 'no project' shall also be evaluated along with its impacts. The 'no project' analysis shall discuss the existing conditions at the time the Notice of Preparation is published, at the time environmental analysis is commenced, as well as what would be reasonably expected to occur in the foreseeable future if the project were not approved, based on current plans and consistent with available infrastructure and community services."

Compared with the Proposed Plan, under the No Project Alternative the potential for new AT facilities would be eliminated and the disposal options available to the County would be limited by leveraging existing In- and Out-of-County landfill capacity over the planning period. Thus,

1. **Finding.** The No Project Alternative reduces some of the impacts identified in the Proposed Plan, but also results in greater impacts related to GHG emissions, truck emissions, and plan consistency compared to the Proposed Plan. It is found pursuant to PRC Section 21081(a)(3), that specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, make the No Project Alternative infeasible.
2. **Facts in Support of Findings.** Under the No Project Alternative, the County would leverage existing permitted In- and Out-of-County disposal facilities (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills) similar to existing conditions. Similar to the proposed CSE Revision, continued jurisdiction's diversion efforts (increasing countywide diversion rate to 75 percent by 2020 and thereafter) would be necessary to maintain sufficient disposal capacity reserve under this alternative. No In-County landfill expansions or expanded AT facilities would occur under this alternative. Under the No Project Alternative, the County would not experience a disposal capacity shortfall during the planning period however, it fails to meet most of the project goals and objectives, including complying with State law.

For the reasons stated above, the No Project Alternative would provide less than half the landfill disposal capacity reserve in 2033 when compared to the proposed CSE Revision. Additionally, the No Project alternative would limit the disposal capacity options available to the County.

10.2 ALTERNATIVE 1 – POTENTIAL IN-COUNTY LANDFILL EXPANSION

Under Alternative 1, Potential In-County Class III Landfill Expansion, a solid waste management strategy that places greater emphasis on expanded In-County landfill capacity would be implemented. Similar to the proposed CSE Revision, this alternative assumes the following during the planning period: (1) use of existing In-County permitted disposal facilities (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills); (2) continued jurisdiction's diversion efforts (increasing countywide diversion rate to 75 percent by 2020 and thereafter); and (3) utilization of current exports to out-of-County landfills. No new AT facilities would be constructed under this alternative. To provide the required In-County landfill capacity, this alternative would include expansion at one or more existing landfills within the County to compensate for the disposal capacity provided by AT facilities under the Proposed Plan. This alternative would provide sufficient disposal capacity during the planning period.

Compared with the Proposed Plan, Alternative 1 provides a slight variation in the way the County achieves its total daily disposal capacity and assumes the same level of solid waste diversion through maximizing reuse, recycling, and composting Plans. These alternatives would essentially replace the increase in daily AT disposal capacity as proposed under the CSE Revision with additional In- or Out-of-County landfill capacity.

1. **Finding.** This alternative is unlikely to avoid significant air quality impacts and would negate the opportunity for lowering GHG emissions in the future as compared to the Proposed Plan. It is found pursuant to PRC Section 21081(a)(3), that specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, make Alternative 1 infeasible compared to the Proposed Plan.

2. **Facts in Support of Findings.** Under Alternative 1, an increase in the daily permitted disposal rate would occur at one or more existing landfills. The increase in the daily permitted disposal rate would involve additional truck trips that originate from various points in the region and localized increases in point and/or area source emissions. No AT facilities would be constructed under this alternative and emissions of criteria air pollutants (e.g., NOx) may be lessened, but not avoided. An increase in the localized emissions of toxic air contaminants (TACs) may occur with expanding landfills as compared to new AT facilities, which could result in elevated health risk impacts. These air quality impacts could be greater when compared to the Proposed Plan. However, the overall impacts on aesthetics, biological resources, cultural resources, geology/soils, GHG emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, public services and recreation, mineral resources, noise and vibration, population and housing, transportation, and utilities and service systems would be similar to the Proposed Plan. Therefore, the same mitigation measures and regulatory approvals recommended for the Proposed Plan would apply to this alternative.

Since it is unlikely that Alternative 1 would avoid significant air quality impacts and would negate the opportunity for potentially lowering GHG emissions in the future through the use of AT facilities to meet disposal needs, the County concluded that the proposed Plan is environmentally superior.

For the reasons stated above, this alternative is unlikely to avoid significant air quality impacts and would negate the opportunity for lowering GHG emissions in the future as compared to the Proposed Plan. As such, the County has concluded that the Proposed Plan is environmentally superior and Alternative 1 would not be pursued as described in Section 1 of the EIR.

10.3 ALTERNATIVE 2 – INCREASE IN EXPORTS TO OUT-OF-COUNTY LANDFILLS

Alternative 2, Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills, includes a solid waste management strategy that places greater emphasis on expanded Out-of-County landfill capacity. Similar to the proposed CSE Revision, this alternative assumes the following during the planning period: (1) use of existing In-County permitted disposal facilities (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills); (2) continued jurisdiction's diversion efforts (increasing countywide diversion rate to 75 percent by 2020 and thereafter); and (3) increase in exports to out-of-County landfills (including additional disposal capacity through the waste-by-rail system). No AT facilities would be constructed as part of this alternative during the planning period. The reduction in AT capacity would be accommodated by an increase in Out-of-County exports to adjacent jurisdictions. This alternative would be capable of providing the required disposal capacity over the planning period.

Compared with the Proposed Plan, Alternative 2 provides a slight variation in the way the County achieves its total daily disposal capacity and assumes the same level of solid waste diversion through maximizing reuse, recycling, and composting Plans. These alternatives would essentially replace the increase in daily AT disposal capacity as proposed under the CSE Update with additional In- or Out-of-County landfill capacity.

1. **Finding.** Of the alternatives considered, Alternative 2 is considered environmentally superior to Alternative 1 and the No Project Alternative, given that it avoids significant environmental impacts associated with In-County landfill expansion (e.g. aesthetics, biological resources, etc.). However, it is found pursuant to PRC Section 21081(a)(3), that specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, make Alternative 2 infeasible compared to the Proposed Plan.

2. **Facts in Support of Findings.** Alternative 2 places greater emphasis on exports of solid waste to Out-of-County facilities. Under this alternative, increases in the daily permitted disposal rate to Out-of-County disposal facilities would involve additional truck trips that originate from various points in the region and localized increases in point and/or area source emissions. No AT facilities would be constructed under this alternative and emissions of criteria air pollutants (e.g., NOx) would be lessened, but not avoided. The reduction of additional AT capacity and emphasis on additional Out-of-County capacity may result in reductions in criteria air pollutants; however, a corresponding increase in TACs would also be expected. An increase in the localized emissions of TACs could result in greater elevated health risk impacts when compared to the proposed Plan. However, the overall impacts on aesthetics, biological resources, cultural resources, geology/soils, GHG emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, public services and recreation, mineral resources, noise and vibration, population and housing, transportation, and utilities and service systems would be similar to the Proposed Plan. Therefore, the same mitigation measures and regulatory approvals recommended for the Proposed Plan would apply to this alternative.

It is likely that Alternative 2 could avoid environmental impacts (e.g., aesthetics, biology, etc.) related to the operation of expanded landfill facilities within the County as contemplated under Alternative 1. Since it is unlikely that either of the alternatives would avoid significant air quality impacts and would negate the opportunity for potentially lowering GHG emissions in the future through the use of AT facilities to meet disposal needs, the County concluded that the proposed Plan is environmentally superior.

For the reasons stated above, this alternative is unlikely to avoid significant air quality impacts and would negate the opportunity to lower GHG emissions in the future as compared to the Proposed Plan. As such, the County has concluded that the Proposed Plan is environmentally superior. However, of the alternatives considered, Alternative 2 is environmentally superior over Alternative 1 and the No Project Alternative as described in Section 1 of the EIR.

10.4 FINDINGS REGARDING RANGE OF ALTERNATIVES

1. **Finding.** The EIR considers a reasonable range of alternatives as more fully described in Section 7.0, Alternatives of the EIR. Substantial evidence supports the conclusion of the EIR regarding the alternatives considered and rejected. Substantial evidence supports the conclusion that all three alternatives are infeasible when compared to the Proposed Plan.
2. **Facts in Support of Findings.** The purpose of studying alternatives to the Proposed Plan is to identify alternatives that would substantially reduce or avoid the significant environmental impacts of the Proposed Plan. Substantial evidence shows that potentially significant environmental impacts of the Proposed Plan are mitigated below significant levels. However, potentially significant impacts related to air quality were determined significant and unavoidable. There are no feasible alternatives that would avoid the significant and unavoidable impact identified for the Proposed Plan. Consequently, the range of alternatives studied in the EIR is reasonable because it included alternatives to the Proposed Plan that substantially reduce or avoid impacts. As the CEQA Lead Agency, the County of Los Angeles has determined that the Proposed Plan is the CEQA environmentally superior and preferred alternative.

10.4.1 Findings Regarding Growth Inducing Impacts

Substantial growth impacts could be established through the provision of infrastructure or service capacity to accommodate growth beyond the levels currently permitted by local or regional plans and policies. In general, growth induced by a project is considered a significant impact if it directly or indirectly affects the ability of agencies to provide needed public services or if it can be demonstrated that the potential growth significantly affects the environment in some other way.

The proposed CSE Revision responds to future projected growth within the Plan Area through a long-term strategy that provides for sufficient solid waste disposal capacity over a 15-year period through 2033. Solid waste disposal facilities are demand-response public service systems that develop in response to community growth. The CSE Revision provides a strategy for the provision of disposal capacity as a response to the projected demand for responsible solid waste management. The CSE does not provide the actual capacity; rather, future solid waste projects would provide the needed capacity in response to continued growth. In this context, future new facilities and/or landfill expansions would not promote new growth, but would merely respond to it on an incremental, project by project basis. Therefore, the Proposed Plan would not result in direct or indirect growth inducing impacts (see Section 10 of the EIR).

10.4.2 Findings Regarding Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes

Irreversible and irretrievable resource commitments are related to the use of nonrenewable resources and the associated impacts that this consumption could have on future generations. Irreversible impacts result primarily from the use or destruction of a specific resource (e.g., energy and minerals) that cannot be replaced within a reasonable time frame. Irretrievable resource commitments involve the loss in value of an affected resource that cannot be restored as a result of the action (e.g., extinction of a threatened or endangered species or the disturbance of a cultural resource).

The construction and implementation of the Proposed Plan would entail the irreversible and irretrievable commitment of some land, energy, and human resources. These resources include the following:

- Commitment of non-renewable and/or slowly renewable energy resources, such as gasoline, diesel fuel, electricity, human resources, and natural resources such as lumber and other forest products, sand and gravel, steel, asphalt, copper, lead, other metals, and water;
- Commitment of social services and public maintenance services (e.g., police, fire, sewer, water services) would be required as projects identified in the Plan are developed over time; and,
- Long-term irreversible commitment of vacant parcels of land or redevelopment of existing developed land in the Plan Area.

The Plan emphasizes a variety of landfill diversion measures with objectives of decreasing the volume and tonnage of solid waste being disposed of at landfills by continuing to implement and expand source reduction, recycling, reuse, composting, and public education Plans as well as by promoting the development of alternative technologies that complement recycling efforts.

Also, the Plan includes siting criteria that considers and provides for the environmentally appropriate and technically feasible development of solid waste management facilities, including alternative technology facilities (e.g., conversion technology, transformation) and landfills.

There is currently no specific development project included in the Proposed Plan, and the Plan in and of itself, would not result in an irreversible commitment to non-renewable resources. Future development of certain solid waste related facilities identified in the Plan would likely involve construction activities that entail the commitment of land dedicated for the facilities, the manufacturing of materials used to construct the facilities and energy in the form of natural gas, petroleum products, and electricity consumed during construction and operation would contribute to the incremental depletion of renewable and non renewable resources. Steel, concrete, and other materials would be recycled, to the extent feasible; however, the loss of these resources is considered irreversible because their reuse for some other purpose than the Proposed Plan would be highly unlikely or impossible. Based on these considerations, the Proposed Plan constitutes an irreversible and irretrievable commitment of natural resources.

The use of non renewable energy sources, such as diesel fuel, is considered an irreversible, irretrievable commitment of these petroleum resources. The commitment of resources to construct and operate the solid waste related facilities as a result of the Proposed Plan is based on the belief that residents, employees, and visitors would benefit from the CSE Revision. These benefits are anticipated to substantially outweigh any irreversible or irretrievable commitment of non renewable resources.

11.0 Statement of Overriding Considerations

Pursuant to PRC Section 21081(b) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15093(a) and (b), the County of Los Angeles is required to balance, as applicable, the economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits, including region wide or statewide environmental benefits, of the Proposed Plan against its unavoidable environmental risks when determining whether to approve the Proposed Plan.

For the foregoing reasons, the County finds that the unavoidable significant environmental impacts pertaining to the generation of criteria air pollutants are outweighed by these considerable benefits because the Proposed Plan as implemented would:

- Remove 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
- Update of the goals and policies to be consistent with the new solid waste management paradigm, to enhance the comprehensiveness of Los Angeles County's solid waste management system and incorporate current and upcoming solid waste management processes and technologies
- Promote the development of alternatives to landfill technologies, such as conversion technologies, on a Countywide basis
- Promote 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
- Emphasize redirecting efforts to first reduce, reuse, and recycle. Materials are processed through alternative technologies, such as conversion technologies, to further extract beneficial uses from otherwise disposed materials
- Generate employment opportunities during the construction and operation phase of the Project, which would create both short-term and long-term jobs for the County, as well as help lower the current rates of unemployment
- Contribute to protecting the health, safety, and economic well-being of residents and provides an environmentally safe, efficient, and economically viable solid waste disposal system
- Increase the capability of the County to meet its disposal capacity needs by promoting extended producer responsibility, continuing to enhance diversion Plans, increasing the Countywide diversion rate, and developing conversion and other alternative technologies
- Ensure adequate landfill capacity is available throughout the 15-year planning period

A
Trash
Solution
for a
Green
Evolution

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