

# 6.0 FACILITY SITING CRITERIA

## PURPOSE

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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.

## DEFINITIONS

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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.

## SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

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CCR, Title 14, Section 18756 requires the following:

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.

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.

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 ap-

proved 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.

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).

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.

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

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

~~{Pursuant to Section 65091 (a) (4) of CGC, notice of the hearing shall be mailed or delivered at least 10 days prior to the hearing to all owners of real property as shown on the latest equalized assessment roll within 300 feet of the real property that is the subject of the hearing.}~~

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

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

## SITING AND PERMITTING

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## 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. ~~destroy the waste it handles.~~

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

### 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.

### [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.

### [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<sup>1</sup>

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.

A permit application requires extensive technical documentation of the potential impacts and mitigating measures,

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

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.

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

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### 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.

### 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

### 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## Public Participation Programs

### 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.

## 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.

## PERMITS

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### 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](#).

### Land Use Permit

#### 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<sup>2</sup> 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<sup>3</sup> 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 ColWMP. This is of particular importance since the ColWMP and its associated CSE designate sites for solid waste disposal facilities, and criteria and requirements for siting facilities.

### 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:

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<sup>2</sup> “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.

<sup>3</sup> “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.

- 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.

### 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.

## California Regional Water Quality Control Board

### 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](#)).

### 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<sup>4</sup>, a proposed solid waste disposal facility must not cause a deterioration of beneficial uses of water or cause water quality objectives to be exceeded.

### 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.

### 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

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<sup>4</sup> "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.

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.

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

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:

*Name, address, telephone number and email address (if available) of the petitioner.*

*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.*

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

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

*The manner in which the petitioner is aggrieved.*

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

*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.*

*A statement that the petition has been sent to the appropriate regional board and to the discharger, if not the petitioner.*



*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.

## Air Quality Management District

### 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.

### 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.

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.

### [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.

## [Solid Waste Facility Permit](#)

### [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.

### 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:

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

- Completed [Report of Disposal Site Information \(RDSI\)](#) or RSDI in the format of a JTD;

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

- Any CEQA Mitigation Monitoring Implementation Schedule;

- Conformance finding information, including one of the following:

  - 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

  - 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

- Current documentation of acceptable funding levels for Financial Assurance Mechanism;

Current documentation of compliance with operating liability requirements;

LUPs and/or CUPs; and

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.

### 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:

A copy of the proposed solid waste facilities permit.

The accepted application package.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

## [California Department of Fish and Wildlife](#)

### [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.

### [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](#)