LOS ANGELES COUNTY
COUNTYWIDE INTEGRATED
WASTE MANAGEMENT
SUMMARY PLAN

VOLUME IA - THE PLAN

Los Angeles
County
Department of
Public Works
Environmental
Programs Division

June 1997

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan is the product of the efforts of many individuals dedicated to the well-being of the residents of the 88 cities and the unincorporated communities in Los Angeles County. The County of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works would like to thank them for all their help for which we are most grateful.

The County of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works would like to thank the members of the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force and its Plan Review Subcommittee for their dedication and effort in developing goals and policies, and reviewing and commenting on this Plan and its Negative Declaration. Their efforts, direction, and dedication have ensured that these documents address the needs and concerns of the residents and businesses in the 88 cities and the unincorporated communities in the County.

As the public information meetings were essential to the completion of this Summary Plan, we would like to thank all those involved. We particularly thank the Claremont, East San Gabriel, Glendale/Burbank, Long Beach Valley, Los Angeles, Torrance, and Whittier Chapters of the League of Women Voters which participated in the public hearings. Special recognition should go to League representatives Beatrice Antenore, Nancy Arnheim, Judith Berquist, La Rue Brewer, Thea Brodkin, Ellen Pangarliotas, Margo Reeg, Anna Rundle, Marilee Scaff, Betty Trotter, and Kay White, as well as Lark Tedesco of the Antelope Valley Shop Talk Toastmasters, who served as moderators for the meetings. Also, many thanks to Ginger Bremberg of the Task Force who was moderator for the Santa Clarita meetings and the other Task Force members who gave their time to attend and assist us at these meetings.

We would also like to thank the staffs of the Department of Public Works' Planning Division, Environmental and Special Studies Section, for their advice and assistance in preparing the environmental document, and Mapping and Property Management Division, Mapping Services Section, for their assistance in preparing maps and displays.

The staff of the Department of Public Works' Environmental Programs Division is acknowledged for their dedication and efforts in the preparation of this document.

Finally, we would like to recognize and commend the citizens of Los Angeles County for all their input and responsiveness during the presentation of this Summary Plan. It is through the cooperative efforts of all individuals committed to their communities and the environment that this Summary Plan can be effectively implemented.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

A	Advisory Entity
AADT	Average Annual Daily Traffic
AB	Assembly Bill
AB 939	Assembly Bill 939, California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989
ADC	Alternative Daily Cover
AQMD	Air Quality Management District
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BBS	Bulletin Board System
BFI, Inc.	Browning - Ferris Industries, Inc.
CAA	Federal Clean Air Act
Cal/EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CALMAX	California Materials Exchange
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CALTRANS	California Department of Transportation
CCC	California Coastal Commission
CCR	California Code of Regulations
C&D	Construction and Demolition Waste
CDC	Community Development Commission
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDHS	California Department of Health Services
CDOF	California Department of Finance
CD-ROM	Compact Disk-Read Only Memory

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CDTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIWMA	California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989
CIWMB	California Integrated Waste Management Board
COE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
COG	Council of Governments
CoIWMP	Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan
CoSWMP	County Solid Waste Management Plan
CREF	Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility
CRV	California Redemption Value
CRWQCB	California Regional Water Quality Control Board
CSD	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
CSE	Countywide Siting Element
CSP	Countywide Summary Plan
CUP	Conditional Use Permit
CWA	Federal Clean Water Act
CWMB	California Waste Management Board (Replaced by the CIWMB)
DHS	Los Angeles County Department of Health Services (see LACoDHS)
DPW	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (see LACoDWP)
ECDC	East Carbon Development Corporation
EIR	Environmental Impact Report

LIST OF ACRONYMS

EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FOC	Finding of Conformance
GDD	Garbage Disposal District
GIS	Geographic Information System
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene (No. 2 plastic)
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste
HHWE	Household Hazardous Waste Element
ICI	Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional
IPC	Intermediate Processing Center
IPF	Intermediate Processing Facility
JPA	Joint Powers Authority
L	Lead Entity
LACo	Los Angeles County
LACoDHS	Los Angeles County Department of Health Services
LACoDPW	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
LACSD	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
LAER	Lowest Achievable Emission Rate
LDPE	Low Density Polyethylene (No. 4)
LEA	Local Enforcement Agency
LFG	Landfill Gas
LTF	Local Task Force
LUP	Land Use Permit

LIST OF ACRONYMS

MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MSWLF	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NDFE	Nondisposal Facility Element
NIOSH	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NOP	Notice of Preparation
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
OCC	Old Corrugated Containers
ONP	Old Newspaper
PET	Polyethylene Terephthalate (No. 1 plastic)
PI	Private Industry
PP	Polypropylene (No. 5 plastic)
PPM	Parts per Million
PRC	California Public Resources Code
PS	Polystyrene (No. 6 plastic)
PSA	Public Service Announcement
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride (No. 3 plastic)
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel
RMDZ	Recycling Market Development Zone

LIST OF ACRONYMS

RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
S	Support Entity
SB	Senate Bill
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SDOHS	State Department of Health Services
SERRF	Southeast Resource and Recovery Facility
SIC	Standard Industrial Code
SRR	Source Reduction and Recycling
SRRE	Source Reduction and Recycling Element
SWF	Solid Waste Facility
SWFP	Solid Waste Facility Permit
SWGS	Solid Waste Generation Study
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
T-BACT	Best Available Control Technology for Toxics
TPD	Tons Per Day
TDF	Tire Derived Fuel
TF	Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force
TPD	Tons per Day
TPY	Tons Per Year
UBC	Used Beverage Container
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	United States Geological Survey

LIST OF ACRONYMS

VCR	Variable Can Rate or Variable Collection Rate
WDRs	Waste Discharge Requirements
WRAP	Waste Reduction Award Program
WTE	Waste-to-Energy (Transformation)
WWW	World Wide Web

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Action Plan — The Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Action Plan, adopted by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in April 1988, the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County in May 1988, and the City of Los Angeles Board of Public Works. It provides policies and strategies for the integrated management of solid waste in the County.

Aeration — The process of exposing bulk material, such as compost, to air.

Aerobic Decomposition — The biological decomposition of organic substances in the presence of oxygen.

Agricultural Waste — Solid wastes of plant and animal origin, which result from the production and processing of farm or agricultural products, including manures, orchard and vineyard prunings, and crop residues, which are removed from the site of generation for solid waste management.

Alternative Daily Cover — Suitable material other than soil (approved by an LEA and concurred by the CIWMB) that is spread on the entire surface of the active face of the sanitary landfill at least at the end of each operating day in order to control odor, vectors, fire, water infiltration, erosion, litter and to prevent unsightliness.

Anaerobic Decomposition — The biological decomposition of organic substances in the absence of oxygen.

Asbestos — Fibrous forms of various hydrated minerals, including chrysotile (fibrous serpentine), crocidolite (fibrous reibecktite), amosite (fibrous cummingtonite-grunerite), fibrous tremolite, fibrous actinolite, and fibrous anthophyllite.

Ash or Ashes — The residue from the combustion of any solid or liquid material.

Automated Collection — The collection of solid waste using automated collection vehicles that lift and empty containers.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Baler	A machine used to compress solid waste/recyclables into bundles to reduce volume. Balers are often used for newspaper, plastics, and corrugated cardboard.
Best Readily Available and Applicable Data or Representative Data	"Best readily available and applicable data" or "representative data" means information that is available to a jurisdiction from published sources, field sampling, or other identifiable entities which is the most current data and which addresses the situation being examined.
Bi-Metal Container	Any metal container composed of at least two different types of metals, such as a steel container with an aluminum top.
Biodegradable	The breaking down by microorganisms of the physical or chemical structure of a compound.
Biodegradable Material	Waste material which is capable of being broken down by microorganisms into simple, stable compounds such as carbon dioxide and water. Most organic wastes, such as food wastes and paper, are biodegradable.
Bottle Bill	A law requiring deposits on beverage containers.
Broker	An individual or group of individuals that act as an agent or intermediary between the sellers and buyers of recyclable materials.
Bulking Agent	A material used to add volume to another material to make it more porous to air flow. For example, municipal solid waste may act as a bulking agent when mixed with water treatment sludge.
Bulky Waste	Large items of solid waste such as appliances, furniture, large auto parts, trees, branches, stumps and other oversize wastes whose large size precludes or complicates their handling by normal collection, processing or disposal methods.
Bulky Wood	Solid waste including, but not limited to, natural woods, such as logs and branches more than four inches in diameter.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Buy-Back Recycling Center — A facility which pays a fee for the delivery and transfer of ownership to the facility of source separated materials, for the purpose of recycling or composting.

Capital Costs — Those direct costs incurred in order to acquire real property assets such as land, buildings and building additions, site improvements, machinery and equipment.

Class III Landfill — Those facilities which must be located where site characteristics and containment structures isolate solid waste from the waters of the State. "Class III Landfills" must meet the requirements of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Subtitle D, and the CCR, Title 23, Section 2533, as well as those mandated by Sections 17000 et seq., of Title 14 of the CCR and other regional and local rules and regulations.

Commercial Solid Wastes — Solid waste originating from stores, business offices, commercial warehouses, hospitals, educational, health care, military, and correctional institutions, nonprofit research organizations, and government offices. Commercial solid wastes do not include construction and demolition waste.

Commingle — A mix of empty beverage containers and other containers of the same material type. Any broken glass of empty beverage container(s) is deemed commingled. Commingled rates are determined by DOC Division of Recycling pursuant to subsections 2750 and 2770 of Chapter 5 of Division 2 of Title 14 of California Code of Regulations.

Commingled Recyclables — A mixture of several recyclable materials in one container.

Compactor — A type of trash container which can be moved on and off a roll-off truck. The containers have the capability of hydraulically compressing materials with the container.

Compactor - Mobile — A vehicle with an enclosed body containing mechanical devices that convey solid waste into the main compartment of the body and compress it.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Compactor Truck	A refuse collection vehicle which hydraulically compresses waste materials within the body of the truck.
Compost	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, manure, biosolids and wood wastes which are not hazardous waste.
Composting	A method of waste treatment which produces a product meeting the above definition of "compost."
Composting Facility	A permitted solid waste facility at which composting is conducted and which produces a product meeting the above definition of "compost."
Construction and Demolition Waste	Building materials, packaging and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition operations on pavements, houses, commercial buildings and other structures.
Contract Collection	The collection of solid waste performed in accordance with a written agreement between parties, usually a municipality and a private hauler.
Corrugated Container	A paperboard container fabricated from two layers of kraft linerboard sandwiched around a corrugating medium. Kraft linerboard means paperboard made from wood pulp produced by a modified sulfate pulping process, with basis weight ranging from 18 to 200 pounds, manufactured for use as facing material for corrugated or solid fiber containers. Linerboard also may mean that material which is made from reclaimed paper stock. Corrugating medium means paperboard made from chemical or semichemical wood pulps, straw or reclaimed paper stock, and folded to form permanent corrugations.
County	The County of Los Angeles.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

County Solid Waste Management Plan (CoSWMP)

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. Solid waste planning activities in Los Angeles County are currently governed by the existing Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Plan (CoSWMP) (March 1984) and Revision A (August 1985) which received approval by the majority of the Cities in Los Angeles County containing a majority of the incorporated population and the County Board of Supervisors, and was approved by the former California Waste Management Board in March 1986. As required by AB 939, CoSWMP will be superseded by the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP) upon its preparation and approval by the Cities in Los Angeles County, the County Board of Supervisors, and the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

Countywide

Pertaining to all Los Angeles County, including all the cities and the unincorporated areas of the County.

Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP)

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' SRREs, HHWEs, NDFEs, the CSE, and the Summary Plan.

Countywide Siting Element (CSE)

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 CSE is prepared by the County and identifies how the County and the Cities within the County will address the need for 15 years of disposal/transformationcapacity to safely handle solid waste generated in the County which cannot be reduced or recycled.

Cost-effective

A measurement of cost compared to an unvalued output (e.g., the cost per ton of solid waste collected) such that the lower the cost, the more cost-effective the action.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Cullet	Clean, generally color-sorted, crushed glass used to make new glass products.
Curbside Collection	The collection of recyclable materials at the curb, often from special containers, to be brought to various processing facilities.
Curbside Collection Program	A service which collects recyclable materials, including but not limited to newspaper, glass containers, aluminum cans, and bi-metals on a monthly or more regular basis.
Decomposition Process	The chemical and/or microbiological degradation of solid waste.
Density - Solid Waste	The number obtained by dividing the weight of solid waste by its volume. Usually expressed in terms of pounds per cubic yard [or kilograms per cubic meter].
Discards	The municipal solid waste remaining after recovery for recycling and composting. These discards are usually combusted or disposed of in landfills, although some municipal solid waste is stored or disposed of onsite, particularly in rural areas.
Disposal	The management of solid waste through landfilling or transformation at permitted solid waste facilities.
Disposal Capacity	The capacity, expressed in either weight in tons or its volumetric equivalent in cubic yards, which either is 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 Facility	Any facility or location where disposal of solid waste occurs.
Disposal Site	Includes the place, location, tract of land, area, or premises in use, intended to be used, or which has been used for the landfill disposal of solid wastes.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Diversion Rate

A measure of the amount of waste that normally would be delivered to a landfill or transformation facility, but that is removed from the disposal system and does not deplete disposal capacity.

Drop-Off Recycling Center

A facility which accepts delivery or transfer of ownership of source separated materials for the purpose of recycling or composting, without paying a fee. Donation of materials to collection organizations, such as charitable groups, is included in this definition.

End Market or End Use

The use or uses of a diverted material or product which has been returned to the economic mainstream, whether or not this return is through sale of the material or product. The material or product can have a value which is less than the solid waste disposal cost.

Feasible

A specified program, method, or other activity can, on the basis of cost, technical requirements and time frame for accomplishment, be undertaken to achieve the objectives and tasks identified by a jurisdiction in a Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan.

Ferrous Metals

Any iron or steel scraps that have an iron content sufficient for magnetic separation, including tin and bi-metal cans.

Flow Control

A legal or economic means by which waste is directed to particular destinations. For example, an ordinance requiring that certain wastes be sent to a composting facility is a waste flow control measure.

Food Waste

All animal and vegetable solid wastes generated by food facilities, as defined in California Health and Safety Code section 27521, or from residences, that result from the storage, preparation, cooking, or handling of food.

Franchise Collection

The collection of refuse and/or recyclables by a private hauler in a specific geographical area and/or from a specific type of customer for a fee paid by the customer through an agreement with the local municipality.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Garbage

Includes all kitchen and table food waste, and animal or vegetable waste that attends or results from the storage, preparation, cooking or handling of food stuff.

Generation

The amount (weight, volume, or percentage of the overall waste stream) of materials and products as they enter the waste stream and before recovery, composting, or combustion (incineration) takes place.

Grade

A class or level of quality of paper or pulp which is ranked, or distinguished from other papers or pulps, on the basis of its use, appearance, quality, manufacturing history, raw materials, or a combination of these factors.

Grasscycling

The practice of leaving grass clippings in the lawn when cut rather than collecting them for composting or disposal. Grasscycling is a form of yard waste reduction. Grasscycling is sometimes referred to as "mulching," especially in the context of "mulching mowers," lawn mowers with special cutting blades that shoot grass back into the turf.

Green Waste

See "Yard Waste."

Green Waste Cover

"Green Waste Cover" means shredded yard waste used as daily cover material in landfills.

Hazard

Any condition, practice, or procedure which is or may be dangerous, harmful, or perilous to employees, property, neighbors, or the general public.

Hazardous Waste

A waste, or 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; or

2. Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed."

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

High Density Polyethylene (HDPE No. 2) Containers

Opaque, sometimes colored, plastic used to make, milk jugs, household products, base cups of large beverage bottles and etc.; and, frequently carry the triangular recycling symbol of the "chasing arrows" with a 2 inside.

High Grade Paper

High-grade postconsumer papers include, but not limited to, computer paper, white and colored ledger paper (writing, typing and other papers), and reproduction paper. This material can be used as a direct substitute for wood pulp or can be de-inked to produce tissues or high-quality bond papers.

Household Batteries

Batteries made of mercury, alkaline, carbon-zinc, nickel-cadmium, and other batteries typically generated as household waste, including, but not limited to, batteries used in hearing aids, cameras, watches, computers, calculators, flashlights, lanterns, standby and emergency lighting, portable radio and television sets, meters, toys, and clocks, but excluding lead-acid batteries as defined in Section 42440 of the PRC.

Household Hazardous Waste

Wastes resulting from products purchased by the general public for household use which, because of their quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may pose a substantial known or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, disposed or otherwise managed.

Household Hazardous Waste Collection

A program activity in which household hazardous wastes are brought to a designated collection point where the household hazardous wastes are separated for temporary storage and ultimate recycling, treatment, or disposal.

Household Hazardous Waste Element

A planning 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 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.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Incineration	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.
Inert Solid Waste	A non-liquid solid waste including, but not limited to, soil and concrete, that does not contain hazardous waste of soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of water-quality objectives established by a regional water board pursuant to Division 7 (commencing with Section 13000) of the California Water Code and does not contain significant quantities of decomposable solid waste.
Inorganic Waste	Waste composed of, or related to, or derived from nonliving organisms (i.e., contains no carbon).
Integrated Solid Waste Management	A practice of using several alternative waste management techniques, technologies, and management programs to achieve specific waste management objectives and goals. Waste management alternatives include source reduction, recycling, composting, energy recovery and landfilling.
Intermediate Processing Center	A facility for processing recyclable materials into a form marketable to industry.
Jurisdiction	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.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Local Enforcement Agency

An enforcement agency with the California Integrated Waste Management Board totally separate from the operating unit(s) of the local governing body. A "Local Enforcement Agency" is a comprehensive solid waste management agency which performs enforcement, inspection, and permitting duties for handling permitted, closed, abandoned, exempt, illegal, and inactive facilities. A "Local Enforcement Agency" is solely responsible for carrying out solid waste management in its jurisdiction as defined in 14 CCR 17225.70 and Division 30 of the PRC. Upon certification(s) the "Local Enforcement Agency" becomes an agent of the State.

Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force)

An administrative body consisting of seventeen voting members, each of whom is knowledgeable in one or more aspects of solid waste management or in such related fields as environmental quality, resource or energy conservation, and land use. The Task Force membership is determined by the County and a majority of the Cities within the County which contain a majority of the population of the incorporated area of the County. The responsibilities of the Task Force include, but are not limited to, the review of proposed facilities and services for conformance with the CoSWMP; monitor, analyze, review, and propose legislation as needed; assist in coordinating the development of City and County SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs; and to assist and advise the County in the preparation of the CSE and the CoIWMP.

Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE No. 4)

Film plastics used for such purposes as agricultural covering, grocery bags, food industry wraps, dry-cleaning bags, etc. The actual film is thin [10 mil or less (1/100 inch or less)] and flexible, opaque or clear, and has a very low weight to volume ratio.

Major Class III Landfill

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).

Mandatory Recycling

Programs which by law require citizens to separate recyclable material from trash so that these materials are not disposed of or transformed.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Manual Separation — The separation of wastes by hand (sometimes called hand picking or hand sorting). The manual separation of wastes at a recovery facility is usually accomplished by individual waste components as the waste stream, which is transported on a conveyor belt, moves by.

Manure Composting — The practice of allowing certain types of animal waste to decompose in a controlled biological process producing a product known as manure compost.

Marine Wastes — Solid wastes generated from marine vessels and ocean work platforms, solid wastes washed onto ocean beaches, and litter discarded on ocean beaches.

Market Development — A method of increasing the demand for recovered materials so that end markets for the materials are established, improved, or stabilized and thereby become more reliable.

Materials Recovery — A concept of resource recovery emphasizing separating and processing waste materials to be sold for various purposes.

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) — A permitted 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 or composting.

Mechanical Separation — The separation of waste into individual waste components using mechanical means, such as cyclones, trommels, and screens.

Medical Waste — All the infectious and injurious waste originating from medical, veterinary, or intermediate care facilities which are regulated by Chapter 6.1, Division 20, of the California Health and Safety Code.

Medium-Term Planning Period — A period beginning in the year 1996 and ending in the year 2000.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Minor Class III Landfill	A permitted solid waste landfill which receives less than 250,000 tons of solid waste per year (or less than 800 tons per day, six days per week).
Miscellaneous Organics/Inorganics	Materials that remains on the sorting table after all the materials that can practically be removed have been sorted out. This material is primarily organic, but may contain small pieces of inorganics, such as broken glass.
Mixed Paper	A waste type which is a mixture, unsegregated by color or quality, of at least two of the following paper wastes: newspaper, corrugated cardboard, office paper, computer paper, white paper, coated paper stock, or other paper wastes.
Motor Oil	Used or new lubricating oils primarily used in cars, but including other types with similar characteristics.
Mulch	Ground or mixed yard wastes placed around plants to prevent evaporation of moisture and freezing of roots and to nourish the soil.
Multi-Family	Of, or pertaining to, residential buildings that include more than two independent dwelling units (such as apartments or condominiums).
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	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 crop residues, animal manures, mining waste and fuel extraction waste, forestry wastes, and ash from industrial boilers, furnaces and incinerators.
Non-disposal Facility	Any solid waste facility, such as transformation, required to obtain a Solid Waste Facility Permit pursuant to Sections 44001 - 44018 of the PRC, except a solid waste landfill or a transformation facility.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Non-disposal Facility Element — A planning 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 and city in the State to identify all existing, expansions of existing, and proposed new nondisposal facilities which will be needed to implement local jurisdictions' Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRREs).

Nonferrous Metals — Any metal scraps that have value, and that are derived from metals other than iron and its alloys in steel, such as aluminum, cooper, brass, bronze, lead, zinc, and other metals, and to which a magnet will not adhere.

Nonrecyclable Paper — Discarded paper which has no market value because of its physical or chemical or biological characteristics or properties.

Objectives — Specific and measurable statements that may be looked at as recognizable milestones that must be achieved on the way to fulfillment of goals.

Old Newspaper — Any newsprint that is separated from other types of solid waste or collected separately from other types of solid waste and made available for reuse and may be used as a raw material in the manufacture of a new paper product.

Operational Costs — Those direct costs incurred in maintaining the ongoing operation of a program or facility. Operational costs do not include capital costs.

Organic Waste — Solid wastes originated from living organisms and their metabolic waste products, and from petroleum, and which contain naturally produced organic compounds, and which are biologically decomposable by microbial and fungal action into the constituent compounds water, carbon dioxide, and other simpler organic compounds.

Other Glass — Includes, but is not limited to, window glass, mirrors, light bulbs, and other glass which is not recyclable.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Other Nonferrous

Products that are predominantly made of copper, lead, brass, tin, aluminum siding, other non-container aluminum and other metals.

Other Plastics

All waste plastics except polyethylene terephthalate (PET) containers, film plastics, and high density polyethylene (HDPE) containers.

Paper - Cardboard

Kraft liner cartons with corrugated inner liners, as typically used to ship materials. Does not include waxed cardboard or paperboard (cereal boxes, microwave, and similar food boxes, etc.), but it does include kraft grocery bags.

Paper - Computer Paper

Continuous-feed computer printouts and forms of various types; does not include multiple-copy carbonless paper.

Participation Rate

A measure, expressed as a percentage, of the number of people participating in a recycling program compared to the total number eligible to participate; with curbside recycling programs, participation rates are measured by the percentage of eligible participants who set out recyclables for collection during a specified period of time.

Permit

An authorization issued by a permitting authority that allows a person or business to handle and manage solid waste at a specific location and which includes specific conditions for facility operations.

Permitted Capacity

See "Permitted Disposal Capacity."

Permitted Disposal Capacity

The total quantity of solid waste (in cubic yards and/or tons) which a permitted landfill or transformation facility is allowed to receive in accordance with, the terms, conditions, and limitations of the facility's current Solid Waste Facility Permit, Land Use Permit/Conditional Use Permit, Waste Discharge Requirements Permit, and the Permit to Operate, whichever is less.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Permitted Solid Waste Facility	A solid waste facility for which there exists a Solid Waste Facilities Permit issued by the local enforcement agency and concurred by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, or which is permitted under the regulatory scheme of another state.
Permitted Solid Waste Landfill	For the purpose of the Summary Plan of the Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, and in concert with the requirements of Section 18720 of Title 14 of the CCR, a solid waste landfill facility for which there exists (1) a current Solid Waste Facility Permit issued by the Local Enforcement Agency and concurred by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, (2) a Land Use Permit/Conditional Use Permit issued by the local jurisdiction's land use authority, and, when applicable, (3) a Waste Discharge Requirements permit issued by the appropriate California Regional Water Quality Control Board.
Plan or Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP)	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' SRREs, HHWEs, NDFEs, the CSE, and the Summary Plan.
Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET No. 1) Containers	Plastic containers commonly used for beverages. These items are identified being transparent and usually green or clear in color; and, frequently carry the triangular recycling symbol of the "chasing arrows" with a 1 inside.
Polypropylene (PP No. 5)	Plastics used in, but not limited to, the following products: battery cases, medical containers, oil additive containers, some dairy tubs, and cereal box liners.
Polystyrene (PS No. 6)	Plastics used in, but not limited to, the following products: spoons, forks, cassette cases, and cups.
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC No. 3) Containers	Transparent, translucent, or opaque (colored usually high gloss) bottles. Typically products are imported mineral water, salad dressing, salad and vegetable oil, floor polish, mouthwash, and plastic pipe.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Post Consumer Recycling	The reuse of materials separated from residential and commercial waste that has reached the consumer.
Postconsumer Waste Material	Any product generated by a business or a consumer which has served its intended end use, and which has been separated from solid waste for the purposes of collection, recycling, and disposition, and which does not include secondary waste material.
Processing	The reduction, separation, recovery, conversion, or recycling of solid waste.
Processing Station	See "Transfer or Processing Station."
Procurement	The process governments and businesses use to purchase a particular product, or commodity.
Program	The full range of source reduction, recycling, composting, special waste, or household hazardous waste activities undertaken by or in the jurisdiction or relating to management of the jurisdiction's waste stream to achieve the objectives identified in the SRRE and HHWE, respectively.
Purchase Preference	A preference provided to a wholesale or retail commodity dealer which is based upon the percentage amount that the costs of products made from recycled materials may exceed that of similar non-recycled products and still be deemed the lowest bid.
Rate Structure	That set of prices established by a jurisdiction, a special district (as defined in Government Code Section 56036), or other rate setting authority to compensate the jurisdiction, special district or rate setting authority for the partial or full costs of the collection, processing, recycling, composting, and/or transformation or landfill disposal of solid wastes.
Recovered Material	Material that has been retrieved or diverted from disposal or transformation for the purpose of recycling, reuse, or composting. "Recovered material" does not include those materials generated from and reused on site for manufacturing purposes.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Recovery

Materials removed from the waste stream for the purpose of recycling and/or composting. Recovery does not automatically equal recycling and composting, however. For example, if markets for recovered materials are not available, the materials that were separated from the waste stream for recycling may simply be stored or, in some cases, sent to a landfill or incinerator.

Recyclable

Material that still has useful physical or chemical properties after serving its original purpose and that can be reused or remanufactured into additional products.

Recycling Market Development Zone

Any single or joint, contiguous parcels of property that, based on the determination of the CIWMB, meets the following criteria:

(1) The area has been zoned an appropriate land use for the development of commercial, industrial, or manufacturing purposes.

(2) The area is identified in the Countywide or regional agency integrated waste management plan as part of the market development area.

(3) The area is located in a jurisdiction with an existing postconsumer waste collection infrastructure.

(4) The area may be used to establish commercial, manufacturing or industrial processes which would produce end products that consist of not less than 50 percent recycled materials.

Recycling

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.

Region

The combined geographic area of two or more incorporated areas; two or more unincorporated areas; or any combination of incorporated and unincorporated areas.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Repairability	The ability of a product or package to be restored to a working or usable state at a cost which is less than the replacement cost of the product or package.
Residential Solid Waste	Solid waste originating from single-family or multi-family dwellings.
Residual	Materials remaining after recycling, processing, composting, or incineration. Residues are usually disposed of in landfills.
Residue	Materials remaining after processing, incineration, composting, or recycling have been completed. Residues are usually disposed of in landfills.
Resource Recovery	The reclamation or salvage of wastes for reuse, conversion to energy or recycling.
Retreaded Tire	Any tire that utilizes an existing casing for the purpose of vulcanizing new tread to such casing which meets all performance and quality standards specified in the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards as determined by the United States Department of Transportation.
Reusability	The ability of a product or package to be used more than once in its same form.
Reuse	The use, in the form as it was produced, of a material which might otherwise be discarded.
Reverse Vending Machine	A mechanical device which accepts one or more types of empty beverage containers and issues a cash refund or a redeemable credit slip with a value not less than the container's redemption value and applicable redemption bonus, if any. The bonus payments may be aggregated over more than one container and then paid (Effective January 1, 1990).
Roll-Off Container	A large waste container that fits onto a tractor trailer that can be dropped off and picked up hydraulically.
Rubberized Asphalt	Asphalt that contains recycled rubber.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Salvage	The controlled removal of solid waste materials at a permitted solid waste facility for recycling, reuse, composting, or transformation.
Scavenger	One who illegally removes materials at any point in the solid waste management system.
Scrap	Discarded or rejected industrial waste material often suitable for recycling.
Seasonal	Those periods of time during the calendar year which are identifiable by distinct cyclical patterns of local climate, demography, trade or commerce.
Secondary Waste Material	Industrial byproducts which would otherwise go to disposal facilities and wastes generated after completion of a manufacturing process, but does not include internally generated scrap commonly returned to industrial or manufacturing processes, such as home scrap and mill broke.
Self-Haul	Waste hauling to a solid waste facility by the waste generator rather than by a contracted hauler.
Semi-Automated Collection	The collection of solid waste, greenwaste, or recyclables through the use of vehicles that lift containers, which must be positioned by a person.
Sewage Sludge	Residual solids and semi-solids resulting from the treatment of waste water, but does not include waste water effluent discharged from such treatment processes.
Shear Shredder	A machine that reduces discarded automobiles and other low-grade sheet and coated metal in a continuous operation to fist-size pieces.
Short-term Planning Period	A period beginning the year 1991 and ending in the year 1995.
Shredder	Mechanical device used to break up waste materials into small pieces.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Single-Family/Duplex	Of, or pertaining to, residential buildings that have two units or less (such as a detached home intended for one family unit.)
Sludge	Residual solids and semi-solids resulting from the treatment of water, waste water, and/or other liquids. Sludge includes sewage sludge and sludge derived from industrial processes, but does not include effluent discharged from such treatment processes.
Solid Waste	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 (Section 40191 of the PRC). Solid waste does not include hazardous waste or low-level radioactive waste regulated under Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 114960) of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code. Solid waste does not include medical waste which is regulated pursuant to the Medical Waste Management Act (Chapter 6.1 [commencing with Section 25015] of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code).
Solid Waste Disposal	The final deposition of solid wastes onto land, into the atmosphere, or into the waters of the state.
Solid Waste Disposal Facility	Includes a transformation facility or solid waste landfill.
Solid Waste Facility	Includes a solid waste transfer or processing station, a composting facility, a transformation facility, and/or a solid waste landfill.
Solid Waste Generation Study	The study undertaken by a jurisdiction to characterize its solid waste stream and comply with all the requirements of Sections 18722, 18724, and 18726 of CCR Title 14.
Solid Waste Handling	The collection, transportation, storage, transfer, or processing of solid wastes.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Solid Waste Landfill

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, or 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 and unclassified landfills.

Source Reduction

Any action which causes a net reduction in the generation of solid waste. Source reduction includes, but is not limited to, reducing the use of nonrecyclable materials, replacing disposable materials and products with reusable materials and products, reducing packaging, reducing the amount of yard wastes generated, establishing garbage rate structures with incentives to reduce the amount of wastes that generators produce, and increasing the efficiency of the use of paper, cardboard, glass, metal, plastic, and other materials. Source reduction does not include steps taken after the material becomes solid waste or actions which would impact air or water resources in lieu of land, including, but not limited to, transformation.

Source Reduction and Recycling Element

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

Source Separated

The segregation, by the generator, of materials designated for separate collection for some form of materials recovery or special handling.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Special Waste

According to the CCR, Title 14, Section 18720, any hazardous waste listed in Section 66740 of Title 22 of the CCR, or any waste which has been classified as a special waste pursuant to Section 66744 of Title 22 of the CCR, or which has been granted a variance for the purpose of storage, transportation, treatment, or disposal by the Department of Health Services pursuant to Section 66310 of Title 22 of the CCR. Special waste also includes any solid waste which, because of its source of generation, physical, chemical or biological characteristics or unique disposal practices, is specifically conditioned in some solid waste facilities permit for handling and/or disposal.

Statistically Representative

Those representative and random samples of units that are taken from a population sample, pursuant to the procedures given in Appendix 1 of Article 6.1 of CCR Title 14. For the purposes of this definition, a population sample includes, but is not limited to, a sample from a population of solid waste generation sites, solid waste facilities and recycling facilities, or a population of items of materials and solid wastes in a refuse vehicle load of solid waste.

Storage

The holding of solid waste materials for a temporary period.

Subtitle C

A section of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, as amended (40 CFR240-271, 122-124, 260-267, 270, 271) which establishes operating requirements for new MSW landfills, existing MSW landfills, and lateral expansions.

Subtitle D

A section of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, as amended, (40 CFR 258) which established minimum standards for a solid waste landfill development, operation, closure, and post-closure maintenance.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Summary Plan	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 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 each county's 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.
Superfund	Common name for the Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) which addresses clean up of hazardous waste sites.
Technical Assistance	Technical information and guidance provided by the State/local governments to the private sector and/or other local governments to aid in complying with laws and regulations.
Tipping Fee	The fee charged by solid waste facility operators for the disposal or transfer of solid waste at their facility.
Tipping Floor	Unloading area for vehicles that are delivering municipal solid waste to a transfer station, processing station, or transformation facility.
Toxicity	The quality or degree of being poisonous; adverse biological effect due to toxins and other compounds.
TPD	Tons per day.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Transfer or Processing Station

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. "Transfer or processing station" does not include any of the following: (1) a facility, whose principal function is to receive, store, convert, or otherwise process in accordance with state minimum standards, manure; (2) a facility, whose principal function is to receive, store, convert, or otherwise process wastes which have already been separated for reuse and are not intended for disposal; (3) the operations premises of a duly licensed solid waste handling operator who receives, stores, transfers, or otherwise processes waste as an activity incidental to the conduct of a refuse collection and disposal business in accordance with regulations adopted pursuant to Section 43309 of the PRC.

Transformation Facility

A facility whose principal function is to convert, combust, or otherwise process solid waste by incineration, pyrolysis, destructive distillation, or gasification, or to chemically or biologically process solid wastes, for the purpose of volume reduction, synthetic fuel production, or energy recovery. Transformation facility does not include a composting facility.

Unclassified Landfill

A solid waste landfill which is permitted to accept inert waste only. Section 18700 of Title 14 and Section 2524 of Title 23 of the CCR define inert waste as that type of non-liquid solid waste which does not contain hazardous waste or soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of applicable water quality objectives established by a California Regional Water Quality Control Board and does not contain significant quantities of decomposable waste. Inert waste includes materials such as soil, concrete, asphalt, and other construction and demolition debris. "Unclassified Landfills" must be designed and operated in accordance with all laws and regulations mandated by State, regional, and local jurisdictions.

Used Beverage Containers (UBC)

Conventional usage applies only to aluminum used beverage containers.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Variable Can or Container Rate — A charge for solid waste services based on the volume of waste generated measured by the number of containers set out for collection.

Vermiculture — The biological decomposition of the organic component of solid waste using worms.

Volume Reduction — The processing of waste materials so as to decrease the amount of space the materials occupy, usually by compacting or shredding (mechanical), incineration (thermal), or composting (biological).

Waste Categories — The grouping of solid wastes with similar properties into major solid waste classes, such as grouping together office, corrugated and newspaper as a paper waste category, as identified by the solid waste classification system contained in Section 18722 of Article 6.1 of CCR Title 14 except where a component-specific requirement provides an alternative means of classification.

Waste Diversion — To divert solid waste, in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local requirements, from disposal at solid waste landfills or transformation facilities through source reduction, recycling or composting.

Waste Exchange — A computer or catalogue network that redirects waste materials back into the manufacturing or reuse process by matching companies generating specific wastes with companies that use those wastes as manufacturing inputs.

Waste Generator — Any person, as defined by section 40170 of the PRC, whose act or process produces solid waste as defined in PRC section 40191, or whose act first causes solid waste to become subject to regulation.

Waste Reduction — Reducing the amount or type of waste generated. Sometimes used synonymously with Source Reduction.

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

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Waste Stream — The total flow of solid waste from homes, businesses, institutions, and manufacturing plants that must be recycled, composted or disposed of in landfill or transformation facility; or any segment thereof, such as the "residential waste stream" or the "recyclable waste stream."

Waste Tire — A tire that has been removed from the wheel of a vehicle and is no longer suitable for its original intended purpose due to wear, damage, or defect.

Waste-to-Energy — A transformation facility that engages in the cogeneration of electricity through the incineration or pyrolysis of solid waste. See also "Transformation Facility."

Waste Type — Identified wastes having the features of a group or class of wastes which are distinguishable from any other waste type, as identified by the waste classification system contained in Section 18722 of Article 6.1 of the CCR Title 14, except where a component-specific requirement provides alternative means of classification.

White Goods — Discarded, enamel-coated major appliances, such as washing machines, clothes dryers, hot water heaters, stoves and refrigerators.

Wood Waste — Solid waste consisting of wood pieces or particles which are generated from the manufacturing or production of wood products, harvesting, processing or storage of raw wood materials, or construction and demolition activities.

Xeriscaping — Landscaping practices appropriate to a dry climate. This includes efficient irrigation, limiting turf areas, the use of water-efficient plants, and the use of mulches. Xeriscaping generally relies on slower growing or otherwise less waste-producing landscape practices.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Yard Waste

Any waste generated from the maintenance or alteration of residential landscapes including, but not limited to, yard clippings, leaves, tree trimmings, prunings, brush, weeds, and related materials which have been separated from other solid waste. Also called "Green Waste."

Yard Waste Composting

Any wastes generated from the maintenance or alteration of public, commercial or residential landscapes including, but not limited to, yard clippings, leaves, tree trimmings, prunings, brush and weeds that are allowed to decompose in a controlled biological process producing a product known as yard waste compost.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan (Summary Plan) is prepared in response to the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (known as AB 939), as amended, and its associated regulations that were developed by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB). AB 939 and its regulations require each county in the state to prepare a Summary Plan that describes the steps that will be taken by local agencies, acting independently and in concert, to achieve the mandated waste diversion goals of 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by the year 2000.

As required by State law, the purpose of the Summary Plan is to:

- establish countywide goals and objectives for integrated solid waste management;
- describe the countywide system of governmental solid waste management infrastructure;
- describe the current system of solid waste management in the cities and unincorporated County;
- summarize the types of programs planned in the individual jurisdictions' Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRREs), Household Hazardous Waste Elements (HHWEs), and Nondisposal Facility Elements (NDFEs);
- describe programs that could be consolidated or coordinated countywide; and
- establish an administrative structure for preparing and maintaining the Summary Plan.

GOALS, POLICIES, AND OBJECTIVES

The goals, policies, and objectives that are presented in Chapter 2 express plans for integrating strategies aimed toward reducing, reusing, recycling, diverting, and marketing solid waste generated within Los Angeles County. The goals are generally qualitative and will guide the general direction of countywide integrated waste management programs in the future. The policies are guidelines that delineate the types of specific actions that should be taken in order to realize the objectives and thus achieve the goals of the plan. The objectives are specific and measurable milestones that, as they are achieved, indicate progress toward the fulfillment of the goals. The goals, policies, and objectives are summarized in Table ES-1.

CURRENT INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

As discussed at length in Chapters 3 and 4, Los Angeles County has one of most complex and extensive solid waste management systems in the State and possibly in the nation. This system is comprised of over 250 solid waste collection companies and various municipal solid waste collection agencies, a wide variety of solid waste transfer stations, nine major landfills, five minor landfills and numerous recyclable processing facilities. This complex infrastructure provides solid waste and recyclable processing services to one of the most dynamic economies in the world.

In 1995, the residents and businesses of Los Angeles County disposed of approximately 12.0 million tons of solid waste at existing permitted land disposal and transformation facilities located in and out of the County. Of this amount, approximately 10.9 million tons were disposed at in-County Class III landfills, 530,000 tons at permitted unclassified landfills (inert waste only), 510,000 tons at transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities, 52,000 tons exported to out-of-County Class III landfills. The above 1995 solid waste disposal quantities exclude approximately 775,000 tons of waste imported from Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura, and other counties.

Each of the 89 jurisdictions in Los Angeles County collect waste in a manner best-suited for that jurisdiction, as discussed in detail in Chapter 4. For residential waste collection, the majority of the jurisdictions (58 out of 89) report having franchises with private haulers. Of the remaining jurisdictions, eight report having contracts with private haulers, seven issue permits to haulers, ten use city crews, and six use some combination of franchises, contracts, permits, and city crews. For commercial and industrial waste collection, 38 jurisdictions report having franchises with private haulers and 30 jurisdictions issue permits. Of the remaining jurisdictions, eight have contracts with private haulers; two use city crews; eight use a combination of franchises, contracts, permits, and city crews; and three cities (Bradbury, La Habra, and Rolling Hills) reported no commercial collection. The most commonly offered recycling program is curbside residential recycling. The most commonly offered composting programs are participation in the Christmas tree recycling program and the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts' alternative daily cover program. The most commonly offered household hazardous waste program is the Countywide Household Hazardous Waste Management Program.

Los Angeles County has developed a variety of countywide source reduction, diversion, and household hazardous waste programs for residents of the 88 cities and the unincorporated areas. To reduce the amount of household hazardous waste in the wastestream, the County has implemented the Countywide Household Hazardous Waste Management Program. The County has also implemented the Countywide Yard Waste Management Program (formerly the Countywide Backyard Composting Program) to reduce the amount of green waste disposed in landfills. The Countywide Public Education/Awareness Program serves to promote recycling, source reduction, and material reuse among the residents and businesses in Los Angeles County.

Recycling Market Development Zones play a major role in the development of markets for diverted materials in Los Angeles County. To date, five Recycling Market Development Zones have been established in the County. These include the cities of Santa Clarita, Los Angeles, Long Beach, and Lancaster and the County of Los Angeles (which includes the cities of Burbank, Carson, Commerce, Compton, Covina, El Monte, Glendale, Huntington Park, Lynwood, Montebello, Pasadena, South El Monte, South Gate, Vernon, and all the unincorporated areas). Other market development programs have included "buy recycled" procurement policies by cities and the County, promotion of the use of rubberized asphalt, and the sharing of market development information among jurisdictions.

JURISDICTIONAL SRREs, HHWEs, AND NDFEs AND THE SITING ELEMENT

The jurisdictional SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs summarized in the first section of Chapter 5 of this document delineate the direction each jurisdiction proposes to go in order to reach the waste diversion goals. The Countywide Siting Element, a separate document from this Summary Plan, addresses the proper management for the residual waste remaining after all the 88 cities and the unincorporated areas in Los Angeles County have completed their reducing, reusing, recycling, composting, and other waste diversion activities. The Siting Element is a State-mandated plan which provides for 15 years of disposal capacity needed by the 88 cities and the County. There are various other agencies and organizations whose rules, regulations, policies, and guidelines affect how solid waste is managed in the County. These include local, regional, state, and federal governmental agencies as well as solid waste management districts, authorities, joint powers authorities, and informal groupings of jurisdictions.

POTENTIAL COUNTYWIDE PROGRAMS

To continue the progress toward the 50 percent diversion goal by the year 2000, the last section of Chapter 5 of the Summary Plan identifies a range of potential countywide programs, based on the countywide goals, policies, and objectives listed in Chapter 2. These programs are designed to stimulate and support increased diversion by focusing on non-residential waste reduction; procurement of recycled-content products; sharing of information and resources; communication, outreach, promotion, and education; multijurisdictional projects; and augmented services for the recycling, reuse, or proper disposal of certain specified materials.

SUMMARY OF COSTS FOR DEVELOPMENT, IMPLEMENTATION, AND ADMINISTRATION OF WASTE DIVERSION PROGRAMS

As required by State law, the costs of development, administration, implementation, and the requirements for programs selected in all 89 jurisdictional SRREs and HHWEs in Los Angeles County were tabulated and presented in Chapter 6. Based on projections of diversion program costs that were provided in the individual SRREs and HHWEs, jurisdictions in the County anticipated expenditures totaling approximately $97,500,000 (1991 dollars) to develop and implement diversion programs through 1995.

ADMINISTRATION, MAINTENANCE AND FUNDING FOR THE SUMMARY PLAN

As the lead County agency advising the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors on waste management issues, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works is responsible for preparation, maintenance and administration of the Summary Plan. 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 of at landfills and/or transformation facilities located in Los Angeles County, and on each ton of solid waste that is exported out of the County for disposal at landfills and/or transformation facilities.

SUMMARY PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL PROCESS

Under the auspices of the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force, the Summary Plan and its Negative Declaration were prepared by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. The preparation of the Preliminary Draft of the Summary Plan and its Draft Negative Declaration was completed in early 1996. Subsequently, the documents were released to cities, governmental 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 Summary Plan and its Draft Negative Declaration were also delivered to over 230 County and city libraries throughout Los Angeles County, as well as the Department of Public Works Headquarters and its field offices. Additionally, the Department conducted a series of 13 community information meetings throughout Los Angeles 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 in an effort to maximize participation. These outreach efforts are documented in Volume III, Appendices J, K, and L of the Summary Plan.

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, the Department worked with groups, such as the Natural Resources Defense Council and Landfill Alternatives Save Environmental Resources, to gain a greater insight into areas of the Summary Plan 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, are presented with appropriate responses in Volume III, Appendices G, H, and I and the Negative Declaration's Appendices ND-A, ND-B, and ND-C. The Final Draft of the Summary Plan also includes input from the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (see Appendix P) and the County Board of Supervisors (see Appendix O). The Final Drafts of the Summary Plan and its Negative Declaration incorporate the changes developed in response to the comments received.

Section 41721 of the PRC requires the Summary Plan 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 Summary Plan must be reviewed and approved by the CIWMB.

TABLE ES - 1
GOALS, POLICIES, AND OBJECTIVES FOR SUMMARY PLAN

Carrying out the listed goals, policies, and objectives will be the responsibility of the County and other participating jurisdictions, unless otherwise noted.

GOALS	POLICIES	OBJECTIVES
Goal 1: Encourage the continued development of an integrated solid waste management system that will assist jurisdictions in maximizing waste reduction efforts by enhancing existing programs and services.	*The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) and the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County will support and contribute to:* *a. the implementation of programs and services that maximize the source reduction of waste;* *b. the recycling of reusable materials;* *c. the mulching and composting of organic materials;* *d. the development of environmentally safe transformation facilities to reduce dependence on landfills for the disposal of the residual solid waste;* *e. the continuation and expansion, as necessary, of programs that contribute to the reduction, reuse, recovery, and proper disposal of household hazardous waste (HHW); and* *f. the efforts in revising State law to exclude "transformation" from the definition of disposal and establish a solid waste management hierarchy as listed below:* - *Source Reduction* - *Recycling/Composting* - *Transformation* - *Environmentally Safe Land Disposal*	Enhance the existing Christmas Tree Recycling Program by coordinating the program with participating jurisdictions. Enhance the existing Countywide Backyard Composting Program by developing appropriate backyard demonstration sites into more comprehensive Home Garden Learning Centers (which also incorporate waterwise gardening and grasscycling). Enhance the existing Countywide HHW collection program by identifying geographic areas that would benefit most by increasing the number of program events and by increasing the convenience of collection for the most common HHW items (e.g., latex paint, used motor oil, etc.). Expand the existing backyard composting demonstration program by including public-private partnerships (e.g., demonstration projects in nurseries and landscape supply businesses). Enhance cooperative efforts to site needed waste diversion facilities such as Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs), composting facilities, and manufacturing facilities that utilize recycled materials by promoting the Recycling Market Development Zones (RMDZs) in the County. Encourage the expansion of materials reuse programs such as thrift stores and materials rehabilitation organizations. Prepare and introduce State legislation to promote development of environmentally safe transformation facilities to reduce the amount of solid waste disposed in landfills, and to exclude "transformation" from the definition of disposal allowing jurisdictions to consider the use of transformation facilities.

TABLE ES - 1 (Continued)
GOALS, POLICIES, AND OBJECTIVES FOR SUMMARY PLAN

Carrying out the listed goals, policies, and objectives will be the responsibility of the County and other participating jurisdictions, unless otherwise noted.

GOALS	POLICIES	OBJECTIVES
Goal 2: Encourage the continued development of an integrated solid waste management system that will assist jurisdictions in maximizing waste reduction efforts by developing new cooperative activities and projects.	*The cities in Los Angeles County, the County and the Task Force, through cooperative efforts and as a means to maximize waste reduction efforts, will:* *a. assist in the investigation and development of new diversion programs; and* *b. review all existing land use policies relating to new development and solid waste facilities.*	Develop a technical assistance program for the private sector that will encourage the reduction of solid waste sent for disposal. Investigate and prepare a report on the viability of implementing a pilot food waste recycling program. Develop a model construction/demolitionmaterial recycling ordinance for adoption by the participating jurisdictions and incorporate the ordinance into their building code requirements. Develop a model plan to promote land use policies aimed at discouraging incompatible land uses adjacent to solid waste management facilities for use and consideration by the participating jurisdictions.
Goal 3: Eliminate or reduce barriers and promote intergovernmental and intersectoral cooperation among jurisdictions, agencies, and the private sector in order to create new opportunities for development and implementation of diversion programs.	*The Task Force will be the primary forum for addressing solid waste issues on a countywide basis.* *The Task Force will provide a forum that will:* *a. promote the development of intergovernmental and intersectoral agreements that will assist with program integration;* *b. foster communication between the public and private sectors to exchange ideas and experiences; and* *c. provide for the development of consistent policies and programs to achieve the AB 939 diversion mandates.*	The Task Force will support the continued existing periodic meetings conducted on solid waste issues by groups such as: a. Joint Power Authorities (JPAs); b. informal groups of cities; and c. joint public/private sector groups; participating in such meetings whenever possible, and will expend efforts to coordinate and encourage productivity by these groups by promoting the Task Force as the best forum for jurisdictions, JPAs, informal city groups, and the private sector for working cooperatively to address solid waste issues on a countywide basis. Publish and maintain a directory of city, County, and State solid waste personnel and programs. Develop an on-line computer service for disseminating waste reduction and diversion information to jurisdictions and the public.

TABLE ES - 1 (Continued)
GOALS, POLICIES, AND OBJECTIVES FOR SUMMARY PLAN

Carrying out the listed goals, policies, and objectives will be the responsibility of the County and other participating jurisdictions, unless otherwise noted.

GOALS	POLICIES	OBJECTIVES
Goal 4: Encourage and develop stronger long-term markets and demand for diverted materials and end products.	*The County and the Task Force will encourage jurisdictions and the private sector to:* *a. establish procurement standards to maximize the percent of total goods purchased using recycled materials, easily recyclable, or packaged to reduce waste; and* *b. support the enhancement of the existing Recycling Market Development Zones' (RMDZs) to assist in the development of businesses primarily involved with recycling, composting, and other waste reduction efforts.*	Enhance the effectiveness of the commercial/ industrial technical assistance program. Develop a model plan giving procurement preference to goods and materials: a. made from recycled material, and/or b. manufactured to be easily recycled, and/or c. distributed in a manner to minimize packaging and shipping waste, for use and consideration by participating jurisdictions. Develop a Recycled Product Vendor Show for the public and private sectors to present current products containing recycled materials and state of the art commercial and industrial waste reduction technologies. Encourage jurisdictions to cooperate in the purchasing of recycled-content items in bulk.

TABLE ES - 1 (Continued)
GOALS, POLICIES, AND OBJECTIVES FOR SUMMARY PLAN

Carrying out the listed goals, policies, and objectives will be the responsibility of the County and other participating jurisdictions, unless otherwise noted.

GOALS	POLICIES	OBJECTIVES
Goal 5: Increase public awareness of solid waste management (diversion/disposal) issues, and their participation in source reduction, recycling, composting, household hazardous waste management programs, and other waste diversion efforts.	*The Task Force and County will assist jurisdictions in securing public education and promotional materials addressing various aspects of the Integrated solid waste system including:* *a. source reduction;* *b. recycling;* *c. reuse;* *d. composting;* *e. transformation; and* *f. management of the remaining residual solid waste to ensure the protection of public health and safety.*	Enhance and expand educational materials for the school programs to cover grades kindergarten through 12. Develop a waste reduction exhibit for use at schools and fairs. Develop a program for businesses within the County of Los Angeles that provides recognition from the participating jurisdiction's governing body for winners of waste reduction awards programs, including the California Integrated Waste Management Board's WRAP program. Expand the Task Force's "Inside Solid Waste" publication to increase the awareness of jurisdictions, the media, and the general public of solid waste diversion and disposal issues. Develop a countywide speakers bureau that would be available to speak at schools, businesses, civic groups, and cities. Assist in the coordination of local promotional campaigns by developing and making available standardized messages, phrases, and facts that could be incorporated by jurisdictions into local brochures and programs. For example, promote telephone directory recycling and point-of-purchase education programs to reduce HHW.

TABLE ES - 1 (Continued)
GOALS, POLICIES, AND OBJECTIVES FOR SUMMARY PLAN

Carrying out the listed goals, policies, and objectives will be the responsibility of the County and other participating jurisdictions, unless otherwise noted.

GOALS	POLICIES	OBJECTIVES
Goal 6: Assure adequate long-term solid waste disposal capacity for the cities and County unincorporated areas.	*The County, the cities in Los Angeles County and the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County will support the development of new disposal facilities and expansion of existing facilities identified in the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Action Plan adopted on April 5, 1988 by the County Board of Supervisors (as revised by the Countywide Siting Element), as long as they are found to be technically and environmentally feasible.* *The Task Force will actively seek and identify transformation and other alternative technologies and programs having the potential to conserve capacity at in-County landfill sites.*	Adopt the Countywide Siting Element. Adopt the Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan. Expedite, streamline and coordinate necessary permitting to address the State-mandated 15-year disposal capacity need. Investigate and report on alternative technologies and programs which have the potential for conserving in-County landfill capacity.
Goal 7: Demonstrate public leadership in all aspects of solid waste management by implementing appropriate programs and practices within public sector agencies.	*Jurisdictions in Los Angeles County, as representatives of the public sector, will lead society by example by implementing appropriate solid waste management programs and practices within their own organizational operations that reflect the applicable goals, policies, and objectives of this Summary Plan.*	Each participating jurisdiction's governing body will appoint a lead agency under its jurisdiction that will be responsible to: a. conduct waste audits of appropriate departmental facilities in the jurisdiction; b. provide recycling and other waste diversion information, program design and implementation assistance to each departmental facility, as needed; c. develop a reporting procedure to describe the effectiveness of various programs and practices implemented by the departments for submittal to the governing body and forwarding to the Task Force; and d. develop a newsletter for periodic publication and distribution to appropriate staff at each department for sharing waste reduction and diversion information (appropriate and effective electronic distribution may be utilized as a component of the jurisdiction's waste reduction program).

TABLE ES - 1 (Continued)
GOALS, POLICIES, AND OBJECTIVES FOR SUMMARY PLAN

Carrying out the listed goals, policies, and objectives will be the responsibility of the County and other participating jurisdictions, unless otherwise noted.

GOALS	POLICIES	OBJECTIVES
Goal 8: Demonstrate public leadership and accountability by assessing and reporting jurisdictional progress in attaining the goals, policies, and objectives listed in the Summary Plan.	*Jurisdictions in Los Angeles County will encourage accomplishment of the goals, policies, and objectives of this Summary Plan by establishing an assessment and reporting mechanism for the periodic review of their progress.*	Each participating jurisdiction's governing body will appoint a lead agency under its jurisdiction that will be responsible to: a. develop a reporting mechanism for assessing the jurisdiction's progress in achieving the applicable goals, policies, and objectives listed in the Summary Plan, wherever possible (for instance, where they provide a measurable milestone); and b. produce a periodic status report (at least annually) for their governing body and for their residents on progress toward achievement of the goals, policies, and objectives within the jurisdiction.

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

The Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan (Summary Plan) is prepared in response to the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (known as AB 939), as amended, and its associated regulations that were developed by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB). The Summary Plan must (a) include a summary of significant waste management problems facing Los Angeles County (County) and the cities within the County, (b) provide an overview of the specific steps that will be taken by local agencies, acting independently and in concert, to achieve the mandated solid waste diversion goals of 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by the year 2000, and (c) a statement of the goals and objectives set forth by the Countywide Task Force. The cities and the county have implemented aggressive waste diversion programs aimed toward achieving the AB 939 diversion mandates; however, economic growth and population increase is expected to place added pressure on the county, cities and private sector to enhance and expand diversion programs in order to meet the 50 percent diversion goal. Achieving 50 percent is a priority for all 89 jurisdictions in Los Angeles County, however, additional markets for recycled products are needed to be successful.

In order to understand the complexity of the integrated solid waste management issues, planning strategies, and challenges faced by the County, it is essential to understand the County's size, population, number of jurisdictions, and political and economic structure.

Los Angeles County covers approximately 4,100 square miles and consists of 88 cities and various unincorporated County communities. Home to more than 9.3 million people (according to the California Department of Finance), Los Angeles is the most populous county in the nation, larger in population than 42 states and 162 countries. One out of every three California residents live in Los Angeles County. The County's population is projected to increase by more than 1.5 million between 1990 and the year 2005. This projected increase in population is greater than the 1990 populations of 55 of the 58 counties in California and exceeds the combined 1990 populations of Alameda, Humboldt, and Imperial Counties.

Los Angeles County is also the nation's largest manufacturing center. The Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach are among the world's largest artificial harbors, are two of the nation's chief fishing ports, and house one of the world's largest fish-canning centers. Most of the trade between the United States and Japan flows through these ports. If it were a separate country, Los Angeles County would be the 15th largest in the world in terms of gross national product.

Los Angeles County was once the number one farm county in the nation. But over the last 45 years, agricultural importance has given way to rapid urban and industrial expansion. Now, Los Angeles County is a national leader in many industries including retail and wholesale distribution, apparel,

aerospace and defense, finance and business services, oil-refining, international trade, and tourism and entertainment. The entertainment industry has always been an important component of the economy and history of Los Angeles County and is currently the fastest growing source for new jobs.

Los Angeles County has the most extensive and complex solid waste management system in the State and possibly in the country. The strong economic growth of the County in the last few decades has been aided in part by this system which is one of the most efficient and economical. Future projected population 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 effort by all jurisdictions in the County to provide for the integrated waste management needs of their residents. The County's current challenge lies in protecting the health, safety, and economic well-being of County residents while continuing to provide an environmentally safe, efficient, and economic integrated solid waste management system.

1.1 DEFINITION OF SOLID WASTE

The California Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 40191, defines solid waste as "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." Solid waste does not include hazardous waste or low-level radioactive waste regulated under Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 114960) of Division 104, Part 9 of the Health and Safety Code.

1.2 PURPOSE OF SUMMARY PLAN

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), as amended and codified in Section 40000 et seq. of the PRC, requires each county to prepare a summary of the steps that will be taken by local agencies, acting independently and in concert, to achieve the mandated solid waste diversion goals. This summary is to be included in the Summary Plan. The Summary Plan will be submitted to the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) as part of the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP). The CoIWMP will also include the Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRREs), Household Hazardous Waste Elements (HHWEs), and Nondisposal Facility Elements (NDFEs) for each city in the County and the unincorporated County, and the Countywide Siting Element (CSE).

The purpose of the Summary Plan is to establish countywide goals and objectives for integrated waste management; establish an administrative structure for preparing and maintaining the Summary Plan; describe the countywide system of governmental solid

waste management infrastructure; describe the current system of solid waste management in the unincorporated county and the cities; summarize the types of programs planned in the SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs; and describe programs that could be consolidated or coordinated countywide, and how these countywide programs are to be financed.

1.3 STATUTORY AND REGULATORY OVERVIEW

The basic statutory requirements for the content of the Summary Plan are found in Section 41751 of the California Public Resources Code (PRC). The Summary Plan has been prepared in compliance with the above law and in accordance with the regulations outlined in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Sections 18757 and 18758, which were developed by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) and approved by the Office of Administrative Law in July 1994.

Regulations governing the procedures for preparing and revising the Summary Plan are contained in CCR, Sections 18776 through 18788.

1.3.1 Background on Summary Plan Development and Approval Process

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, under the auspices of the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force, is responsible for preparation of the Summary Plan and its Negative Declaration. The preparation of the Preliminary Draft of the Summary Plan and its Draft Negative Declaration was completed in early 1996. Subsequently, the documents were released to cities, governmental 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 Summary Plan and its Draft Negative Declaration were also delivered to over 230 county and city libraries throughout Los Angeles County, as well as the Department of Public Works Headquarters and its field offices. Additionally, the Department conducted a series of 13 community information meetings throughout Los Angeles 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 in an effort to maximize participation. These outreach efforts are documented in Volume III, Appendices J, K, and L of the Summary Plan.

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, the Department worked with groups, such as the Natural Resources Defense Council and Landfill Alternatives Save Environmental Resources, to gain a greater insight into areas of the Summary Plan 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, are presented with appropriate responses in Volume III, Appendices G, H, and I and the Negative Declaration's Appendices ND-A, ND-B, and ND-C. The Final Draft of the Summary Plan also includes input from the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (see Appendix P) and the County Board of Supervisors (see Appendix O). The Final Drafts of the Summary Plan and its Negative Declaration incorporate the changes developed in response to the comments received.

Section 41721 of the PRC requires the Summary Plan 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 Summary Plan must be reviewed and approved by the CIWMB. Table 1-1 provides a summary of the Summary Plan approval process as mandated by State law.

1.4 ORGANIZATION OF SUMMARY PLAN

This document, organized to correspond to the Title 14 regulations for Summary Plan preparation, consists of six chapters and related appendices. Chapter 1 is introductory, and Chapters 2 through 6 address the remaining regulatory requirements:

- Chapter 2 - Goals, Policies, and Objectives
- Chapter 3 - County Profile and Plan Administration
- Chapter 4 - Current Integrated Solid Waste Management Practices
- Chapter 5 - Summary of SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs
- Chapter 6 - Financing of Countywide Programs

1.5 FUNDAMENTAL COMPONENTS OF A SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

For solid waste management to be conducted in an efficient and cost-effective manner, the fundamental components of a solid waste management system and their relationships must be identified and understood clearly. These components are illustrated in Figure 1-1, and the interrelationship between the elements is discussed in the following pages.

For this discussion of a solid waste management system, the activities associated with the management of solid wastes beginning with pre-consumer activities and ending with post-consumer activities have been grouped into the five general functional elements:

TABLE 1-1
APPROVAL PROCESS FOR
THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY
COUNTYWIDE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT SUMMARY PLAN

1. Preparation of the Draft Summary Plan

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

2. Preparation of the Final Draft Summary Plan

   Based on the comments received on the draft Summary Plan, the County shall prepare the final draft Summary Plan and shall submit the document to the Cities for approval.

3. Local Adoption of the Final Draft Summary Plan

   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 Summary Plan. After considering all comments of members of the governing body and the public, each jurisdiction shall, by resolution, either approve or disapprove the Summary Plan within 90 days of receipt of the final draft Summary Plan 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 Summary Plan, the jurisdiction shall give written notice to the Task Force, the County Board of Supervisors, and the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) of the deficient areas in the Summary Plan within 30 days of disapproval.

   c) If the final draft Summary Plan 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 Summary Plan and recirculate it as required by Title 14, CCR, Sections 18779 through 18785.

4. Submittal to the CIWMB

   Submittal of the final draft Summary Plan. Upon approval of the final draft Summary Plan, 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 the CIWMB:

   a) Three copies of the locally approved final draft Summary Plan.

   b) A copy of each jurisdiction's resolution approving or disapproving the final draft Summary Plan.

   c) A copy of the public notice for each jurisdiction's public hearing on the final draft Summary Plan.

   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.

   e) A tabulation showing that the final draft Summary Plan were approved by a majority of the cities representing a majority of the population in the incorporated portion of the County.

5. CIWMB Approval of the Final Draft Summary Plan

   a) The CIWMB shall, within a time frame of 90-120 days, review the final draft Summary Plan , 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, the CIWMB shall either adopt a resolution approving the CoIWMP, or issue a Notice of Deficiency to the County. Within 30 days of approval/disapproval, the CIWMB shall send a copy of the resolution of approval or a Notice of Deficiency to the County.

   b) If disapproved by the CIWMB, the County shall resubmit the final draft Summary Plan in accordance with the requirements of the PRC, Section 41811 and 41812, and with Sections 18780 through 18784 of Title 14 of the CCR.

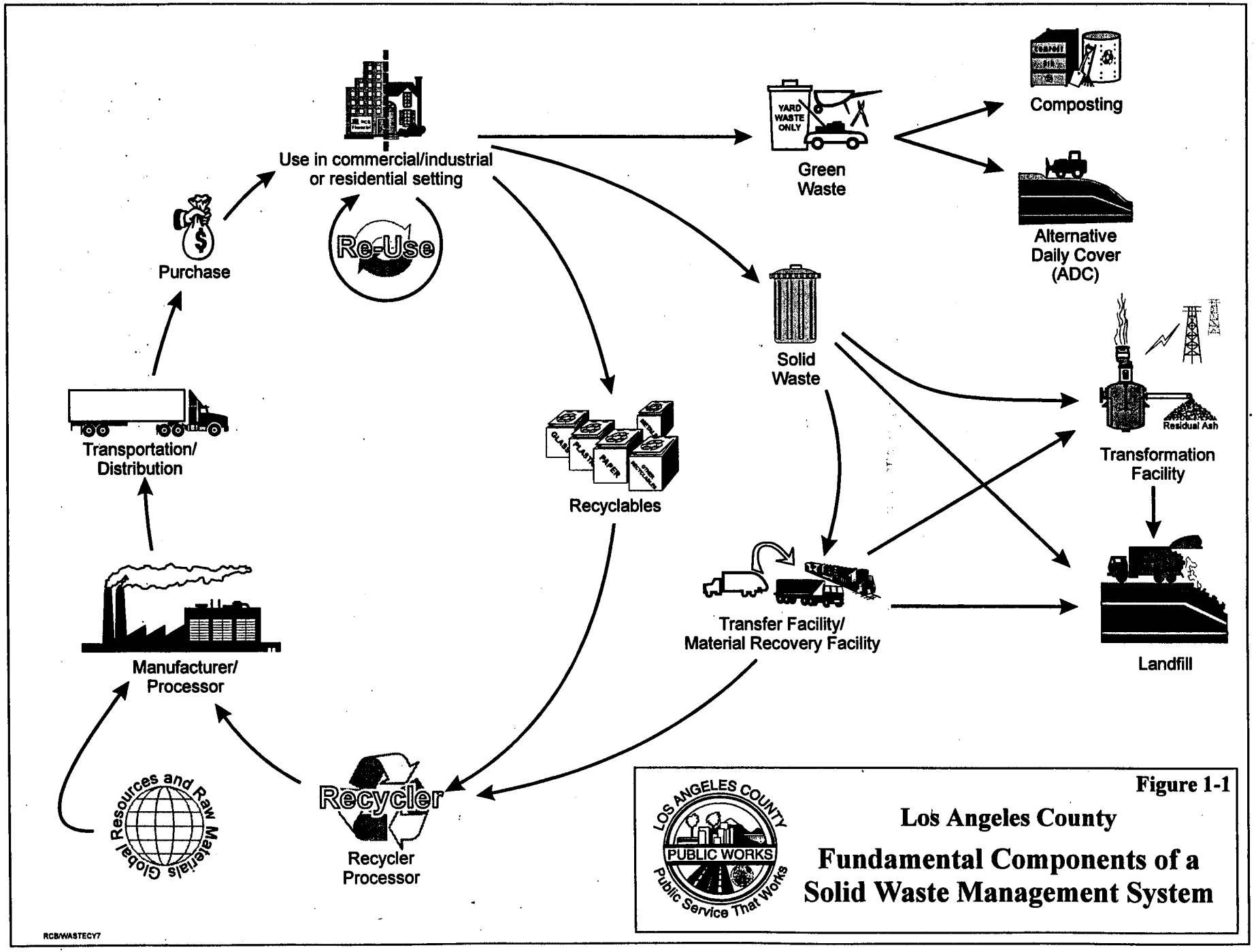

Figure 1-1

Los Angeles County

Fundamental Components of a Solid Waste Management System

- Pre-Consumer Activities
- Consumer Purchase and Use
- Recycling Opportunities for Consumers
- Post-Source Separated Solid Waste
- Post-Consumer Activities

This grouping of components provides a framework to evaluate the impact of proposed changes and future technological advancements. By considering each functional element separately, it is possible for a solid waste planner to: (1) identify the basic components and their relationships, and (2) develop, where possible, quantifiable relationships between the components for the purposes of making engineering comparisons, analysis, and evaluations.

When all of these components have been evaluated for use, and all of the selected components and their relationships have been optimized for effectiveness and economy, a jurisdiction or region can be said to have developed an "integrated solid waste management system." In this context, an integrated solid waste management system can be defined as the selection and application of suitable techniques, technologies, and management programs to achieve specific waste management objectives and goals within a jurisdiction or region.

In 1989, the State adopted the California Integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939, as amended) mandating all jurisdictions in the State to achieve waste diversion goals of 25 and 50 percent by the years 1995 and the 2000, respectively. Jurisdictions must meet these goals using a hierarchy of waste management practices to be promoted in the following order of priority:

(1) source reduction,

(2) recycling and composting, and

(3) environmentally safe transformation/land disposal.

AB 939 required each city and county (for the unincorporated communities) to prepare a series of planning documents showing how the city/county intends to meet these waste diversion goals.

The following documents address source reduction, recycling and composting:

- Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRREs)

- Household Hazardous Waste Elements (HHWEs)
- Non-disposal Facility Elements (NDFEs)

In addition, a Summary Plan must be prepared by each county which (1) summarizes the contents of all the jurisdictions' SRREs, HHWEs and NDFEs, and (2) describe programs that could be consolidated or coordinated countywide that will be taken by jurisdictions, acting independently and in concert, to achieve the mandated waste diversion goals.

State law also has recognized that after these diversion goals are met, the remaining waste must be properly disposed of in order to protect public health and safety. As such, State law requires counties to prepare a Countywide Siting Element (CSE) to address the environmentally safe transformation/land disposal of residual solid waste. The CSE establishes a planning mechanism that facilitates the provision of a minimum of 15-years of disposal capacity on a continuous basis through transformation facilities, landfills or any combination of these for the needs of all the cities and unincorporated communities within the County. Consistent with these requirements of AB 939, the CSE deals with disposal issues only. AB 939 did not intend for the CSE to address issues which have already been addressed by other planning documents, or vice-versa.

1.5.1 Pre-Consumer Activities

Raw Materials - Unprocessed materials extracted from the natural environment used as is or in the manufacture of products or goods (i.e., fruits and vegetables, iron, aluminum, etc.)

Product Manufacturing and Processing - Many raw/recycled materials are processed and made into a finished product. The manufacture of products containing recycled material(s) is stimulated through minimum recycle content laws and development of recycled materials markets. Products can also be manufactured to be easily recyclable (avoiding toxic inks and dyes, using materials for which a recycling infrastructure exists, etc.)

Product Distribution - Finished products or unprocessed goods (which are usually packaged) are transported from manufacturing/processing facilities to market. Packaging should be used which minimizes the package/product ratio and which uses recycled/recyclable materials for the packaging, where possible.

1.5.2 Consumer Purchase and Use

Purchase - Consumers purchase goods in the marketplace. The purchase of goods containing recycled and recyclable material(s) is stimulated by purchase preference policies/ordinances, point-of-purchase education programs and recycling market development zones.

Consumer Use - Consumers use purchased products or goods until they no longer serve their useful/intended purpose. Consumers can reduce their overall purchases through such practices as buying in bulk and using 2-sided printing and copying to reduce the volume of materials entering the waste cycle. This is source reduction and is the *first* element of the 3 R's: **reduce**, reuse, and recycle.

1.5.3 Recycling Opportunities for Consumers

Materials Reuse - The reuse of material(s) which might otherwise be recycled, composted or discarded. This is the *second* element of the 3 R's: reduce, **reuse**, and recycle. Examples of how materials are currently reused, as well as future programs, are listed below. For more detailed information of existing and future programs see Sections 5.1.1 and 5.5.

Existing Programs - reuse of wood pallets, non-disposable diapers, etc.

Proposed Programs - provide technical assistance to the private sector that will encourage the reuse of materials, enhance and expand educational materials encouraging material reuse to cover grades kindergarten through 12, etc.

Recyclables - Materials which have been diverted from disposal or transformation for the purpose of recycling. This does not include household hazardous waste (HHW) (see below) or those materials generated from and reused on site, and/or composted. Examples of how recyclables are currently diverted, as well as future programs, are listed below. For more detailed information of existing and future programs see Sections 5.1.2 and 5.5

Existing Programs - curbside collection, drop-off facilities, buy-back centers, etc.

Proposed Programs - investigate the viability of recycling food waste, develop a model recycling ordinance for construction/demolition materials for consideration by each jurisdiction, etc.

These programs recover material for recycling by the recycler/processor.

In reference to HHW, it should be noted that HHW, which typically comprises approximately 0.01 to 1 percent of a jurisdiction's total municipal solid waste by weight, is defined as wastes resulting from products purchased by the general public for household use which, because of their quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may pose a substantial known or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, disposed or otherwise managed.

Green Waste Separation and Collection - Green waste diverted from land disposal and/or transformation for the purpose of composting/recycling. Examples of how green waste is currently diverted, as well as future programs, are listed below. Green waste can also be kept on-site for reuse through onsite composting. For more detailed information of existing and future programs see Sections 5.1.3 and 5.5.

Existing Programs - curbside collection, drop-off facilities, etc.

Proposed Programs - incorporate water-wise gardening and grasscycling techniques into the Countywide Backyard Composting Program, enhance cooperative efforts to site composting facilities, etc.

Composting - A method of waste treatment which produces a product resulting from the controlled biological decomposition of organic wastes (such as green waste) that are source separated from the municipal solid waste stream, or which are separated at a centralized facility. Compost includes vegetable, green and wood wastes which are not hazardous waste. Composting can be accomplished by windrows, static piles, and enclosed vessels (known as in-vessel composting). Composting may be done on an individual basis or as a large scale commercial venture.

Existing Programs - the Countywide Backyard Composting Program, manure composting, the Christmas Tree Recycling Program, etc.

Proposed Programs - expand the Countywide Backyard Composting Program by including public-private partnerships, investigate and report on alternative technologies such as sewage sludge land application and composting, etc.

Alternative Daily Cover (ADC) - Use of a suitable material other than soil as daily cover at landfills. Daily cover which functions as a barrier to control vectors, odors, litter and infiltration of water.

On September 27, 1996, the Governor signed AB 1647 into law which declares that the beneficial reuse in the construction and operation of a solid waste landfill, including use of alternative daily cover, constitutes diversion through recycling.

1.5.4 Post-Source Separated Solid Waste

Solid Waste - The solid waste that remains after the generator has completed any source separation activities for recycling or reuse. This waste may be processed further after collection to maximize material recovery for use by the recycler/processor.

1.5.5 Post-Consumers Activities

Transfer/Material Recovery Facilities - Solid wastes transported to transfer facilities are temporarily either stored, separated, converted or transferred directly from smaller to larger vehicles for transport to transformation facilities and/or landfills. Solid wastes transported to material recovery facilities are sorted or separated, by hand or through the use of automated systems, for recycling by the recycler/processor, with residual solid waste transported to transformation facilities or landfills.

Material Recycling - The extraction of economically usable materials or energy from solid wastes. This concept involves recycling or conversion into different and sometimes unrelated uses. This is the *third* element of the 3 R's: reduce, reuse and **recycle**. For more detailed information of existing and future programs see Sections 5.1.2 and 5.5.

Transformation Facilities - Transformation (incineration) facilities reduce the volume of non-recyclable solid waste, produce synthetic fuel, and recover energy for the production of electricity.

Landfills - To protect public health and safety, residual solid wastes are disposed onto land in a manner that protects residents and our natural resources (e.g., air, surface water, groundwater quality, and environmentally sensitive areas).

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CHAPTER 2
GOALS, POLICIES, AND OBJECTIVES

As required by CCR Title 14, Section 18757.1, this chapter of the Summary Plan presents the goals, policies, and objectives of the County in coordinating countywide diversion programs, marketing strategies, and disposal strategies for the medium-term (1996-2000) planning period. In addition, this chapter presents the individual goals, policies, and objectives that were adopted by the jurisdictions in the Los Angeles County and consolidates these into a list of common goals, policies and objectives.

2.1 DEFINITION OF GOALS, POLICIES, AND OBJECTIVES

Goals, generally qualitative, are the key features of a vision of an integrated waste management future. Policies are guidelines that delineate the types of specific actions that will be taken to realize the objectives and achieve planned goals. Objectives, specific and measurable, are recognizable milestones that must be achieved on the way to fulfilling goals.

- ***Goals*** are the desired outcome (the vision).
- ***Policies*** are the strategies for achieving specific goals (the guidelines).
- ***Objectives*** are the recognizable milestones that must be achieved.

2.2 DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTYWIDE GOALS, POLICIES, AND OBJECTIVES

A three-step process was used to develop countywide goals, policies, and objectives. First, the goals, policies, and objectives from each jurisdiction's SRRE and HHWE were assembled into a comprehensive list and reviewed. Although regulations did not require SRREs and HHWEs to include policies, many jurisdictions' in Los Angeles County had elected to include them. Second, goals and objectives common to the individual jurisdictions were consolidated and categorized into a table. Third, the consolidated table was used as a starting point to develop, under the guidance of the Task Force, countywide goals, policies, and objectives.

It was evident from reviewing the comprehensive list of goals, policies, and objectives that many were common to certain groups of jurisdictions. Many cities in Los Angeles County, in concert with the County Department of Public Works and the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, formed Joint Powers Authorities (JPAs) or other regional groups to develop their SRREs and HHWEs. The composition of these groups is presented in

Chapter 3. Many of these groups continued to work together after the planning documents were completed, indicating that interjurisdictional cooperation, especially between groups of cities with similar characteristics and facing similar challenges, would be successful.

2.3 CONSOLIDATED GOALS, POLICIES, AND OBJECTIVES

The list of consolidated goals, policies and objectives is divided into 25 categories (see Table 2-1). Each of these categories is described in the text below, along with an example from a jurisdiction's SRRE or HHWE that best summarizes the intent of a goal or objective. This consolidated list emphasizes those goals, policies and objectives that could be interjurisdictional.

Guiding Policies

State regulations did not require jurisdictions to include policies in their SRRE or HHWE. In fact, most of the jurisdictions in the County did not include policies in either their SRRE or HHWE. While a column on guiding policies was considered for inclusion in Table 2-1, it has been eliminated since these policies were not required as a part of the original SRRE's or HHWE's.

Support the 1988 County Solid Waste Management Action Plan (Action Plan)

This category represents a policy adopted or stated by the jurisdiction within its SRRE or other official local government document to support the 1988 County Solid Waste Management Action Plan. For example:

> *"It is the City's policy, expressed through City Council resolutions or statements adopted, to support the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Action Plan adopted by the County Board of Supervisors on April 5, 1988."*

Multijurisdictional Cooperation

This category represents stated goals or objectives that address working cooperatively with other jurisdictions and agencies in implementing the programs developed in compliance with AB 939. For example:

> *"To maximize economic efficiency in waste management planning and implementation through multi-agency cooperation."*

Multijurisdictional Marketing

This category represents stated goals or objectives that address joint marketing of recycled materials to enhance the value of material diverted. For example:

Table 2-1
Consolidated Goals, Objectives, and Policies

Goal or Objective / City Name	Support County Action Plan	Multijurisdictional Cooperation	Multijurisdictional Marketing	RMDZ Siting/Participation	Procurement Objectives	Source Reduction Education Programs	Training/Reference Materials	Packaging Reduction	Variable Collection Rates	Multijurisdictional MRF	Recycling Mkt. Development	Recycling Plans from Bus./Ind.	Workshops/Seminars/Tech. Assist.	Waste Audits/Evaluation	Multijurisdictional Composting Facility	Compost Market Development	Composting Educational Material	Used Tire Recycle/Reuse	Construction Demolition Debris	School/Classroom Materials	Multilingual Educational Materials	Comm./Ind. Education Program	Funding/Grants	Landfill Capacity Conservation	Multijurisdictional HHWE
Agoura Hills	X	X	X		X	X				X	X				X					X				X	X
Alhambra	X	X	X			X		X			X									X		X			X
Arcadia		X	X		X	X		X			X								X			X			X
Artesia	X	X	X		X				X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X				X
Avalon			X		X			X								X									
Azusa				X	X	X	X				X					X		X		X			X		X
Baldwin Park					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X			X
Bell	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Bellflower	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X			X	X		X		X		X					X
Bell Gardens	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X			X					X	X			X
Beverly Hills			X					X																	
Bradbury	X		X				X	X	X		X				X	X			X						X
Burbank	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Calabasas		X		X	X		X		X				X		X			X		X			X		X
Carson	X		X	X		X		X		X	X				X	X	X			X					
Cerritos	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X					X	X
City of Commerce	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X				X
City of Industry	X	X	X	X	X		X			X			X	X											X
Claremont	X	X			X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X		X			X			X		X
Compton	X	X		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Covina	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X		X	X
Cudahy	X		X			X	X		X	X			X	X		X	X			X	X				X
Culver City						X		X			X					X	X			X			X		
Diamond Bar	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X			X
Downey	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Duarte	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X		X			X
El Monte			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X			X
El Segundo						X	X	X										X	X	X					X
Gardena	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X		X	X
Glendale				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X		X			X			
Glendora	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X			X
Hawaiian Gardens	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X							X	X
Hawthorne	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X
Hermosa Beach		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X			X
Hidden Hills	X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X		X			X	X			X		X		X	X
Huntington Park	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Inglewood	X				X	X					X					X	X		X	X					X
Irwindale	X		X			X	X			X	X		X	X	X		X			X		X			X
La Canada Flintridge			X			X	X				X		X			X	X	X	X			X			X
La Habra Heights			X		X	X		X	X						X	X	X								X
Lakewood	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X
La Mirada	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Lancaster	X			X	X	X	X		X	X			X				X	X		X		X			
La Puente	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X			X
La Verne		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X		X	X

Table 2-1 (continued)
Consolidated Goals, Objectives, and Policies

City Name / Goal or Objective	Support County Action Plan	Multijurisdictional Cooperation	Multijurisdictional Marketing	RMDZ Siting/Participation	Procurement Objectives	Source Reduction Education Programs	Training/Reference Materials	Packaging Reduction	Variable Collection Rates	Multijurisdictional MRF	Recycling Mkt. Development	Recycling Plans from Bus./Ind.	Workshops/Seminars/Tech. Assist.	Waste Audits/Evaluation	Multijurisdictional Composting Facility	Compost Market Development	Composting Educational Material	Used Tire Recycle/Reuse	Construction Demolition Debris	School/Classroom Materials	Multilingual Educational Materials	Comm./Ind. Education Program	Funding/Grants	Landfill Capacity Conservation	Multijurisdictional HHWE
Lawndale	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X			X
Lomita	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X
Long Beach		X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X		X
Los Angeles		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X		X	X	X	X		X	X				X
Lynwood	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X		X		X	X
Malibu		X	X	X	X	X	X				X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Manhattan Beach		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X			X
Maywood	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Monrovia			X		X	X	X		X		X		X			X	X	X	X	X		X			X
Montebello				X	X	X	X				X						X	X	X	X		X			X
Monterey Park					X	X		X			X							X	X	X		X			X
Norwalk	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Palmdale					X	X		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X			X					
Palos Verdes Estates	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X	X	X			X	X	X		X		X		X	X
Paramount	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X
Pasadena				X	X	X	X			X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X		X			X
Pico Rivera	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Pomona	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X			X
Rancho Palos Verdes		X	X		X	X	X	X				X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Redondo Beach		X	X		X	X	X		X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X			
Rolling Hills	X	X			X	X	X	X			X						X		X						X
Rolling Hills Estates					X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X			X
Rosemead					X	X	X	X			X		X			X	X	X	X	X		X			X
San Dimas		X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X			X
San Fernando			X		X	X			X		X					X		X	X						X
San Gabriel					X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X
San Marino					X	X		X			X					X	X	X	X	X					X
Santa Clarita				X	X	X	X				X		X			X		X			X				
Santa Fe Springs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
Santa Monica			X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X			
Sierra Madre		X	X		X	X		X			X		X			X		X		X		X			X
Signal Hill	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X
South El Monte		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X		X	X
South Gate	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
South Pasadena					X	X	X	X			X		X		X		X			X					X
Temple City					X	X	X	X			X					X	X	X	X	X		X			X
Torrance	X				X			X			X		X			X	X	X	X						X
Vernon				X	X					X			X												X
Walnut	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X			X
West Covina	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X			X
West Hollywood		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X
Westlake Village	X	X			X	X	X				X		X				X	X	X			X			X
Whittier	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Uninc. LA County	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X

"With adjoining cities, engage in market development activities by January 1993."

RMDZ Siting/Participation

This category represents stated goals or objectives that address creating or participating in a Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) within the jurisdiction. For example:

"To create a Market Development Zone within the City."

Procurement Objectives

This category represents stated goals or objectives that address creating or modifying procurement policies within the jurisdiction to promote or give preference to materials manufactured from postconsumer recycled products. For example:

"By 1992, modify City procurement practices to encourage the purchase of products containing recycled content."

Source Reduction Education Programs

This category represents stated goals or objectives that address developing and disseminating information relating to source reduction techniques or methods that prevent waste from being generated. For example:

"To continue working with the school district to develop ongoing educational programs stressing source reduction as an integral part of a conservation ethic."

Training/Reference Material

This category represents stated goals or objectives that address training dedicated personnel to assist businesses and industries in developing or implementing on-site recycling and source reduction programs. Additionally, this category includes goals or objectives that address dissemination of "how-to" recycling information or brochures to businesses or industries. For example:

". . . developing a program by the beginning of 1994 that trains interested personnel from waste generators to become SRRE representatives who can provide information and technical assistance to other generators with similar businesses."

"By 1993, work with the structure of the Neighborhood Association network to establish a 'Block Leader' program for support of City recycling and source reduction programs."

"Provide ongoing written and on-site assistance for nonresidential generators to increase the efficient use of paper, cardboard, glass, metal, plastics, wood, tires, and other materials by reducing wastes from production operations, processes, and equipment."

Packaging Reduction

This category represents stated goals or objectives that address developing and endorsing efforts to convince manufacturers to reduce or eliminate excess packaging. For example:

"Throughout the medium term, continue and expand education and technical assistance programs in order to reduce nonessential packaging manufactured within the City limits."

Variable Collection Rates

This category represents stated goals or objectives that address establishing variable refuse collection rates based on quantity and/or volume to encourage waste reduction and participation in recycling programs and other waste diversion programs. For example:

"To evaluate collection alternatives and economics as a method of reducing the amount of trash set out for collection."

"By the end of 1996, enact a variable rate structure, which might include a surcharge on commercial sector waste collection fees and/or a quantity-based user fee for residential waste collection."

Multijurisdictional Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)

This category represents stated goals or objectives that address participating in the siting, development, or operation of a multijurisdictional MRF. For example:

"To consider with neighboring jurisdictions, a multi-regional recycling approach through use of a material recovery facility (MRF)."

Recycling Market Development

This category represents stated goals or objectives that address developing, or increasing participation in developing, recycled material markets. For example:

"Assist local, state, and regional governments in the market development for diverted materials."

Recycling Plans from Businesses

This category represents stated goals or objectives that address requiring businesses within the jurisdiction to develop, maintain, and implement individual recycling plans. For example:

> *"By the end of 1999, to require, if warranted, some or all nonresidential generators to plan and implement a source reduction and recycling program tailored to their individual waste streams."*

Workshops/Seminars/Technical Assistance

This category represents stated goals or objectives that address holding workshops and seminars, or providing other types of technical assistance to waste generators within the jurisdiction to assist them in reducing the quantity of waste requiring disposal. For example:

> *"Provide technical assistance to business establishments in the short term"*
>
> *". . . engaging in more aggressive educational program, which include seminars and workshops concerning diversion programs . . ."*
>
> *"Provide technical assistance, information, and incentives to businesses conducting, or considering institutional/office recycling programs by September 1992."*

Waste Audits/Evaluations

This category represents stated goals or objectives that address implementing waste audits or waste evaluations for nonresidential generators within the jurisdiction. For example:

> *". . . conducting representative waste evaluations for targeted generators and, publicizing the results by the end of 1994."*

Multijurisdictional Composting Facility

This category represents stated goals or objectives that address establishing, siting, or participating in a regional composting facility in or near the jurisdiction. For example:

> *"To investigate in conjunction with area cities and businesses the potential of implementing a regional mixed solid waste composting facility by 1997."*

Composting Market Development

This category represents stated goals or objectives that address enhancing composting markets. For example:

"To implement regional market development activities including mandatory procurement goals, yard waste disposal bans, taxes on virgin materials, and financial incentives by the year 2000."

"To successfully develop markets for composted material so that no yard waste is disposed of in any solid waste facility."

Composting Educational Material

This category represents stated goals or objectives that address developing and disseminating educational materials regarding composting, including "how-to" backyard composting booklets, procurement guidelines for public and private agencies, and model zoning ordinances and/or building code modifications. For example:

"To develop compost quality standards and recommended application rates by 1995 in conjunction with the private sector, the County, and area cities."

"To develop public education programs related to composting by 1995 in conjunction with the private sector, the County, and area cities."

"Design and hold workshops by the beginning of 1992 to educate residents about backyard composting."

Used Tire Recycling/Reuse

This category represents stated goals or objectives that address modifying disposal practices for tires. For example:

"Encourage and develop interjurisdictional efforts to require all businesses and institutions by the end of 1992 to discard used tires and oils at designated places that process and recycle those tires and used oils."

"Encourage the usage of alternative road products derived from waste tires by:

- *Developing a procurement policy for the use of retreaded tires on government vehicles by the end of 1992.*
- *Reviewing and considering revision of bid specifications for road construction to allow consideration of recycled waste tire rubber as a constituent of road base and surfacing products by the end of 1993."*

Construction and Demolition Debris

This category represents stated goals or objectives that address alternative disposal methods for waste materials consisting of construction and demolition materials. For example:

> *"Review and revise, if permitted by standards, agency bid specifications to allow for use of recycled construction/demolition debris in new road construction by December 1991."*
>
> *"Educate construction/demolition disposers about recycling in 1992 and 1994."*
>
> *"If the City does not meet its intermediate diversion goals by 1997 it will:*
>
> - *Adopt an ordinance requiring applicants for a demolition permit to recycle a specified percentage of materials generated.*
> - *Evaluate merit for a recycling facility.*
> - *Support increased fee for disposal of construction/demolition waste.*
> - *Support ban on C & D waste from landfills."*

School/Classroom Materials

This category represents stated goals or objectives that address developing school classroom materials for distribution in various schools and educational facilities within the jurisdiction. For example:

> *"To aid area schools in developing materials that educate students about source reduction recycling and composting by the end of 1992."*
>
> *"By 1995, to establish integrated solid waste and hazardous material/waste management teaching materials that are used in 75% of the elementary, secondary, and high schools in the City."*

Multilingual Education Materials

This category represents stated goals or objectives that address developing multilingual educational materials for residents or schools within the jurisdiction. Examples of these types of goals and objectives are as follows:

> *"Developing targeted bilingual educational and informational materials by the middle of 1992."*

"Educate residents about SRRE short-term programs and encourage their participation by developing a multilingual SRRE promotional campaign by the end of 1991 that informs residents about diversion programs, identifies opportunities for participation in such programs, and motivates resident participation."

Commercial/Industrial Education Program

This category represents stated goals or objectives that address developing and disseminating educational materials developed specifically for businesses and industry within a jurisdiction. For example:

"To educate nonresidential generators and encourage their participation in the City's diversion programs by developing targeted educational information and materials by the middle of 1992."

Funding/Grants

This category represents stated goals or objectives that address the use of multijurisdictional funding activities or grants to assist in SRRE implementation activities. For example:

"Investigate grants available from the Department of Conservation, the CIWMB, and the Federal Government."

"Maximize the use of grant funding for localized joint programs to facilitate implementation of integrated waste management programs."

Landfill Capacity Conservation

This category represents stated goals or objectives that address conserving the existing landfill capacity available to the jurisdiction. For example:

"Extend the useful life of existing landfills used by the City."

Multijurisdictional HHW Participation

This category represents stated goals or objectives that address multijurisdictional HHW programs. For example:

"Cooperate with the CSD, the County DPW, and other organizations on the establishment and operation of a Countywide HHW program."

"Initiate public education and information programs addressing HHW in cooperation with the County HHW program and/or other jurisdictional programs."

2.4 COUNTYWIDE GOALS, POLICIES, AND OBJECTIVES

Table 2-2 presents the Countywide Goals, Policies, and Objectives developed by the County under the guidance of the Task Force.

2.5 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The implementation schedule for the Countywide Objectives is provided in Table 2-3, Implementation Responsibility and Schedule.

The table contains three major headings: "Implementation Task," "Responsible Entity," and "Schedule." Under the heading "Implementation Task" are listed the countywide goals and objectives. Under the heading "Responsible Entity," the major entities responsible for the listed tasks are identified: 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 (L) - The entity or entities with primary responsibility for successful implementation of the activity.
- Support entity (S) - The entity or entities providing resources to assist the lead entity or entities implementing an activity.
- Advisory entity (A) - The entity or entities serving in an advisory or consultative capacity.

Under the heading "Schedule" are the time periods in which Summary Plan activities are to be implemented. These time periods are broad estimates and are subject to a variety of factors. An "X" in a particular time period column indicates that work will be conducted for the indicated activity during that time period. It should be noted that implementation of some activities must be maintained on a continuous basis throughout the 15-year planning period (1991-2005).

TABLE 2 - 2
COUNTYWIDE GOALS, POLICIES, AND OBJECTIVES

Carrying out the listed goals, policies, and objectives will be the responsibility of the County and other participating jurisdictions, unless otherwise noted.

GOALS	POLICIES	OBJECTIVES
Goal 1: Encourage the continued development of an integrated solid waste management system that will assist jurisdictions in maximizing waste reduction efforts by enhancing existing programs and services.	*The cities in Los Angeles County, the County, the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) and the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County will support and contribute to:* *a. the implementation of programs and services that maximize the source reduction of waste;* *b. the recycling of reusable materials;* *c. the mulching and composting of organic materials;* *d. the development of environmentally safe transformation facilities to reduce dependence on landfills for the disposal of the residual solid waste;* *e. the continuation and expansion, as necessary, of programs that contribute to the reduction, reuse, recovery, and proper disposal of household hazardous waste (HHW); and* *f. the efforts in revising State law to exclude "transformation" from the definition of disposal and establish a solid waste management hierarchy as listed below:* - *Source Reduction* - *Recycling/Composting* - *Transformation* - *Environmentally Safe Land Disposal*	Enhance the existing Christmas Tree Recycling Program by coordinating the program with participating jurisdictions. Enhance the existing Countywide Backyard Composting Program by developing appropriate backyard demonstration sites into more comprehensive Home Garden Learning Centers (which also incorporate waterwise gardening and grasscycling). Enhance the existing Countywide HHW collection program by identifying geographic areas that would benefit most by increasing the number of program events and by increasing the convenience of collection for the most common HHW items (e.g., latex paint, used motor oil, etc.). Expand the existing backyard composting demonstration program by including public-private partnerships (e.g., demonstration projects in nurseries and landscape supply businesses). Enhance cooperative efforts to site needed waste diversion facilities such as Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs), composting facilities, and manufacturing facilities that utilize recycled materials by promoting the Recycling Market Development Zones (RMDZs) in the County. Encourage the expansion of materials reuse programs such as thrift stores and materials rehabilitation organizations. Prepare and introduce State legislation to promote development of environmentally safe transformation facilities to reduce the amount of solid waste disposed in landfills, and to exclude "transformation" from the definition of disposal allowing jurisdictions to consider the use of transformation facilities.

TABLE 2 - 2 (Continued)
COUNTYWIDE GOALS, POLICIES, AND OBJECTIVES

Carrying out the listed goals, policies, and objectives will be the responsibility of the County and other participating jurisdictions, unless otherwise noted.

GOALS	POLICIES	OBJECTIVES
Goal 2: Encourage the continued development of an integrated solid waste management system that will assist jurisdictions in maximizing waste reduction efforts by developing new cooperative activities and projects.	*The cities in Los Angeles County, the County and the Task Force, through cooperative efforts and as a means to maximize waste reduction efforts, will:* *a. assist in the investigation and development of new diversion programs; and* *b. review all existing land use policies relating to new development and solid waste facilities.*	Develop a technical assistance program for the private sector that will encourage the reduction of solid waste sent for disposal. Investigate and prepare a report on the viability of implementing a pilot food waste recycling program. Develop a model construction/demolitionmaterial recycling ordinance for adoption by the participating jurisdictions and incorporate the ordinance into their building code requirements. Develop a model plan to promote land use policies aimed at discouraging incompatible land uses adjacent to solid waste management facilities for use and consideration by the participating jurisdictions.
Goal 3: Eliminate or reduce barriers and promote intergovernmental and intersectoral cooperation among jurisdictions, agencies, and the private sector in order to create new opportunities for development and implementation of diversion programs.	*The Task Force will be the primary forum for addressing solid waste issues on a countywide basis.* *The Task Force will provide a forum that will:* *a. promote the development of intergovernmental and intersectoral agreements that will assist with program integration;* *b. foster communication between the public and private sectors to exchange ideas and experiences; and* *c. provide for the development of consistent policies and programs to achieve the AB 939 diversion mandates.*	The Task Force will support the continued existing periodic meetings conducted on solid waste issues by groups such as: a. Joint Power Authorities (JPAs); b. informal groups of cities; and c. joint public/private sector groups; participating in such meetings whenever possible, and will expend efforts to coordinate and encourage productivity by these groups by promoting the Task Force as the best forum for jurisdictions, JPAs, informal city groups, and the private sector for working cooperatively to address solid waste issues on a countywide basis. Publish and maintain a directory of city, County, and State solid waste personnel and programs. Develop an on-line computer service for disseminating waste reduction and diversion information to jurisdictions and the public.

TABLE 2 - 2 (Continued)
COUNTYWIDE GOALS, POLICIES, AND OBJECTIVES

Carrying out the listed goals, policies, and objectives will be the responsibility of the County and other participating jurisdictions, unless otherwise noted.

GOALS	POLICIES	OBJECTIVES
Goal 4: Encourage and develop stronger long-term markets and demand for diverted materials and end products.	*The County and the Task Force will encourage jurisdictions and the private sector to:* *a. establish procurement standards to maximize the percent of total goods purchased using recycled materials, easily recyclable, or packaged to reduce waste; and* *b. support the enhancement of the existing Recycling Market Development Zones' (RMDZs) to assist in the development of businesses primarily involved with recycling, composting, and other waste reduction efforts.*	Enhance the effectiveness of the commercial/ industrial technical assistance program. Develop a model plan giving procurement preference to goods and materials: a. made from recycled material, and/or b. manufactured to be easily recycled, and/or c. distributed in a manner to minimize packaging and shipping waste, for use and consideration by participating jurisdictions. Develop a Recycled Product Vendor Show for the public and private sectors to present current products containing recycled materials and state of the art commercial and industrial waste reduction technologies. Encourage jurisdictions to cooperate in the purchasing of recycled-content items in bulk.

TABLE 2 - 2 (Continued)
COUNTYWIDE GOALS, POLICIES, AND OBJECTIVES

Carrying out the listed goals, policies, and objectives will be the responsibility of the County and other participating jurisdictions, unless otherwise noted.

GOALS	POLICIES	OBJECTIVES
Goal 5: Increase public awareness of solid waste management (diversion/disposal)issues, and their participation in source reduction, recycling, composting, household hazardous waste management programs, and other waste diversion efforts.	*The Task Force and County will assist jurisdictions in securing public education and promotional materials addressing various aspects of the Integrated solid waste system including:* *a. source reduction;* *b. recycling;* *c. reuse;* *d. composting;* *e. transformation; and* *f. management of the remaining residual solid waste to ensure the protection of public health and safety.*	Enhance and expand educational materials for the school programs to cover grades kindergarten through 12. Develop a waste reduction exhibit for use at schools and fairs. Develop a program for businesses within the County of Los Angeles that provides recognition from the participating jurisdiction's governing body for winners of waste reduction awards programs, including the California Integrated Waste Management Board's WRAP program. Expand the Task Force's "Inside Solid Waste" publication to increase the awareness of jurisdictions, the media, and the general public of solid waste diversion and disposal issues. Develop a countywide speakers bureau that would be available to speak at schools, businesses, civic groups, and cities. Assist in the coordination of local promotional campaigns by developing and making available standardized messages, phrases, and facts that could be incorporated by jurisdictions into local brochures and programs. For example, promote telephone directory recycling and point-of-purchase education programs to reduce HHW.

TABLE 2 - 2 (Continued)
COUNTYWIDE GOALS, POLICIES, AND OBJECTIVES

Carrying out the listed goals, policies, and objectives will be the responsibility of the County and other participating jurisdictions, unless otherwise noted.

GOALS	POLICIES	OBJECTIVES
Goal 6: Assure adequate long-term solid waste disposal capacity for the cities and County unincorporated areas.	*The County, the cities in Los Angeles County and the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County will support the development of new disposal facilities and expansion of existing facilities identified in the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Action Plan adopted on April 5, 1988 by the County Board of Supervisors (as revised by the Countywide Siting Element), as long as they are found to be technically and environmentally feasible.* *The Task Force will actively seek and identify transformation and other alternative technologies and programs having the potential to conserve capacity at in-County landfill sites.*	Adopt the Countywide Siting Element. Adopt the Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan. Expedite, streamline and coordinate necessary permitting to address the State-mandated 15-year disposal capacity need. Investigate and report on alternative technologies and programs which have the potential for conserving in-County landfill capacity.
Goal 7: Demonstrate public leadership in all aspects of solid waste management by implementing appropriate programs and practices within public sector agencies.	*Jurisdictions in Los Angeles County, as representatives of the public sector, will lead society by example by implementing appropriate solid waste management programs and practices within their own organizational operations that reflect the applicable goals, policies, and objectives of this Summary Plan.*	Each participating jurisdiction's governing body will appoint a lead agency under its jurisdiction that will be responsible to: a. conduct waste audits of appropriate departmental facilities in the jurisdiction; b. provide recycling and other waste diversion information, program design and implementation assistance to each departmental facility, as needed; c. develop a reporting procedure to describe the effectiveness of various programs and practices implemented by the departments for submittal to the governing body and forwarding to the Task Force; and d. develop a newsletter for periodic publication and distribution to appropriate staff at each department for sharing waste reduction and diversion information (appropriate and effective electronic distribution may be utilized as a component of the jurisdiction's waste reduction program).

TABLE 2 - 2 (Continued)
COUNTYWIDE GOALS, POLICIES, AND OBJECTIVES

Carrying out the listed goals, policies, and objectives will be the responsibility of the County and other participating jurisdictions, unless otherwise noted.

GOALS	POLICIES	OBJECTIVES
Goal 8: Demonstrate public leadership and accountability by assessing and reporting jurisdictional progress in attaining the goals, policies, and objectives listed in the Summary Plan.	*Jurisdictions in Los Angeles County will encourage accomplishment of the goals, policies, and objectives of this Summary Plan by establishing an assessment and reporting mechanism for the periodic review of their progress.*	Each participating jurisdiction's governing body will appoint a lead agency under its jurisdiction that will be responsible to: a. develop a reporting mechanism for assessing the jurisdiction's progress in achieving the applicable goals, policies, and objectives listed in the Summary Plan, wherever possible (for instance, where they provide a measurable milestone); and b. produce a periodic status report (at least annually) for their governing body and for their residents on progress toward achievement of the goals, policies, and objectives within the jurisdiction.

Table 2-3
Implementation Responsibility and Schedule

Implementation Task	Responsible Entity					Schedule					
	TF	County	Cities	CSD	PI	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000+
GOALS AND CORRESPONDING POLICY OBJECTIVES											
Goal 1: Encourage the continued development of an integrated solid waste management system that will assist jurisdictions in maximizing waste reduction efforts by enhancing existing programs and services.											
- Enhance the existing Christmas Tree Recycling Program by coordinating the program with participating jurisdictions.	A	L	L	S	S		X	X	X	X	X
- Enhance the existing Countywide Backyard Composting Program by developing appropriate backyard demonstration sites into more comprehensive Home Garden Learning Centers (which also incorporate waterwise gardening and grasscycling).	A	L	S	A	S		X	X	X	X	X
- Enhance the existing Countywide HHW collection program by identifying geographic areas that would benefit most by increasing the number of program events and by increasing the convenience of collection for the most common HHW items (e.g., latex paint, used motor oil, etc.).	A	L	S	S	S		X	X	X	X	X
- Expand the existing backyard composting demonstration program by including public-private partnerships (e.g., demonstration projects in nurseries and landscape supply businesses).	A	L	S	N/A	S			X	X	X	X

Responsible Entity

A - Advisory Entity
Cities - Cities in Los Angeles County
County - County Government
CSD - County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
TF - Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force
L - Lead Entity
N/A - Not Applicable
PI - Private Industry
S - Support Entity

Table 2-3 (continued)
Implementation Responsibility and Schedule

Implementation Task	Responsible Entity					Schedule					
	TF	County	Cities	CSD	PI	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000+
GOALS AND CORRESPONDING POLICY OBJECTIVES											
- Enhance cooperative efforts to site needed waste diversion facilities such as Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs), composting facilities, and manufacturing facilities that utilize recycled materials by promoting the Recycling Market Development Zones (RMDZs) in the County.	A	L	L	L	L	X	X	X	X	X	X
- Encourage the expansion of materials reuse programs such as thrift stores and materials rehabilitation organizations.	A	L	L	L	L		X	X	X	X	X
- Prepare and introduce State legislation to promote development of environmentally safe transformation facilities to reduce the amount of solid waste disposed in landfills, and to exclude "transformation" from the definition of disposal allowing jurisdictions to consider the use of transformation facilities.	A	L	L	L	N/A	X	X	X	X	X	X
Goal 2: Encourage the continued development of an integrated solid waste management system that will assist jurisdictions in maximizing waste reduction efforts by developing new cooperative activities and projects.											
- Develop a technical assistance program for the private sector that will encourage the reduction of solid waste sent for disposal.	A	L	L	N/A	S			X	X	X	X

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Table 2-3 (continued)
Implementation Responsibility and Schedule

Implementation Task	Responsible Entity					Schedule					
	TF	County	Cities	CSD	PI	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000+
GOALS AND CORRESPONDING POLICY OBJECTIVES											
- Investigate and prepare a report on the viability of implementing a pilot food waste recycling program.	A	L	A	A	A			X	X	X	X
- Develop a model construction/demolition material recycling ordinance for adoption by the participating jurisdictions and incorporate the ordinance into their building code requirements.	A	L	S	A	A			X	X	X	X
- Develop a model plan to promote land use policies aimed at discouraging incompatible land uses adjacent to solid waste management facilities for use and consideration by the participating jurisdictions.	A	L	L	A	A			X	X	X	X

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Table 2-3 (continued)
Implementation Responsibility and Schedule

Implementation Task	Responsible Entity					Schedule					
	TF	County	Cities	CSD	PI	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000+
GOALS AND CORRESPONDING POLICY OBJECTIVES											
Goal 3: Eliminate or reduce barriers and promote intergovernmental and intersectoral cooperation among jurisdictions, agencies, and the private sector in order to create new opportunities for development and implementation of diversion programs.											
- The Task Force will support the continued existing periodic meetings conducted on solid waste issues by groups such as: a. Joint Power Authorities (JPAs), b. informal groups of cities, and c. joint public/private sector groups, participating in such meetings whenever possible, and will expend efforts to coordinate and encourage productivity by these groups by promoting the Task Force as the best forum for jurisdictions, JPAs, informal city groups, and the private sector for working cooperatively to address solid waste issues on a Countywide basis.	L	L	L	L	A	X	X	X	X	X	X
- Publish and maintain a directory of City, County, and State solid waste personnel and programs.	L	S	S	N/A	A			X	X	X	X
- Develop an on-line computer service for disseminating waste reduction and diversion information to jurisdictions and the public.	L	S	S	N/A	A			X	X	X	X

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Table 2-3 (continued)
Implementation Responsibility and Schedule

Implementation Task	Responsible Entity					Schedule					
	TF	County	Cities	CSD	PI	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000+
GOALS AND CORRESPONDING POLICY OBJECTIVES											
Goal 4: Encourage and develop stronger long-term markets and demand for diverted materials and end products.											
- Enhance the effectiveness of the commercial/ industrial technical assistance program.	S	L	S	N/A	S		X	X	X	X	X
- Develop a model plan giving procurement preference to goods and materials: a. made from recycled material, and/or b. manufactured to be easily recycled, and/or c. distributed in a manner to minimize packaging and shipping waste, for use and consideration by participating jurisdictions.	A	L	L	A	A			X	X	X	X
- Develop a Recycled Product Vendor Show for the public and private sectors to present current products containing recycled materials and state of the art commercial and industrial waste reduction technologies.	S	L	L	N/A	L			X	X	X	X
- Encourage jurisdictions to cooperate in the purchasing of recycled-content items in bulk.	A	L	L	N/A	L		X	X	X	X	X

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Table 2-3 (continued)
Implementation Responsibility and Schedule

Implementation Task	Responsible Entity					Schedule					
	TF	County	Cities	CSD	PI	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000+
GOALS AND CORRESPONDING POLICY OBJECTIVES											
Goal 5: Increase public awareness of solid waste management (diversion/disposal) issues, and their participation in source reduction, recycling, composting, household hazardous waste management programs, and other waste diversion efforts.											
- Enhance and expand educational materials for the school programs to cover grades kindergarten through 12.	L	S	S	N/A	S		X	X	X	X	X
- Develop a waste reduction exhibit for use at schools and fairs.	L	S	S	N/A	A		X	X	X	X	X
- Develop a program for businesses within the County of Los Angeles that provides recognition from the participating jurisdiction's governing body for winners of waste reduction awards programs, including the California Integrated Waste Management Board's WRAP program.	L	S	S	N/A	S		X	X	X	X	X
- Expand the Task Force's "Inside Solid Waste" publication to increase the awareness of jurisdictions, the media, and the general public of solid waste diversion and disposal issues.	L	S	S	A	A			X	X	X	X
- Develop a Countywide speakers bureau that would be available to speak at schools, businesses, civic groups, and cities.	L	S	S	N/A	S			X	X	X	X

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Table 2-3 (continued)
Implementation Responsibility and Schedule

Implementation Task	Responsible Entity					Schedule					
	TF	County	Cities	CSD	PI	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000+
GOALS AND CORRESPONDING POLICY OBJECTIVES											
- Assist in the coordination of local promotional campaigns by developing and making available standardized messages, phrases, and facts that could be incorporated by jurisdictions into local brochures and programs. For example, promote telephone directory recycling and point-of-purchase education programs to reduce HHW.	L	S	S	N/A	S		X	X	X	X	X
Goal 6: Assure adequate long-term solid waste disposal capacity for the cities and County unincorporated areas.											
- Adopt the Countywide Siting Element.	L	L	L	S	A		X	X	X	X	X
- Adopt the Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan.	L	L	L	N/A	A		X	X	X	X	X
- Expedite, streamline and coordinate necessary permitting to address the State-mandated 15-year disposal capacity need.	S	S	S	L	L	X	X	X	X	X	X
- Investigate and report on alternative technologies and programs which have potential for conserving in-County landfill capacity.	A	L	A	S	S			X	X	X	X

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Table 2-3 (continued)
Implementation Responsibility and Schedule

Implementation Task	Responsible Entity					Schedule					
	TF	County	Cities	CSD	PI	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000+
GOALS AND CORRESPONDING POLICY OBJECTIVES											
Goal 7: Demonstrate public leadership in all aspects of solid waste management by implementing appropriate programs and practices within public sector agencies.											
- Each participating jurisdiction's governing body will appoint a lead agency under its jurisdiction to coordinate recycling activities for that jurisdiction.	A	L	L	L	N/A		X	X	X	X	X
Goal 8: Demonstrate public leadership and accountability by assessing and reporting jurisdictional progress in attaining the Goals, Policies, and Objectives listed in the Summary Plan.											
- Each participating jurisdiction's governing body will appoint a lead agency under its jurisdiction that will be responsible for developing a reporting mechanism for assessing the jurisdiction's recycling progress.	A	L	L	L	N/A		X	X	X	X	X

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CHAPTER 3
COUNTY PROFILE AND PLAN ADMINISTRATION

As required by CCR Title 14, Section 18757.3, this chapter of the Summary Plan provides a general description of the County, including topography, major roadways, city boundaries, climate, and demographics. This chapter also describes the governmental solid waste management infrastructure and identifies the entities responsible for Summary Plan-related functions of public information, budgeting, implementation of a solid waste management program, and administration.

3.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

3.1.1 Topography and Geography

Los Angeles County encompasses approximately 4,083 square miles in the southern half of the State and is the most populous county in the nation. The County is bounded on the southwest by the Pacific Ocean, on the northwest by Ventura County, on the north by Kern County, on the east by San Bernardino County, and on the south by Orange County. Santa Catalina and San Clemente Islands are part of Los Angeles County, which includes 88 incorporated cities and the County unincorporated communities.

The following geographical summary was published by the County's Chief Administrative Office (CAO) in January 1995:

Land area	4,083 sq mi
Incorporated Cities	1,397 sq mi
Unincorporated area	2,686 sq mi
Flat land	1,741 sq mi
Mountains	1,875 sq mi
Hilly land	248 sq mi
Islands	132 sq mi
Mountain valleys	59 sq mi
Marsh land	28 sq mi

The highest point in the County is Mount San Antonio (10,080 feet above mean sea level), which is located in the San Gabriel Mountains near the San Bernardino County line. The lowest point, about 9 feet below sea level, is in the Wilmington area of the City of Los Angeles, near the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach.

3.1.2 Climate

This discussion of the County's climate is based on the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD's) April 1993 *California Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Handbook.*

Overview

A variety of climates are associated with the diversity of the landscape. The coastal basin and islands are characterized by a Mediterranean climate with warm, dry summers and moist, mild winters. The high central mountain areas have snow in winter. Desert areas have hot, dry summers and cool winters. The combination of broad climatic differences and varied terrain creates a complex pattern of microclimates.

The combined effects of the region's topography and weather patterns make the County an area of high air pollution potential. Most of the County is located in the South Coast Air Basin, a coastal plain with connecting broad valleys and low hills, bounded by the ocean to the southwest and mountains to the north and east. The general region lies in the semipermanent high pressure zone of the eastern Pacific, resulting in a mild climate tempered by cool sea breezes. The climatological pattern is interrupted infrequently by periods of very hot weather, winter storms, and Santa Ana winds. The northeastern County desert area is in the Southeast Desert Air Basin, whose primary air pollution source is dust that is raised by heavy construction and travel on unpaved roads.

Temperature

The average annual temperature, about 62°F, varies little throughout the County. Because of the less pronounced oceanic influence, annual minimum and maximum temperatures in the eastern portion of the County are more varied. All parts of the County have recorded temperatures well above 100°F in recent years, with warmest temperatures usually occurring in July or August. January is generally the coldest month.

Precipitation

Almost all of the annual rainfall in the County occurs between November and April. Occasional summer rainfall is normally restricted to widely scattered thundershowers near the coast and slightly heavier shower activity in the east and over the mountains. Annual average rainfall varies from 14 inches in downtown Los Angeles to higher amounts measured at foothill locations. Monthly and yearly rainfall totals are extremely variable, and rain falls in Los Angeles on 5 to 10 percent of all days. The frequency of rainy days is higher near the coast.

Wind

With very light average wind speeds, the atmosphere has a limited capacity to horizontally disperse air contaminants. Wind in downtown Los Angeles averages about 5.7 miles per hour with little seasonal variation. Wind speeds recorded in downtown Los Angeles are slightly higher during summer months, and about 2 miles per hour lower than in coastal regions. The dominant daily wind pattern includes a daytime breeze from the ocean toward inland areas, and nighttime drainage winds flowing from the mountains to the sea. The pattern is broken only by occasional winter storms and infrequent, strong northeasterly Santa Ana winds.

3.1.3 Political Units

Unincorporated County Area

There are numerous unincorporated communities in the County, each diverse in population, ethnicity, and geography. The major portion of the approximately 2,686-square-mile unincorporated territory is in the north area of the County, which includes the Antelope and Santa Clarita Valleys.

A substantial, virtually uninhabited mountainous area is contained within the Angeles National Forest, which is controlled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. The national forest area is in the San Gabriel Mountains, which extend from the western to the eastern borders of the County. The Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area is located predominantly in the western part of the unincorporated County area.

Metropolitan unincorporated communities that are adjacent to or surrounded by incorporated city boundaries are small in area but have substantial populations. Many of these communities share the same characteristics as their adjacent cities. Often, the City/County boundary is along the centerline of a neighborhood street. These communities encompass mainly residential development, but also include industrial activities such as manufacturing, industrial suppliers, and warehouse distribution centers.

Incorporated Cities

According to a January 1995 CAO publication, the County contains 88 incorporated cities ranging in geographical area from 0.95 square miles (Hawaiian Gardens) to 469 square miles (City of Los Angeles). Each city has elected representatives to direct their policies and programs. Table 3-1 alphabetically lists each incorporated city with its approximate population (based on California Department of Finance January 1995 data), geographic size (listed in the 1995 Thomas Guide), and average population density. The location of each city and the major freeway thoroughfares in the County are shown on Figure 3-1.

TABLE 3-1
POPULATION INFORMATION

City	Population (1)	Sq. Miles (2)	Pop. Density per Sq. Mile
Agoura Hills	20,900	8.05	2,596
Alhambra	87,400	7.62	11,470
Arcadia	51,300	11.36	4,516
Artesia	16,200	1.61	10,062
Avalon	3,210	1.25	2,568
Azusa	43,400	8.83	4,915
Baldwin Park	72,700	6.77	10,739
Bell	35,950	2.81	12,794
Bellflower	64,500	6.14	10,505
Bell Gardens	43,100	2.39	18,033
Beverly Hills	32,850	5.69	5,773
Bradbury	870	1.99	437
Burbank	99,900	17.13	5,832
Calabasas	18,350	12.84	1,429
Carson	87,000	19.24	4,522
Cerritos	54,700	8.79	6,223
City of Commerce	12,450	6.54	1,904
City of Industry	690	11.93	58
Claremont	33,650	13.42	2,507
Compton	92,100	10.11	9,110
Covina	43,900	6.99	6,280
Cudahy	24,100	1.09	22,110
Culver City	40,050	4.97	8,058
Diamond Bar	55,300	14.77	3,744
Downey	96,400	12.69	7,597
Duarte	21,650	6.57	3,295
El Monte	111,800	9.57	11,682
El Segundo	15,850	5.50	2,882
Gardena	53,800	5.66	9,505
Glendale	190,500	30.48	6,250
Glendora	50,500	19.07	2,648
Hawaiian Gardens	14,450	0.95	15,211
Hawthorne	75,800	5.90	12,847
Hermosa Beach	18,450	1.36	13,566
Hidden Hills	1,850	1.71	1,082
Huntington Park	58,700	2.99	19,632
Inglewood	114,600	9.11	12,580
Irwindale	1,080	9.47	114
La Canada Flintridge	19,750	8.60	2,297
La Habra Heights	6,450	6.39	1,009
Lakewood	76,000	9.54	7,966
La Mirada	44,900	7.77	5,779
Lancaster	118,500	94.19	1,258
La Puente	39,850	3.44	11,584
La Verne	31,850	8.41	3,787

City	Population (1)	Sq. Miles (2)	Pop. Density per Sq. Mile
Lawndale	29,050	1.93	15,052
Lomita	19,850	1.89	10,503
Long Beach	433,200	49.72	8,713
Los Angeles	3,593,700	468.70	7,667
Lynwood	65,100	4.84	13,450
Malibu	11,950	19.61	609
Manhattan Beach	33,450	3.87	8,643
Maywood	28,800	1.18	24,407
Monrovia	38,100	13.69	2,783
Montebello	61,400	8.37	7,336
Monterey Park	63,100	7.72	8,174
Norwalk	98,000	9.35	10,481
Palmdale	104,700	95.62	1,095
Palos Verdes Estates	13,800	4.76	2,899
Paramount	53,200	4.66	11,416
Pasadena	135,200	23.14	5,843
Pico Rivera	60,300	8.23	7,327
Pomona	138,000	22.97	6,008
Rancho Palos Verdes	42,100	13.43	3,135
Redondo Beach	63,000	6.34	9,937
Rolling Hills	1,950	2.98	654
Rolling Hills Estates	8,100	3.44	2,355
Rosemead	53,600	4.96	10,806
San Dimas	34,550	15.35	2,251
San Fernando	23,300	2.36	9,873
San Gabriel	39,100	4.10	9,537
San Marino	13,250	3.75	3,533
Santa Clarita	127,900	42.24	3,028
Santa Fe Springs	15,800	8.72	1,812
Santa Monica	89,200	8.14	10,958
Sierra Madre	11,000	2.93	3,754
Signal Hill	8,675	2.14	4,054
South El Monte	21,500	2.80	7,679
South Gate	89,800	7.32	12,268
South Pasadena	24,550	3.47	7,075
Temple City	32,550	3.85	8,455
Torrance	137,900	19.93	6,919
Vernon	80	5.01	16
Walnut	31,100	8.61	3,612
West Covina	100,500	16.15	6,223
West Hollywood	36,700	1.98	18,535
Westlake Village	7,750	5.43	1,427
Whittier	81,400	12.39	6,570
Unincorporated	971,045	2686.00	362
County Total	9,244,600	4,095.77	--

Sources:

(1) California Department of Finance Demographic Research and Census Data Center (January 1995 data)

(2) The Thomas Guide 1995

3.1.4 Transportation

There are five major systems of transportation in the County: roadways (for automobiles, buses, and trucks), rail, water, air, and pipelines. Each is discussed briefly below.

Roadways

The County's development patterns have been significantly influenced by automobile use. The automobile has become the overwhelmingly popular mode of transportation as indicated by the 1990 census data, which show that of the occupied housing units, only 11.2% had no available automobile. The freeway and highway system used by these and other vehicles has gained a reputation for being frequently congested. Congestion problems stem primarily from inadequate capacity of the freeway system to serve commuting demands during peak periods. Congested conditions, characterized by low travel speeds, are most prevalent during the morning and afternoon peak commuter hours, roadway construction and maintenance periods, inclement weather, and after vehicle accidents.

Buses provide municipal and intercity transportation. The County's public transit service is provided by the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) and several other municipal transit operators. The MTA considers bus service (along with rail transit) to be an important factor in achieving better air quality, less dependence on foreign oil, and measurable improvements in the quality of life in the County.

Trucks are the principal means of transporting goods into, out of, and within the County. Trucks play a major role in the collection and movement of solid waste, recyclables, and yard waste in the County. The intercity segment of the trucking industry competes with railroads and air freight.

Rail

Freight, passenger, and commuter rail service is available in the County. Three transcontinental rail freight lines begin at the harbor complex: the Atchinson, Topeka, and Santa Fe; the Southern Pacific; and the Union Pacific. Portions of the County are served by two local, primarily switching, rail freight carriers: Los Angeles Junction Railway and the Harbor Belt Line. Passenger rail service (intrastate and interstate) is provided by AMTRAK. Commuter rail service is provided by the MetroRail and MetroLink systems.

Water

The County's harbors are a vital component of its transportation system. Waterborne cargo volumes have increased over the last decade with the Port of Long Beach holding the number one position of all West Coast harbors in terms of cargo tonnage. The Port of Los Angeles is a close second. These ports provide a strategic link to Pacific Rim markets.

Air

The County hosts three major airports: Los Angeles International, Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena, and Long Beach Municipal. Sixteen other airports in the County are available for public use. Palmdale Airport is planned to become the County's second largest commercial airport, but does not currently serve this function.

Pipelines

Pipelines are an important component of the County's transportation network because of the area's role in the production of crude oil and natural gas. Pipelines also have an important role in the movement of water and liquid wastes. The exact quantity of various material being moved by pipeline with the County is not available. However, the County estimated that in 1972, almost 17% of the nation's intercity freight tonnage was moved by pipeline.

3.2 OVERVIEW OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEMOGRAPHICS

The following sections summarize the County's demographics based on 1990 census data.

3.2.1 Demographic and Social Characteristics

The cultural variety of its people is a primary influence on the character of the Los Angeles region. The human diversity of the County matches its environmental richness and variety of urban forms: the people of the County are a unique and exciting mixture. The cumulative effects of cultural distinctions, income differences, occupational experiences, education, and cultural backgrounds enrich the diversity and the challenges facing integrated solid waste management planning efforts.

At the time of the 1990 census, the County population was approximately 8.9 million and had a median age of 30.7 years. The California Department of Finance has estimated that the January 1995 population of the County was 9,244,600. According to population projections prepared in 1994 by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), an 11% increase in County population (from 1990 census figures) is expected by the year 2000. Increases in population are expected to cause increases in the demands on solid waste management systems within the County.

Ethnic Composition

Ethnicity can be an important factor when designing public education and information programs for integrated waste management systems. The 1990 census data indicated that the County's population is composed of the following ethnic groups:

Non-Hispanic, White	41.0%
Non-Hispanic, Black	10.7
Non-Hispanic, Native American, Eskimo, or Aleut	0.3
Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	10.4
Non-Hispanic Other	0.3
Hispanic, All Races	37.3
	100.0%

Economic Characteristics

Selected economic data from the 1990 census data for the County are summarized below:

Per capita income	$16,149 per year
Median household income	$34,965 per year
Median mortgage	$ 1,137 per month
Median rent	$ 626 per month

Percent of population below poverty level: 15.1%

Seasonal Population Variations

The resident population of the County is relatively stable throughout the year. However, during summer traveling months, there are increases in tourists in beach communities, amusement parks, and places made famous by the entertainment industry (e.g., Hollywood, Beverly Hills, and Melrose Avenue).

3.2.2 Employment and Industry

Data from the 1990 census, presented in Table 3-2, show the employment distribution by industry of the approximately 4.2 million people employed countywide. These data indicate that manufacturing employs more people in the County than any other industry sector. This information is presented with SCAG's 1994 growth projections from the 1990 baseline to 2000. Economic growth is expected to cause increases in the demands on the integrated waste management system in the County.

The Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce has compiled a list of the largest employers in the Los Angeles area. The top ten employers, along with their estimated workforce as of September 1994 are as follows:

1.	County of Los Angeles	83,883
2.	United States Government	59,000
3.	Los Angeles Unified School District	56,459
4.	Family Restaurant Inc.	51,000+

TABLE 3-2
EMPLOYMENT AND MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Industry Sector	SIC Codes	Workforce	Projected Growth
Agriculture	01-09	1.30%	1.215
Mining	10-14	0.20%	0.806
Construction	15-19	5.90%	1.121
Manufacturing	20-39	20.50%	
Food	20		1.028
Tobacco/Textiles	21-22		1.280
Apparel	23		1.375
Lumber/Furniture	24-25		1.316
Paper	26		1.223
Printing	27		1.202
Chemicals	28		1.362
Petroleum	29		1.343
Rubber/Plastic	30		1.330
Leather	31		1.280
Stone/Clay/Glass	32		1.836
Primary Metal	33		1.164
Fabricated Metal	34		1.160
Machines/Equipment	35		2.030
Elect. Equipment	36		1.709
Trans. Equipment	37		0.943
Instruments	38		1.186
Miscellaneous	39		1.190
Transportation & Utilities	40-49	6.80%	1.186
Wholesale Trade	50-51	5.10%	1.233
Retail Trade	52-59	15.40%	1.224
Finance/Ins./Real Estate	60-69	7.80%	1.178
Services	70-89		1.223
Personal	72	3.70%	
Business/Repair	73-76	6.30%	
Entertainment/Rec.	70, 78-79	3.10%	
Health	80	7.20%	
Educational	82	6.80%	
Professional	81, 83-87	7.10%	
Public Administration	90-97	2.90%	1.084
TOTAL WORKFORCE		100.10%	

Reference: 1990 Census Data (Summary Tape File 1A) and SCAG projections included in SCAQMD's 1994 Current and Future Average Annual Emissions in the South Coast Basin

NOTE: Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.

5.	Chevron USA	47,576
6.	City of Los Angeles	45,000
7.	Kaiser Permanente	35,656
8.	Lockheed Corporation	34,619
9.	McDonnell Douglas	33,388
10.	Walt Disney Co.	30,000

3.2.3 Housing

Of the 3.16 million housing units in the County accounted for by the 1990 census, 1.54 million are detached single-family dwellings, 1.53 million are established in multi-unit housing, and 92,500 are mobile homes or trailers. The median value of owner-occupied housing at that time was $226,400. Economic downturns since then have caused property values to drop in response to decreased demand. The County Treasurer and Tax Collector office estimated that the countywide average value of single family residences in 1994-95 was $211,000.

Consistent with this situation, housing starts in Los Angeles County were depressed from 1990 to 1994, and proposed commercial development was noticeably down-scaled, delayed, or canceled. However, SCAG's 1994 growth projections indicate that the number of housing units in Los Angeles County is expected to increase by 8.9% from 1990 to 2000.

3.3 LOCAL, COUNTYWIDE, REGIONAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AGENCIES OR ENTITIES

Comprised of 88 cities and the unincorporated County area (a total of 89 jurisdictions), the County has the most extensive and complex solid waste management system in California, and possibly in the nation. The following paragraphs describe the local, countywide, regional, State, and Federal agencies that are responsible for waste handling and disposal. The addresses and telephone numbers of these agencies are provided in Table 3-3.

3.3.1 Local Agencies

Each of the 89 jurisdictions identified in Table 3-4 is independently responsible for solid waste management through the SRRE, HHWE, and NDFE planning, implementation, and monitoring processes established by the AB 939 legislative and regulatory framework. These jurisdictions and the responsible department within each jurisdiction are listed in Table 3-4. Almost all the cities (except Bell Gardens, which is part of a Garbage Disposal District administered by the County) are responsible for the collection of refuse within their jurisdictions, although many have delegated that responsibility to private haulers, as discussed in Chapter 4.

TABLE 3-3
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AGENCIES

Federal

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region IX
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 744-1500

State

California Integrated Waste
Management Board
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, CA 95826
(916) 255-2200

California Air Resources
Control Board
2020 L Street
Sacramento, CA 95812
(916) 322-2990

California Regional Water Quality
Control Board
Lahontan Region - Victorville Branch Office
15428 Civic Drive, Suite 100
Victorville, CA 92392
(619) 241-6583

State Water Resources Control Board
901 P Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 657-2390

California Regional Water Quality
Control Board
Los Angeles Region
101 Centre Plaza Drive
Monterey Park, CA 91754
(213) 266-7500

Regional

South Coast Air Quality
Management District
21865 East Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765
(909) 396-2000

County of Los Angeles

Department of Health Services
Environmental Health
2525 Corporate Place
Monterey Park, CA 91754
(213) 881-4000

Regional Planning Department
(for unincorporated areas)
320 West Temple Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 974-6411

Los Angeles County Solid Waste
Management Committee/
Integrated Waste Management Task Force
900 South Fremont Avenue
Annex Building, 3rd Floor
Alhambra, CA 91803
(818) 458-3500

Table 3-4
Local Agencies in Los Angeles County Responsible for Solid Waste Management

Jurisdiction	Department Responsible for Solid Waste Management
Agoura Hills	Planning & Community Development
Alhambra	Management Services
Arcadia	Administrative Services
Artesia	Planning
Avalon	City Manager's Office
Azusa	Administration
Baldwin Park	Community Development
Bell	Development Services
Bell Gardens	Public Works
Bellflower	Public Services
Beverly Hills	Public Works, Solid Waste Division
Bradbury	City Hall
Burbank	Public Works
Calabasas	Public Works
Carson	Public Safety
Cerritos	Public Works
City of Commerce	Community Development
City of Industry	Engineering
Claremont	Community Services/Solid Waste Division
Compton	Municipal Water
Covina	Environmental Services
Cudahy	City Clerk's Office
Culver City	Public Works/Sanitation Division
Diamond Bar	City Manager's Office
Downey	Public Works
Duarte	City Manager's Office
El Monte	Public Works
El Segundo	Public Works
Gardena	Public Works
Glendale	Integrated Waste Management
Glendora	Finance
Hawaiian Gardens	Community Development
Hawthorne	Planning/Engineering
Hermosa Beach	Community Development
Hidden Hills	City Clerk's Office
Huntington Park	Field Services
Inglewood	Public Services
Irwindale	Public Works
La Canada Flintridge	Public Works
La Habra Heights	City Manager's Office
La Mirada	Community Resources
La Puente	Solid Waste
La Verne	Public Works
Lakewood	Public Works
Lancaster	Public Works
Lawndale	Public Works

Table 3-4 (continued)
Local Agencies in Los Angeles County Responsible for Solid Waste Management

Jurisdiction	Department Responsible for Solid Waste Management
Lomita	Administration
Long Beach	Public Works/Integrated Resource Bureau
Los Angeles	Bureau of Sanitation
Lynwood	Community Development/Facility Maintenance
Malibu	Public Works
Manhattan Beach	Public Works
Maywood	Building/Planning
Monrovia	Community Development
Montebello	Public Works
Monterey Park	Public Works
Norwalk	Management Services
Palmdale	Public Works
Palos Verdes Estates	Public Works
Paramount	Admin. Services
Pasadena	Waste Reduction/Recycling
Pico Rivera	City Manager's Office
Pomona	Public Works/Sanitation/ Streets
Rancho Palos Verdes	Public Works
Redondo Beach	Engineering
Rolling Hills	Planning
Rolling Hills Estates	Administration/ City Manager's Office
Rosemead	Administration
San Dimas	Administration
San Fernando	Public Works
San Gabriel	Engineering
San Marino	City Manager's Office
Santa Clarita	Public Works
Santa Fe Springs	Planning and Development
Santa Monica	Environmental and Public Works
Sierra Madre	Public Works
Signal Hill	Public Works
South El Monte	Public Works
South Gate	Public Works
South Pasadena	City Manager's Office
Temple City	Public Services
Torrance	Street/Sanitation
Unincorporated LA County	Public Works
Vernon	Environmental Health
Walnut	Environmental Services
West Covina	Environmental Services
West Hollywood	Environmental Services
Westlake Village	Planning
Whittier	Public Works

3.3.2 County Agencies

Four County agencies are involved in solid waste management and planning: the DPW, the County Department of Health Services (DHS), the County Regional Planning Department (Regional Planning), and the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force). These agencies' responsibilities are described below.

Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (DPW)

With respect to solid waste, the DPW is responsible for the following:

- advising the County Board of Supervisors on waste management issues;
- preparing, implementing, and administering the SRRE, HHWE, and NDFE for the unincorporated areas of the County;
- preparing and administering the CoIWMP, which consists of the SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs for the County unincorporated areas and each city within the County; the Countywide Siting Element, which describes how the solid waste disposal needs for all County jurisdictions will be addressed during a 15-year planning period; and the Summary Plan;
- administering the contracts for six Garbage Disposal Districts (GDDs);
- acting as staff for the Task Force; and
- implementing countywide solid waste management program;

The DPW also administers a variety contracts and conducts programs for public information and education regarding solid waste issues.

Los Angeles County Department of Health Services (DHS)

DHS acts as the local enforcement agency (LEA) responsible for inspection, permitting, monitoring, and enforcing regulations for solid waste facilities located in the County, except for cities that have their own LEAs (Cities of West Covina, Long Beach, Los Angeles, and Vernon). All refuse haulers operating within the County are required to obtain a permit from DHS.

Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning (Regional Planning)

Regional Planning issues land-use permits for solid waste facilities in the unincorporated County area only. Each incorporated city has the authority to make its own land-use decisions.

Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force)

In February 1990 the County Board of Supervisors designated the existing Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee as the new Task Force. The Task Force is responsible for assisting in the coordination of the development of City and County SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs, and guiding the preparation of the CoIWMP and its CSE and this Summary Plan. New solid waste disposal facilities or solid waste disposal facilities that plan to expand must obtain a finding of conformance with the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Plan from the Task Force.

3.3.3 Solid Waste Management Districts and Authorities

While each city is responsible for its own solid waste management, some have formed groups to jointly work toward solutions. These are both formal and informal groups of jurisdictions.

Within the County are three different types of formal solid waste management districts and authorities: the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (LACSD), GDDs, and joint powers authorities (JPAs). In addition, some jurisdictions have developed informal arrangements (called groups or committees) to jointly address integrated waste management issues.

County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (LACSD)

The LACSD is a confederation of independent special districts serving the wastewater and solid waste management needs of about 5 million people in the County. Its service area covers approximately 765 square miles and encompasses 78 cities and unincorporated territory with the County. A list of the participating jurisdictions is provided in Table 3-5. Its role is to construct, operate, and maintain facilities to collect, treat, and dispose of sewage and industrial wastes; and also to provide for disposal and management of solid wastes, including refuse transfer and resource recovery. Local sewers and laterals that connect to the LACSD's main sewer lines are the responsibility of the local jurisdictions, as is the collection of solid wastes.

Table 3-5
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
Member Jurisdictions

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

Source: Fact Sheet, Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (undated)

The LACSD has 26 separate districts working cooperatively under a Joint Administration Authority. The LACSD's office is near Whittier. Each district has a separate board of directors consisting of the presiding officers of the local jurisdictions located within the district. Each district pays its proportionate share of joint administrative costs.

The LACSD operates four active sanitary landfills, a refuse-to-energy facility, three gas-to-energy facilities, two recycling centers, and a refuse transfer station.

Garbage Disposal Districts (GDDs)

There are six GDDs in the County: Athens-Woodcrest-Olivita,Belvedere, Firestone, Malibu, Mesa Heights, and Walnut Park (see Chapter 4). Most of the GDDs cover unincorporated areas. Only the Cities of Bell Gardens and Malibu have areas within a GDD. The County administers the GDDs. The GDDs (through County-administered contracts with private haulers) provide residential, commercial, and industrial collection of refuse in standard 45-gallon containers. Businesses or residents within GDD boundaries may contract with a licensed, private hauler to obtain bin or roll-off service.

Joint Powers Authorities (JPAs)

Two JPAs currently operate in the County to address various integrated waste management issues: the West San Gabriel Valley JPA and the East San Gabriel Valley Integrated Waste Management JPA. The participants in each of these JPAs are listed in Table 3-6.

Groups and Committees

Several jurisdictions have established informal groups to address integrated waste management issues. Formal agreements, either through JPAs or memoranda of understanding (MOUs), are not in place for these informal groups. These groups' memberships are presented in Table 3-7.

3.3.4 Regional Agencies

The South Coast Air Quality Management District regulates air emissions from landfills and certain types of stationary waste processing equipment, and issues permits to construct and permits to operate landfill gas flares.

Table 3-6
Joint Powers Authority Membership

West San Gabriel Joint Powers Authority	East San Gabriel Valley Integrated Waste Management Joint Powers Authority
Alhambra	Baldwin Park
Arcadia	Claremont
La Canada Flintridge	Covina
Monrovia	Diamond Bar
Monterey Park	Duarte
Rosemead	El Monte
San Gabriel	Glendora
Sierre Madre	Irwindale
South Pasadena	La Habra Heights
Temple City	La Puente
County Sanitation Districts of L.A. County	La Verne
	Pomona
	San Dimas
	South El Monte
	Walnut
	West Covina
	County of Los Angeles (DPW)
	County Sanitation Districts of L.A. County*

* Advisory member

Table 3-7
Group and Committee Membership

Scholl Canyon Landfill Wasteshed Committee	Southeast Area Integrated Waste Management Working Group	South Bay Integrated Waste Management and Recycling Group	Westside Cities Waste Management Committee
Glendale	Artesia	Gardena	Beverly Hills
La Canada Flintridge	Bell	Hawthorne	Culver City
Pasadena	Bellflower	Hermosa Beach	Long Beach
San Marino	Bell Gardens	Lawndale	Los Angeles
Sierra Madre	Cerritos	Lomita	Malibu
South Pasadena	Commerce	Manhattan Beach	Redondo Beach
County of Los Angeles (DPW)	Compton	County of Los Angeles (DPW)	Santa Monica
County Sanitation Districts of LA County	Cudahy	County Sanitation Districts of LA County	West Hollywood
	Downey		County of Los Angeles (DPW)
	Hawaiian Gardens		
	Huntington Park		
	Lakewood		
	La Mirada		
	Lynwood		
	Maywood		
	Montebello		
	Norwalk		
	Palos Verdes Estates		
	Paramount		
	Pico Rivera		
	Santa Fe Springs		
	Signal Hill		
	South Gate		
	Whittier		
	County of Los Angeles (DPW)		
	County Sanitation Districts of LA County		

3.3.5 State Agencies

The two state agencies that are primarily involved with solid waste are the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and its local offices of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). Among other activities, the CIWMB regulates solid waste facilities and is the agency that reviews and approves SRREs, HHWEs, NDFEs, and CoIWMPs. The CIWMB's regulations are primarily found in CCR Title 14. The SWRCB writes regulations for waste management unit siting and water quality monitoring and sets Statewide policy for RWQCBs. The RWQCB oversees water quality issues at solid waste facilities, and issues waste discharge requirements (WDRs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. The SWRCB and RWQCB's regulations are primarily found in CCR Title 23.

3.3.6 Federal Agencies

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) sets national standards for solid waste management facilities through the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Subtitle D regulations. These regulations are found in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 257 and 258.

3.3.7 Local Enforcement Agencies (LEAs)

There are 5 LEAs in the County. These agencies act as the local enforcement office as designated by the CIWMB. They enforce State and Federal law and regulations regarding solid waste facility operations. The Los Angeles County Department of Health Services is the designated LEA for the unincorporated area of the County and for the majority of the cities. The Cities of Los Angeles, Long Beach, Vernon and West Covina have been designated as the LEAs for their respective jurisdictions.

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CHAPTER 4
CURRENT INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

As required by CCR Title 14, Section 18757.5, this chapter of the Summary Plan describes current integrated waste management practices within Los Angeles County and includes the current or most recent information regarding:

- all factors affecting the collection, removal, and disposal of solid wastes;
- all permitted solid waste facilities located Countywide;
- waste diversion facilities located Countywide that are exempt or have received an exclusion from a solid waste facility's permit;
- Recycling Market Development Zones (RMDZs) and Countywide strategies for processing and/or marketing secondary materials; and
- alternative diversion technologies.

This chapter also discusses waste diversion programs currently implemented by jurisdictions within Los Angeles County. This information was obtained through telephone interviews, in June 1995, with each jurisdiction. The completed survey forms are in Volume II, Appendix A.

4.1 BACKGROUND

In Los Angeles County, solid waste management policy has been guided by the Solid Waste Management Action Plan, which was adopted by the Board of Supervisors on April 5, 1988. This document:

- reaffirmed the Board's policies toward managing solid waste in the County through a reasonable balance of public and private operations and facilities;
- adopted a policy for providing 50 years of permitted landfill capacity to be held in public ownership, with appropriate land use protection, for use through public, private or public/private joint venture operations;
- instructed the Director of Public Works and the Chief Administrative Officer to work with the CSD to conduct studies in reference to providing alternate landfill sites;

- supported the Countywide implementation of residential and commercial recycling, composting, and household hazardous waste collection programs;

- requested that each city in the County provide households and businesses direct billing for refuse services; and

- supported the expansion of Chiquita Canyon, Scholl Canyon, Sunshine Canyon, Azusa Land Reclamation (limited to inert wastes only as of October 3, 1996) and Puente Hills Landfills.

With passage of AB 939 in 1989, the responsibility for managing solid waste and meeting the State's mandates of 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent diversion by 2000 was placed directly with local jurisdictions. As discussed later in this chapter, among the 89 jurisdictions in Los Angeles County, considerable progress has been made toward developing integrated programs to meet these goals.

As the year 2000 approaches, many factors may impact the amount of disposal capacity and the types of collection and disposal services provided. Whereas solid waste management used to occur in a relatively stable system operating within the County borders, it has now become a much more dynamic, competitive situation with solid waste being moved across jurisdictional boundaries, increased competition, and fluctuating pricing and costs. Waste importation, operating restrictions, economic conditions, permit expirations, and the difficulty in siting or expanding landfills have caused in-county landfill capacity to decrease. A shortfall in landfill capacity could occur within the next several years (see Countywide Siting Element).

The public and private sectors have been proactive in developing solutions to the pending shortfall, with the trend toward increasing private-sector involvement. Several new material recovery facilities (MRFs), transfer stations, and rail-haul projects have been proposed and are in various stages of permitting. To obtain higher diversion rates, many MRF projects are being designed to accept and process mixed loads of waste and commingled recyclables. Numerous rail-based transfer station and landfill projects are being proposed by private industry which could lead to the export of waste to the Southern California deserts, Arizona, Utah, or Washington. Although transformation diversion technology has proven to be commercially, technically, and environmentally feasible while at the same time meeting stringent air quality standards, the development of additional transformation facilities in Los Angeles County during the 1996-2010 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, and the unavailability of power contracts.

On the recycling front, the trend toward automated collection of material, processing of mixed and commingled waste, and the emergence of green waste recycling and composting are expected to prolong landfill capacity through increased diversion. The CIWMB recently approved a tiered permitting approach for composting operations which eases the burden on many operations by creating a simplified permitting process. On September 27, 1996, the Governor signed Assembly Bill 1647 into law declaring that the beneficial reuse of materials in the construction and operation of a solid waste landfill, including the use of alternative daily cover, constitutes diversion through recycling. This law provides Los Angeles County with an outlet for the diversion of green waste while permanent markets for compost, derived from green waste and other organic wastes, are being developed.

Prices for recyclables also have a great impact on the waste management system with more favorable pricing causing increased diversion. The market prices for recyclables can fluctuate significantly, with the prices for some material types being more volatile than others. The prices for these material types in stabilized and mature markets are less volatile than others. World supplies of raw materials and manufacturing needs can directly affect the supply and demand for recyclables in Los Angeles County.

4.2 JURISDICTION PROFILE OF INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT METHODS

As defined by the CCR Title 14, Section 18757.5, the factors affecting the current system of collection, removal, and disposal of solid waste include service areas, the type of organization within each service area (franchise, contract, permit, etc.), the quantity of waste collected, the storage and transportation needs for handling the collected materials targeted for recycling, and the final destination of collected wastes. Service areas are usually defined by jurisdictional or other boundaries and define an area in which a particular governmental entity has jurisdiction or responsibility for waste management. Within each service area, zones may be established by which solid waste collection service is provided through franchises, contracts, permits (or licenses), or governmental services. Franchises usually involve collection by a private firm who is given the right to collect refuse or recyclables for a fee paid by customers in a specific geographical area or from a specific type of customer. Contracts usually involve the collection of solid waste in accordance with a written contract between parties, usually a local governmental agency and a private hauler. Storage needs for collected materials targeted for recycling could include MRFs, transfer stations, or space for bins, bales, or collection equipment. Transportation needs could include rail cars or transfer trucks. The final destination of waste could be either disposal at a permitted solid waste disposal facility (e.g., landfill or transformation facility) in Los Angeles County or out-of-County.

4.2.1 Description of Factors Affecting the Current Waste Management System

A detailed explanation of the factors that affect the current system of solid waste collection, removal, and disposal in Los Angeles County are discussed below.

4.2.1.1 Service Areas

The service areas in the County are divided among the 88 incorporated cities and the County unincorporated areas. Each of these 89 jurisdictions is individually and separately responsible for the collection and disposal of solid waste. Particular jurisdictions may include multiple zones or service areas.

4.2.1.2 Organization of Services

Within each service area, waste management services are provided by either a governmental entity or private haulers through franchise agreements, contracts, or permits and licenses. Table 4-1 summarizes the organization of services for each service area for the collection, transfer, and disposal of waste. This information was obtained during the June 1995 telephone survey of jurisdictions.

The organization of services within a service area for residential waste may be different from commercial and industrial waste. For example, a city may have an exclusive franchise agreement for residential collection but allow multiple, permitted haulers to collect commercial waste under the free-enterprise system. Waste and recyclables from the numerous communities within the unincorporated County areas are generally collected by private haulers licensed by the County. In addition, there are six Garbage Disposal Districts (GDDs) in the County: Athens-Woodcrest-Olivita,Belvedere, Firestone, Malibu, Mesa Heights, and Walnut Park. Each GDD is serviced by a private hauler through an exclusive contract with the County. Refuse, recyclables, and yard waste collection service in the GDDs is provided to residents and businesses that use 45-gallon or smaller waste containers. Business or residents within GDD boundaries have the option of contracting with one or more of the more than 250 licensed private haulers in the County to obtain bin or roll-off service. The City of Bell Gardens participates in the Belvedere GDD. Parts of the City of Malibu are in the Malibu GDD. Volume II, Appendix B contains County maps showing the GDD boundaries.

Countywide, more than 250 private waste haulers and several city governments collect solid waste. After collection, the waste is either hauled directly to a landfill, or first it passes through a transfer station, resource recovery facility, or transformation facility.

Table 4-1
ORGANIZATION OF SERVICES

Jurisdiction	Residential		Commercial		Transfer Stations Used	Disposal Sites
	Type of Service	No. of Haulers	Type of Service	No. of Haulers		
Agoura Hills	Franchise Permits Government	2	Permits	4	No Transfer Station is used.	Calabasas, *Chiquita, *Spadra.
Alhambra	Franchise	1	Permits	3	Unknown.	Azusa Western, BKK, *Peck Road, *Puente Hills, *Spadra, *Commerce (WTE).
Arcadia	Franchise	1	Permits	6	Unknown.	BKK, Puente Hills, Spadra, *Azusa Western, *Bradley West, *Peck Road,.
Artesia	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	South Gate.	Puente Hills, *Reliance Pit #2, *BKK.
Avalon	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	No Transfer Station is used.	Pebbly Beach, *BKK, *Puente Hills.
Azusa	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	No Transfer Station is used.	Azusa Western, BKK, Spadra, *Peck Road, *Puente Hills, *ReliancePit #2.
Baldwin Park	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	No Transfer Station is used.	BKK, Spadra, *Azusa, *Peck Road, *Puente Hills, *Reliance Pit #2.
Bell	Permits	10	Permits	10	No Transfer Station is used.	Puente Hills, *BKK, *Bradley, *Spadra, *Commerce (WTE).
Bell Gardens	Contracts Government	1	Permits	19	Unknown.	Unknown, * Azusa Western,*BKK, *Puente Hills, *Commerce (WTE).
Bellflower	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	Unknown.	Puente Hills, *Azusa, *BKK, *SERRF (WTE).
Beverly Hills	Government	1	Franchise	5	Beverly Hills, Central LA, Community Recycling, South Gate.	Azusa Western, Bradley West, BKK, Chiquita Canyon, Commerce (WTE), Puente Hills, Sunshine Canyon, *Spadra, *Commerce (WTE).
Bradbury	Franchise	1	No Commercial Service		Unknown.	Unknown, *Azusa, *Puente Hills.
Burbank	Government	1	Permits	29	Action, Community Recycling.	Chiquita Canyon, Scholl Canyon, Burbank, *Azusa, *BKK, *Bradley, *Burbank, *Puente Hills.
Calabasas	Permits	2	Permits	6	No Transfer Station is used.	Calabasas, *Azusa, *BKK, *Bradley, *Puente Hills.
Carson	Franchise	1	Franchise Permits	14	Western Waste.	BKK, Puente Hills, SERRF (WTE), *Azusa, *Bradley, *Peck Road, *Spadra.
Cerritos	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	CR Transfer (Orange County).	BKK, *Bradley, *Puente Hills, *Spadra, *SERRF (WTE).
City of Commerce	Contracts	1	Permits	42	South Gate.	Commerce (WTE), SERRF (WTE), *BKK, *Bradley, *Puente Hills, *Reliance Pit #2, *Spadra, *Commerce (WTE).
City of Industry	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	No Transfer Station is used.	Puente Hills, *Azusa, *BKK, *Peck Road, *Spadra.
Claremont	Government	1	Government	1	No Transfer Station is used.	BKK, Spadra.
Compton	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	Action, Bel-Art, Western Waste, Paramount, Waste Recovery.	BKK, Puente Hills, *Azusa, *Bradley.

* Note: Additional facilities were identified in the 1st Quarter 1995 Solid Waste Quarterly Disposal Quantity Report Provided by LA County.

Table 4-1
ORGANIZATION OF SERVICES

Jurisdiction	Residential		Commercial		Transfer Stations Used	Disposal Sites
	Type of Service	No. of Haulers	Type of Service	No. of Haulers		
Covina	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	No Transfer Station is used.	BKK, Spadra, *Azusa, *Puente, *Reliance Pit #2.
Cudahy	Franchise	1	Franchise	6	Paramount, South Gate.	Puente Hills, Spadra, *BKK.
Culver City	Government	1	Government	1	Culver City.	Chiquita Canyon, Puente Hills, *Azusa, *Bradley.
Diamond Bar	Permits	2	Contracts	2	No Transfer Station is used.	BKK, Puente Hills, Spadra, El Sobrante, *Azusa.
Downey	Franchise	1	Permits	8	Bel-Art, Western Waste, Paramount, South Gate, Waste Transfer, CR Transfer.	Commerce (WTE), Puente Hills, *BKK, *Spadra, *SERRF (WTE), *Reliance Pit #2.
Duarte	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	No Transfer Station is used.	BKK, Puente Hills, Spadra, *Azusa, *Reliance Pit #2.
El Monte	Franchise	1	Permits	22	No Transfer Station is used.	BKK, Puente Hills, *Azusa, *Peck Road, *Reliance Pit #2, *Scholl Canyon, *Spadra.
El Segundo	Franchise	1	Permits	30	Action, Western Waste.	Puente Hills, *Azusa, *BKK, *Bradley, *Puente Hills, *Reliance Pit #2, *Spadra, *Commerce (WTE).
Gardena	Franchise	1	Permits	35	Action, Bel-Art, Western Waste, Falcon.	BKK, Puente Hills, *Azusa, *Bradley, *Reliance Pit #2, *Spadra, *Commerce (WTE), *SERRF (WTE).
Glendale	Permits Government	1	Permits Government	67	Central LA, Community Recycling, Waste Transfer, Western Waste, South Gate	Scholl Canyon, *Azusa, *BKK, *Bradley, *Brand Park, *Chiquita Canyon, *Peck Road, *Puente Hills, *Reliance Pit #2, *Spadra.
Glendora	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	Falcon.	Puente Hills, Spadra, *Azusa, *BKK, *Puente Hills, *Reliance Pit #2, *Spadra.
Hawaiian Gardens	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	CR Transfer (Orange County).	Puente Hills, *BKK.
Hawthorne	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	Unknown.	Unknown, *Bradley, *Peck Road, *Puente Hills, *Commerce (WTE).
Hermosa Beach	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	Central LA, BFI Recycling.	Puente Hills, *BKK, *Bradley.
Hidden Hills	Franchise	2	Contracts	2	No Transfer Station is used.	Calabasas.
Huntington Park	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	South Gate.	Puente Hills, Spadra, *BKK, *Bradley, *Peck Road.
Inglewood	Contracts	1	Contracts	1	Western Waste.	BKK, Puente Hills, *Azusa, *Bradley, *Peck Road.
Irwindale	Franchise	1	Franchise	7	No Transfer Station is used.	BKK, Puente Hills, *Azusa, *Peck Road, *Spadra, Commerce (WTE), *Reliance Pit #2.
La Canada Flintridge	Permits	2	Permits	16	Unknown.	Scholl Canyon, *Azusa, *Bradley, *Peck Road, *Puente Hills, *Spadra.
La Habra Heights	Permits	2		1	Unknown.	BKK, Puente Hills.
La Mirada	Franchise	1	Franchise Permits	3	Central LA, Paramount, South Gate.	BKK, Puente Hills, Spadra, *Azusa, *BKK.

* Note: Additional facilities were identified in the 1st Quarter 1995 Solid Waste Quarterly Disposal Quantity Report Provided by LA County.

Table 4-1
ORGANIZATION OF SERVICES

Jurisdiction	Residential		Commercial		Transfer Stations Used	Disposal Sites
	Type of Service	No. of Haulers	Type of Service	No. of Haulers		
La Puente	Franchise	2	Permits	7	No Transfer Station is used.	BKK, Puente Hills, *Azusa, *Peck Road, *Spadra.
La Verne	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	No Transfer Station is used.	BKK, Spadra, *Azusa, *Bradley, *Puente Hills.
Lakewood	Contracts	1	Contracts	1	Bel-Art.	Puente Hills, SERRF (WTE), *BKK, *Puente Hills, *Spadra.
Lancaster	Contracts	2	Contracts	2	No Transfer Station is used.	Lancaster, Antelope Valley.
Lawndale	Franchise	1	Permits	8	Western Waste.	BKK, Puente Hills, Scholl Canyon, Spadra, El Sobrante, *Bradley.
Lomita	Franchise	1	Permits	4-5	Action, Western Waste, Central LA, Falcon, South Gate, BFI Recycling.	Azusa Western, Puente Hills, SERRF (WTE), El Sobrante, *BKK, *Bradley.
Long Beach	Government	1	Permits Government	40	Action, Bel-Art, Western Waste, Falcon, Paramount, South Gate, Waste Recovery.	BKK, Commerce (WTE), Puente Hills, SERRF (WTE), Sunshine Canyon, *Azusa, *Bradley, *Peck Road, *Reliance Pit #2, *Spadra.
Los Angeles	Permits Government	80	Permits Government	100	Action, BFI Recycling, Bel-Art, Western Waste, Central LA, Community Recycling, Falcon, South Gate, Waste Transfer.	Bradley West, BKK, Calabasas, Chiquita Canyon, Commerce (WTE), Lopez, SERRF (WTE), *Azusa, *Lopez Canyon, *Peck Road, *Puente Hills, *Reliance Pit #2, *Scholl Canyon.
Lynwood	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	South Gate.	BKK, Puente Hills, *Bradley.
Malibu	Permits	3	Permits	7	Unknown.	Calabasas, *Azusa, *BKK, *Bradley, *Puente Hills.
Manhattan Beach	Franchise	1	Franchise	13	Western Waste.	BKK, Puente Hills, SERRF (WTE), *Azusa, *Bradley.
Maywood	Franchise	1	Permits	16	South Gate.	Commerce (WTE), Puente Hills, *BKK, *Bradley, *Commerce (WTE).
Monrovia	Franchise	1	Permits	20	Falcon, Waste Transfer.	Bradley West, BKK, Puente Hills, Spadra, *Azusa, *Peck Road, *Reliance Pit.
Montebello	Franchise	1	Contracts	43	South Gate, Waste Recovery.	BKK, Commerce (WTE), Puente Hills, Spadra, *Azusa, *Bradley, *Peck Road, *Reliance Pit #2.
Monterey Park	Contracts	1	Permits	23	Unknown.	BKK, Puente Hills, *Bradley, *Chiquita Canyon,*Peck Road, *Spadra,*Commerce (WTE),* Azusa.
Norwalk	Franchise	2	Franchise	2	Unknown.	BKK, Puente Hills, *Azusa, *Bradley, *Spadra.
Palmdale	Franchise	1	Franchise	5	No Transfer Station is used.	Antelope Valley, *Lancaster.
Palos Verdes Estates	Contracts	1	Permits	3	Western Waste, Central LA, BFI Recycling.	Puente Hills, *BKK, *Bradley.
Paramount	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	Paramount.	BKK, Puente Hills, Spadra, *Azusa, *BKK, *Bradley, *Peck Road.

* Note: Additional facilities were identified in the 1st Quarter 1995 Solid Waste Quarterly Disposal Quantity Report Provided by LA County.

Table 4-1
ORGANIZATION OF SERVICES

Jurisdiction	Residential		Commercial		Transfer Stations Used	Disposal Sites
	Type of Service	No. of Haulers	Type of Service	No. of Haulers		
Pasadena	Government	1	Franchise Permits Government	68	Unknown.	BKK, Scholl Canyon, Sunshine Canyon, *Azusa, *Bradley, *Chiquita Canyon, *Peck Road, *Puente Hills, *Reliance Pit #2, *Spadra.
Pico Rivera	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	Paramount.	BKK, Commerce (WTE), Puente Hills, Spadra.
Pomona	Government	1	Permits	10	CVT (Orange County).	BKK, Spadra, El Sobrante, *Azusa, *Puente Hills, *SERRF (WTE).
Rancho Palos Verdes	Franchise	2	Permits	10	Action.	Bradley West, *Azusa, *BKK, *Bradley, *SERRF (WTE).
Redondo Beach	Contracts	1	Contracts	1	Western Waste.	BKK, Puente Hills, SERRF (WTE), El Sobrante, *Azusa, *Bradley.
Rolling Hills	Franchise	1	No Commercial		Falcon, BFI Recycling.	Puente Hills, *BKK, *SERRF (WTE).
Rolling Hills Estates	Franchise	1	Permits	4	BFI Recycling.	Puente Hills, *BKK, *SERRF (WTE).
Rosemead	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	Unknown.	Puente Hills, *BKK, *Spadra.
San Dimas	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	Unknown.	BKK, Puente Hills, Spadra, Azusa, *Bradley, *Peck Road.
San Fernando	Contracts	1	Permits	7	Community Recycling.	Bradley West, BKK, Puente Hills, Laidlaw, *Azusa,*Calabasas, *Chiquita Canyon, *Commerce (WTE).
San Gabriel	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	Unknown.	Puente Hills, *Spadra.
San Marino	Franchise	2	Franchise	2	No Transfer Station is used.	Puente Hills, Scholl Canyon, *Azusa, *Peck Road, *Spadra.
Santa Clarita	Franchise	3	Franchise	3	No Transfer Station is used.	Chiquita Canyon, Antelope Valley, *Azusa, *BKK, *Bradley.
Santa Fe Springs	Franchise	2	Franchise	5	Unknown.	BKK, Puente Hills, Spadra, *Reliance Pit #2, *Commerce (WTE).
Santa Monica	Government	1	Permits Government	25	Santa Monica City Yard, Southern California Disposal.	BKK, Puente Hills, *Azusa, *Bradley, *Calabasas, *Chiquita Canyon, *Spadra,*Commerce (WTE).
Sierra Madre	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	No Transfer Station is used.	Scholl Canyon, *Azusa, *Puente Hills, *Scholl Canyon, *Spadra.
Signal Hill	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	Unknown.	SERRF (WTE), *BKK,*Bradley, *Puente Hills.
South El Monte	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	No Transfer Station is used.	Puente Hills, Spadra, *Peck Road.
South Gate	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	Western Waste, South Gate.	BKK, Puente Hills, El Sobrante, *Bradley, *Reliance Pit #2.
South Pasadena	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	No Transfer Station is used.	Scholl Canyon, *Puente Hills.
Temple City	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	No Transfer Station is used.	BKK, Puente Hills, Spadra.

* Note: Additional facilities were identified in the 1st Quarter 1995 Solid Waste Quarterly Disposal Quantity Report Provided by LA County.

Table 4-1
ORGANIZATION OF SERVICES

Jurisdiction	Residential		Commercial		Transfer Stations Used	Disposal Sites
	Type of Service	No. of Haulers	Type of Service	No. of Haulers		
Torrance	Government	1	Permits	30	Bel-Art, Western Waste.	Puente Hills, Scholl Canyon, *Azusa, *BKK, *Bradley, *Peck Road, *SERRF (WTE).
Vernon	Contracts Permits	1	Permits	56	South Gate.	Commerce (WTE), Puente Hills.
Walnut	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	No Transfer Station is used.	BKK, Spadra, *Bradley, *Peck Road, *Puente Hills.
West Covina	Franchise	1	Franchise	1	No Transfer Station is used.	BKK, Spadra, *Azusa, *Peck Road, *Puente Hills.
West Hollywood	Franchise	1	Franchise Permits	6	No Transfer Station is used.	Puente Hills, *BKK, *Bradley, *Chiquita Canyon, *Peck Road.
Westlake Village	Franchise	2	Permits	4	No Transfer Station is used.	Calabasas.
Whittier	Franchise Government	3	Franchise Government	2	No Transfer Station is used.	Puente Hills, Whittier, *Azusa, *BKK, *Peck Road, *Savage Canyon, *Spadra.
Unincorporated LA County	Contracts Permits	25	Permits	250	Unknown.	Azusa Western, Bradley West, BKK, Calabasas, Chiquita Canyon, Commerce (WTE), Lancaster, Puente Hills, Scholl Canyon, Spadra, Antelope Valley, Pebbly Beach, Two Harbors, San Clemente, Peck Road, Calmat, *Reliance Pit #2.

* Note: Additional facilities were identified in the 1st Quarter 1995 Solid Waste Quarterly Disposal Quantity Report Provided by LA County.

The final destination of waste depends on a variety of factors, with restrictions on the facilities being among the most critical. For example, Burbank and Savage Canyon Landfills can only receive solid waste generated within the Cities of Burbank and Whittier, respectively. Puente Hills and Spadra Landfills are prohibited from receiving any waste originating from the City of Los Angeles. Calabasas and Scholl Canyon Landfills only accept solid waste generated within their defined waste sheds. Brand Park, Burbank and San Clemente Landfills are not open to the public. Other factors, including tipping fees and early daily closures at sites that reach their permitted daily capacity, also affects the final destination of waste in Los Angeles County, creating a dynamic situation that changes daily.

4.2.1.3 Quantity of Waste Disposed and Final Destination of Waste

Table 4-2 presents the quantities of solid waste disposed in the County in 1995 as reported in the 1995 Disposal Quantity Reports. The Disposal Quantity Reporting System was established by the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works in response to the requirements of State Law (Public Resources Code, Section 41821.5). The system provides for quarterly reporting of the waste disposed by jurisdiction. These reports are sent to the County by the solid waste disposal facilities in California that receive waste originating in Los Angeles County and by waste haulers located in Los Angeles County that send waste originating in the County out of State. The Department of Public Works consolidates the reports and reports the consolidated numbers to the affected jurisdictions. No effort is made by the County to validate the data's accuracy with regard to the tonnage of waste assigned by any particular solid waste facility to any specific jurisdiction. It should also be noted that State Law requires that all tonnage of material disposed at permitted solid waste facilities is to be considered in the totals. This includes tonnages of inert materials disposed at permitted disposal facilities that are restricted to inert materials only.

Daily tonnages reported in the table were derived from annual tonnages using six operational days per week, or 312 days per year. The conversion from tons to cubic yards was based on a conversion factor of 1200 lbs per cubic yard or six tons per cubic yard. Volume II, Appendix C is the letter dated March 28, 1991, "Remaining Permitted Disposal Capacity of Solid Waste Facilities in Los Angeles County," which shows the 1990 quantity of solid waste disposed Countywide by all jurisdictions.

Table 4-3 indicates the final destination of waste collected for disposal. The total waste landfilled, transformed, and exported from the County in 1995 was based on disposal data from the first, second, third and fourth quarter 1995 Los Angeles County Solid Waste Quarterly Disposal Quantity Reports. In 1995, the residents and businesses in Los Angeles County disposed of approximately 11.98 million tons of solid waste at existing permitted land disposal and transformation facilities located in and out of the County.

Table 4-2
Quantities of Solid Waste Disposed

	1995 Annual Disposal (Landfilled + Transformed) (Actual Annual Tonnage Based on 1995 Disposal Quantity Reports) (1)			
	Tons		Cubic Yards (4)	
City Name	Daily (2)	Annual	Daily (2)	Annual
Agoura Hills	92.98	29,011.13	154.97	48,351.88
Alhambra	201.60	62,897.99	335.99	104,829.98
Arcadia	279.52	87,209.49	465.86	145,349.15
Artesia	55.60	17,345.76	92.66	28,909.60
Avalon (3)	9.45	2,948.50	15.75	4,914.17
Azusa	273.42	85,305.69	455.69	142,176.15
Baldwin Park	248.68	77,587.32	414.46	129,312.20
Bell	90.29	28,171.40	150.49	46,952.33
Bell Gardens	120.06	37,457.96	200.10	62,429.93
Bellflower	258.21	80,560.97	430.35	134,268.28
Beverly Hills	254.30	79,340.30	423.83	132,233.83
Bradbury (3)	5.72	1,785.69	9.54	2,976.15
Burbank	335.84	104,781.90	559.73	174,636.50
Calabasas (3)	148.26	46,258.67	247.11	77,097.78
Carson (3)	917.80	286,354.11	1,529.67	477,256.85
Cerritos	287.47	89,689.74	479.11	149,482.90
Claremont	120.92	37,727.95	201.54	62,879.92
Commerce	342.61	106,893.52	571.01	178,155.87
Compton	528.06	164,756.04	880.11	274,593.40
Covina	233.87	72,966.67	389.78	121,611.12
Cudahy	53.70	16,755.00	89.50	27,925.00
Culver City (3)	201.41	62,840.87	335.69	104,734.78
Diamond Bar	204.84	63,909.02	341.39	106,515.03
Downey	429.61	134,037.49	716.01	223,395.82
Duarte	191.73	59,819.75	319.55	99,699.58
El Monte	618.59	192,998.94	1,030.98	321,664.90
El Segundo (3)	208.38	65,014.57	347.30	108,357.62
Gardena	622.45	194,204.94	1,037.42	323,674.90
Glendale (3)	722.29	225,355.73	1,203.82	375,592.88
Glendora	185.35	57,829.89	308.92	96,383.15
Hawaiian Gardens	38.42	11,988.01	64.04	19,980.02
Hawthorne	196.94	61,444.14	328.23	102,406.90
Hermosa Beach	33.88	10,571.82	56.47	17,619.70
Hidden Hills	22.36	6,974.90	37.26	11,624.83
Huntington Park	200.46	62,543.11	334.10	104,238.52
Industry	428.72	133,760.87	714.53	222,934.78
Inglewood (3)	372.14	116,107.56	620.23	193,512.60
Irwindale	182.51	56,943.94	304.19	94,906.57
La Canada Flintridge (3)	133.72	41,721.51	222.87	69,535.85
La Habra Heights	26.65	8,314.23	44.41	13,857.05
La Mirada	170.87	53,311.39	284.78	88,852.32
La Puente (3)	285.38	89,039.11	475.64	148,398.52
La Verne	131.81	41,123.86	219.68	68,539.77
Lakewood	266.48	83,141.13	444.13	138,568.55

Explanation

(1) Source: 1995 Los Angeles County Solid Waste Quarterly Disposal Quantity Reports.

(2) Daily figures not provided, derived from a 6-day collection week (312 days per year).

(3) Volume data were not provided in Solid Waste Generation Study. Volume data shown are based on 1200 lbs/cy.

(4) Volume data shown are based on 1200 lbs/cy.

Table 4-2 (continued)
Quantities of Solid Waste Disposed

	1995 Annual Disposal (Landfilled + Transformed) (Actual Annual Tonnage Based on 1995 Disposal Quantity Reports) (1)			
	Tons		Cubic Yards (4)	
City Name	Daily (2)	Annual	Daily (2)	Annual
Lancaster (3)	328.66	102,540.95	547.76	170,901.58
Lawndale	75.33	23,503.63	125.55	39,172.72
Lomita (3)	53.16	16,584.84	88.59	27,641.40
Long Beach (3)	2,080.49	649,113.66	3,467.49	1,081,856.10
Los Angeles (3)	12,271.80	3,828,800.83	20,453.00	6,381,334.72
Lynwood	173.58	54,157.76	289.30	90,262.93
Malibu (3)	176.91	55,195.13	294.85	91,991.88
Manhattan Beach	164.04	51,181.55	273.41	85,302.58
Maywood	77.91	24,307.26	129.85	40,512.10
Monrovia (3)	190.29	59,371.63	317.16	98,952.72
Montebello (3)	366.69	114,407.41	611.15	190,679.02
Monterey Park (3)	217.84	67,965.63	363.06	113,276.05
Norwalk	291.13	90,831.38	485.21	151,385.63
Palmdale (3)	225.56	70,375.38	375.94	117,292.30
Palos Verdes Estates	45.44	14,175.91	75.73	23,626.52
Paramount	242.16	75,553.69	403.60	125,922.82
Pasadena (3)	850.29	265,291.91	1,417.16	442,153.18
Pico Rivera	262.68	81,957.20	437.81	136,595.33
Pomona	711.34	221,937.19	1,185.56	369,895.32
Rancho Palos Verdes (3)	109.18	34,063.59	181.96	56,772.65
Redondo Beach (3)	229.91	71,731.71	383.18	119,552.85
Rolling Hills (3)	18.32	5,714.91	30.53	9,524.85
Rolling Hills Estates (3)	9.04	2,821.79	15.07	4,702.98
Rosemead	182.22	56,853.26	303.70	94,755.43
San Dimas	199.20	62,150.86	332.00	103,584.77
San Fernando (3)	91.35	28,502.55	152.26	47,504.25
San Gabriel	165.72	51,704.90	276.20	86,174.83
San Marino	82.17	25,638.39	136.96	42,730.65
Santa Clarita	492.94	153,796.03	821.56	256,326.72
Santa Fe Springs (3)	466.53	145,557.49	777.55	242,595.82
Santa Monica (3)	755.02	235,564.80	1,258.36	392,608.00
Sierra Madre	41.69	13,005.79	69.48	21,676.32
Signal Hill (3)	67.65	21,105.84	112.74	35,176.40
South El Monte	115.29	35,969.34	192.14	59,948.90
South Gate	539.23	168,239.13	898.71	280,398.55
South Pasadena (3)	84.10	26,237.80	140.16	43,729.67
Temple City (3)	104.70	32,665.66	174.50	54,442.77
Torrance (3)	576.42	179,842.13	960.70	299,736.88
Vernon	541.02	168,797.99	901.70	281,329.98
Walnut	134.03	41,816.71	223.38	69,694.52
West Covina	277.48	86,572.96	462.46	144,288.27
West Hollywood (3)	127.37	39,739.57	212.28	66,232.62
Westlake Village	44.94	14,022.71	74.91	23,371.18
Whittier	603.35	188,243.84	1,005.58	313,739.73
Uninc. LA County (3)	2,784.25	868,687.23	4,640.42	1,447,812.05
Totals	38,381.74	11,975,102.50	63,969.56	19,958,504.17

Explanation

(1) Source: 1995 Los Angeles County Solid Waste Quarterly Disposal Quantity Reports.

(2) Daily figures not provided, derived from a 6-day collection week (312 days per year).

(3) Volume data were not provided in Solid Waste Generation Study. Volume data shown are based on 1200 lbs/cy.

(4) Volume data shown are based on 1200 lbs/cy.

Table 4-3
Final Destination of Solid Waste Disposed in 1995

		In-County Landfills[1]			
	Total	Class III	Unclassified	In-County Transformation Facilities	Out-of-County Disposal Facilities
Tons Per Year	12,027,243	10,934,851	530,223	510,029	52,140
Cubic Yards Per Year	20,045,405	18,224,752	883,705	850,048	86,900
Percent of Total	100	90.9	4.4	4.2	0.4

Source: 1995 Los Angeles County Solid Waste Quarterly Disposal Quantity Report
[1] Excludes waste imported from other counties.

The data (Table 4-3) includes an estimated 52,140 tons exported out of the County for disposal in 1995. This waste was disposed of at solid waste facilities in Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura Counties. In addition, approximately 796,154 tons in 1995 were imported from other counties for disposal at solid waste facilities in Los Angeles County.

4.2.1.4 Recycling Storage and Transportation Needs

The June 1995 telephone survey identified each jurisdiction's storage and transportation needs for handling collected materials that are targeted for recycling. Storage needs could include new or expanded space for bale storage, collection equipment storage, truck storage, or recyclables' storage. Transportation needs could include rail cars, transfer trucks, shipping containers, transfer trailers, and collection trucks. Table 4-4 summarizes each jurisdiction that indicated storage or transportation needs. Current storage facilities are indicated in each city's Nondisposal Facility Element, which are summarized in Volume IB, Table 5-19. Current transportation is provided by either the franchised, contracted, or governmental haulers for each jurisdiction, which is indicated in Table 4-1.

The anticipated methods for handling the collected materials targeted for recycling for most jurisdictions include one or more of the following: franchise agreement, contracts, permits/licenses and government services. The specific information for each jurisdiction is provided in Volume II, Appendix A (question 21).

The Cities of Agoura Hills, Avalon, Beverly Hills, Burbank, City of Industry, Claremont, Covina, La Mirada, Lancaster and Los Angeles were the only jurisdictions who described having storage needs. These needs were primarily for the development or expansion of material processing facilities or recycling facilities. The following jurisdictions indicated additional transportation needs: Agoura Hills needs semi-automated collection vehicles for collection of recyclable and green waste material; the City of Industry needs rail cars as a part of their MRF design; and the City of Claremont needs additional roll-off trucks for transportation of waste to distant MRFs. In addition, nine jurisdictions indicated a need for additional storage and/or transportation needs, but did not provide details. These jurisdictions are City of Commerce, El Monte, Glendora, Huntington Park, Irwindale, La Verne, Long Beach, Pomona, and Westlake Village.

Table 4-4
STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION NEEDS

Jurisdiction:	**Agoura Hills**	
Storage needs:		Expand Intermediate Processing Center
Transportation needs:		Semiautomated recyclable and green waste collection vehicles
Jurisdiction:	**Avalon**	
Storage needs: TPY needed: 6,240		10-20 TPD MRF
Jurisdiction:	**Beverly Hills**	
Storage needs:		Storage capacity for green waste, C & D debris, wood and metal
Jurisdiction:	**Burbank**	
Storage needs:		Expansion of MRF
Jurisdiction:	**City of Industry**	
Storage needs: TPY needed: 1,800,000		MRF (City is planning a facility)
Transportation needs: TPY needed: 1,200,000		Rail cars
Jurisdiction:	**Claremont**	
Storage needs:		Local MRF
Transportation needs:		Additional roll-off trucks
Jurisdiction:	**Covina**	
Storage needs:		Drop-off site for green waste
Jurisdiction:	**La Mirada**	
Storage needs:		MRF
Jurisdiction:	**Lancaster**	
Storage needs:		Sorting and processing facility
Jurisdiction:	**City of Los Angeles**	
Storage needs:		Recycling facility

Source: June 1995 telephone survey

4.2.1.5 Quantity of Waste Diverted by Jurisdiction

In June 1995, a telephone survey was conducted asking each jurisdiction to identify the types of diversion programs it had already implemented, and the quantity of waste diverted during the calendar year 1994. This information was supplemented by the diversion quantities identified in the first quarter 1995 Solid Waste Quarterly Disposal Quantity Report data regarding diversion being conducted at disposal facilities in the County. These first quarter data were multiplied by four to estimate the projected 1995 diversion quantities. Volume II, Appendix D summarizes the cities' and County's data.

The telephone survey results presented in Volume II, Appendix D indicate that the majority of the jurisdictions within Los Angeles County have implemented programs to increase waste diversion. More than half of the 89 jurisdictions offer curbside residential, recycling, Christmas tree recycling, and used oil collection programs. More than 85 percent of the jurisdictions contribute yard waste to the CSD's Alternative Daily Cover (ADC) program.

4.3 IDENTIFICATION OF PERMITTED SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

Permitted solid waste facilities within the County include solid waste disposal facilities, transfer stations, and MRFs. There are several different types of solid waste disposal facilities in Los Angeles County: Class III landfills, unclassified landfills, and transformation facilities. Pertinent information about each of these facilities is summarized in Table 4-5 and their locations are shown on Figure 4-1. Class III landfills are allowed to accept most types of nonhazardous solid waste for disposal, subject to site-specific permit restrictions. They are also required to comply with strict environmental and technical standards mandated by Federal, State and local agencies.

Landfills

There are currently nine permitted **major** Class III landfills and five permitted **minor** Class III landfills located within Los Angeles County. **Major** landfills are defined as those permitted to receive more than 250,000 tons of solid waste per year (or 800 tons per day, six days per week).

The major Class III landfills include:

- Antelope Valley
- Azusa Land Reclamation (ceased receiving non-inert solid waste October 1996)
- BKK (closed in September 1996)

TABLE 4-5

PERMITTED SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

Facility	SWIS#	Address	Telephone Number	Thomas Guide Page Grid
Major Class III Landfills				
Antelope Valley	19-AA-0009	1200 W. City Ranch Rd. Palmdale, CA 93551	(805) 947-7197	4285-G2
Azusa Land Reclamation (ceased receiving non-inert solid waste 10/96)	19-AA-0013	1201 W. Gladstone St. Azusa, CA 91702	(818) 334-0719	598-F1
BKK (closed 9/96)	19-AF-0001	2210 S. Azusa Ave. West Covina, CA 91790	(818) 965-0911	638-J5
Bradley	19-AR-0004 19-AR-0008	9227 Tujunga Ave. Los Angeles, CA 91352	(818) 767-6180	502-J7
Calabasas	19-AA-0056	5300 Lost Hills Rd. Agoura, CA 91301	(310) 669-7411	558-E6
Chiquita Canyon	19-AA-0052	29201Henry Mayo Dr. Valencia, CA 91355	(805) 257-3655	4549-E1
Lancaster	19-AA-0050	600 E. Avenue "F" Lancaster, CA 93535	(805) 945-5944	3925-G6
Lopez Canyon (closed 7/96)	19-AA-0820	11950 Lopez Canyon Rd. Los Angeles, CA 91342	(213) 893-8210	482-G4
Puente Hills	19-AA-0053	2800 Workman Mill Rd. Whittier, CA 90601	(310) 699-7411	677-B2
Scholl Canyon	19-AA-0012	8821 N. Figueroa St. Los Angeles, CA 90041	(310) 699-7411	565-D4
Spadra	19-AA-0015	4125 W. Valley Blvd. Pomona, CA 91789	(310) 699-7411	640-A4
Sunshine Canyon (became operational 8/96)	19-AA-0853	14747 San Fernando Rd. Sylmar, CA 91342	(818) 362-1567	481-C2
Minor Class III Landfills				
Brand Park	19-AA-0006	1601 W. Mountain St. Glendale, CA 91207	(818) 548-3945	534-B7
Burbank	19-AA-0040	1600 Lockheed View Dr. Burbank, CA 91504	(818) 841-1160	533-H4
Pebbly Beach	19-AA-0061	Pebbly Beach Santa Catalina Island, CA 90704	(310) 946-6441	883-H4
San Clemente	19-AA-0063	Naval Auxiliary Landing Field San Clemente Island, CA 92135	(619) 545-3024	
Savage Canyon	19-AH-0001	13919 E. Penn St. Whittier, CA 90602	(310) 945-8200	677-D6
Two Harbors (closed 9/95)	19-AA-0062	Two Harbors Santa Catalina Island, CA 90704	(310) 510-0303	
Unclassified Landfills				
Azusa Land Reclamation (limited to receiving inert solid waste as of 10/96)	19-AA-13	1201 W. Gladstone St. Azusa, CA 91702	(818) 334-0719	598-F1
Nu-Way Live Oak (permitted 6/96)	19-AA-849	13620 Live Oak Lane Monrovia, CA 91016	(818) 446-7127	598-A2
Peck Road	19-AA-0838	128 E. Live Oak Ave. Monrovia, CA 91016	(818) 574-1855	597-G2
Reliance Pit #2	19-AA-0854	Foothill Bl. & Irwindale Ave. Irwindale, CA 91706	(213) 258-2777	568-F6
Transformation Facilities				
Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility	19-AA-0506	5026 Shiela St. Commerce, CA 90040	(310) 699-7411	675-H4
Southeast Resource Recovery Facility	19-AK-0083	120 Henry Ford Ave. Long Beach, CA 90802	(310) 570-1196	824-H2

Source: Los Angeles Department of Public Works, March 1995

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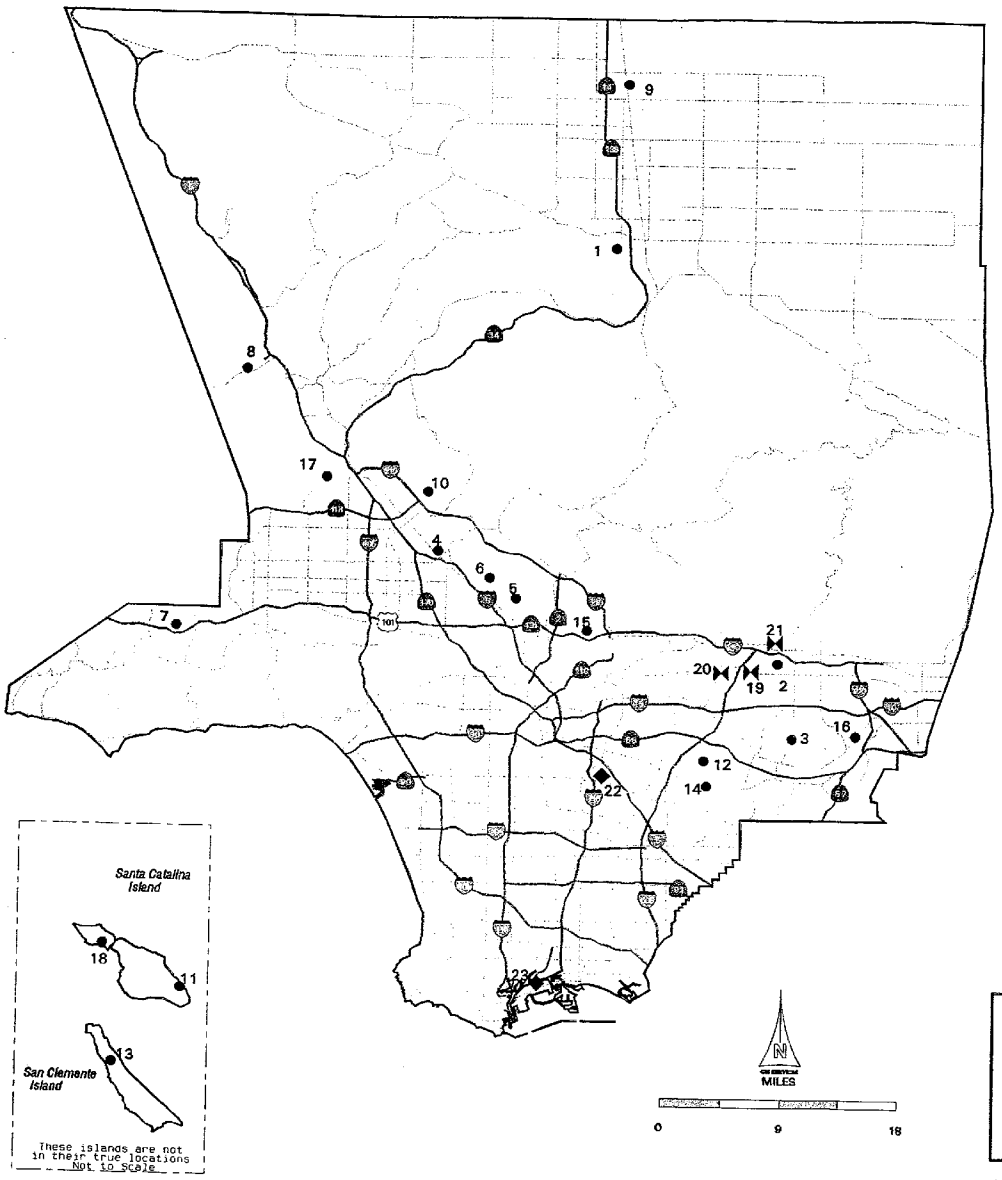

Class III Landfills

- 1 Antelope Valley Landfill
- 2 Azusa Land Reclamation (limited to inert waste as of 10/3/96)
- 3 BKK (closed 9/15/96)
- 4 Bradley
- 5 Brand Park
- 6 Burbank
- 7 Calabasas
- 8 Chiquita Canyon
- 9 Lancaster
- 10 Lopez Canyon (closed 7/1/96)
- 11 Pebbly Beach
- 12 Puente Hills
- 13 San Clemente
- 14 Savage Canyon
- 15 Scholl Canyon
- 16 Spadra
- 17 Sunshine Canyon (opened 8/5/96)
- 18 Two Harbors (closed 9/30/95)

Unclassified (Inert) Landfills *

- 19 Nu-Way Landfill (permitted on 6/3/96)
- 20 Peck Road Gravel Pit
- 21 Reliance Pit #2

Transformation Facilities

- 22 Commerce Refuse-To-Energy Facility (CREF)
- 23 Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF)

LEGEND

- Existing Class III Landfill
- Existing Transformation Facilities
- Existing Unclassified (Inert) Landfills

* Note: As of 10/3/96, Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill has been operating as an unclassified landfill only.

Figure 4-1

Location of Existing Permitted Solid Waste Disposal Facilities in Los Angeles County

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, January 1997

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- Bradley
- Calabasas
- Chiquita Canyon
- Lancaster
- Lopez Canyon (closed in July 1996)
- Puente Hills
- Scholl Canyon
- Spadra
- Sunshine Canyon (became operational August 1996)

The minor Class III landfills include:

- Brand Park
- Burbank
- Pebbly Beach
- San Clemente
- Savage Canyon
- Two Harbors (closed in September 1995)

The unclassified disposal facilities, which are also referred to as inert landfills, are permitted to accept only inert waste. Inert waste, as defined by Section 18700 of Title 14 and Section 2524 of Title 23 of the CCR, is a type of non-liquid solid waste which "does not contain hazardous waste or soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of applicable water quality objectives established by a California Regional Water Quality Control Board, and does not contain significant quantities of decomposable waste." Inert waste includes materials such as soil, concrete, asphalt, and other construction and demolition debris. Generally, haulers dispose of inert material in unclassified landfills due to the lower tipping fees charged at these facilities.

Presently, there are four permitted unclassified landfills in the County:

- Azusa Land Reclamation (limited to receiving inert solid waste as of October 1996)
- Nu-Way Live Oak (permitted in June 1996)
- Peck Road Gravel Pit
- Reliance Pit #2

Transformation Facilities

Two waste-to-energy facilities are located within the County and both are co-owned by the CSD and their respective host city.

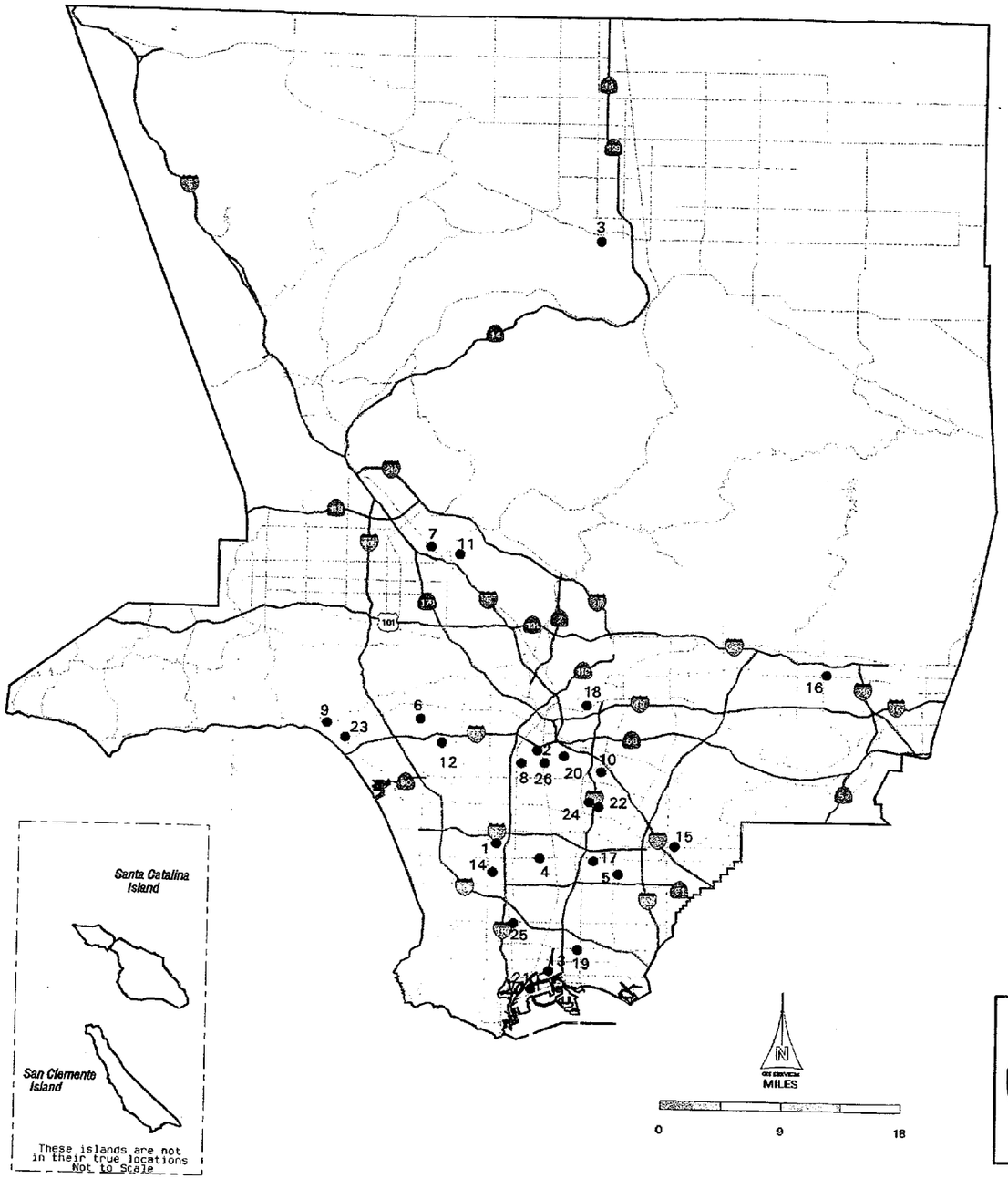
Opened in 1988, the Southeast Resource and Recovery Facility (SERRF) in the City of Long Beach is owned by a JPA formed by the City of Long Beach and County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County. The City leases the facility from the JPA and has hired a contractor to operate the facility. In 1995, SERRF managed approximately 1,370 tons of waste per day (6-day week).

The Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility in the City of Commerce began operation in 1986 and is owned by the Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Authority, a JPA formed by the City of Commerce and County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County. The facility is operated by the CSD pursuant to an agreement with the Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Authority. In 1995, the facility incinerated approximately 260 tons of waste per day (6-day week).

Transfer Stations/Material Recovery Facilities

Table 4-6 lists the permitted transfer stations/MRFs in Los Angeles County. These facilities are generally larger capacity facilities that accept solid waste from a variety of sources. Their locations are shown in Figure 4-2. Permitted maintenance yards and transfer stations in Los Angeles County are listed in Table 4-7. These are generally smaller facilities that are owned by governmental entities and typically accept only waste (usually inert and/or green waste) from that specific entity.

Table 4-8 lists the known proposed transfer stations/MRFs. These proposed facilities are shown in Figure 4-3.



Permitted Transfer Station / Material Recovery Facility

- 1 American Waste TS
- 2 Angelus Western Paper Fibers, Inc. TS/MRF
- 3 Antelope Valley MRF
- 4 BFI Recycling TS
- 5 Bel-Art Waste TS
- 6 Beverly Hills Refuse TS
- 7 Bradley Landfill-Recyclable and Yard Trimming Recovery
- 8 Central LA Recycling and TS
- 9 City of Santa Monica TS
- 10 Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility
- 11 Community Recycling and Resource Recovery, Inc.
- 12 Culver City Transfer/Recycling Station
- 13 Falcon Refuse Center Inc., TS
- 14 Haig's Disposal Co. Material Recovery
- 15 Norwalk TS
- 16 Nu-Way Industries, Inc.
- 17 Paramount Resource Recycling Facility
- 18 Perdomo and Sons TS
- 19 Ray's Trash Box Service
- 20 Rail-Cycle Commerce
- 21 South East Resource Recovery Facility
- 22 South Gate TS
- 23 Southern California Disposal Recycling TS
- 24 Waste Recovery and Recycling Facility
- 25 Western Waste Industries TS
- 26 Waste Transfer & Recycling

Figure 4-2

Location of Permitted Transfer Stations/Material Recovery Facilities in Los Angeles County

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, February 1997

Table 4-6

PERMITTED TRANSFER STATIONS/MRFs IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Name	Location	Operator	Permit Number	Operational Status
American Waste Transfer Station	1449 W. Rosecrans Ave. Gardena	American Waste Systems	19-AA-0001	Active
Angelus Western Paper Fibers, Inc. MRF/Transfer Station	2474 Porter Street Los Angeles	General Recycling Services, Inc.	19-AR-1185	Active
Antelope Valley Material Recovery Facility	1200 W. City Ranch Rd. Palmdale	Palmdale Disposal Company	19-AA-0009	Active
BFI Recycling and Transfer Station	2509 W. Rosecrans Ave. Compton	Browning Ferris Industries	19-AA-0048	Active
Bel-Art Waste Transfer Station	2501 East 68th St. Long Beach	Bel-Art Environmental Services	19-AK-0001	Active
Beverly Hills Transfer Station	9357 W. Third St. Beverly Hills	City of Beverly Hills	19-AA-0252	Active
Bradley Landfill - Recyclable and Yard Trimming Recovery	9227 Tujunga Avenue Sun Valley		19-AA-0008	Active
Central LA Recycling and Transfer Station	2201 Washington Blvd. Los Angeles	Browning Ferris Industries	19-AR-1182	Active
City of Santa Monica Transfer Station	2500 Michigan Ave. Santa Monica	City of Santa Monica	19-AA-0008	Active
Commerce Waste-to-Energy Facility	5926 Sheila Ave. Commerce	LACSD	19-AA-506	Active
Community Recycling and Resource Recovery, Inc.	9147 De Garmo Avenue Sun Valley	Crown Disposal	19-AR-0303	Active
Culver City Transfer/ Recycling Station	9255 West Jefferson Blvd. Culver City	City of Culver City	19-AA-0404	Active
Falcon Refuse Center Inc., Transfer Station	3031 E. I Street Los Angeles	BKK Corporation	19-AR-0302	Active
Haig's Disposal Co. & Material Recovery	357 West Compton Blvd. Gardena	Haig & Haig Inc.	19-AA-0857	Active
Norwalk Transfer Station	13780 E. Imperial Hwy. Santa Fe Springs	Norwalk Industries General Partnership	19-AI-0002	Active
Nu-Way Industries, Inc.	400 East Live Oak Ave. Irwindale	Nu-Way Industries	19-AA-0064	Active
Paramount Resource Recycling Facility	7230 Petterson Ln. Paramount	Paramount Resource Recycling, Inc.	19-AA-0840	Active
Perdomo & Sons Transfer Station	1512 N. Bonnie Beach Pl. Los Angeles	B&W Investments	19-AA-0845	Active
Ray's Trash Box Service	1070 East Spring St. Long Beach	Ray's Trash Box Service	19-AK-0005	Active
Rail-Cycle Commerce	6300 East 26th St. Commerce	Rail-Cycle, L.P.	19-AA-858	Active
South East Resource Recovery Facility	4000 Seaside Blvd. Long Beach	Montenay Pacific Power Corp.	19-AK-0083	Active
South Gate Transfer Station	9530 S. Garfield Ave. South Gate	LACSD	19-AA-0005	Active
Southern California Disposal Transfer Station	1908 Frank Street Santa Moncia	Southern California Disposal	19-AA-0846	Active
Waste Recovery and Recycling Inc.	4489 Ardine Street South Gate	Waste Recovery & Recycling, Inc.	19-AA-0856	Active
Western Waste Industries Transfer Station	321 N. Francisco St. Carson	Western Waste Industries	19-AQ-0001	Active
Waste Transfer & Recycling Mission Road	840 South Mission Road Los Angeles	Waste Management	19-AR-1183	Active

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Environmental Health, January 1997

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Table 4-7

PERMITTED MAINTENANCE YARDS AND TRANSFER STATIONS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

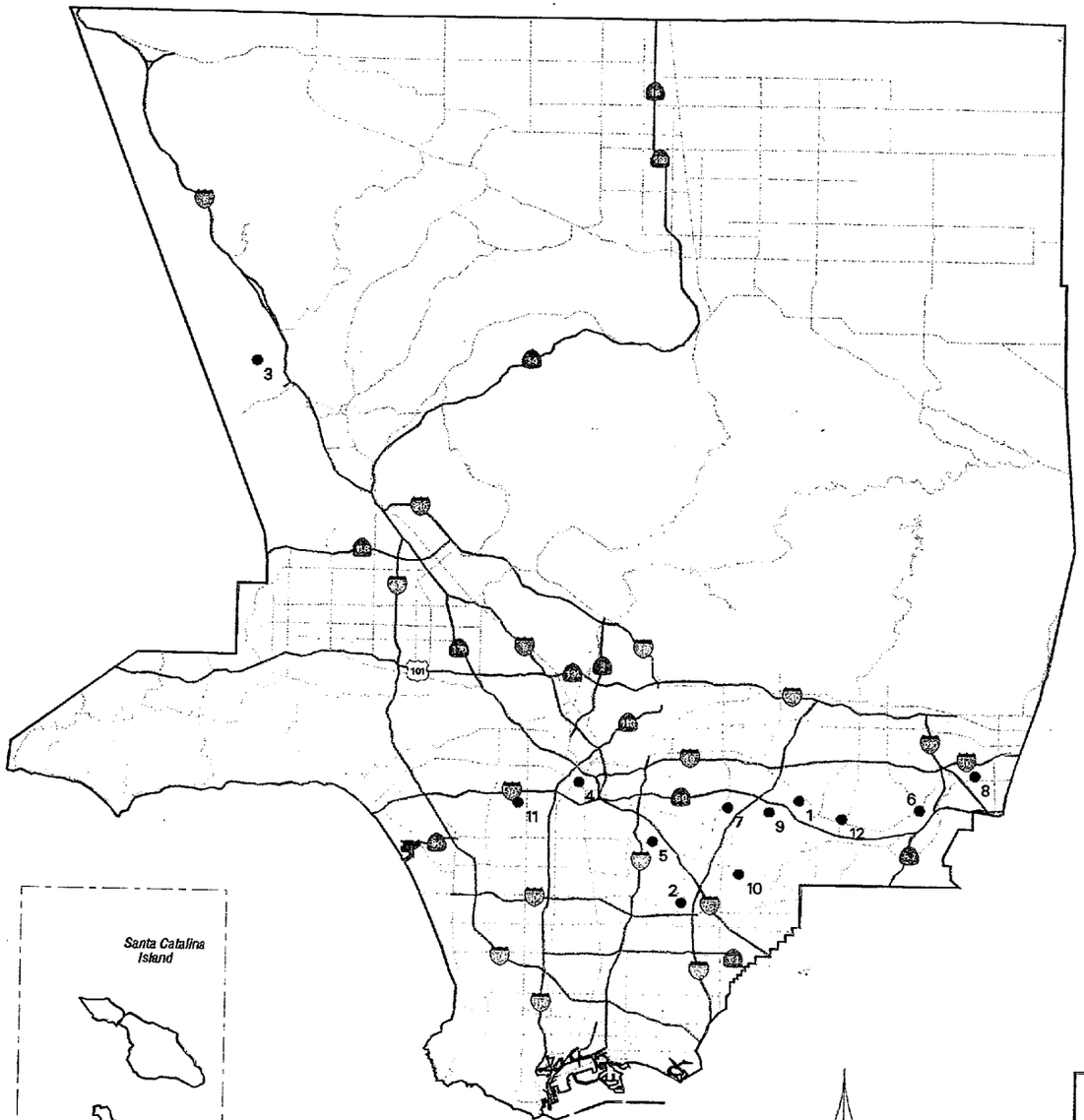
Name	Location	Operator	Permit Number	Operational Status
Alhambra Roll-off Bin Loading Station	900 S. New Ave. Alhambra	City of Alhambra	19-AA-0839	Active
Bel Air Street Maintenance District Yard	11165 Missouri Ave. Los Angeles	City of Los Angeles	19-AA-0802	Active
Cahuenga Pass Street Maintenance District Yard	2770 Cahuenga Blvd. Hollywood	City of Los Angeles Street Maintenance	19-AA-0803	Active
Canoga Park Street Maintenance District Yard	7725 Alabama Ave. Canoga Park	City of Los Angeles Street Maintenance	19-AA-0804	Active
Central Street Maintenance District Yard	1274 W. Second St. Los Angeles	City of Los Angeles Street Maintenance	19-AA-0805	Active
City of Inglewood Transfer Station	222 W. Beach Ave. Inglewood	City of Inglewood	19-AA-0067	Active
Eagle Rock Street Maintenance District Yard	2231 Fair Park Ave. Eagle Rock	City of Los Angeles Street Maintenance	19-AA-0806	Active
East Street Maintenance District Yard	452 San Fernando Rd. San Fernando	City of Los Angeles Street Maintenance	19-AA-0816	Active
Granada Hills Street Maintenance District Yard	10210 Etiwanda Ave. Northridge	City of Los Angeles Street Maintenance	19-AA-0817	Active
Hollywood Street Maintenance District Yard	6640 Romaine St. Hollywood	City of Los Angeles Street Maintenance	19-AA-0807	Active
Lindley Avenue Transfer Station	6351 Lindley Ave. Reseda	City of Los Angeles Street Maintenance	19-AA-0808	Inactive
Maintenance District 4 Transfer Station	11282 S. Garfield Ave. Downey	Los Angeles County Public Works Dept.	19-AA-0398	Active
North Hollywood-Studio City Maintenance District Yard	10811 Chandler Blvd. North Hollywood	City of Los Angeles Street Maintenance	19-AA-0809	Active
Palisades Street Maintenance District Yard	1479 Stoner Ave. Los Angeles	City of Los Angeles Street Maintenance	19-AA-0810	Inactive
Redondo Beach Transfer Station	1513 Beryl St. Redondo Beach	City of Redondo Beach	19-AA-0389	Active
Road Division #232 Transfer Station	4055 W. Marine Blvd. Lawndale	Los Angeles County Public Works Dept.	19-AA-0304	Active
Road Division #233 Transfer Station	5530 W. 83rd St. Los Angeles	Los Angeles County Public Works Dept.	19-AA-0303	Active
Road Division #241,143 Transfer Station	2120 East 90th St. Los Angeles	Los Angeles County Public Works Dept.	19-AA-0309	Active
Road Division #342 Transfer Station	4304 Eugene St. Los Angeles	Los Angeles County Public Works Dept.	19-AA-0397	Active
Salt Lake Transfer Station	9599 Salt Lake Ave. South Gate	City of South Gate	19-AA-0837	Active
San Fernando Street Maintenance District Yard	11370 San Fernando Rd. San Fernando	City of Los Angeles Street Maintenance	19-AA-0811	Inactive
Silverlake Maintenance Station	2187 Riverside Drive Los Angeles	State of California Caltrans	19-AA-0824	Active
Southeast Street Maintenance District Yard	4206 S. Main St. Los Angeles	City of Los Angeles Street Maintenance	19-AA-0812	Active
Southwest Street Maintenance District Yard	5860 S. Wilton Pl. Los Angeles	City of Los Angeles Street Maintenance	19-AA-0818	Active
Sunland Street Maintenance District Yard	9401 Wentworth St. Sunland	City of Los Angeles Street Maintenance	19-AA-0813	Active
Van Nuys Street Maintenance District Yard	15145 Oxnard St. Van Nuys	City of Los Angeles Street Maintenance	19-AA-0814	Active
Wilshire Street Maintenance District Yard	1274 S. Cochran Ave. Los Angeles	City of Los Angeles Street Maintenance	19-AA-0815	Active

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Environmental Health, January 1997

Table 4-8

PROPOSED TRANSFER STATIONS/MRFs IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Name	Location	Developer	Status
Athens Transfer Station/MRF	County Unincorporated Areas	Athens Disposal	Being permitted
Cal-MRT	9770 Washburn Blvd. Downey	Calsan Inc.	Undergoing environmental review
Chiquita Canyon Material Recovery/Composting Facility	29201 Henry Mayo Dr. Valencia	Laidlaw Waste Systems	Undergoing environmental review
City Rubbish	1511-1525 Fishburn Ave. Los Angeles	City Rubbish Company	Permitted
Commerce Material Recovery Facility	7000 Bandini Blvd. Commerce	Waste Management	Permitted
Industry MRF	City of Industry	City of Industry	Undergoing environmental review
Pico Rivera MRF & Transfer	Pico Rivera	Pico Rivera Industries, Inc.	In planning phase
Pomona MRF & Transfer Station	Pomona	Unknown	Undergoing environmental review
Puente Hills MRF & Rail Loading Facility	LA County adjacent Puente Hills Landfill	LACSD	Undergoing environmental review
SAM	Santa Fe Springs	Consolidated Disposal	Unknown
Scholl Canyon Material Recovery Facility	3001 Scholl Canyon Dr. Glendale	LACSD	In planning phase
Vernon Materials Recovery and Transfer Facility	3677 Bandini Blvd. Vernon	Unknown	EIR completed
Zakaroff Material Recovery Facility and Transfer Station	Salt Lake Ave. L.A. County Unincorporated	Zakaroff Rubbish	Being permitted



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Proposed Transfer Stations and Material Recovery Facilities

- 1 Athens TS/MRF
- 2 CAL-MRT
- 3 Chiquita Canyon Landfill MRF/COMPOSTING
- 4 City Rubbish
- 5 Commerce MRF
- 6 Industry MRF
- 7 Pico Rivera TS/MRF
- 8 Pomona TS/MRF
- 9 Puente Hills
- 10 SAM
- 11 Vernon TS/MRF
- 12 Zackaroff TS/MRF

PUBLIC WORKS

Figure 4-3

Location of Proposed Transfer Stations/Material Recovery Facilities in Los Angeles County

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, February 1997

4.4 DESCRIPTION OF WASTE DIVERSION FACILITIES

4.4.1 Exempt or Excluded Waste Diversion Facilities

To determine whether any waste diversion facilities were issued an exclusion or exemption from a solid waste facility permit (SWFP), all the Local Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) in the County were telephoned and the following five LEA representatives were surveyed:

- Dick Smith, City of Long Beach
- Joe Maturino, City of Los Angeles
- Connie Rocke, County of Los Angeles
- Paul Manasjan, City of Vernon
- Steve Samaniego, City of West Covina

Each representative stated that its LEA had never issued an exemption or exclusion to a diversion facility required to obtain an SWFP.

4.4.2 Other Waste Diversion Facilities

Several other types of diversion facilities operating in Los Angeles County do not require an SWFP. Recycling facilities, material processing facilities, buy-back or drop-off facilities, woodwaste processing facilities, and community composting facilities may not be classified as solid waste facilities and therefore may not be required to obtain a SWFP. As a means of identifying these facilities for this plan, each city's NDFE was reviewed and two lists were compiled. Table 4-9 lists the nondisposal facilities (that do not require a permit), identified in the NDFE, that are in Los Angeles County. Table 4-10 lists the nondisposal facilities (that do not require a permit), identified in the NDFE, that are outside Los Angeles County.

The Department of Conservation Division of Recycling has listed certified recycling centers in Los Angeles County. Volume II, Appendix E provides this list.

4.5 DESCRIPTION OF RECYCLING MARKET DEVELOPMENT ZONES

In 1989, AB 939 set California on a path toward aggressively reducing waste entering solid waste disposal facilities. When the California Legislature passed AB 939, it knew that cities and counties would be faced with finding markets for tons of glass, plastic, paper, and other recyclables due to materials received from new collection programs. To

Table 4-9

OTHER NONDISPOSAL FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY (As Identified in NDFEs)

Name	Location	Status
20/20 Recycling Center	3828 Peck Rd., El Monte	Existing
A Better Box Company	8343 Lochlomond, Pico Rivera	Existing
Active Recycling	2000 E. Slauson, Los Angeles	Existing
All Waste	545 E. Live Oak, Irwindale	Existing
Allan Company	14618 E. Arrow Hwy., Baldwin Park	Existing
Alpine Paper Company	P.O. Box 3272, Glendale	Existing
Basic Fibers Recycling Facility	2315 Nadeau St., Huntington Park	Existing
Berg Mill Supply Company	P.O. Box 5568, Beverly Hills	Existing
Best Way Recycling	2268 E. Firestone Blvd., Los Angeles	Existing
Best Way Recycling	1000 N. Main St., Los Angeles	Existing
BFI Tire Recycling	Irwindale Ave., Irwindale	Existing
Bio Gro	Lancaster	Proposed
Burbank Recycle Center	500 S. Flower St., Burbank	Existing
Cal West	55 1/2 N. Mission, Los Angeles	Existing
California Processing	2452 Durfee Ave., El Monte	Existing
California Recycle Enterprises	4911 S. Santa Anita, Pasadena	Existing
City Fibers	2500 S. Santa Fe, Los Angeles	Existing
City of San Fernando SVTS	543 Glenoaks Blvd., San Fernando	Existing
Consolidated Fibers /Settsu, Inc.	2016 E. Bay St., Los Angeles	Existing
Cousin Jack's Mattress	13722 Carmenita Rd., Santa Fe Springs	Existing
Daybreak Recycling	12235 Los Nietos Rd., Santa Fe Springs	Existing
Delta Battery	1620 Euclid St., Santa Monica	Existing
Dext Company	9112 Graham Ave., Los Angeles	Existing
El Monte Iron & Steel	4441 Baldwin Ave., El Monte	Existing
Fibre Fuel	1001 N. Todd, Azusa	Existing
Fujikawa USA, Inc.	1601 S. Anderson, Compton	Existing
Gabriel Container Co. /Recycled Waste Products	8844 S. Millergrove Dr., Santa Fe Springs	Existing
Griffith Park Composting Facility	5400 Griffith Park Drive, Los Angeles	Existing
J & S Metals Recycling Facility	9405 S. Alameda, Los Angeles	Existing
L.A. Recycling Center Inc.	1000 N. Main St., Los Angeles	Existing
Morton Scrap Metal	4226 Jefferson Blvd., Los Angeles	Existing
Middleton Packaging Co.	18752 San Jose Rd., Irwindale	Existing
Quality Paper Fibers	8520 Fishman Rd., Los Angeles	Existing
Recycled Wood Products	2400 Greenwood Ave., Monterey Park	Existing
Royal Metals	6400 Bandini Blvd., Los Angeles	Existing
Salas & Sons Sawdust & Shaving	146 S. Covina Blvd., La Puente	Existing
Sav-On Packaging Inc.	1150 E. Slauson, Los Angeles	Existing
Shamrock Base	555 1/2 N. Mission, Los Angeles	Existing
Smurfit MRF	20502 S. Denker, Torrance	Existing
Smurfit Recycling	2205 Mt. Vernon St., Pomona	Existing
Solid Waste Disposal	P.O. Box 6585 Alhambra	Existing
South Coast Recycling	4560 Doran St., Los Angeles	Existing
Southbay Recycling	15001 S. San Pedro St., Gardena	Existing
Suburban Sawdust Co.	299 E. 109 St., Los Angeles	Existing
Summit Recycling	1601 S. Anderson Ave., Compton	Existing
Sun Valley Paper Stock	11166 Pendleton, Sun Valley	Existing
United Pacific Incorporated	12815 E. Imperial Hwy., Santa Fe Springs	Existing
Western Disposal Waste Recovery	1017 W. Gladstone St., Azusa	Existing

Note: Not all cities have submitted NDFES.

Table 4-10

OTHER NONDISPOSAL FACILITIES OUTSIDE OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY (AS IDENTIFIED IN NDFEs)

Facility Name	Location	Type (1)
20/20 Recycling Center	1731 Pomona Rd., Corona	Recycling
BFI Organic-Blue Ribbon Facility	14545 River Rd., Corona	Compost
BFI Organics Composting Facility	7982 Irvine Blvd., Irvine	Compost
Cal-Systems Material Recovery & Transfer Facility	9770 Washburn, Downey	MRF/Transfer
Cal-Systems' Cal-Blend Composting Facility	Confidential, Rosemond CA	Compost
California Institute for Men & Western Waste	14901 Central, Chino	Compost
CRTransfer/Stanton Transfer Station	11232 Knott Ave., Stanton	MRF
CR&R	11292 Western Ave., Stanton	MRF/Transfer
CVT MRF & Transfer	1131 N. Blue Gum, Anaheim	MRF/Transfer
Dalton Enterprises	929 E. South St., Anaheim	Recycling
Feeds Commodities	12970 Hillcrest Dr., Chino	Not specified
Gold Coast Recycling	5275 Colt St., Ventura	MRF
Norwalk Fertilizer Company	7210 Chino Ave., Chino	Compost
Orlando Land Reclamation Project Compost	Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, Winterhaven	Compost
Pace Enterprises Inc.	Peoples Republic of China	MRF
Recyc Inc.	I-91 & I-15	Compost
Red Star Fertilizer	17132 Hellman, Corona	Compost
Road Maintenance Division #4	11282 S. Garfield Blvd., Downey	Transfer
RSA Soil Products, Inc.	701 W. Grove Ave., Orange	Not specified
Sunset Environmental Services	16122 Construction Circle West, Irvine	Transfer/Recycling
Worm Concern	1450 Tierra Rejada Rd., Moorpark	Compost

(1) Facility types include material recovery facilities (MRF), transfer stations, composting facilities, and recycling facilities.

stimulate markets for recyclables, the Legislature also established the Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) program.

Under the RMDZ program, the CIWMB works with local governments to develop economic strategies designed to promote recycling businesses. Low interest loans are the centerpiece of the State's incentives to recycling businesses and local governments located in the designated zone areas. Funds are provided for equipment, working capital, or refinancing of current debt. Some local governments can finance public works projects that will directly support businesses using recyclables. Eligible businesses or local agencies may borrow up to 50 percent of the cost of the project, with a maximum of $1 million. The loans are made directly from the State's Recycling Market Development Revolving Loan Account, currently funded at $5 million annually.

The CIWMB established 40 RMDZs Statewide by December 1995. Twelve zones were designated in 1992, five in 1993, twelve in 1994 and eleven in 1995. These zones have been distributed geographically throughout California to stimulate market development statewide. Each zone has a locally appointed Zone Administrator and other support staff who work in conjunction with, and are supported, by CIWMB staff.

4.5.1 Recycling Market Development Zones Within Los Angeles County

According to the CIWMB, there are five RMDZs in the County, some of which do not include the entire jurisdiction:

- City of Santa Clarita
- City of Los Angeles
- Los Angeles County (including all unincorporated areas and the Cities of Burbank, Carson, Commerce, Covina, El Monte, Glendale, Montebello, Pasadena, South El Monte, Compton, Huntington Park, Lynwood, South Gate and Vernon)
- City of Long Beach
- City of Lancaster (part of Kern County RMDZ)

Each RMDZ has established a variety of incentives to businesses that include one or more of the following: State and local low-interest loans, engineering and technical assistance, siting and permitting assistance, expedited permit processing, reduced permitting fees, and reduced utility rates.

A map and description of each RMDZ is provided in Volume II, Appendix F. Table 4-11, RMDZ Overview, lists each zone, contact person, boundary, and date of establishment.

Table 4-11

RECYCLING MARKET DEVELOPMENT ZONE (RMDZ) OVERVIEW

RMDZ Zone	Boundaries	Contact & Phone	Date Established
City of Los Angeles	Entire City of Los Angeles	Steve MacDonald (213) 847-2090	1992
County of Los Angeles	Burbank Carson Commerce Compton Covina El Monte Glendale Huntington Park Lynwood Montebello Pasadena South El Monte Vernon South Gate All unincorporated areas	Christina Clark (213) 890-7192	1994
City of Long Beach	Portions of City of Long Beach	Jim Kuhl (310) 570-2850	1992
City of Santa Clarita	Portions of City of Santa Clarita	Mike Haviland (805) 255-4369	1995
City of Lancaster (part of Kern County RMDZ)	Includes City of Lancaster	Nancy Ewert (805) 861-2159	1994

Table 4-12, RMDZ Program Descriptions, summarizes each program from phone interviews with each RMDZ contact person.

4.5.2 Description of County Market Development Program

The County has taken a proactive role in promoting and assisting in the development of markets for recyclable materials. The County has fostered market development among businesses Countywide and local cities in two ways: by promoting market development programs and activities at the County level and by serving as a facilitator, promoter, and information source for cities at the local level.

The County has actively promoted and sponsored the use of rubberized asphalt and rubberized asphalt slurry in County road projects. Given the success of this program, the County has developed those specifications that call for the use of rubberized asphalt and rubberized asphalt slurry seal for County road projects where technically and economically feasible.

The County has also established a "buy recycled" procurement program. The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors passed a motion on May 8, 1990, for County departments to favor procurement of goods made from recycled materials. In 1996, as part of this program, the County sponsored a "buy recycled" Product Vendor Show. The show brought together procurement officers and recycled product distributors to enhance the procurement of recycled materials.

The County is also a member of the Southern California Recycling Markets Roundtable. This group consists of county representatives from seven Southern California counties (Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego, and Orange). The purpose of this roundtable is to share information, provide technical assistance, and develop a regional approach to the development of markets for recyclable commodities.

The County's RMDZ program started in 1994 with the Community Development Commission as the lead County agency in cooperation with DPW. The County RMDZ includes all the unincorporated areas of the County as well as the 14 Cities of: Burbank, Carson, Commerce, Compton, Covina, El Monte, Glendale, Huntington Park, Lynwood, Montebello, Pasadena, South El Monte, South Gate, and Vernon. The County RMDZ is currently the largest RMDZ in the State.

The primary goals of the County RMDZ are to promote low-interest loans (funded by the State) to recycling industries, assist businesses in obtaining these loans, identify markets for businesses, and identify sources of recycled feedstock for businesses. The RMDZ is also actively involved in public education and outreach. Zone administrators have talked to local business groups and other RMDZ coordinators and have organized "buy recycled"

Table 4-12

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS FOR RECYCLING MARKET DEVELOPMENT ZONES LOCATED IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

RMDZ Zone/	Goals/Strategies	Target Materials	Cooperative Efforts
City of Los Angeles	* Loan programs * Expand use of recycled materials among businesses using recycled feedstock * Develop database of recycled material users	N/A	* Share information and business leads with other RMDZs * Member of California Association of RMDZs
County of Los Angeles	* Promote loan program * Business assistance * Identify new markets * Identify sources of recycled feedstock * Public education/outreach	N/A	* Share information and business leads with other RMDZs * Member of California Association of RMDZs
City of Long Beach	* Training * Permit expediting * Tax breaks * Siting assistance * Export development * Financial assistance	N/A	* Cooperative financing such as GAP financing done with Los Angeles County * Member of California Association of RMDZs
City of Santa Clarita	* Expand/convert existing businesses to recycled materials * Loan program * Surveying local businesses	N/A	N/A
City of Lancaster (Part of Kern County RMDZ)	* Develop information/outreach program * Business attraction * Technical assistance	Plastics	* Member of California Association of RMDZs * Work with Kern County

N/A: Information not available

programs. The County RMDZ has also helped found a statewide group of RMDZs, called the California Association of Recycling Market Development Zones (CARMDZs), and its zone administrator serves on the CARMDZ Board.

4.5.3 Description of City Market Development Programs

In addition to the Los Angeles County RMDZ, four additional RMDZs are located within the County in the Cities of Los Angeles, Long Beach, Santa Clarita, and Lancaster. Each of these programs are providing State-funded loans, technical training, and sources of recycled feedstock to local businesses. The following descriptions of each RMDZ were provided by each city's RMDZ contact person.

The City of Los Angeles RMDZ was established in 1992. To date, five businesses have received loans through the program. This RMDZ has expanded the use of recycled materials among businesses using recycled feedstock. In addition, they have developed a database of recycled material users. The database is used to send out direct mail to local businesses on recycling market updates and new recycling opportunities. Cooperative efforts are achieved by sharing information and providing business leads to other RMDZs. The City of Los Angeles is a member of the California Association of RMDZs.

The City of Long Beach RMDZ was established in 1992. The RMDZ provides technical training to local businesses. In addition, the following business incentives are offered: a 40 percent tax credit for businesses purchasing recycling equipment, low-interest loans up to $1 million, technical assistance on financing strategies, and siting and permitting assistance. An export development office has also been opened to provide assistance.

The City of Santa Clarita RMDZ was established in 1995 and is the newest RMDZ in the County. Recently, a survey of local businesses was conducted and plans to expand business recycling programs were developed based on survey results. A city procurement policy has also been adopted to provide a 10 percent price preference for recycled content products, reusable products as alternatives to disposal products, and products designed to be recycled. In addition, fast-track permitting is provided to facilitate business development. The City of Santa Clarita's RMDZ program also includes a loan program.

The City of Lancaster participates in Kern County's RMDZ that was established in 1994. An information/outreach program has been developed to promote recycling to local businesses. A wide range of incentives and assistance are provided to encourage recycling businesses to move to the city, including: permit streamlining, reductions of waivers of selected development fees; and various loan opportunities. A technical assistance program has also been implemented to provide information to local businesses. The RMDZ plans to target plastic materials in the future since they comprise an unusually high percentage of the waste stream in Kern County. The Kern County RMDZ is a member of California Association of RMDZs.

As a part of the June 1995 telephone survey, each jurisdiction was asked if they participated in any regional or Countywide market development initiatives. The City of Compton, Huntington Park, Santa Fe Springs and Santa Monica stated that they participate in working groups to share information regarding recycling efforts and market development. In addition, the City of Beverly Hills is implementing a "buy recycled" business campaign.

Based on comments from staff from the five RMDZs and the jurisdictions within Los Angeles County, several successful market development programs have been implemented. The cumulative efforts have increased recycling markets, promoted new jobs in recycling businesses, and increased the use of recycled materials, although this is difficult to quantify.

4.6 ALTERNATIVE DIVERSION TECHNOLOGIES

These technologies are mostly in the experimental or demonstration stages. Most of the facilities that are mentioned below have not been demonstrated to be economically viable and/or capable of handling the large volumes of waste which Los Angeles County must process. Also, development of facilities using these technologies will face public opposition due to concerns regarding potential environmental impacts, such as traffic, noise, odors, air quality, etc. The proponents of these technologies are generally seeking governmental agencies and municipalities to finance the development of these "new technologies" facilities or "proof-of-concept" facilities. Considering the above factors and the length of time required to permit and develop all types of solid waste management facilities, it is unlikely that these technologies will be ready for various large-scale commercial operation in time to assist local jurisdictions in meeting the 50 percent waste diversion mandate by the year 2000. Some examples of these technologies are discussed below:

4.6.1 Aerobic Composting

Aerobic composting is the most commonly used biological process for the conversion of the organic portion of MSW to compost. Applications of aerobic composting include:

(1) yard waste,
(2) separated MSW,
(3) commingled MSW, and
(4) co-composting with biosolids.

Process descriptions and applicable technologies are presented in this subsection.

4.6.1.1 Process Description

The aerobic composting processes studied to date are similar in that they all incorporate three basic steps:

(1) preprocessing of the MSW,
(2) aerobic decomposition of the organic fraction of the MSW, and
(3) product preparation and marketing.

Windrow, aerated static pile, and in-vessel are the three principal methods used for composting the organic fraction of MSW. While these processes differ primarily in the method used to aerate the organic fraction of MSW, the biological principles remain the same, and, when designed and operated properly, all produce a similar-quality compost in approximately the same time period.

4.6.1.1.1 The Genesis Process

Genesis II Systems, Inc. has developed the Genesis Process, a composting process that produces a compost-like material from MSW and biosolids. All activities are conducted in an enclosed building.

The process is as follows:

- incoming MSW is inspected to remove hazardous materials and oversized items;

- the MSW then moves through a two-stage shredding process;

- as the shredded waste leaves the second shredder, it is inoculated with an organic compound which starts the aerobic decomposition process;

- the shredded waste is then arranged in large, long piles known as "windrows." The piles are "turned" frequently to accelerate decomposition under aerobic conditions during a 3 to 4-week period; and

- the material is then shredded a third time and finely screened to ensure proper particle size. The material passing through the screen is ready for direct distribution. Materials that do not pass through the screen are added into the incoming waste stream for reprocessing;

Development of a 1,200 ton-per-day facility of this type would require a site approximately 14 acres in size with a capital cost of approximately $32 million. Annual operating costs, including debt service, range between $10 and $11 million. Tipping fees are estimated to be approximately $40 per ton.

Currently, there are no facilities utilizing the Genesis technology. However, in 1989, an 800 ton-per-day facility was constructed in Miami, Florida. The facility was shut down in 1991 as a result of allegations made by a principal, of an adjacent elementary school, that the facility produced odors. The owners have filed a lawsuit claiming that the facility shutdown was wrongfully ordered. The case is awaiting litigation.

4.6.1.1.2 Bio-Mass Systems

Bio-Mass System, Inc., has developed the Bio-Mass System, a process that produces a compost-like material and fuel pellets, to create energy, or gasified and converted into acetic acid, ethanol or methanol.

The process is as follows:

- incoming MSW is inspected to remove hazardous materials and oversized items;
- MSW is then conveyed to a shredder and reduced;
- the shredded waste is then placed into a tank and water added to create an organic slurry;
- heavy materials sink by gravity into a sump where they are removed. Organic materials are washed and removed for return to the process. Steel is magnetically separated from the sump and any remaining materials are landfilled;
- aluminum, glass, heavy plastics and dirt are next separated from the organics by a HydroCyclone. The extracted organics are collected in a holding tank and the aluminum, glass, heavy plastics and dirt are separated, stored, dried and recycled;
- water is removed from the organics and the organics are collected in a holding tank to create "fluff," or 50 percent moist organic pulp with the separated water filtered and recirculated for reuse;
- the 50 percent moist organic pulp is then blended with sewage sludge for compost production, then conveyed to a composting area when it is put into windrows for 28 days; and
- some of the moist organic pulp is used for fuel pellets, to create energy, or gasified and converted into acetic acid, ethanol or methanol;

The capital cost for a 1,000 ton-per-day facility to produce acetic acid and market it is approximately $100 million. Tipping fees are estimated to range between $30 and $40 per ton.

The following city has opted to utilize the Bio-Mass technology:

- Calcutta, India
  - Project became operational in 1995.
  - Capital costs were $160 million.
  - Current capacity is 1,500 tons per day of MSW (the facility generates 175 MW of electricity and markets the end product - acetic acid)
  - Tipping fee is currently $6 per ton.

4.6.1.1.3 The Eweson Digester Technology

Bedminster Bioconversion Corporation is marketing the Eweson Digester Technology, which accelerates the composting process of MSW and biosolids, via an in-vessel system. The process uses a three-stage aerobic digester which is claimed to increase microbial activity thereby accelerating decomposition of biodegradable materials to produce compost.

The process is as follows:

- incoming MSW is inspected to remove hazardous materials and oversized items;

- internal friction in the rotating digesters tears open trash bags and breaks down other rubbish;

- the digesters require a 45- to 50-percent moisture content for processing. Adding biosolids brings moisture content of the material mix up to 50 percent and the carbon:nitrogen ratio to a minimum of 35:1. Microbial action begins in the digesters, which are kept at about 131°F to 160°F for pathogen reduction and optimum bacterial activity;

- after one day, most of the material moves to a second compartment for further bacterial decomposition. Each compartment is about one-third of the length of a typical 184-foot digester (12 feet in diameter), which rotates between 40 and 60 revolutions per hour. On the third day, material moves to the last compartment, where it is slightly dried;

- the material then passes through a trommel that removes larger objects. The composition of the screened or reject material is approximately 40 percent plastics and 60 percent metals, by weight, with occasional large wooden objects. If these objects can't be recycled, they are landfilled;

- the resulting compost is formed into windrows 6 to 8 feet deep for two to four weeks of curing. The curing compost is aerated through in-floor pipes. Hoods above the curing floor capture air and moisture and recirculate it through the system; and

- after curing, the finished compost passes through a trommel screen.

Development of a 175-ton per day facility would require a site 10-15 acres in size. Currently, there are six facilities in operation, two of which are used for research and development.

The following jurisdictions have opted to utilize the Eweson Digester Technology to produce compost:

- Big Sandy, Texas
  - Project became operational in 1972.
  - Capital cost is not available.
  - Current capacity is 25 tons per day.
  - Tipping fee is currently $3 per cubic yard (sludge only).

- Pinetop-Lakeside, Arizona
  - Project became operational in 1991.
  - Capital costs were $775,000.
  - Current capacity is 15 tons per day (10 tpd of MSW and 5 tpd of biosolids).
  - Tipping fee is currently $38 per ton.

- Sevierville, Tennessee
  - Project became operational in 1992.
  - Capital costs were $12.5 million.
  - Current capacity is 225 tons per day (150 tpd of MSW and 75 tpd of biosolids).
  - Tipping fee is currently $34 per ton.

- Cobb County, Georgia
  - Project became operational in 1996.
  - Capital costs were $26 million.
  - Current capacity is 450 tons per day (300 tpd of MSW and 150 tpd of biosolids).
  - Tipping fee is currently $33 per ton.
  - As a side note, a fire severely damaged (estimated at $5 million) this facility on August 23, 1996 which was most likely caused by ignition of

methane gas that had built up while the facility was being serviced for an odor control problem, according to the Cobb County, Ga., Fire Department.

- Stockholm, Sweden
  - Project became operational in 1996.
  - Capital costs are not available.
  - Current capacity is 15 tons per day (10 tpd of MSW and 5 tpd of biosolids).
  - Tipping fee is not available.

- Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
  - Project became operational in 1996.
  - Capital costs are not available.
  - Current capacity is 15 tons per day (10 tpd of MSW and 5 tpd of biosolids).
  - Tipping fee is not available.

4.6.1.1.4 Wright Environmental Services, Canada

Wright Environmental Services in Canada produces a continuous modular composting system using a moving floor method. The system is usually used for food composting but it can also compost biosolids and MSW. It is an enclosed stainless steel modular system consisting of 28 sections of flooring through which the waste moves. The waste is completely processed in 28 days.

The three-stage process is as follows:

- Stage 1:
  - Mixed waste is placed through the loading door where it piles up on a tray to a height of 6 to 8 feet.
  - The material travels through Stage 1 for 6 days with temperatures of 130°F or greater.
- Stage 2:
  - As the mass moves from Stage 1 to Stage 2 the material is cross-mixed through a set of spinners. At this time, a fine spray of water is added to maintain proper moisture levels.

- For optimal microbial activity, moisture level for infeed is maintained between 55% and 65% moisture. Moisture levels in Stage 2 are maintained at 50-55% and then in Stage 3 this drops to approximately 45%.

- The material travels through Stage 2 for 15 days with temperatures maintained at 125°F for optimal biodegradation.

• Stage 3:

- As the material moves from Stage 2 to Stage 3 the material is cross mixed again by a set of spinners.

- The material travels through Stage 3 for 7 days with temperatures maintained at 125°F.

- At the end of the 28-day process, a set of augers moves the materials to a chute which off-loads to a conveyor belt to a shaker screen which screens the material to 1/8" and 1/4" sizes.

- Finished compost is used on lawns and gardens.

There are systems currently in use at San Francisco State University, the University of Massachusetts and the State Prison System of New York. Capacities range form 175 lbs. a day to 300 tons a day. The cost of a 50-ton unit is approximately $3.8 million.

Major problems as cited by San Francisco State have been the quality of the compost and the jamming of feed augers.

4.6.2 Anaerobic Digestion

In the absence of dissolved oxygen, anaerobic microorganisms will tend to ferment biodegradable matter to carbon dioxide and methane which can be collected and used as a fuel. This process is called "anaerobic digestion".

Low-Solids Anaerobic Digestion. Low-solids anaerobic digestion is a biological process in which organic wastes are fermented at solids concentrations equal to or less than 4 to 8 percent. The low-solids anaerobic fermentation process is used in many parts of the world to generate methane gas from human, animal, and agricultural wastes, and from the organic fraction of MSW. One of the disadvantages of the low-solids anaerobic digestion process is applied to solid wastes is that considerable water must be added to wastes to bring the solids content to the required range of 4 to 8 percent. The addition of water results in a very dilute digested sludge, which must be dewatered prior to disposal. The disposal of the liquid stream resulting from the dewatering step is an important

consideration in the selection of the low-solids digestion process.

High-Solids Anaerobic Digestion. High-solids anaerobic digestion is a biological process in which fermentation occurs at a total solids content of about 22 percent or higher. The high-solids anaerobic digestion is a relatively new technology and its application for energy recovery from the organic fraction of MSW has not been developed fully. Two important advantages of the high-solids anaerobic digestion process are lower water requirements and higher gas production per unit volume of the reactor size. The major disadvantage of this process is that at present, limited full-scale operating experience is available.

4.6.2.1 Process Description

Low-Solids Anaerobic Digestion. There are three basic steps involved whenever the low-solids anaerobic digestion process is used to produce methane from the organic fraction of MSW. The first step involves the preparation of the organic fraction of the MSW. Typically, for commingled solid waste the first step involves receiving; sorting and separation; and size reduction. Size reduction is also required for source-separated materials.

The second step involves the addition of moisture and nutrients, blending, pH adjustment to about 6.8, heating of the slurry to between 55 and 60°C, and the anaerobic digestion is carried out in a continuous-flow reactor whose contents are mixed completely. In some operations, a series of batch reactors have been used instead of one or more continuous-flow complete-mix reactors.

In most operations, the required moisture content and nutrients are added to the wastes to be processed, in the form of wastewater sludge or cow manure. Depending on the chemical characteristics of the sludge or manure, additional nutrients may also have to be added.

The third step in the process involves the capture, storage, and, if necessary, separation of the gas components. The dewatering and disposal of the digested sludge are additional tasks that must be accomplished.

High-Solids Anaerobic Digestion. The three steps described for the low-solids anaerobic digestion are also applied in the high-solids anaerobic digestion process. The principal difference is at the end of the process, where less effort is required to dewater and dispose of the digested sludge.

4.6.2.2 The Dry Anaerobic Conversion Process

Organic Waste Systems Company has developed the Dry Anaerobic Conversion Process which converts MSW into biogas (for the generation of electricity) and a compost-like material.

The process is as follows:

- incoming MSW is inspected to remove hazardous materials and oversized items;

- materials are pushed onto a conveyor that feeds a rotating trommel with 40 mm holes. The trommel breaks up and mixes the material while screening out large items;

- suitable materials are retained in a cylinder where water is added to increase the moisture content to 35 percent;

- prior to being introduced to the digester, the feed stream is mixed with 50 percent digested materials to provide a stable process. A pump is then used to pump the resulting mixture to the top of the digester for a period of 20 days;

- approximately 5 percent of the digester's contents are removed every day. This sludge-like material is then dewatered to 55 percent solids. Biogas is extracted from the reactor vessel and stored nearby;

- upon removal, the digested material is conveyed onto a vibrating screen where about 10 percent of it is removed. The remaining material is then arranged in windrows and "turned" frequently to accelerate the composting process for a 10-day period; and

- after curing, the material loses its initial ammonia-like scent, and the final product is a compost-like material.

Available information from Europe indicates that the development of a 90 ton-per-day facility would require a capital cost of approximately $11 million.

The following cities, but not limited to, have opted to utilize the Dry Anaerobic Conversion technology:

- Brecht, Belgium
  - Project became operational in 1992.
  - Capital costs were $5 million, not including the onsite wastewater treatment system which was installed earlier.
  - Current capacity is 40 tons per day (5-day week).
  - Tipping fee is currently $94 per ton.

- Salzburg, Austria
  - Project became operational in 1994.
  - Capital costs were $13 million.
  - Current capacity is 80 tons per day (5-day week).

4.6.2.3 The BTA Process

Canada Composting Inc. is marketing the BTA Process, an anaerobic digestion technology from Germany, which accelerates the composting process of MSW. The organic fraction of solid waste is anaerobically digested into biogas and a compost-like material.

The three main processing stages are as follows:

- *Pretreatment*: Through the use of hydraulic friction, specialized tanks create shear forces that separate the biodegradable elements of the incoming waste from the non-biodegradable elements, such as glass and plastic. This produces a pure organic suspension that is then pasteurized, reducing pathogens, and adjusted to optimize the digestibility. The non-digestible materials are directed to external recycling facilities.

- *Biological Decomposition*: The second stage of the BTA-Process is a two-step anaerobic digestion of the organic suspension originating from the pretreatment process. The organic suspension is separated into liquids and solids and each fed to a separate anaerobic digester with specialized microorganisms (for an average retention time for biological decomposition of two days), producing biogas consisting of approximately 70% methane.

- *Post-processing*: The final stage focuses on the refinement of the end products produced by the BTA-Process. The biogas is used in the generation of electricity. The production of a final compost-like material may be handled on or off-site depending on the specific characteristics of each facility.

Currently, there are 5 facilities in operation, one of which is used for research and development. Development of a 450 ton-per-day facility (5-day week) of this type would require a site approximately 5 acres in size with a capital cost of approximately $18 million. Annual operating costs, including debt service, range between $2.5 million.

The following jurisdictions have opted to utilize the BTA-Process technology:

- Elsinore, Denmark
  - Project became operational in 1991.
  - Capital costs were $18 million.
  - Current capacity is 75 tons per day of source separated organic waste.
  - Tipping fee is not available.

- Nurnberg, Germany
  - Project became operational in 1991.
  - Capital costs were $18 million.
  - Current capacity is 75 tons per day of organic waste.
  - Tipping fee is currently $200 per ton.
- Newmarket, Canada
  - Project became operational in 1995.
  - Capital costs were $25 million.
  - Current capacity is 760 tons per day of MSW.
  - Tipping fee is currently $35 per ton.

4.6.3 Vermicomposting

Vermicomposting is the process of using worms to compost biosolids, green waste and MSW. Several large scale vermicomposting operations have been started since 1990. For example:

- the Lokern farm in Kern County is currently in the startup phase to process 120 tons of green waste from the City of Los Angeles;
- Oregon Soil Corporation in Portland currently processes 10 tons per day with plans to increase to 20 tons per day; and
- Pacific Southwest operates a 40 tpd facility in Chino, CA, since 1995.

There are two methods of wormcomposting - the windrow style and a containerized style such as that developed by Clive Edwards & Associates in England. Oregon Soil Corporation is currently using such a system in Portland. The corporation estimates 50 tons a day could be done inside a building 0.5 acres in size. Time of processing using this process is usually about 30 days. A disadvantage of the containerized system is the high cost of investment - approximately $300,000 per unit. Most operations do not feel there is adequate return on investment.

Pacific South West is using windrows to process manure and green waste. Process times are approximately 45 days on 1 to 2 acres with a production of 40 tons per day. The management of the plant has also experimented with paper and MSW. Problems with MSW are the need for plastic removal and the need for grinding.

There are problems which need to be addressed in implementing a vermicomposting operation.

- MSW needs to be source separated. MSW can be composted with source separation, but the worms are injured by the glass and glass shards still present in the mixture.

- Heat is a problem in the composting process itself. This is usually remedied with an automatic atomizing system and an ultra violet light shield.

There are several advantages vermicomposting has over normal composting operations:

- the quality of the compost

- greater availability of nutrients (i.e., nitrate)

- in vermicomposting three salable products are made: the leachate sold as compost liquid, the worms, and the worm castings. Markets for all these products have been established.

4.6.4 Other Diversion Technologies

4.6.4.1 The Hydromex Process

Waste Converters International, Inc. has developed the Hydromex Process, a unique process that produces usable products, such as extruded median barriers, building blocks, and bumper blocks from MSW. The proponent claims that this process can also produce clean-burning fuel that contains a higher energy value than coal. Alternative products include soil conditioning and stabilizing products, and a method for producing electric power from waste through "heat distillation technology."

The process is as follows:

- Incoming MSW is inspected and presorted.

- MSW is then shredded and stored in silos.

- Proprietary liquids are fed directly into a blending or liquid reaction tank with the shredded solid waste.

- The wet pulp is transferred to a press to be shaped or formed. Heat is created by low level reactions. Under pressure the temperatures reach up to 200°C.

Proponents also claim that all living organisms are unable to survive the heat and pressure of the Process and that the end product is therefore sterile. The current purchase price of a 200-ton facility is approximately $4 million with an annual operating cost of $2 million. A 50-ton facility is temporarily operating in the City of Hesperia, California (the facility will be shipped to Hawaii in the near future).

4.6.4.2 The Masada Resource Group CES OxyNol Process

The CES OxyNol process produces ethanol (a type of alcohol) from MSW. The process uses concentrated sulfuric acid to break down cellulose into sugars, which are then fermented and distilled to produce ethanol. According to proponents of this technology, they claim that up to 80 percent of municipal solid waste can be processed with this technology. However, this is in the research stage, and its reliability has not been tested.

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CHAPTER 5
SUMMARY OF SRREs, HHWEs, NDFEs AND PROPOSED PROGRAMS FOR COUNTYWIDE COORDINATION

(Oversized Tables 5-1 through 5-19 are located in Volume IB)

As required by CCR Title 14, Section 18757.7, this chapter of the Summary Plan provides an overview description of designated portions of the SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs prepared by each of the 89 jurisdictions in the County. In addition, this chapter contains a summary discussion of current countywide programs and policies for Solid Waste Management and a description of proposed programs for countywide coordination or consolidation. A general implementation schedule for proposed countywide programs is presented in Table 2-3 of Chapter 2.

5.1 SUMMARY OF SRREs

Tables 5-1 through 5-10 in Volume IB show existing and selected diversion programs and policies as documented in the SRRE for each jurisdiction. To summarize the source reduction, recycling, composting, special waste, and education and public information components in the SRRE of each jurisdiction, two tables have been prepared for each component: one that lists existing activities and policies, and one that lists activities and policies that were selected for implementation. Activities and policies designated as being part of a jurisdiction's selected program within a component may fall into one of two categories: existing activities that are scheduled to be continued, modified, or expanded; and actions that are being implemented for the first time. Existing programs are assumed to be continued as selected programs unless a jurisdiction's SRRE indicated otherwise.

The sections below provide further discussion or explanation of the summary tables for source reduction, recycling, composting, special waste, and education and public information.

5.1.1 Source Reduction

Tables 5-1 and 5-2 present a summary of existing and selected source reduction programs for the jurisdictions in Los Angeles County. The column headings for these summary tables are discussed below. Targeted materials and selected contingency programs for the source reduction components are presented in Tables 5-11 and 5-13.

5.1.1.1 Planned Programs

In each jurisdiction's SRRE, various source reduction diversion programs were selected for implementation. These planned (or selected) programs for source reduction for each jurisdiction in Los Angeles County are summarized in Table 5-2. Each column heading is described as follows:

Rate Structure Modifications: This category is for alternatives that involve structuring disposal or user fees to provide economic incentives for waste reduction.

- **Disposal Fee Modifications:** Setting tipping fees and charges at disposal sites that encourage refuse collectors and generators to increase waste reduction practices.

- **Quantity-Based User Fees:** Weight-or volume-based solid waste service rates that link increased fees to higher waste generation levels. Many jurisdictions chose to consider the feasibility of variable rate structures in contrast to direct implementation. For purposes of completing Table 5-2, if a jurisdiction stated it would study the feasibility of quantity-based user fees, then this was categorized as selection of the quantity-based user fee option.

Economic Incentives: This category is for alternatives that involve adoption of fiscal policies and mechanisms to stimulate source reduction activities.

- **Loans, Grants, Loan Guarantees:** Distribution of grants or loans to support and facilitate adoption of source reduction measures.

- **Deposits, Refunds, Rebates:** Placing monetary value on the return of an item to the point of sale or other designated location to encourage reuse or recycling.

- **Business License Fee Incentives:** Encouraging businesses to adopt source reduction practices by eliminating or decreasing business license fees for participating businesses.

- **Taxes, Fees, Fines:** Applying financial penalties to generators for not adopting source reduction measures.

Technical Assistance and Promotion: This category is for alternatives that involve provision of education, information, promotion, and technical knowledge to support implementation of source reduction efforts.

- **Waste Evaluations:** Also referred to as waste audits, waste evaluations involve determining the quantity and composition of refuse produced by a generator through visual inspection, physical sorting, weighing, or some combination of these methods, usually for the purpose of estimating how much of the waste stream can be reduced or recycled.

- **Composting and Mulching:** Refers to the provision of technical assistance and information to generators of yard waste for establishing on-site composting, mulching, and other yard waste reduction programs, including backyard composting at residences.

- **Commercial Sector:** Refers to the sharing of resources, information, research findings, and project results within and between public and private sector entities, thus emphasizing cooperative efforts to increase source reduction.

- **Educational Efforts:** Refers to the provision of training, information, instruction, and education about practical methods for implementing source reduction activities.

- **Awards and Public Recognition:** Refers to the public acknowledgment of source reduction achievements through awards, publicity, newspaper articles, media coverage, formal presentations, and other similar methods.

- **Non-Procurement Activities:** Refers to introducing specific waste minimization and waste prevention practices or policies that modify operations within particular work settings. For example: maximizing paper use prior to disposal or recycling, adopting e-mail systems, routing and posting memorandums, increasing the use of double-sided copying, increasing internal reuse of packaging, and repair and reuse of pallets.

- **Demonstration Programs:** Refers to the initiation of pilot projects to demonstrate the feasibility or applicability of a source reduction technique in order to refine it prior to full-scale implementation.

Regulatory Programs: This category is for alternatives that involve the application of uniform standards, procedures, rules, requirements, or policies that either directly or indirectly support source reduction efforts.

- **Procurement Policies and Standards:** Adoption of policies and/or standards for purchasing products that can be recycled, reused, or contain recycled-content material.

- **Land Use Incentives:** Requiring or encouraging source reduction through land use practices such as xeriscaping and renovation. Also, offering siting or zoning incentives to businesses that provide source reduction services such as equipment repair or product reconstruction and reuse.

- **Planning and Reporting Requirements:** Jurisdictions can require commercial, institutional, or industrial generators to perform source reduction planning and progress reporting as part of land use regulations or business license renewal procedures.

- **Product or Packaging Bans:** Legal prohibitions against the sale or use of specific types of products or packaging materials.

Among the jurisdictions in Los Angeles County, the most commonly selected source reduction programs were:

- Technical assistance and promotion for onsite composting and mulching

- Procurement policies and standards designed to increase the purchase of recycled-content products

- Investigation, consideration, or adoption of quantity-based user fees

- Technical assistance and promotion for initiating or increasing waste diversion in the non-residential sector

- Waste evaluations

- Land use incentives

- Demonstration programs

- Non-procurement activities (site-specific waste prevention measures)

5.1.1.2 Contingency Programs

Contingency programs are presented in Table 5-13. These programs indicate the fallback positions for the jurisdictions should there be a shortfall in reaching the expected diversion. For source reduction, the most commonly selected contingency programs included increasing education and information distribution efforts, targeting more generators for source reduction, changing the mandatory aspects of the source reduction program, and adding other alternatives to the source reduction program.

5.1.1.3 Current Programs (1990 - 1992)

The source reduction programs that were in place when the SRREs were written (1990 - 1992) are summarized in Table 5-1. The column headings for Table 5-1 are the same as for Table 5-2 (Summary of Selected Source Reduction Programs). Very few jurisdiction-sponsored source reduction programs were in place at the time the SRREs were written. However, many jurisdictions reported that residents, businesses, and/or local governments were practicing source reduction by backyard composting, donating items to charity, repairing and reusing items, and using cloth diapers.

5.1.1.4 Targeted Materials

Targeted materials for source reduction are summarized in Table 5-11. The most commonly targeted materials for source reduction are paper (including corrugated containers, newspaper, mixed paper, and high-grade paper), plastics (HDPE, PET, film, and other plastics), yard waste, wood waste, white goods, tires, and diapers. Marketing strategies are shown in Table 5-12.

5.1.2 Recycling

Tables 5-3 and 5-4 present a summary of existing and planned recycling programs in the SRRE of each jurisdiction in Los Angeles County. The column headings for these tables are discussed below. Targeted materials and selected contingency programs are presented in Tables 5-11 and 5-13.

5.1.2.1 Planned Programs

In each jurisdiction's SRRE, various recycling diversion programs were selected for implementation. The planned programs for recycling selected by the jurisdictions in Los Angeles County are summarized in Table 5-4. Each column heading is described as follows.

Residential Collection: This category refers to recycling alternatives that involve collection of recyclables from single-family and multi-family residential structures.

- **Single-Family Residential Collection:** This category includes single-family residences and small multi-unit buildings (two or fewer units) that set out recyclables for collection at curbside or another location. If an SRRE only stated "residential" the reference was assumed to apply to single-family collection and not multi-family collection as defined below.

- **Multi-Family Residential Collection:** This category includes medium- and large-scale multi-unit residential buildings consisting of more than two independent units that have centralized storage of recyclables.

Recycling Centers: This category generally refers to small-scale, community-based collection points for recyclables.

- **Drop-Off:** A location that accepts recyclable materials but does not pay for them.

- **Buy-Back:** This category includes municipally and privately operated facilities, as well as those strictly dedicated to the recovery of California Redemption Value materials, that purchase materials from citizens and businesses.

Institutional/Commercial/Industrial Sector: This category refers to non-residential generators such as offices, retail stores, and manufacturing plants.

- **Organized Municipal Program:** This category includes municipally organized programs such as a city hall or government office recycling program. This category also refers to the direct provision of recycling services to industrial, commercial or institutional generators by a jurisdiction or by one or more private vendors operating under a franchise or contract arrangement.

- **Free Market Service Provision:** This category indicates that recycling services for non-residential generators are provided by one or more private solid waste service companies without any franchise or contract arrangements between the jurisdiction and the companies.

Materials Processing: This category generally refers to facilities or operations that process and upgrade large quantities of recyclables for sale to end users.

- **Manual MRF:** A materials recovery facility (MRF) that primarily uses manual methods for processing and upgrading recyclables.

- **Mechanized MRF:** A MRF that uses primarily mechanical methods, or a combination of manual and mechanical methods, for processing and upgrading recyclables.

- **On-Site Salvaging:** This alternative refers to the recovery of recyclables from transfer stations, landfills, and waste-to-energy facilities.

Supportive Policies: This category refers to procedures, practices, policies, standards, and requirements that support or facilitate the recovery of recyclables.

- **Mandatory Participation/Disposal Ban:** A mandatory participation ordinance stipulates that designated generators must recycle certain items and also defines the penalties for non-compliance. A ban prohibiting the disposal of specified materials may be applied at the point of generation, disposal, or both.

- **Anti-Scavenging Policy:** Prohibition against the collection of recyclables by persons other than authorized jurisdictional employees or the contracted or otherwise designated agents of the jurisdiction.

- **Zoning/Building Code Incentives:** Zoning or Building Code provisions that facilitate the siting of recycling operations or stipulate the provision of adequate storage space for recyclables as part of the design and construction requirements of local developments.

- **Business License/Permit Requirements:** Jurisdictions can require commercial, institutional, or industrial generators to include recycling planning/implementation and progress reporting in business license or permit procedures.

- **Mandatory Hauler Service Requirements:** In localities where numerous refuse collectors operate in a free market environment without franchise or contract arrangements, jurisdictions can require haulers to provide a stipulated standard or level of recycling service as part of receiving a business license or permit.

- **Contracted/Franchised/Licensed Recycling Services:** Indicates that recycling service requirements are included as part of the contract or franchise agreement between a jurisdiction and a private solid waste service company. A jurisdiction could also contract with a recycling company not involved with waste collection for the provision of recycling services.

- **Cooperative Marketing:** The municipality may work with local recycling service companies, permitted waste haulers, neighboring cities, and private sector recycling collection, processing, marketing, and end-use firms to set up arrangements for the joint marketing of recyclable materials.

- **Procurement Practices:** The preferential purchase and use of recycled-content products by a jurisdiction.

- **RMDZ:** Indicates that the jurisdiction is planning to apply or already has applied to the State to establish or be part of a Recycling Market Development Zone.

- **Service Rate Incentives:** Weight- or volume-based solid waste services that link increased fees to higher waste generation levels. Many jurisdictions chose to consider the feasibility of variable rate structures in contrast to direct implementation. For purposes of completing Table 5-4, a feasibility analysis was categorized as selection of the quantity-based user fee option.

- **Infrastructure Investment Incentives:** Refers to the provision of economic and financial assistance or incentives for investment in the development or expansion of recycling collection, processing, or end use companies.

- **Education/Promotion:** Refers to the use by a jurisdiction of various methods to educate generators about, and promote the use of available recycling opportunities.

- **Technical Assistance:** Refers to jurisdictions, or contractors hired by jurisdictions, providing information and advice about the development or expansion of recycling programs to designated generators.

Among the 89 jurisdictions in the County, the most commonly selected recycling programs were:

- Single-family residential recycling collection
- Non-residential recycling service for institutional commercial, and industrial generators
- Business license/permit requirements
- Mandatory hauler service requirements
- Technical assistance, primarily for non-residential generators

5.1.2.2 Contingency Programs

Contingency programs are presented in Table 5-13. These programs indicate the fallback positions for the jurisdictions should there be a shortfall in reaching the expected diversion. For recycling, the most commonly selected contingency programs included increasing education and information distribution efforts, targeting more generators for recycling programs, changing the mandatory aspects of the recycling program, and adding other alternatives to the recycling program.

5.1.2.3 Current Programs (1990 - 1992)

The recycling programs that were in place when the SRREs were written (1990 - 1992) are summarized in Table 5-3. The column headings are the same as for Table 5-4 (Summary of Selected Recycling Programs). At the time the SRREs were prepared, numerous jurisdictions reported having residential recycling services, drop-off and buy-back centers, and institutional/commercial/industrial recycling services that were typically offered by private haulers.

5.1.2.4 Targeted Materials

Targeted materials for recycling are summarized in Table 5-11. The most commonly targeted materials for recycling are paper (including corrugated containers, newspaper, mixed paper, and high-grade paper), glass, plastics (HDPE, PET, and other plastics), metals (ferrous, non-ferrous, aluminum cans, tin cans), wood waste, and food waste. Marketing strategies are presented in Table 5-12.

5.1.3 Composting

Tables 5-5 and 5-6 present a summary of existing and planned composting programs for the jurisdictions in Los Angeles County. The column headings for these tables are discussed below. Targeted materials and selected contingency programs are presented in Tables 5-11 and 5-13.

5.1.3.1 Planned Programs

In each jurisdiction's SRRE, various composting diversion programs were selected for implementation. The planned programs for composting selected by the jurisdictions in Los Angeles County are summarized in Table 5-6. Each column heading is described as follows.

Collection: This category of options refers to methods of collecting and aggregating yard waste from various sources.

- **Drop-Off/Storage Sites:** Yard waste drop-off/storage sites could be available for a variety of users including private individuals, professional landscapers, municipal crews, refuse haulers, and commercial businesses.

- **Residential Pick-Up Service:** Regular collection of yard waste from residential generators usually involving separate trucks and containers.

- **Christmas Tree Program:** Recovery of Christmas trees for subsequent processing and use as alternative daily landfill cover, mulch, or compost. Recovery can be accomplished through either self-haul by generators to drop-off/storage sites and/or with a pick-up service.

- **Manure Program:** A small number of jurisdictions have recovery programs for manure due to the large horse populations found in these jurisdictions.

Processing Facility Types: This category refers to the ownership/operation and/or kind of facility used for processing recovered yard waste.

- **Municipal Compost Facility:** A municipally owned and/or operated facility for processing yard waste into compost.

- **Private Compost Facility:** A privately owned and/or operated facility for processing yard waste into compost.

- **Intermediate Processing Facility:** Public or private sector intermediate processing facilities or MRFs may incorporate yard waste processing, storage, and/or composting operations.

End Uses: This category refers to the ultimate end use for recovered and processed yard waste.

- **LACSD Landfill Cover:** Indicates participation in the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County Green Waste Alternative Daily Cover Program.

- **Compost Products:** Indicates that yard waste is processed into compost through biological decomposition. Such decomposition may be facilitated or accelerated by various composting technologies.

Supportive Policies and Activities: This category refers to procedures, practices, policies, standards and requirements that support or facilitate the recovery, recycling, reuse, or composting of yard waste.

- **Education/Promotion:** Refers to the use by a jurisdiction of various methods to educate generators about, and promote use of, yard waste recovery opportunities.

- **Technical Assistance:** Refers to jurisdictions, or contractors hired by jurisdictions, providing information and advice about the development or expansion of yard waste recovery programs to designated generators.

- **Encourage Compost Purchase/Use:** Jurisdictional activities that encourage professional landscapers, commercial businesses, and private individuals to purchase/use locally-generated compost products.

- **Variable Refuse Rates:** Encouraging diversion of yard waste and other recoverable materials by considering or adopting weights - or volume- based solid waste service rates that link increased fees to higher waste generation levels.

- **Municipal Procurement Guidelines:** Indicates the establishment of procurement guidelines or standards by the jurisdiction that emphasize purchasing/utilizing locally generated compost products.

- **Disposal Restrictions/Landfill Ban:** Prohibiting the disposal or landfilling of yard waste as a method of supporting recovery efforts for this material.

Among the jurisdictions in Los Angeles County, the most commonly selected composting programs were:

- Drop-off/storage sites
- Residential pick-up service
- Participation in CSD's green waste alternative daily cover program
- Technical assistance
- Procurement guidelines focused on the purchase of compost and compost-based products
- Disposal restrictions/landfill bans

5.1.3.2 Contingency Programs

Contingency programs are presented in Table 5-13. These programs indicate the fallback positions for the jurisdictions should there be a shortfall in reaching the expected diversion. For composting, the most commonly selected contingency programs included mandatory participation in composting programs, possible use of a private composting facility, and accelerated program expansion.

5.1.3.3 Current Programs (1990 - 1992)

The composting programs that were in place when the SRREs were written (1990 - 1992) are summarized in Table 5-5. The column headings are the same as for Table 5-6 (Summary of Selected Composting Programs). Of the reported existing programs, Christmas tree recycling, the CSD's alternative daily cover program, and the use of compost products were the most common.

5.1.3.4 Targeted Materials

Targeted materials for composting are summarized in Table 5-11. The most commonly targeted material for composting is yard waste, with some jurisdictions also selecting wood waste and food waste. Composting marketing strategies are summarized in Table 5-12.

5.1.4 Special Waste

Table 5-7 and 5-8 present a summary of existing and planned special waste programs for the jurisdictions in Los Angeles County. The column headings for these tables are discussed below. Targeted materials and selected contingency programs are presented in Tables 5-11 and 5-13.

5.1.4.1 Planned Programs

In each jurisidction's SRRE, various special waste diversion programs were selected for implementation. The planned programs for special waste selected by the jurisdictions in Los Angeles County are summarized in Table 5-8. Each column heading is described as follows:

General Municipal Assistance/Support: This category refers to measures or actions undertaken by a jurisdiction to reinforce or promote private sector activities for the proper disposal, reuse, recycling, or reduction of special wastes. The materials targeted by each type of assistance/support are indicated on each table.

- **Encourage Private Sector Programs:** Indicates that the jurisdiction generally supports a strong private sector role in special waste management and encourages generators to use private sector special waste management services.

- **Develop Educational Materials:** Refers to the inclusion of information about private sector special waste management services and opportunities in educational materials produced by the jurisdiction or the creation of materials specifically promoting such services and opportunities.

- **Foster Development of Local Markets:** Jurisdictions can support local or regional handlers, processors, and users of special waste materials by directing generators to such companies and by distributing relevant educational materials.

Tires: Many jurisdictions included tires in their special waste component and presented various options for handling used tires.

- **Retreading:** Placing new tread on old tires so that they can be used again.

- **Recycling:** Recovery of tires to make crumb rubber through grinding or severe temperature reduction (cryogenics). Either process turns whole tires into smaller, manageable pieces that can be incorporated in new products because the metal and textile portions of the tire have been separated from the rubber. Crumb rubber can

be used in roofing materials, liners, pavement underlays, flooring, and automotive rubber. Direct use of whole tires for various applications was also considered a form of recycling, whole tires can be used for:

- Playground equipment
- Dock bumpers
- Agricultural equipment bumpers
- Offshore artificial reefs
- Fencing
- Retaining walls

- **Energy Recovery:** Shredding of tires is usually performed prior to use of tires in a transformation process such as pyrolysis or incineration for the production of heat or electricity. Shredding of tires is also essential for the production of TDF (tire - derived fuel). TDF is a fuel supplement used for incinerators, cement kilns, or in boiler combustion applications. TDF typically consists of tires shredded to 1- to 2-inch squares with removal of the metal and textile layers. Transformation of TDF is considered a form of energy recovery.

Brown/White Goods: Examples of brown goods are radios, televisions, stereo equipment, toasters, microwave ovens, and other electronic equipment. White goods generally refer to large appliances and equipment such as clothes washers/dryers, stoves, refrigerators and freezers.

- **Offer Periodic Collection:** Regularly scheduled or on-call pick-up of brown/white goods primarily intended to divert these materials into reuse or recycling markets.

- **Recycling of Collected Items:** Directing recovered brown/white goods into local or regional recycling markets; usually such markets are processing operations that dismantle and shred brown/white goods into various grades of scrap metal.

- **Repair/Reuse of Collected Items:** Indicates that recovered brown/white goods are directed to firms that refurbish and repair these products for eventual resale/reuse rather than to companies that dismantle and recycle them.

Inert Solids/Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris: This category includes concrete, metals, rock, brick, ceramics, dirt, drywall, glass, wood, masonry and tile, roofing materials, plastic and foam packaging, and pallets.

- **Recycling of Street Maintenance Material:** Recovery and recycling of concrete and asphalt generated by road repair activities conducted either by jurisdictional personnel or a contractor(s) hired by the jurisdiction.

- **Require Recycling Plans for C&D Permit Approval:** Stipulating that firms performing construction and/or demolition projects in a jurisdiction submit a material recovery strategy or plan in order to receive permit approval for a particular project.

- **Establish Recycling Rates for C&D Activities:** Refers to a jurisdiction establishing specific recycling goals for C&D projects that are intended to guide private sector C&D operations.

- **Other/Ash:** Proposals or requests made by jurisdictions to examine, and if feasible, implement alternative uses for the ash generated by the two transformation facilities located in the County (in Commerce and Long Beach).

The most commonly selected special waste programs were:

- Encourage private sector programs
- Develop educational materials
- Foster development of local markets
- Tire retreading
- Tire recycling
- Periodic collection of brown/white goods
- Recycling of brown/white goods
- Repair/reuse of brown/white goods
- Recycling requirements for C& D contractor permits
- C & D debris recovery goals

5.1.4.2 Contingency Programs

Contingency programs are presented in Table 5-13. These programs indicate the fallback positions for the jurisdictions should there be a shortfall in reaching the expected diversion. For special waste, requiring mandatory participation in special waste programs and increasing monitoring and reporting requirements were commonly selected contingency programs.

5.1.4.3 Current Programs (1990 - 1992)

The special waste programs that were in place when the SRREs were written (1990 - 1992) are summarized in Table 5-7. The column heading are the same as for Table 5-8 (Summary of Selected Special Waste Programs). Of the existing special waste programs described in the SRREs, tire recycling or retreading, brown/white goods collection, and recycling of street maintenance materials were the most common.

5.1.4.4 Targeted Materials

Targeted materials for special waste are summarized in Table 5-11. The most commonly targeted materials for special wastes are white goods, tires, and C & D waste. Marketing strategies are shown in Table 5-12.

5.1.5 Education and Public Information

Tables 5-9 and 5-10 present a summary of existing and planned education and public information programs for the jurisdictions in Los Angeles County. The column heading for these tables are discussed below. Selected contingency programs are presented in Table 5-13.

5.1.5.1 Planned Programs

In each jurisdiction's SRRE, various education and public information programs were selected for implementation. The planned programs for education and public information selected by the jurisdictions in Los Angeles County are summarized in Table 5-10. Each column heading is described as follows:

- **Newsletter:** Information about solid waste management and diversion programs in a jurisdiction can be published either in a general newsletter that covers a variety of topics or in a newsletter specifically dedicated to solid waste management issues.

- **Newspaper Articles and Press Releases:** Jurisdictions could prepare press releases and/or background material that newspapers use to create articles, or the jurisdiction could suggest general article topics to a newspaper without providing specific supportive or explanatory information.

- **Advertisements, Brochures, Fact Sheets:** This category broadly refers to the creation, publication, and/or distribution of printed educational/promotional literature concerning solid waste management and diversion programs.

- **Radio/TV PSAs:** Some jurisdictions maintain their own cable television stations and use them as outlets for programs or Public Service Announcements (PSAs) on solid waste management topics. Other jurisdictions may provide broadcast material to local commercial or public television stations.

- **Information Hotline:** Used to refer to any information number such as a hotline number, recycling center number, or contact person number.

- **Presentations and Workshops:** These kinds of outreach efforts could be organized as one-time events or as part of a series based on certain themes and topics. A presentation format would be used for purposes of distributing information, discussing ideas, and receiving feedback. A workshop is more oriented to providing "how to" instruction, often with "hands-on" demonstrations that teach, recycling, and composting techniques. Brochures, fact sheets, videos, slide shows, and other types of visual or written materials may be used at presentations and workshops.

- **Videos and Slide Shows:** These items could be produced by a jurisdiction or by a contractor for a jurisdiction. They could also be purchased from a commercial vendor for use in libraries or at presentations and workshops. Videos may also be shown over local cable or commercial television stations.

- **Special Events, Exhibits, and Displays:** Exhibits and displays portraying information about solid waste disposal and diversion can be located permanently in visible, high use areas such as a library, city hall lobby, or museum entrance; used for presentations and workshops; and set-up at community or regional special events such as fairs, sporting events, Earth Day commemorations, conferences, and parades.

- **Waste Evaluations:** Also referred to as waste audits, waste evaluations involve determining the quantity and composition of refuse produced by a generator through visual inspection, physical sorting, weighing, or some combination of these methods, usually for the purpose of estimating how much of the waste stream can be reduced

or recycled. Waste evaluations can thus be used as an educational tool with generators in developing the most practical methods of waste reduction.

- **Recognition Awards:** Refers to the public acknowledgment of waste diversion achievements through awards, publicity, newspaper articles, media coverage, formal presentations, and other similar methods. Recognition awards can thus be a way of publicizing model waste diversion approaches to the public and private sectors.

- **Technical Assistance:** Refers to jurisdictions providing information and advice about the development or expansion of diversion programs to designated generators. Technical assistance is thus a vehicle for educating and informing generators about the most appropriate waste diversion methods for their circumstances.

- **Schools:** Refers to the preparation or provision of lesson plans, displays, presentations, curriculum guides, and other written or visual materials about solid waste management topics for use in schools.

- **Interjurisdictional Coordination:** Refers to a range of potential cooperative education/information activities that jurisdictions can conduct jointly such as co-produce brochures or slide shows and co-host presentations and workshops.

The most commonly selected education and public information programs were:

- Advertisements, brochures, and fact sheets
- Presentations and workshops
- Exhibits, displays, and outreach at special events
- School-specific materials

5.1.5.2 Contingency Programs

Contingency programs are presented in Table 5-13. These programs indicate the fallback positions for the jurisdictions should there be a shortfall in reaching the expected diversion. For education and public information, identifying additional techniques to target waste generators was a commonly selected contingency program.

5.1.5.3 Current Programs (1990 - 1992)

The education and public information programs that were in place when the SRREs were written (1990 - 1992) are summarized in Table 5-9. The common headings are the same as for Table 5-10 (Summary of Selected Education and Public Information Programs). Of the existing education and public information programs described in the SRREs, newsletters, advertisements, brochures, and fact sheets were the most common.

5.2 SUMMARY OF HHWEs

Tables 5-14 through 5-18 show existing, selected, and contingency programs as documented in each jurisdiction's HHWE. HHW management programs are divided into two categories: 1) collection and 2) education and public information. There are two tables for each of these two categories: one that lists existing activities and programs and one that lists selected activities and programs. Activities and policies designated as being part of a jurisdiction's selected program may fall into one of two categories: existing activities that are scheduled to be continued, modified or expanded; and programs that are being implemented for the first time. Existing programs were assumed to be continued as selected programs unless the documents indicated otherwise.

5.2.1 Planned Programs

In each jurisdiction's HHWE, various collection and education and public information programs for HHW were selected for implementation. The planned programs for HHWE are summarized in Table 5-15 (which lists the selected collection programs for HHW) and 5-17 (which lists the selected education and public information programs for HHW). The column headings for Table 5-15 are described as follows:

Used Motor Oil Collection Programs

- **Permanent Facility (Public):** Permanent city (or County) facility or facilities available to the public year round, such as a designated portion of a city (or County) maintenance yard.

- **Permanent Facility (Public/Private):** Permanent, privately-owned facility or facilities available to the public year round, such as a gasoline station or car parts store that accepts used motor oil.

Paint Collection Programs

- **Permanent Facility (Public):** Permanent city (or County) facility or facilities available to the public year round such as a designated portion of a city (or County) maintenance yard.

- **Permanent Facility (Public/Private):** Permanent, privately-owned facility or facilities available to the public year round, such as an area at a retail paint or hardware store that accepts used paint.

Car Battery Collection Programs

- **Permanent Facility (Public):** Permanent city (or County) facility or facilities available to the public year round, such as designated portion of a city (or County) maintenance yard.

- **Permanent Facility (Public/Private):** Permanent privately-owned facility or facilities available to the public year round, such as a gasoline station or car parts store that accepts automobile batteries.

All Materials/Collection Programs

- **Periodic Collection (City-Sponsored):** A local collection program other than the countywide programs. Periodic collections can take place at selected times and locations. Sponsors of these events are usually cities.

- **Periodic Collection (Public/Private):** Privately sponsored periodic collections that are open to the public and take place at selected times and locations. Sponsors of these events are usually private companies or organizations. These type of collection programs can also be implemented by public sector/private sector partnerships.

- **Countywide Program (Periodic and Mobile Collection):** Refers to the HHW collection program sponsored by the County of Los Angeles, the CSD, and the City of Los Angeles. The County sponsors periodic collection events and supports the City of Los Angeles' mobile collection program. The County also intends to develop a mobile collection program.

- **Permanent Facility:** Refers to establishing one or more permanent sites for the collection, aggregation, and temporary storage of household hazardous waste.

- **Curbside Collection:** A collection program for selected HHW materials similar to a curbside collection program for recyclables.

- **Door-to-Door Collection:** A door-to-door collection program uses a specially equipped vehicle to handle HHW, and requires a staff person trained in hazardous waste identification. This program often targets elderly and disabled residents.

- **Fee-for-Service:** A door-to-door collection program that collects HHW from residents' homes for a fee, usually on an "on-call" basis.

- **Load Check (City Facility):** Monitoring programs at solid waste facilities owned and/or operated by a jurisdiction. Such programs involve a visual inspection for hazardous waste during transfer, disposal, or recovery operations.

- **Load Check (Endorse Policy):** City endorsement of load check programs at solid waste facilities not owned or operated by the city.

Disposition of Collected Materials

The disposition of collected materials is indicated on the tables by the following abbreviations:

- N: Neutralization/Treatment (liquids)
- S: Stabilization (solids)
- RC: Recycle
- RU: Reuse
- W: Waste Exchange
- T: Thermal Treatment
- L: Landfill

The column headings for Table 5-17, which describe the selected education and public information programs for HHW, are as follows:

- **Newsletter:** Information about solid waste management and diversion programs in a jurisdiction can be published either in a general newsletter that covers a variety of topics or in a newsletter specifically dedicated to solid waste management issues.

- **Newspaper Articles and Press Releases:** Jurisdictions could prepare press releases and/or background material that newspapers use to create articles or the jurisdiction could suggest general article topics to a newspaper without providing specific supportive or explanatory information.

- **Radio/TV PSAs:** Some jurisdictions maintain their own cable television stations and use them as outlets for programs or PSAs on solid waste management topics; other jurisdictions may provide broadcast material to local commercial or public television stations.

- **Utility Bills:** Information and messages may be printed directly on utility bills or placed on separate inserts that are included with the utility bill.

- **Information Hotline:** Any information number, such as a hotline number, recycling center number, or contact person number.

- **Brochures, Fact Sheets:** This category broadly refers to the creation, publication, and/or distribution of printed educational/promotional literature concerning solid waste management and diversion programs.

- **Videos and Slide Shows:** These items could be produced by a jurisdiction or by a contractor for a jurisdiction. As well they could be purchased commercially for use in libraries or at presentations and workshops. Videos may also be shown over local cable or commercial television stations.

- **Point-of-Sale:** Placing posters, signs, brochures and other written information or literature in retail stores concerning the availability of household hazardous waste collection opportunities and/or products that can serve as effective substitutes for those containing household hazardous waste.

- **Presentations and Workshops:** These kinds of outreach efforts could be organized as one-time events or as part of a series based on certain themes and topics. A presentation format would be used for purposes of distributing information, discussing ideas, and receiving feedback. A workshop is more oriented to providing "how to" instruction, often with "hands-on" demonstrations that teach source reduction, recycling, and composting techniques. Brochures, fact sheets, videos,

slide shows, and other types of visual or written materials may be used at presentations and workshops.

- **Community Events, Exhibits, and Displays:** Exhibits and displays portraying information about source reduction, recycling, and proper disposal methods for HHW can be located permanently in visible, high use areas such as a library, city hall lobby, or museum entrance; used for presentations and workshops; and set-up at community or regional special events such as fairs, sporting events, Earth Day commemorations, conferences, and parades.

- **Schools:** Refer to the preparation or provision of lesson plans, displays, presentations, curriculum guides, and other written or visual materials about source reduction, recycling, and proper disposal methods for HHW for use in schools.

- **HHW Collection Event:** Refers to newsletter or newspaper articles about a HHW collection event; radio or TV PSAs about a HHW collection event; distribution of educational/informational materials at a HHW collection event; information about a HHW collection event publicized through a hotline service; presentations and workshops about how to participate in a HHW collection event; an exhibit or display about HHW collection events; and interjurisdictional coordination for the organization and promotion of HHW collection events.

The focus of HHW education and public information efforts, when identified by the jurisdictional HHWEs, has been summarized and noted as follows:

- S (Source Reduction): Promotion of alternative products and/or safe use/disposal

- C (Collection): Promotion of participation in HHW collection program

- Undesignated: Neither source reduction nor collection programs were designated

The most commonly selected HHW programs are as follows:

- Countywide program - periodic and mobile collection

- Load check (endorse policy)

- Interjurisdictional coordination

- Presentations and workshops

- Education/information activities and materials for schools
- Point-of-sale written information, exhibits, and displays
- Brochures, fact sheets
- Information hotline
- Utility bill inserts and supplements
- Radio/TV PSAs
- Newspaper articles and press releases

5.2.2 Contingency Programs

Table 5-18 summarizes the contingency programs selected by the jurisdictions for the HHW programs. These contingency programs commonly called for re-evaluating or revising the monitoring, objectives, or implementation schedule; increasing educational efforts; increasing the number, hours, or days of operation of mobile collection facilities; and evaluating current staffing and funding levels.

5.2.3 Targeted Materials and Marketing Strategies

Most of the jurisdictions indicated that they would be participating in the Countywide HHW Program. The targeted materials and marketing strategies or end uses of the targeted materials for the Countywide HHW Program are summarized as follows:

Paint

- Recycling of latex paint for use of exterior paint
- Donation of usable paint to community groups for anti-graffiti use
- Fuel incineration of oil-based and nonrecyclable latex paint

Waste Oil

- Recycling into new product
- Fuel incineration in cement kilns or deep-sea vessels

Battery/Antifreeze/Mercury

- Recycling into new products

Solvent

- Recycling into new product
- Fuel incineration

5.3 SUMMARY OF NDFEs

In the jurisdictional NDFEs available at the time this Summary Plan was prepared, 119 different nondisposal facilities are listed. These facilities include MRFs, intermediate processing centers, transfer stations, and composting facilities. The facilities, their types, and the jurisdictions served by or using these facilities are provided in Table 5-19.

5.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT DIVERSION DEVELOPMENTS

A summary of some of the more significant developments in diversion that have occurred in Los Angeles County during the 1990-1995 period includes, but is not limited to, the following list (Appendix D, Volume II, provides a summary of each jurisdiction's 1995 existing programs):

- promotion/education for proper disposal, recycling, and source reduction of HHW conducted on a countywide basis by the County DPW, the CSD, and the City of Los Angeles;
- collection and proper disposal of household hazardous waste through periodically scheduled "round-up" events coordinated by the County DPW and CSD;
- creation of RMDZs that offer financial support and incentives for recycling businesses;
- widespread implementation of curbside residential recycling programs to service single-family residences and small multi-unit structures;
- development of a network of recycling coordinators with the responsibility for meeting AB 939 diversion mandates at the jurisdictional level;

- planning for and construction of MRFs and modification of transfer stations to perform recovery functions (undertaken primarily by private refuse haulers and recycling processing companies);

- growth in the provision of commercial recycling services offered by private refuse haulers and recycling collection providers to large- and medium-sized generators;

- establishment of used oil recycling depots and used oil recycling public information campaigns funded in part by grants from the CIWMB;

- creation of numerous waste reduction promotion/education activities conducted by individual jurisdictions or groups of jurisdictions in specific areas of the County;

- distribution of AB 939 legislative and regulatory updates provided by staff from the County DPW and CSD at regular meetings of working groups of cities;

- development of backyard composting demonstration sites set up by cities and the County, and distribution/sale of backyard composting bins and explanatory literature by individual cities;

- waste reduction education for students in grades K-6 performed on a countywide basis through a DPW-administered contract;

- increased competition among waste collectors, recycling service providers, material processors, end-use industries, and public sector diversion programs for access to, and control over, recoverable waste streams;

- adoption of automated or semi-automated residential refuse collection methods and variable service rates for the residential sector that provide economic incentives for waste reduction;

- increased availability of information about products made with recycled-content materials and conferences/exhibitions of such products and their manufacturers organized by the County and other jurisdictional groups;

- revision of procurement practices and procedures to favor, or remove barriers to, the purchase of recycled-content products;

- information collection and reporting requirements for solid waste service providers designed to create databases documenting disposed and diverted tonnages in order to assess compliance with AB 939;

- a trend on the part of some municipalities toward more structured solid waste service delivery mechanisms such as franchises, exclusive contracts, non-exclusive franchises, permits requirements, performance standards, and other similar approaches;

- increased coverage of solid waste management issues, events, and programs in both the visual and print media on a local and regional level; and

- greater jurisdictional and private sector emphasis on source reduction/waste prevention techniques applicable to residential and commercial settings.

Issues/Challenges

The progress made in developing and implementing diversion programs provides a firm foundation for maintaining the momentum to achieve the 50 percent diversion goal by the year 2000. However, several issues and challenges that have emerged over the past few years need to be addressed in order to accelerate the existing momentum to achieve the 50 percent waste reduction mandate. These issues and challenges are summarized below:

Issue/Challenge	Solid Waste Management Impact
• Growing diversity of population	• May pose communication barriers
• Fiscal and budgetary constraints	• May reduce resource allocations and program activities
• Cross-jurisdictional movement of waste	• May make it difficult to document progress toward 50 percent diversion
• Increased scope and complexity of private sector activities	• May produce service gaps or inconsistencies if not coordinated countywide
• Technical knowledge and information explosion	• May necessitate new mechanisms for distributing and applying knowledge/ information
• Commercial, institutional and industrial waste diversion	• May require enhanced public/private partnerships to accomplish widespread implementation

5.5 PROPOSED PROGRAMS FOR COUNTYWIDE COORDINATION

Preparing the Summary Plan provides the County, the cities, and other interested parties with the opportunity to determine the future direction of integrated solid waste management in Los Angeles County. It is important to determine what programs must be implemented, what barriers to overcome, and what infrastructure needs must be addressed in order to acheive the 50 percent diversion goal by the year 2000.

The 1990-1995 period was characterized by considerable growth in the quantity and scope of diversion activities conducted by both the private and public sectors within the County of Los Angeles. Since AB 939 assigned local jurisdictions the responsibility for managing solid wastes generated within their boundaries and meeting the 25 and 50 percent diversion goals, by 1995 and 2000, respectively, public sector involvement in structuring and influencing solid waste management has significantly increased since 1990.

In addition, events outside Los Angeles County have affected diversion efforts within the County of Los Angeles. For example, completion of new and retrofitted mills capable of utilizing large volumes of secondary fiber have markedly increased the regional demand and value for most paper grades, including mixed waste paper, old newspapers, corrugated containers, white ledger paper, and colored ledger paper. Improvements in de-inking technology, federal procurement standards, and consumer pressure have increased the acceptability of recycled paper and made it possible to more readily process mixed grades of paper into marketable products. These trends can potentially provide greater long-term stability to commodity markets and facilitate the development of convenient recovery programs in commercial/institutional settings by allowing collection of commingled paper grades.

Advancements in material processing systems and technologies have increased the ability of MRFs to recover larger quantities of recyclables from mixed waste streams, particularly those generated by commercial/industrial/institutional sources. Finally, the CIWMB's decision to allow diversion credit for use of green waste as alternative daily cover provides a local outlet for this waste type and offers the impetus for jurisdictions to establish collection programs that can eventually direct feedstock to composting operations.

Program Selection Criteria

The goals, policies, and objectives presented in Chapter 2 of this Summary Plan provide overall direction for defining revised or new countywide programs. Based on these goals, policies, and objectives, criteria were established and used to develop a set of proposed countywide programs that address the issues and challenges noted above.

The criteria are consistent with, and derived from, the countywide goals, policies, and objectives in Chapter 2. The potential countywide programs will increase the level of cooperation and partnership between the County, the cities, and the private sector for the purpose of moving ahead to achieve the 50 percent diversion goal. The criteria are as follows:

- increase opportunities for public sector/private sector cooperation;
- expand waste reduction communication methods;
- facilitate proper management, recycling, and reuse of HHW;
- maximize local utilization for recovered materials;
- modify or expand existing County and all participating jurisdictional programs;
- encourage multi-jurisdictional actions to reduce waste generation;
- provide services to supplement and support County and city activities, or to assure new services in designated technical and geographical areas;
- increase the sharing of knowledge and expertise;
- increase the coordination and integration of resources to extend their utilization; and
- support and enhance private sector initiatives.

Programs

The following sections describe the potential programs proposed for implementation on a countywide basis. Each description includes a statement of the program, the role of the County and all participating jursidictions in developing and/or implementing the program, and the rationale for selecting the program. The potential programs are consistent with the selection criteria discussed above and respond to the aforementioned issues and challenges. It is assumed that the selected programs may be implemented by County staff and contractors in conjunction with participating cities depending on available financial resources, including loans, grants and contributions from participating jurisdictions. The support, participation, and assistance of the private sector will be encouraged.

5.5.1 Public Outreach Programs

5.5.1.1 Information for General Distribution (Goal 5 Objective)

Description

This countywide effort will involve the preparation of generic articles, brochures, public service announcements and other forms of public education/information for distribution to the County and all participating jurisdictions for use in local media outlets. The articles/materials will target subject matters such as source reduction, purchase of recycled products, less toxic alternatives, grasscycling, vermiculture, xeriscaping, and recycled building materials technology. These topics are relevant to a broad audience and the County and all participating jurisdictions may modify the materials further to make them more specific to their respective communities.

Role of the County and All Participating Jurisdictions

The County and all participating jurisdictions may work together to create written articles and other media pieces containing information presented in a lively and inviting manner. The Task Force's "Inside Solid Waste" publication can be expanded to include more of these waste reduction articles. These educational materials will include statistics, interesting side notes, sources for technical assistance, and/or stories which are appropriate throughout the County of Los Angeles. Printed materials can be designed to provide camera-ready artwork, which will include an area for the County and all participating jurisdictions to identify themselves or to indicate sponsorship information.

Reason for Selection

Regular distribution of public information maintains the visibility of waste issues and keeps these issues in the news. Citywide efforts will receive additional exposure generated by stories with a countywide overview. This effort will extend resources spent on public outreach for all involved. Design, communication, and public relations students may be recruited by the County and all participating jurisdictions to assist with the development of materials.

5.5.1.2 Standardization of Recycling Terms (Goal 5 Objective)

Description

This countywide effort will involve preparing standardized messages, phrases, and facts used in public education campaigns throughout the County by the various jurisdictions so that conflicting information can be avoided.

Role of the County and All Participating Jurisdictions

The County and all participating jurisdictions may work together to coordinate standardization regarding the use of terminology, common phrases, and publicized facts referring to waste issues. Existing regulatory definitions and industry specifications will be used in visual and written materials. For example, in dealing with recycling information, the term "plastic containers" may create confusion because it is too inclusive. The term may refer to plastic bottles only, include yogurt containers, or reach as far as various toy containers. Several curbside recycling programs require greater specification due to the requirements of material processors. Also, as technology continues to evolve, the County and all participating jurisdictions are in a better position to monitor technological advancements and adjust the terms and standards accordingly.

Reason for Selection

Source reduction, recycling, and composting all require behavior modifications in order to become successful. During the learning process, when messages become confusing, it is difficult for change to occur. Also, technological advancements have an impact on what constitutes accurate communication and information. Because of the changing nature of the solid waste industry, there is a need for a central clearinghouse and standardization of terminology, messages, and facts which will subsequently be used in public outreach and educational materials.

5.5.1.3 Multi-language Assistance Program (Goal 5 Objective)

Description

This program will consist of two components:

- translation of several "generic" brochures into other predominant languages; and
- development of a lexicon of waste-related terms for each of the predominant languages, taking into account the differences in dialect of the many languages spoken within the County.

Cities will be encouraged to use the lexicons to create uniformity throughout the County. Several "acceptable" terms for similar items are possible such as green waste = yard trimmings = garden organics.

Role of the County and All Participating Jurisdictions

The County and all participating jurisdictions may assess the extent to which languages are used throughout the County and compile a list of translators, including their rates. Existing in-house translators or university language departments may provide a low-cost alternative. The County will then distribute this list to each city.

The County and all participating jurisdictions may assemble a list of common waste-related terms frequently used in public education campaigns. This list will then be translated into a number of languages and, if necessary, a consensus will be reached regarding terms which have more than one translation. The County and all participating jurisdictions may provide this "lexicon" to the translators and encourage the cities to adopt these for use in their educational and promotional campaigns.

The County and all participating jurisdictions may author a number of "general" informational pieces (or take existing popular pieces) for translation into other languages. These pieces, such as brochures and public service announcements, may be used in the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County and made available to each city.

Reason for Selection

The key purpose of this program is to address the need for education in a number of languages since Los Angeles County is a multi-language region. Many of the municipalities have limited resources and this program will enable them to target their non-English speaking audiences in a cost-effective manner.

5.5.1.4 Enhanced and Expanded School Education Programs (Goal 5 Objective)

Description

The current countywide school education programs include instructional materials for grades K-6, the Woody Woodpecker Recycling Calendar Contest, and the Los Angeles County Science Fair award program for junior and senior high school students. The County and all participating jurisdictions may expand these programs to include educational opportunities for grades 7-12 and community youth groups. These opportunities may be developed and presented using a number of exciting, innovative approaches including: the use of new media technology, development of a community service module, and a mobile waste reduction museum/exhibit.

Role of the County and All Participating Jurisdictions

The County and all participating jurisdictions may either modify the existing school materials or develop alternative instructional items appropriate for grades 7-12 grades and community youth groups. The County and all participating jurisdictions may develop a partnership with an educational software development company willing to create an interactive CD ROM involving waste issues. Computer programming provides another opportunity to integrate waste issues into school lessons. The County and all participating jurisdictions may develop a module on computer programming with a task of writing a program which quantifies the amount of trash produced during the typical day of a student. Many high schools are now requiring community service in order to graduate. The County and all participating jurisdictions may develop a module including "How To" guides, and a list of local grassroots organizations involved in waste-related issues. It is also proposed to develop a mobile waste reduction "museum," such as a mini-version of The California State Museum of Science and Industry's "Our Urban Environment" exhibit or a traveling interactive computer trailer. All of the above approaches could be incorporated into this "traveling museum" which would visit middle schools and high schools throughout the year. Of the three options, the mobile museum would require continued staffing and support beyond initial development and distribution.

Reason for Selection

This alternative would extend existing efforts currently sponsored by the County into additional grade levels. The use of emerging communications technologies can increase the impact of educational themes and messages about the waste diversion and disposal. The County, school districts and all participating jurisdictions can work closely to implement instructional lessons and other materials in the targeted schools.

5.5.1.5 Mobile Waste Reduction Museum Program (Goal 5 Objective)

Description

This program will involve construction of a mobile educational facility housing "hands-on" learning situations dealing with waste-related issues. The nature of the activities will be based upon the grade levels targeted. Suggested accommodation would be 35 students, the size and space of an average classroom. This mobile facility would be similar to the "Our Urban Environment" exhibit at the California Museum of Science and Industry and the TREC (Traveling Recycling Education Center) mobile class room developed by the City of Long Beach. This proposed County mobile educational facility would also prove to be an exciting attraction at community events and school fairs.

Role of the County and All Participating Jurisdictions

The County and all participating jurisdictions may seek corporate sponsorship, donations, and staffing commitment for this project. The County and all participating jurisdictions may also oversee the content, design, and construction of the mobile facility. Design requirements could specify that it be flexible enough to accommodate change and expansion if required. Once the mobile facility is built, the County and all participating jurisdictions would be responsible for scheduling, promotion, and coordination of staffing needs.

Reason for Selection

Students have proven to be effective messengers of environmental issues. The mobile waste reduction museum/exhibit would supplement classroom presentations and materials. Because the students interact with the mobile facility staff, feedback is immediate and would allow additional explanations to be provided on the spot. This program would allow the mobile facility to visit the schools throughout the County of Los Angeles and corporate sponsorships can in part provide the resources to achieve this project.

5.5.1.6 Countywide Speakers Bureau Program (Goal 5 Objective)

Description

This program will involve the formation of a pool of presenters who are available to make appearances for review by businesses, schools, civic groups, and cities. Rather than the traditional offering of representatives, this Bureau could promote seasonal topics which would therefore commit volunteer speakers for only 1-2 months during the year. Suggested topics include:

- March/April: Waste Exchanges: Donations = Tax Deductions!
- August/September: The Heat's On -- Save Water -- Try Xeriscaping!
- December: Reduce During the Holidays!

Role of the County and All Participating Jurisdictions

The County and all participating jurisdictions may select topics and speaking points deemed essential to public outreach efforts. Information regarding countywide programs such as the HHW round-ups, Christmas tree recycling, and hotline number would be included in all presentations. If the County and all participating jurisdictions choose, volunteers knowledgeable in the selected topic areas will be recruited and scheduled for the appropriate months.

Reason for Selection

A Countywide Speakers Bureau would not only enhance public education efforts of countywide and jurisdictional diversion programs, but it would also provide continual feedback needed to monitor the success of those programs. Many of the existing countywide programs and those in other jurisdictions can provide supplemental speakers to further promote particular programs.

5.5.1.7 Point-of-Purchase Education Policy (Goal 5 Objective)

Description

This countywide effort involves preparing and providing model policies to the cities regarding point-of-purchase education for household products that contain hazardous substances. An example would be to provide small flyers in the cleaning products section of a retail store. These flyers could list nonhazardous alternatives for various products. The same policies may be considered by the County Board of Supervisors for implementation within the County unincorporated areas. The objective is to educate consumers to understand that they have a choice in terms of products, and that their purchasing decisions have environmental consequences.

An effective place to educate consumers is at the point-of-purchase—either display shelf signage and literature, or product labeling. The first step will be to prepare broad-based literature for retailers to make available in their stores. The next step would be to prepare product-specific literature and have it placed on the shelf where the products are displayed.

Role of the County and All Participating Jurisdictions

The County and all participating jurisdictions may work with selected area retailers to determine the best way to implement the program with the minimum disruption to the marketplace as possible. The County and all participating jurisdictions may take the lead role in this process. This may include both the preparation of literature as well as of determining the best method for implementation. Based on the results of this process, the County and all participating jurisdictions may prepare model policies, provide them to the cities, and then follow up with technical assistance.

Reason For Selection

An effective place to educate consumers as to the environmental consequences of their purchases is at the point where they reach to select a product off the shelf. Ideally, this would either be labeling directly on the package or the next best alternative would be information on the shelves where the products are stored.

5.5.2 Information Sharing

5.5.2.1 On-line Computer Network Service Program (Goal 3 Objective)

Description

This program will make use of a computer network system to facilitate information exchange. Sample ordinances, special event recycling manuals, and a database of material markets are examples of items that can all be housed in libraries on the computer network. On-line simultaneous "chat" sessions could be scheduled for discussion of various waste-related issues or idea exchanges can be "posted" on bulletin boards and read at the user's discretion. Information on this system can be accessed either privately between the County and all participating jurisdictions and/or publicly for the general public.

An on-line computer network service plays host to numerous users who "direct dial" into the system using their computer modems and a phone line. Once the software program has been downloaded (copied onto the user's computer either from disk or over the phone), the user is able to perform a number of operations while "logged on" (calling in) to this network. Most networks have bulletin boards (areas where information is publicly displayed) and a method of sending private mail to other users on the network. Some networks assign "e-mail addresses" which is a personal address list that can receive messages from anyone on the "Internet" (which connect computers around the world). Documents and files of information can also be distributed among users on most of these networks.

Role of the County and All Participating Jurisdictions

The County and all participating jurisdictions may assess the status of computer hardware available to all recycling coordinators in the 88 cities and unincorporated areas. Modems and non-routing phone lines are required. The County and all participating jurisdictions may select an on-line computer service which supports both IBM-compatibles and Macintosh platforms and has the ability to transfer files. Most services charge for "on-line" time, however some only charge a monthly fee with unlimited on-line connection. The County and all participating jurisdictions would maintain its own information in their "area" on this system which would serve as a communication tool between the County, the municipalities, other agencies, and possibly the private sector.

Reason for Selection

An on-line computer network service sponsored by the County and all participating jurisdictions may facilitate and stimulate the exchange of information and ideas between the County, the participating jurisdictions, and other parties. Such a service would promote communication among users and serve as a mechanism for organizing diversion program implementation activities.

5.5.2.2 Solid Waste Personnel and Programs Directory (Goal 3 Objective)

Description

This countywide effort will involve publishing a directory which lists solid waste management programs, technical assistance areas, and appropriate personnel and their contact information from the County, the State, and the jurisdictions within the County.

Role of the County and All Participating Jurisdictions

The County and all participating jurisdictions may assemble and disseminate this directory to each city and in response to requests from businesses and other agencies within Los Angeles County. Key personnel to contact regarding various programs will be listed along with their phone, fax, e-mail, and mail addresses. The County and all participating jurisdictions may also choose to have this information contained on the computer network service, in which case it would be available in a digital format as well. The location of County and all participating jurisdictions information on the computer network service could be listed in the directory as well.

Reason for Selection

A directory would be valuable to both city and County agencies. The directory is another method of facilitating communication among the various public and private sector entities involved with integrated solid waste management in Los Angeles County.

5.5.2.3 Regional Solid Waste Meeting Enhancements (Goal 3 Objective)

Description

This countywide effort will involve expanding solid waste meetings currently organized by the County and the CSD. Additional meetings may be conducted in four subregions of the County in order to provide all 88 municipalities access. These meetings will be held for each sub-region every 4-6 weeks. Although attendance may not be mandatory, increased content and collaboration opportunities will make these meetings useful for recycling coordinators throughout the County.

In addition, this countywide effort will promote Task Force meetings as the best forum for jurisidictions, JPAs, informal city groups, and the private sector to work cooperatively to address solid waste issues on a countywide basis.

Role of the County and All Participating Jurisdictions

The CSD currently coordinates solid waste meetings on a regular basis along with the County. These meetings can be conducted in other locations to encourage attendance by more jurisdictional representatives. Inclusion of other County representatives will reduce the burden on current administrators, which will increase due to the additional meetings. This, however, will require that the County plan farther in advance, allowing speakers time to commit and for staff to coordinate efforts. Meeting agendas should be distributed no later than one week in advance. If a computer network system is developed (see On-line Computer Network Service program), reminders can be sent the day before each meeting as well.

Reason for Selection

Distance and time constraints are impediments to regular attendance at solid waste meetings being held by the County and the CSD. Additional meetings at other locations in the County will make attendance more convenient. Advance planning and scheduling, as well as a variety of speakers, agenda items, and collaboration opportunities, will enhance the value of the current solid waste meetings. Inclusion of other County representatives and personnel will remove the burden on current administrators as well.

5.5.3 Business Outreach Programs

5.5.3.1 Commercial/IndustrialTechnical Assistance Program (Goal 2 and Goal 4 Objectives)

Description

This program is currently implemented in the County unincorporated area and potentially may be expanded countywide and enhanced to increase its effectiveness. This may include calling on businesses or accounts, developing case studies, and recommending programs. City personnel will be a critical part of this program as they will have an opportunity to follow up on a local level to complement the initial contact and outreach.

Businesses may be selected based on several criteria. One criterion is the potential for waste diverted. Businesses that represent a larger portion of the wastestream, will be approached first. This will include businesses with a few large facilities, such as membership discount warehouses, and ones with many small locations, such as franchise fast food restaurants and insurance offices. The goal will be to focus on businesses where efforts made at a single location can be leveraged to reduce disposed wastes at multiple locations.

Role of the County and All Participating Jurisdictions

The County and all participating jurisdictions may take the lead in approaching regional businesses regarding waste reduction issues. The County and all participating jurisdictions may coordinate their efforts with a view toward addressing these issues from both the regional as well as the local level.

The County and all participating jurisdictions may conduct this program similar to a sales operation, i.e., implementing a regular program of calling on and servicing accounts. The initial calls will focus on introductions, explanation of the program, and building personal contact with company personnel. Existing case studies are likely to be included as part of these early meetings as they can be very useful for generating interest. Over the long term, the County and all participating jurisdictions may work with companies to assist in the implementation of waste reduction programs. This could include development and implementation of pilot programs, and preparation of case studies aimed at eventual company-wide or industry-wide implementation. All such activities will be conducted with the advice, consent, and participation of jurisdictional representatives.

Reason for Selection

Los Angeles County hosts one of the largest concentrations of economic activity within a single jurisdiction. This provides a unique opportunity to efficiently and cost-effectively address waste reduction issues at the commercial/industrial level. For example, while individual cities may have one or perhaps two outlets from a given large retail chain within their jurisdiction, when viewed on a countywide basis, one or two quickly becomes ten to twenty.

5.5.3.2 Recognition Program for Businesses (Goal 5 Objective)

Description

This program will involve creating a recognition program in conjunction with existing programs to recognize efforts which have a countywide effect and which can provide model programs that can be duplicated throughout the County. Currently, there are several recognition programs which award exceptional efforts in the area of recycling and waste reduction. Statewide, the CIWMB Waste Reduction Award Program (WRAP) awards businesses who have made firm commitments to change policies and practices resulting in significant waste reduction. Many cities coordinate with the State's efforts and use WRAP submissions to identify local programs for recognition.

Role of the County and All Participating Jurisdictions

The County and all participating jurisdictions may coordinate efforts with the CIWMB WRAP awards and similar jurisdictional programs, soliciting submissions for both the County and State programs. The County and all participating jurisdictions may also identify additional award areas such as technological innovations, creative financing, and collaborative efforts. At a minimum, yearly selections will be conducted and presentations will be made at pre-determined Board of Supervisors meetings and/or city council meetings, at a Countywide Earth Day or National Recycling Day event (both in April).

Reason for Selection

This option is appropriate to promote waste reduction activities which require changes in behavior to be successful. A countywide recognition program that also identifies innovative ideas and creative solutions creates opportunities for others to learn more about successful programs.

5.5.4 Greenwaste Programs

5.5.4.1 Grasscycling/Xeriscaping Program (Goal 1 Objective)

Description

This program will foster the practice of grasscycling and xeriscaping in the commercial/industrial sectors. This will include preparation and distribution of promotional materials, seeking out gardener associations to solicit their cooperation, and publicizing information about the availability of mulching mowers. The program may be implemented under the auspices of the current Countywide Yard Waste Program or the current Commercial and Industrial Technical Assistance Program.

Role of the County and All Participating Jurisdictions

The County and all participating jurisdictions may prepare, produce, and distribute promotional materials to facilitate implementation of this program. A significant part of this will be to identify large generators and to work with them to encourage their participation. The County and all participating jurisdictions may also stipulate the use of mulching lawn mowers in all applicable maintenance contracts administered by the County and the participating jurisdictions.

Reason for Selection

Yard waste, and in particular grass clippings, constitute a significiant percentage of Los Angeles County's disposed waste stream. The ADC program, which is considered a form of recycling, can be complemented by on-site source reduction techniques such as grasscycling and xeriscaping. Grass clippings in particular are an easily segregated waste type.

5.5.4.2 Countywide Yard Waste Program (Goal 1 Objective)

Description

This current program (formerly the Countywide Backyard Composting Program) may be enhanced by siting additional permanent backyard composting demonstration facilities. In addition, appropriate facilites may be developed into more comprehensive Home Garden Learning Centers which include grasscycling and water-wise gardening using native vegetation instead of exotic plants. The facilities may also include vermiculture demonstrations.

Beyond siting demonstration projects in public parks, the County and all participating jurisdictions may develop public-private partnerships to site facilities on private properties. Initially, this will be limited to private nurseries and other landscape suppliers but may eventually be extended to include commercial/industrial entities that are located in visible locations and are interested in participating in the program.

Role of the County and All Participating Jurisdictions

The County and all participating jurisdictions may identify and address areas that could benefit from additional backyard composting, xeriscaping, natural landscaping, and vermiculture demonstrations. The activities associated with this option will be performed in close cooperation with the appropriate jurisdictions where potential demonstration facilities may be established.

Reason for Selection

The existing Countywide Yard Waste Program has been well received, and additional public/public-private sites will serve to increase program effectiveness. By involving the private sector (e.g., nurseries and landscape suppliers), it is anticipated that the effectiveness of the demonstrations will be further increased since these sites will be at the point-of-supply of composting products, plant materials, and technical expertise. Also, public-private partnerships could reduce demand on limited County and city resources. Locating demonstration sites on the grounds of private businesses increases public exposure to the techniques and benefits of backyard composting, xeriscaping, grasscycling, natural landscaping, and vermiculture.

5.5.4.3 Christmas Tree Drop-off Program (Goal 1 Objective)

Description

This current program may be enhanced by siting additional drop-off locations should a need be demonstrated by an analysis of the existing program. The present program serves a useful function for the public during and after the Christmas holiday season, and total participation will likely increase if additional sites are made available.

Beyond the public sector programs (both County and those sponsored by the cities), there have been an increasing number of private sector programs. These private sector programs have included private hauler drop-off recycling and source reduction efforts such as "Rent-a-Tree" or the purchase of live Christmas trees. The County and all participating jurisdictions may work with the private sector to encourage the continuation and expansion of these programs.

Role of the County and All Participating Jurisdictions

The County and all participating jurisdictions may undertake an analysis of the effectiveness of the Christmas Tree Drop-Off Program to identify gaps in service areas. These service gaps may be addressed by developing public/private partnerships to enhance the availability of Christmas recycling or related source reduction options.

Reason for Selection

This program has grown in popularity since its inception, and it is anticipated to expand as public awareness increases and the tradition of Christmas tree recycling continues. Also, increasing implementation of private sector programs provides an opportunity to reduce the burden on County and city resources. This can be pursued as part of the County's and all participating jurisdictions' business outreach efforts.

5.5.5 Countywide Household Hazardous Waste Management Program (Goal 1 Objective)

Description

This current program may be enhanced by identifying under-served areas in Los Angeles County for collection of used oil, latex paint, oil-based paint, and household batteries. The County and all participating jurisdictions may identify those areas through surveys, or by marking collection points on a Geographic Information System (GIS) map. This may indicate areas with limited collection opportunities for Los Angeles County residents. The County and all participating jurisdictions may also create programs, or help private companies become collection points in these areas. The County and all participating jurisdictions may provide implementation assistance to the private sector.

Role of the County and All Participating Jurisdictions

The County and all participating jurisdictions may identify the under-served areas in the County for collection of used oil, latex paint, and work with private industry to enhance service in those locations.

Reason for Selection

The existing round-up and drop-off programs being conducted by the County and the cities have resulted in the diversion of hazardous material from sewers, storm drains, and landfills. Household batteries in particular are difficult to remove from the residential waste stream. They are widely used and discarded, small, and very difficult to detect in load-checking programs. More readily accessible means of diverting household batteries are needed. The potential for additional diversion of used oil, latex paint, oil-based paint, and household batteries exists through increased access to and promotion of these programs and the development of private sector programs.

5.5.6 Procurement Programs

5.5.6.1 Procurement Cooperatives (Goal 4 Objective)

Description

This countywide effort involves encouraging cities to join together when they need to make large purchases of recycled-content products in order to benefit from the advantage of buying in bulk. The goal is to simultaneously stimulate the markets for recycled materials and derive a financial benefit through economies of scale. Items for purchase will include such things as compost bins, paper made from post-consumer fibers, yard waste containers, and building supplies made from secondary materials. It is anticipated that the cities will very likely take advantage of the opportunity to make purchases at more competitive prices. Procurement cooperatives will be promoted at the Recycled Product Vendors Show, which is proposed to be held annually.

Role of the County and All Participating Jurisdictions

The County and all participating jurisdictions may take the lead by determining its needs, then publicizing its intended purchases to the other jurisdictions, allowing sufficient time to give those jurisdictions an opportunity to provide feedback so that joint purchases can be executed.

Reason for Selection

Procurement cooperatives could be a high-visibility effort for the County and all participating jurisdictions. Cooperative procurement of recycled-content products can also be done on a sub-regional basis among several jurisdictions. The County and all participating jurisdictions may assist with the implementation of such initiatives by providing information about the availability of recycled-content products and by standardized procurement guidelines and procedures that jurisdictions can modify and adopt.

5.5.6.2 Procurement Preference (Goal 4)

Description

This countywide effort encorages participating jurisdictions to give procurement preference (in the form of a price differential) to goods and materials made from recycled material, and/or manufactured to be easily recycled, and/or distributed in a manner to minimize packaging and shipping waste. The goal of this effort is to encourage and develop stronger long-term markets and demand for diverted materials and end products.

Role of the County and All Participating Jurisdictions

The County and all participating jurisdictions may coordinate with the Task Force to develop a Procurement Preference Model Plan for consideration and use by participating jurisdictions. The Task Force may encourage jurisdictions and the private sector to establish procurement standards to maximize the percent of total goods purchased which use recycled materials, or which are easily recyclable, or which are packaged to reduce waste.

Reason for Selection

Because government agencies often purchase certain goods and materials in bulk, a procurement preference coupled with the procurement cooperatives identified in the section above would have a significant effect in strengthing the market for those items made from diverted materials.

5.5.7 Public Sector Leadership (Goal 7 and Goal 8 Objectives)

Description

This countywide effort involves implementation of the following items in appropriate governmental facilities for each participating jurisdiction:

- conduct waste audits;
- provide recycling information, program design and implementation assistance to each departmental facility, as needed;
- develop a reporting procedure to describe the effectiveness of the various programs and practices implemented by the departments for submittal to the governing body and forwarding to the Task Force; and
- develop a jurisdictional recycling newsletter for periodic publication and distribution to appropriate staff at each department for sharing waste reduction and diversion information (appropriate and effective electronic distribution may be utilized as a component of the jurisdiction's waste reduction program).

In addition, participating jurisdictions will develop a reporting mechanism for assessing the jurisdiction's overall progress in achieving the goals, policies, and objectives listed in the Summary Plan. The jurisdictions will also produce a periodic status report (at least annually) to their governing body on progress toward achievement of the goals, policies, and objectives within the jurisdiction.

Role of the County and All Participating Jurisdictions

The County and all participating jurisdictions will be responsible for implementing recycling and waste diversion efforts in governmental departments and facilities that are deemed appropriate.

Reason for Selection

Participating jurisdictions, as representatives of the public sector, can lead society by example by implementing appropriate solid waste management programs and practices within their own departmental operations that reflect the applicable goals, policies, and objectives of this Summary Plan.

5.5.8 Construction/Demolition Ordinance (Goal 2)

Description

This countywide effort encorages participating jurisdictions to implement an ordinance in the jurisdictions building code requiring all new construction to utilize recycled construction and demolition waste where possible and requiring demolition projects to prepare, prior to demolition, a recycling plan for diversion of demolition materials. The goal of this effort is to encourage the diversion of recyclable materials away from disposal facilities.

Role of the County and All Participating Jurisdictions

The County and all participating jurisdictions may coordinate with the Task Force to develop a Construction/Demolition Model Ordinance for consideration and use by participating jurisdictions. The Task Force may encourage jurisdictions and the private sector to establish standards for the types of materials that may be recycled from demolition projects and specifications for the types of recycled materials that may be used for new construction.

Reason for Selection

Demolition projects produce waste products that currently have marketable value. The infrastructure currently exists for recycling common demolition materials such as bricks, wood, concrete, and steel. These materials can be collected and reused for new construction projects.

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CHAPTER 6
ADMINISTERING AGENCY, FUNDING SOURCE, AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

This chapter identifies the responsible agencies for the administration of the Summary Plan and the required funding source. In addition, the chapter provides a summary of jurisdictional program funding resources and resource allocations.

This chapter satisfies the CCR Title 14 Section 18758(a) and (b) requirements.

6.1 ADMINISTERING AGENCY AND FUNDING SOURCE

Under the auspices of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works is responsible for preparation, maintenance and administration of the Summary Plan. 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.

6.2 SUMMARY OF JURISDICTIONAL PROGRAM FUNDING RESOURCES AND RESOURCE ALLOCATIONS

This section provides a summary of historical cost estimate data compiled from the SRRE and HHWE documents from the 89 jurisdictions in the County. All figures are 1995 cost estimates using constant 1991 dollars, unadjusted for inflation except where otherwise noted.

The historical data provide order of magnitude cost estimates for planning purposes only. Costs from one city should not be compared to another city because funding sources and program costs were created using different assumptions and various capital and operating components. For example, where capital costs have been identified as a separate line item in a planned program, it has been noted in the comments section.

Table 6-1 summarizes each jurisdiction's allocation of revenues, funding sources, and contingency funding sources. For every component of the SRREs, the tabulated cost values reflect all program costs regardless of who (i.e. City, County, private sector) may bear those costs. The tabulated HHWE cost figures only include those costs actually borne by the City.

There are two common trends identified from the summary spreadsheets. First, many of the cities plan to participate in the countywide HHW collection program, and have allocated City monies for monitoring. Second, most cities rely on monies from the General Fund to be allocated for planned programs.

Table 6-1
Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan
Summary of Jurisdictional Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocations

Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocation							
City Name	Component/Program	Revenue Allocation ($)	Funding Source	Contingency Source	Countywide HHWE Program? (Y/N)	Countywide HHWE Funding Comments	Program Comments
Agoura Hills	Source Reduction	8,448	General fund	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees	Yes	$3,500 contribution by City for education/monitoring	Subtracted $3,500 from Education Component subtotal for HHWE.
	Recycling	196,000					
	Composting	143,810					
	Special Waste	2,500					
	Education	19,750					
	HHWE	3,500					
	Total =	374,008					
Alhambra	Source Reduction	Included in public educ.	General fund	Enterprise fund financing; in-kind assistance; federal, state, public and private funding; developer fees, product fees	Yes	$9,261 contribution by City for education/monitoring.	Does not include staffing costs.
	Recycling	316,371					
	Composting	547,445					
	Special Waste	0					
	Education	46,675					
	HHWE	9,261		Increase disposal, franchise, development fees			
	Total =	919,752					
Arcadia	Source Reduction	10,453	General fund	Enterprise fund financing; in-kind assistance; federal, state, public and private funding, developer fees	Yes	$9,261 contribution by City for education/monitoring.	Does not include staffing costs.
	Recycling	351,068					
	Composting	352,079					
	Special Waste	4,000					
	Education	37,194					
	HHWE	9,261		None identified			
	Total =	764,055					
Artesia	Source Reduction	45,020	Gen. fund/franchise fee	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees	Yes	$3,500 contribution by City for education/monitoring	Subtracted $3,500 from Education Component subtotal for HHWE. Includes capital costs.
	Recycling	45,000					
	Composting	45,000					
	Special Waste	3,500					
	Education	33,340					
	HHWE	3,500					
	Total =	175,360					

Table 6-1(continued)
Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan
Summary of Jurisdictional Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocations

Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocation							
City Name	Component/Program	Revenue Allocation ($)	Funding Source	Contingency Source	Countywide HHWE Program? (Y/N)	Countywide HHWE Funding Comments	Program Comments
Avalon	Source Reduction	Included in education	Collection fees, Island head tax, business license fees, hotel/rental unit taxes.	Commercial bank loan or line of credit for short-term funding needs.			Includes capital costs.
	Recycling	98,000					
	Composting	46,000					
	Special Waste	4,500					
	Education	3,200					
	HHWE	8837	AB 939 Funding	Additional disposal bill fee, business permit/site development fee	Yes		
	Total =	160,537					
Azusa	Source Reduction	32,000	Gen. fund/franchise fee	Not specified			No contingency funding sources specified in SRRE
	Recycling	512,000					
	Composting	0					
	Special Waste	1,000					
	Education	165,000					
	HHWE	26,000	SW fund/surcharges	Increased fees	Yes	$26,000 City contrib	Backyard composting addressed in source red component
	Total =	736,000					
Baldwin Park	Source Reduction	27,500	General fund	Special assessment, rate structure modification, franchise fees.			Does not include capital or startup costs
	Recycling	304,500					
	Composting	27,500					
	Special Waste	1,500					
	Education	17,500					
	HHWE	Included in education			Yes	Unspecified City contrib	
	Total =	378,500					
Bell	Source Reduction	45,020	AB 939 Assessment District	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees.			Subtracted $3,500 from Education Component subtotal for HHWE. Includes capital costs
	Recycling	145,000					
	Composting	45,000					
	Special Waste	3,500					
	Education	31,500					
	HHWE	3,500			Yes	$3,500 contribution by City for education/monitoring	
	Total =	273,520					

Table 6-1(continued)
Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan
Summary of Jurisdictional Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocations

Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocation							
City Name	Component/Program	Revenue Allocation ($)	Funding Source	Contingency Source	Countywide HHWE Program? (Y/N)	Countywide HHWE Funding Comments	Program Comments
Bellflower	Source Reduction	62,500	Franchise fee/Gen. fund (refuse rates)	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees.			Subtracted $3,500 from Education Component subtotal for HHWE. Includes capital costs.
	Recycling	636,500					
	Composting	62,500					
	Special Waste	3,500					
	Education	58,700					
	HHWE	3,500	General fund	None identified	Yes	$3,500 contribution by City for education/monitoring.	
	Total =	827,200					
Bell Gardens	Source Reduction	27,480	General fund	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees.			Subtracted $3,500 from Education Component subtotal for HHWE. Includes capital costs.
	Recycling	27,500					
	Composting	27,500					
	Special Waste	3,500					
	Education	17,700					
	HHWE	3,500			Yes	$3,500 contribution by City for education/monitoring.	
	Total =	107,180					
Beverly Hills	Source Reduction	52,334	Gen. fund/solid wste enterprise fund	Rate increases			Used 1995-1996 data. City adjusted for inflation, 5% per year
	Recycling	1,019,289					
	Composting	317,160					
	Special Waste	Not specified					
	Education	Included in all programs		General fund			
	HHWE*	61,431	*Jointly funded through wastewater enterprise fund		No		
	Total =	1,450,214					
Bradbury	Source Reduction	1,823	Solid waste mgt. fund, contract fees.	Disposal rebate; revenue sharing, enterprise fund; in-kind assistance, federal, state, public, and private funding support.			Incorporates 5% annual inflation rate.
	Recycling	6,078					
	Composting	1,823					
	Special Waste	0					
	Education	5,723					
	HHWE	5,231	General fund	Increase disposal, franchise, development fees	Yes	$5,231 contribution by City	
(Prelim HHWE)	Total =	20,678					

Table 6-1(continued)
Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan
Summary of Jurisdictional Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocations

Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocation							
City Name	Component/Program	Revenue Allocation ($)	Funding Source	Contingency Source	Countywide HHWE Program? (Y/N)	Countywide HHWE Funding Comments	Program Comments
Burbank	Source Reduction	7,300	Refuse coll & disp fund (Enterprise fund)	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees.	Yes		Includes capital costs, excludes automated refuse collection costs.
	Recycling	706,000					
	Composting	494,000					
	Special Waste	125,000					
	Education	129,000					
	HHWE	216,000		General fund and grants.			HHWE costs derived 1994/95.
	Total =	1,677,300					
Calabasas	Source Reduction	68,400	Gen fund/trash coll fees	Gen fund increase, selective fee increases.	Yes	$25,000 City contribution	
	Recycling	179,000					
	Composting	13,000					
	Special Waste	0					
	Education	21,800					
	HHWE	25,000	Coll. fees/franchise fee	None identified			
	Total =	307,200					
Carson	Source Reduction	71,900	Refuse disposal rates, franchise fee.	other City funds, or the issuance of debt	Yes	$3,200 contribution by City	*Total in SRRE (i.e. $130,900) is miscalculated Special Waste/HHWE share $6600
	Recycling	47,200					
	Composting	5,300					
	Special Waste	3,400					
	Education	Not identified					
	HHWE	3,200					
	*Total =	131,000					
Cerritos	Source Reduction	62,500	General fund (franchise user fees)	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees.	Yes	$3,500 contribution by City for education/monitoring.	Subtracted $3,500 from Education Component subtotal for HHWE. Includes capital costs
	Recycling	566,900					
	Composting	62,500					
	Special Waste	3,500					
	Education	55,120					
	HHWE	3,500					
	Total =	754,020					
City of Commerce	Source Reduction	80,010	General fund, Refuse Haulers Gross Receipts Fee	Special assessment, business license fees	Yes	unspecified contrib. by City	Includes capital costs.
	Recycling	162,000					
	Composting	45,000					
	Special Waste	637,500					
	Education	54,000					
	HHWE	Incorporated into educ					
	Total =	978,510					

Table 6-1(continued)
Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan
Summary of Jurisdictional Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocations

Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocation							
City Name	Component/Program	Revenue Allocation ($)	Funding Source	Contingency Source	Countywide HHWE Program? (Y/N)	Countywide HHWE Funding Comments	Program Comments
City of Industry	Source Reduction	not identified	General fund	Community facilities district, refuse collection fees.			Recycling costs include MRF development
	Recycling	7,189,800	GenFund/bond revenue				Education costs for MRF educ/promotion
	Composting	not identified					
	Special Waste	not identified					
	Education	3,000	General fund				
	HHWE	7,000	General fund	None identified	Yes	$7,000 contribution by City	
	Total =	7,199,800					
Claremont	Source Reduction	27,500	Sanitation fund	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees.			Includes capital costs
	Recycling	83,625					
	Composting	27,500					
	Special Waste	1500					
	Education	17,500					
	HHWE	Included in Education			Yes	Unspecified contribution by City in 1995.	
	Total =	157,625					
Compton	Source Reduction	45,020	General fund/ franchise and user fees	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees.			Includes capital costs.
	Recycling	399,000					
	Composting	45,000					
	Special Waste	3,500					
	Education	42,200					
	HHWE	Incorporated into educ.			Yes	unspecified contrib. by City	
	Total =	534,720					
Covina	Source Reduction	70,000	Waste mgt. fund	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees			Includes capital costs.
	Recycling	445,000					
	Composting	45,000					
	Special Waste	44,500					
	Education	35,000					
	HHWE	Included in education			Yes	Unspecified contrib. by City	
	Total =	639,500					
Cudahy	Source Reduction	27,500	General fund/ franchise fees	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees, franchise fee			Subtracted $3,500 from Education Component subtotal for HHWE
	Recycling	27,510					
	Composting	27,500					
	Special Waste	3,500					
	Education	15,680					
	HHWE	3,500		County San. District	Yes	$3,500 contribution by City for education/monitoring.	Includes capital costs
	Total =	105,190					

Table 6-1(continued)
Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan
Summary of Jurisdictional Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocations

Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocation							
City Name	Component/Program	Revenue Allocation ($)	Funding Source	Contingency Source	Countywide HHWE Program? (Y/N)	Countywide HHWE Funding Comments	Program Comments
Culver City	Source Reduction	95,000	Refuse disposal fund (service fees)	Sale of recyclables, sale of compost product, funds raised by recycling foundation	No		Costs reflect an adjustment of 6.5% annual inflation beginning with year 1 in 1991
	Recycling	3,347,000					
	Composting	939,000					
	Special Waste	Not identified					
	Education	34,000					
	HHWE	453,000	Sanitation fund	Recycling foundation			Includes capital costs
	Total =	4,868,000					
Diamond Bar	Source Reduction	47,500	Integrated waste management fund (permit fees)	General fund, solid waste permit property taxes, general obligation bonds, revenue bonds			Does not include capital costs
	Recycling	297,500					
	Composting	47,500					
	Special Waste	10,400					
	Education	37,500					
	HHWE	Included in education		CIWMB grants	Yes	unspecified contrib. by City	
	Total =	440,400					
Downey	Source Reduction	45,020	AB 939 Surcharge Fund	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees			Subtracted $3,500 from Education Component subtotal for HHWE
	Recycling	291,200					
	Composting	871,500					
	Special Waste	3,500					
	Education	41,740					
	HHWE	3,500			Yes	$3,500 contribution by City for education/monitoring	
	*Total =	1,256,460					*Total in SRRE (i.e. $1,538,960) is miscalculated
Duarte	Source Reduction	27,500	General fund	Rate structure modification			Does not include capital costs
	Recycling	86,000					
	Composting	27,500					
	Special Waste	300					
	Education	17,500					
	HHWE	Included in education		CIWMB grant	Yes	unspecified contrib. by City	
	Total =	158,800					
El Monte	Source Reduction	89,600	AB 939 fund program	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees			Includes capital costs
	Recycling	55,500					
	Composting	64,600					
	Special Waste	19,000					
	Education	52,500					
	HHWE	Incorp. into education			Yes	Rely on County funding	
	Total =	281,200					

Table 6-1(continued)
Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan
Summary of Jurisdictional Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocations

Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocation							
City Name	Component/Program	Revenue Allocation ($)	Funding Source	Contingency Source	Countywide HHWE Program? (Y/N)	Countywide HHWE Funding Comments	Program Comments
El Segundo	Source Reduction (*)	14,836	General fund	County San Dist., CIWMB	Limited	Cooperation on education and public information	Used 95-96 data, "other operational" $12,625 split equally between (*) components. Staffing costs were not included as part of operating costs.
	Recycling (*)	21,797					
	Composting	Not identified					
	Special Waste (*)	3,786					
	Education (*)	3,786					
	HHWE	43,800	Gen fund/CIWMB grant				
	Total =	88,005					
Gardena	Source Reduction	70,000	General fund	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees.	Yes	unspecified contrib by City	Includes capital costs
	Recycling	45,000					
	Composting	45,000					
	Special Waste	3,500					
	Education	35,000					
	HHWE	Included in public educ					
	Total =	198,500					
Glendale	Source Reduction	124,000	Refuse disposal fund/ Scholl Canyon development fund	Readjust existing funding mechanisms, special taxes.	Partially	Existing program to expand in part due to cooperation with County	Costs include operational and capital expenditures for both SREE and HHWE
	Recycling	1,533,000					
	Composting	1,428,000					
	Special Waste	13,000					
	Education	2,000					
	HHWE	606,000	Refuse disposal fund				
	Total =	3,706,000					
Glendora	Source Reduction	27,500	General fund/Redevelopment fund	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees.	Yes	unspecified contrib by City	Includes capital costs.
	Recycling	306,000					
	Composting	27,500					
	Special Waste	3,750					
	Education	17,500					
	HHWE	Included in public educ					
	Total =	382,250					

Table 6-1(continued)
Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan
Summary of Jurisdictional Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocations

Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocation							
City Name	Component/Program	Revenue Allocation ($)	Funding Source	Contingency Source	Countywide HHWE Program? (Y/N)	Countywide HHWE Funding Comments	Program Comments
Hawaiian Gardens	Source Reduction	45,020	General fund	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees, franchise fees.			Subtracted $3,500 from Education Component subtotal for HHWE
	Recycling	87,700					
	Composting	45,000					
	Special Waste	3,500					
	Education	32,940					
	HHWE	3,500			Yes	$3,500 contribution by City for education/monitoring	Includes capital costs
	Total =	217,660					
Hawthorne	Source Reduction	70,000	General fund	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees.			Includes capital costs
	Recycling	181,372					
	Composting	45,000					
	Special Waste	57,000					
	Education	35,000					
	HHWE	Included in education			Yes	unspecified contrib. by City	
	Total =	388,372					
Hermosa Beach	Source Reduction	61,100	General fund	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees.			Includes capital costs.
	Recycling	189,500					
	Composting	27,500					
	Special Waste	0					
	Education	17,500					
	HHWE	Included in public educ.			Yes	unspecified contrib. by City	
	Total =	295,600					
Hidden Hills	Source Reduction	6,025	Gen. fund/private sector	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees.			Subtracted $3,500 from Education Component subtotal for HHWE
	Recycling	5,500	General fund				
	Composting	301,500	Gen fund/private sector				
	Special Waste	0	General fund				
	Education	21,000					
	HHWE	3,500			Yes	$3,500 contribution by City for education/monitoring.	Includes capital cost
	Total =	337,525					
Huntington Park	Source Reduction	62,500	Special assessment fund/ User fee	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees			Subtracted $3,500 from Education Comp subtotal for HHWE Includes approx. $1.8M for public/private MRF
	Recycling	1,862,500					
	Composting	62,500					
	Special Waste	3,500					
	Education	55,200					
	HHWE	3,500			Yes	$3,500 contribution by City for education/monitoring	
	Total =	2,049,700					

Table 6-1(continued)
Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan
Summary of Jurisdictional Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocations

Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocation							
City Name	Component/Program	Revenue Allocation ($)	Funding Source	Contingency Source	Countywide HHWE Program? (Y/N)	Countywide HHWE Funding Comments	Program Comments
Inglewood	Source Reduction Recycling Composting Special Waste Education HHWE Total =	72,000 1,592,000 757,000 Not specified 153,000 4,000 2,578,000	Sanitation fund (service fees)	Service fee rate increase	Yes	County program to be cost evaluated May supplement or replace City's	For the HHWE $105000 estimated total cost. $5000 contribution by the city.
Irwindale	Source Reduction Recycling Composting Special Waste Education HHWE Total =	14,000 27,875 Included in education 6,050 17,500 Included in education 65,425	General fund	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees.	Yes	unspecified contrib by City	Includes capital costs.
La Canada Flintridge	Source Reduction Recycling Composting Special Waste Education HHWE Total =	Included in education 138,426 195,483 6,946 12,792 9,261 362,908	Franchise fees, general fund, service fees 10% recycling fee	Enterprise fund financing; in-kind assistance; federal, state, public and private funding; developer fees. Increase disposal, franchise, development fees	Yes	$9,261 contribution by City	Does not include staffing cost
La Habra Heights	Source Reduction Recycling Composting Special Waste Education HHWE Total =	42,500 41,500 27,500 4,250 17,500 Included in education 133,250	General fund	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees.	Yes	unspecified contrib. by City	Includes capital costs.

Table 6-1(continued)
Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan
Summary of Jurisdictional Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocations

Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocation							
City Name	Component/Program	Revenue Allocation ($)	Funding Source	Contingency Source	Countywide HHWE Program? (Y/N)	Countywide HHWE Funding Comments	Program Comments
Lakewood	Source Reduction	62,500	General fund (Solid Waste Collection Activity Account).	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees.			Subtracted $3,500 from Education Component subtotal for HHWE
	Recycling	146,500					
	Composting	62,500					
	Special Waste	3,500					
	Education	59,800					
	HHWE	3,500			Yes	$3,500 contribution by City for education/monitoring	Includes capital costs
	Total =	338,300					
La Mirada	Source Reduction	45,020	General fund, AB 939 implementation fee.	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees, franchise license fees.			Subtracted $3,500 from Education Component subtotal for HHWE
	Recycling	44,990					
	Composting	45,000					
	Special Waste	3,500					
	Education	36,700					
	HHWE	3,500		Not identified	Yes	$3,500 contribution by City for education/monitoring	Includes capital costs
	Total =	178,710					
Lancaster	Source Reduction	226,200	Refuse collection fees pooling of funds, and variable can rates.	General revenue funding			
	Recycling	1,633,400					
	Composting	124,900					
	Special Waste	76,900					
	Education	551,800					
	HHWE*	70,000	General funds	County program	Yes/No	City will negotiate with County to participate in countywide program	*Average annual cost for HHWE
	Total =	2,683,200					
La Puente	Source Reduction	45,000	General fund	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees, tax exempt financing grants and financial assist.			Includes capital costs
	Recycling	180,000					
	Composting	45,000					
	Special Waste	2,900					
	Education	35,000					
	HHWE	Included in education			Yes	Unspecified City contrib	
	Total =	307,900					

Table 6-1(continued)
Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan
Summary of Jurisdictional Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocations

Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocation							
City Name	Component/Program	Revenue Allocation ($)	Funding Source	Contingency Source	Countywide HHWE Program? (Y/N)	Countywide HHWE Funding Comments	Program Comments
La Verne	Source Reduction	27,500	User fees	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees			Includes capital costs
	Recycling	83,800					
	Composting	31,000					
	Special Waste	0					
	Education	17,500					
	HHWE	Included in Education			Yes	Unspecified City contrib	
	Total =	159,800					
Lawndale	Source Reduction	45,000	General fund	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees			Includes capital costs
	Recycling	171,735					
	Composting	45,000					
	Special Waste	6,200					
	Education	35,000					
	HHWE	Included in Education			Yes	Unspecified City contrib	
	Total =	302,935					
Lomita	Source Reduction	27,500	Integrated waste management fund	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees			Includes capital costs
	Recycling	125,024					
	Composting	27,500					
	Special Waste	200					
	Education	17,500					
	HHWE	not specified		not identified	Yes	Unspecified City contrib	
	Total =	197,724					
Long Beach	Source Reduction	210,000	AB 939 fee for city svcd accnts, pvt. hauler AB 939 gross receipts, refuse transp. permit fee	Increase existing fees, franchise agreements, rate structure modification			Includes capital costs
	Recycling	3,895,000					
	Composting	2,660,000					
	Special Waste	120,000					
	Education	400,000	recycling incentive fees				*HHWE has $344,255 budget including County's allocation
	HHWE*	75,830	recycling incentive fees	CIWMB grant program	Yes	*$75,830 City contrib	
	Total =	7,360,830					
Los Angeles	Source Reduction	565,000	General fund	Service charge fee, tipping fee surcharge at landfills			Uses 92 constant $s HHWE funding = General fund=50%, Wastewater fund=25% Stormwater fund=25%
	Recycling	27,000					
	Composting	110,000					
	Special Waste	Not specified					
	Education	100,000					
	HHWE*	1,927,500	General ,wastewater, and stormwater funds	General fund	Yes	*Depicts only the City's cost. Add'l $2M by County	
(Prelim HHWE)	Total =	2,729,500					Includes capital costs

Table 6-1(continued)
Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan
Summary of Jurisdictional Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocations

Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocation							
City Name	Component/Program	Revenue Allocation ($)	Funding Source	Contingency Source	Countywide HHWE Program? (Y/N)	Countywide HHWE Funding Comments	Program Comments
Lynwood	Source Reduction	62,500	Waste mgt. surcharge, general fund, and franchise fee.	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees.			Subtracted $3,500 from Education Component subtotal for HHWE
	Recycling	628,500					
	Composting	62,500					
	Special Waste	3,500					
	Education	34,352					
	HHWE	3,500			Yes	$3,500 contribution by City for education/monitoring.	Includes capital costs
	Total =	794,852					
Malibu	Source Reduction	102,500	General revenues, collection fees (variable can rates), pooling of funds	General fund increases, selective fee increases and surcharges.			Costs are stated in 1990 dollars
	Recycling	156,200					
	Composting	8,100					
	Special Waste	2,500					
	Education	34,700					
	HHWE	17,500	Coll'n fees/surcharges	Increases in coll'n fees/surcharges	Yes	$17,500 contribution by City	
	Total =	321,500					
Manhattan Beach	Source Reduction	27,500	User fee	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees.			Includes capital costs.
	Recycling	131,150					
	Composting	516,400					
	Special Waste	2,600					
	Education	17,500					
	HHWE	Included in education			Yes	unspecified contrib by City	
	Total =	695,150					
Maywood	Source Reduction	27,500	Gen fund/User fee	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees			Includes capital costs
	Recycling	477,500					
	Composting	27,500					Total in SRRE (i.e., $542,080) is incorrect
	Special Waste	3,500					
	Education	16,080					
	HHWE	3,500			Yes	$3,500 contribution by City for education/monitoring	Subtracted $3,500 from Education for HHWE
	Total =	555,580					
Monrovia	Source Reduction	Included in education	Enterprise fund/ service fees	Enterprise fund financing, in-kind assistance, federal, state, public and private funding, developer fees			Does not include staffing costs
	Recycling	231,533					
	Composting	307,139					
	Special Waste	0					
	Education	52,614					
	HHWE	9,261	surcharge	Increase disposal, franchise, development fees	Yes	$9,261 contrib by City	
	Total =	600,547					

Table 6-1(continued)
Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan
Summary of Jurisdictional Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocations

Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocation

City Name	Component/Program	Revenue Allocation ($)	Funding Source	Contingency Source	Countywide HHWE Program? (Y/N)	Countywide HHWE Funding Comments	Program Comments
Montebello	Source Reduction	Included in education					
	Recycling	716,260		Disposal cost savings rebate, enterprise fund financing, in-kind assistance, federal, state, public and private funding; developer fees.			Does not include staffing cost.
	Composting	Combined with Recyc.	General fund/service fee				
	Special Waste	0					
	Education	29,307					
	HHWE	9,261		Increase disposal, franchise, development fees	Yes	$9,261 contrib by City	
	Total =	754,828					
Monterey Park	Source Reduction	Included in education	Gen.fund&surch (gf&s)	Enterprise fund financing; in-kind assistance; federal, state, public and private funding; developer fees.			Does not include staffing cost
	Recycling	390,584	gf&s,recycling fees				
	Composting	197,162	gf&s, yard waste fees				
	Special Waste	0	gf&s				
	Education	33,854	gf&s, special assessmts				
	HHWE	9,261	Refuse fund	Increase disposal, franchise, development fees	Yes	$9,261 contribution by City	
	Total =	630,861					
Norwalk	Source Reduction	45,020	Sanitation fund	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees.			The $3,500 for HHWE was subtracted from the Education Component subtotal.
	Recycling	408,020	Sanit fund/Coll'n fees				
	Composting	45,000	Santitation fund				
	Special Waste	3,500					
	Education	39,600	Sanit. fund/general fund				
	HHWE	3,500		Not identified	Yes	$3,500 contribution by City for education/monitoring	Includes capital costs
	Total =	544,640					
Palmdale	Source Reduction (*)	9,500	residential franchise fee	Increase user fees.		94/95 data used for HHWE HHWE costs may include some costs to be incurred by the county	"Monitoring" costs equally divided into the 4 identified (*) categories
	Recycling (*)	757,500	res./comm user fee				
	Composting (*)	207,500	residential user fee				
	Special Waste	not identified					
	Education (*)	98,500	residential franchise fee				
	HHWE	178,000	franchise fee		Yes, long-term	No HHWE funding identified for long-term.	Annual data from 93-94/94-95 was used
	Total =	1,251,000					

Table 6-1(continued)
Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan
Summary of Jurisdictional Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocations

Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocation							
City Name	Component/Program	Revenue Allocation ($)	Funding Source	Contingency Source	Countywide HHWE Program? (Y/N)	Countywide HHWE Funding Comments	Program Comments
Palos Verdes Estates	Source Reduction	11,000	AB 939 & business fees	County San District grants, CIWMB grant program			Incorporated general costs, monitoring and evaluation costs into the categories of recycling and education
	Recycling	340,100	AB 939 fee & business fees, revenue from sales	County San District grants, CIWMB grant program			
	Composting	0	AB 939 fee, business fee, private financing				
	Special Waste	0	AB 939 & hauler gross receipts fees				
	Education	34,300	AB 939 fee, DOC grant, existing resources	County San District grants, CIWMB grant program			
	HHWE	6,500	franchise hauler fee	County San District, CIWMB grant program	Yes		
	Total =	391,900					
Paramount	Source Reduction	27,480	User fees/ impact fees	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees			Includes capital costs. Total in SRRE (i e , $250,520) is miscalculated.
	Recycling	180,500					
	Composting	27,500					
	Special Waste	3,500					
	Education	21,540					
	HHWE	Included in education			Yes	Unidentified City contrib	
	Total =	260,520					
Pasadena	Source Reduction	153,884	Resident/Commercial collection rates, SRRE compliance, landfill tip, & hauler license fees, avoided disposal costs Residential hazardous program fee	Additional rate modification Compliance, Waste hauler & Business license fees.			$27,524 waste analysis not included. Yd waste collect. and facility combined HHWE costs from 1993 Education costs 1993 constant dollars
	Recycling	1,336,607					
	Composting	1,494,383					
	Special Waste	92,450					
	Education	166,700					
	HHWE	119,424		None identified	Yes	Based on $.56/ton County surcharge at landfills	
(Prelim HHWE)	Total =	3,363,448					
Pico Rivera	Source Reduction	45,000	Gen. fund/direct assmt	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees.			Subtracted $3,500 from Education Component subtotal for HHWE Includes capital costs
	Recycling	597,000					
	Composting	45,000					
	Special Waste	3,500					
	Education	37,940					
	HHWE	3,500			Yes	$3,500 contrib by City for education/monitoring	
	Total =	731,940					

Table 6-1(continued)
Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan
Summary of Jurisdictional Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocations

Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocation							
City Name	Component/Program	Revenue Allocation ($)	Funding Source	Contingency Source	Countywide HHWE Program? (Y/N)	Countywide HHWE Funding Comments	Program Comments
Pomona	Source Reduction	45,000	General sanitation fund	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees, proposed MRF host fee collection			Includes capital costs
	Recycling	45,000					
	Composting	45,000					
	Special Waste	13,500					
	Education	35,000					
	HHWE	Included in education		County San. Districts	Yes	unspecified contrib. by City	
	Total =	183,500					
Rancho Palos Verdes	Source Reduction	34,500	Franchise hauler fee	Business fees, revenue from sales, private financing, special taxes.			Does not include capital costs listed in Table 10-1
	Recycling	275,500					
	Composting	43,500					
	Special Waste	11,500					
	Education	9,200					
	HHWE	176,000			Yes	Periodic coll'n program	
	Total =	550,200					
Redondo Beach	Source Reduction	57,000	Solid Waste Fund (user fees)	AB 939 Compliance Adjustment, special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees			Includes capital costs (i.e., $7000)
	Recycling	1,117,000					
	Composting	0					
	Special Waste	25,000					
	Education	88,800					
	HHWE	50,000	S.W. Revenue Fund	Surcharge increases	Partially	City will continue its cooperative mobile coll'n effort w/ County	
	Total =	1,337,800					
Rolling Hills	Source Reduction	16,500	Franchise fee increase, revenue from sales, program admission, hauler financing, special taxes	County San. Dist., CIWMB grants, privately/owned operated composting and special waste facilities.			
	Recycling	4,500					
	Composting	1,000					
	Special Waste	5,000					
	Education	8,700					
	HHWE	6,500	Franchise hauler fee	County San. Districts	Yes	$10,000 contrib. by City	
	Total =	42,200					
Rolling Hills Estates	Source Reduction	27,500	AB 939 fees, existing resources, cost avoidance	Franchise fee increases, sale revenue, business fees Privately owned and operated. As applicable to program			Included coordinate, administer, and network into education costs
	Recycling	18,000					
	Composting	17,000					
	Special Waste	7,000					
	Education	41,500					
	HHWE	6,500	Franchise fee,surcharges	Co. San. Dist ,CIWMB grants	Yes	$6,500 contrib. by City	
	Total =	117,500					

Table 6-1(continued)
Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan
Summary of Jurisdictional Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocations

Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocation							
City Name	Component/Program	Revenue Allocation ($)	Funding Source	Contingency Source	Countywide HHWE Program? (Y/N)	Countywide HHWE Funding Comments	Program Comments
Rosemead	Source Reduction	included in public ed	General fund	Enterprise fund financing; in-kind assistance; federal, state, public and private funding; and developer fees.			Does not include staffing costs
	Recycling	336,242	Gen fund, recyc fee				
	Composting	336,242	Gen fund, yd wst fee				
	Special Waste	0	General fund				
	Education	29,307					
	HHWE	9,261	AB 939 fee	Increase disposal, franchise, development fees	Yes	$9,261 contribution by City	
	Total =	711,052					
San Dimas	Source Reduction	52,500	General fund	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees.			Includes capital costs.
	Recycling	27,500					
	Composting	27,500					
	Special Waste	Unknown					
	Education	17,500					
	HHWE	Incorporated into educ			Yes	unspecified contrib by City	
	Total =	125,000					
San Fernando	Source Reduction	10,453	AB 939 fee	General fund			Does not include staffing costs
	Recycling	89,106	Recycling fee				
	Composting	135,680	Yard waste fee				
	Special Waste	0	AB 939 fee				
	Education	33,854	AB 939 fee				
	HHWE	9,261	AB 939 fee	Increase disposal, franchise, development fees	Yes	$9,261 contribution by City	
	Total =	278,354					
San Gabriel	Source Reduction	15,628	General fund, service fees and surcharges	General fund, surcharge			Only preliminary HHWE available as of 6/19
	Recycling	217,208					
	Composting	309,451					
	Special Waste	0					
	Education	45,788					
	HHWE	9,261	Surcharge	Increase disposal, franchise, development fees	Yes	$9,261 contribution by City	
	Total =	597,336					
San Marino	Source Reduction	Included in education	General fund	Gen fund/surcharge			Does not include staffing costs
	Recycling	152,042					
	Composting	127,716					
	Special Waste	0	Gen fund/surcharge				
	Education	5,788	General fund				
	HHWE	9,261	AB 939 fee/Gen fund	Increase disposal, franchise, development fees	Yes	$9,261 contribution by City	
	Total =	294,807					

Table 6-1(continued)
Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan
Summary of Jurisdictional Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocations

Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocation							
City Name	Component/Program	Revenue Allocation ($)	Funding Source	Contingency Source	Countywide HHWE Program? (Y/N)	Countywide HHWE Funding Comments	Program Comments
Santa Clarita	Source Reduction Recycling Composting Special Waste Education HHWE Total =	228,280 4,121,720 768,700 153,720 547,880 228,000 6,048,300	Collection fees (variable can rates), general funds, surcharges	Increases in user fees or tipping fee surcharges	Yes	$228,000 City contribution	Used cost method III line item estimates from the City's SRRE. Includes capital costs.
Santa Fe Springs	Source Reduction Recycling Composting Special Waste Education HHWE Total =	27,480 28,100 27,500 3,500 15,440 3,500 105,520	General fund and user fees. (General fund includes surcharges/franchise fees)	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees, surcharges.	Yes	$3,500 contrib. by City for education/monitoring.	Subtracted $3,500 from Education Component subtotal for HHWE
Santa Monica	Source Reduction Recycling Composting Special Waste Education HHWE Total =	151,500 1,060,000 340,000 15,300 65,000 552,300 2,184,100	Residential collection fees, flat rate ICI fees, Variable rate ICI fees. Solid waste fund	General fund, raise collection fees for residential and ICI. Increase refuse user charge	No		Includes capital costs. Costs are average annual costs for short-term.
Sierra Madre	Source Reduction Recycling Composting Special Waste Education HHWE Total =	Included in education 114,257 105,008 0 9,116 NA 228,381	General fund/surcharge (GF/S) GF/S, recycling fee GF/S, yard waste fee GF/S GF/S NA	Enterprise fund financing, in-kind assistance, federal, state, public and private funding, developer fees. NA	NA	NA	Does not include staffing cost estimates HHWE not available per Sierra Madre
Signal Hill	Source Reduction Recycling Composting Special Waste Education HHWE Total =	27,300 87,500 17,500 0 17,500 Included in education. 149,800	Gen fund/refuse rates Gen fund/refuse rates General fund General fund Gen fund/refuse rates Gen fund/refuse rates	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees	Yes	unspecified contrib. by City	City HHWE costs not specified. County HHW costs not specified. Includes captial costs

Table 6-1(continued)
Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan
Summary of Jurisdictional Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocations

Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocation							
City Name	Component/Program	Revenue Allocation ($)	Funding Source	Contingency Source	Countywide HHWE Program? (Y/N)	Countywide HHWE Funding Comments	Program Comments
South El Monte	Source Reduction	27,500	General fund	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees	Yes	unspecified contrib by City	
	Recycling	47,700					
	Composting	140,500					
	Special Waste	15,000					
	Education	17,500					
	HHWE	Included in education					
	Total =	248,200					
South Gate	Source Reduction	62,500	General fund	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees	Yes	$3,500 contribution by City for education/monitoring	Subtracted $3,500 from Education Component subtotal for HHWE. Includes captial costs
	Recycling	179,500					
	Composting	62,500					
	Special Waste	3,500					
	Education	58,440					
	HHWE	3,500		Not identified			
	Total =	369,940					
South Pasadena	Source Reduction	10,453	General fund, franchise fees/taxes, service fees, cost saving rebates, material revenues	Enterprise fund financing, in-kind assistance, funding support, developer fees, product fees, lease-purchase	NA	NA	Avoided cost rebate on yard waste
	Recycling	1,305,002					
	Composting	129,237					
	Special Waste	0					
	Education	37,194					
	HHWE	NA	NA	NA			HHWE not available
	Total =	1,481,886					
Temple City	Source Reduction	Included in education	General fund/fees, taxes service fees, permit fees	Enterprise fund financing; in-kind assistance, federal, state, public and private funding; developer fees, additional or increased fees/surcharges	Yes	$8,971 contribution by City for education/monitoring	Staffing costs were not included as a part of operating costs.
	Recycling	232,992					
	Composting	290,466					
	Special Waste	0					
	Education	37,194					
	HHWE	8,971	Gen fund/franchise fee	Increase AB 939 or franchise fee			
	Total =	569,623					

Table 6-1(continued)
Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan
Summary of Jurisdictional Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocations

Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocation							
City Name	Component/Program	Revenue Allocation ($)	Funding Source	Contingency Source	Countywide HHWE Program? (Y/N)	Countywide HHWE Funding Comments	Program Comments
Torrance	Source Reduction	Included in education	Gen fund/surcharge	General fund, surcharge			Staffing costs were not included as a part of operating costs.
	Recycling	850,011	gen fund/recyc fee				
	Composting	914,401	gen fund/comp fee				
	Special Waste	0	gen fund/surcharge				
	Education	105,505	gen fund/surcharge				
	HHWE	9,261	gen fund/surcharge	Disposal, franchise, and development fees	Yes	$9,261 contribution by City for education/monitoring	
	Total =	1,879,178					
Vernon	Source Reduction	20,000	General fund	Special assessments, business and hauler licensing fees, host fees.			Cost of MRF funded through private financing. Incorporated into rec. component. MRF est. $4,000,000.
	Recycling	4,020,000	Pvt. financing/Gen. fund				
	Composting	0	NA				
	Special Waste	0	NA				
	Education	37,000	General fund				
	HHWE	0	NA	Not identified	Yes	No costs directly borne by City	
	Total =	4,077,000					
Walnut	Source Reduction	52500	General fund/IWMF	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees.			Includes $24,000 captial /startup costs
	Recycling	51,000	General fund/IWMF				
	Composting	27,500	General fund/IWMF				
	Special Waste	500	Not identified				
	Education	17500	General fund/IWMF				
	HHWE	Included in education	General fund/IWMF		Yes	unspecified contrib. by City	
	Total =	149,000					
West Covina	Source Reduction	87,500	Integrated Waste Management (IWM) fee (same as franchise fee)	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees.			SRRE categories include $32,800 capital startup costs.
	Recycling	441,500					
	Composting	62,500					
	Special Waste	7,500					
	Education	52,500					
	HHWE	Included in education			Yes	unspecified contrib. by City	HHWE costs are presented for 94/95.
	Total =	651,500					

Table 6-1(continued)
Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan
Summary of Jurisdictional Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocations

Program Funding Sources and Revenue Allocation							
City Name	Component/Program	Revenue Allocation ($)	Funding Source	Contingency Source	Countywide HHWE Program? (Y/N)	Countywide HHWE Funding Comments	Program Comments
West Hollywood	Source Reduction	121,688	Refuse collection fees, draw-down on City's waste management fund, hauler fees	Reserve fund, selective fee increases and surcharges.			
	Recycling	579,740					
	Composting	382,500					
	Special Waste	14,000					
	Education	68,900					
	HHWE	65,000	Increase collection fees, collected material sales	County San. Dist., CIWMB grant	Partially	Expect to rely on $1,000 worth of services from County program	
	Total =	1,231,828					
Westlake Village	Source Reduction	12,290	Enterprise fund, permit fees.	Special assessments, rate structure modifications, business license fees.			Subtracted $3500 from Education Component subtotal
	Recycling	67,800					
	Composting	59,000					
	Special Waste	3,500					
	Education	47,000					
	HHWE	3,500			Yes	$3,500 contributed by City for education/monitoring	
	Total =	193,090					
Whittier	Source Reduction	27,480	Enterprise fund	Special assessments, additional rate structure mods, business license fees.			*Total identified in SRRE is miscalculated at $709,730
	Recycling	624,000					
	Composting	27,500					
	Special Waste	7,010					
	Education	23,240					
	HHWE	Included in education		Gen fund, IWM fee,taxes, grants	Yes	unidentified City contrib	
	Total * =	709,230					
Uninc. LA County	Source Reduction	850,500	Solid waste generation service charge Solid Waste Management Fee for Countywide Programs	Increases in the solid waste generation service charge, general fund, special taxes, advance disposal fees, other taxes and fees.			
	Recycling	997,500					
	Composting	430,500					
	Special Waste	63,000					
	Education	73,500					
	HHWE	8,943,457	surcharges, CIWMB grants	None identified	Yes	HHWE costs reflect 1994/1995	
	Total =	11,358,457					
	Total Countywide=	**97,508,371**					

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