

LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

VOLUME I THE PLAN



SEPTEMBER 1988

LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

Los Angeles County enjoys a high standard of living and good environmental quality. These characteristics can be attributed to a strong, diversified economic base which includes a myriad of industries, manufacturing plants, and commercial businesses. This economic base provides many of the positive aspects of the "Southern California Lifestyle" but also contributes to negative environmental effects such as improper waste management.

The consequences of hazardous waste mismanagement in the past are well documented and are reflected in polluted ground and surface water, soil and air. Improper disposal has been associated with elevated levels of toxics in humans, aquatic species and livestock. Illegal dumping of hazardous waste along roadsides or in open fields has resulted in explosions, fires, contaminated groundwater and air pollution. Prudent management is critical to the protection of public health, the environment and the economy.

Los Angeles County generates more hazardous waste than any other county in the State. Some of this waste is shipped untreated to distant disposal facilities in other counties and states. With continued Federal and State restrictions/regulations on waste management facilities, the County cannot continue to rely on distant disposal as its principal waste management method. Most of the waste can be treated and managed entirely within the County and efforts must continue for the County to assume its responsibility in managing its own waste for the future.

The Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CoHWMP) describes and defines existing conditions, future conditions, needed off-site management facilities and recommended action programs on a Countywide basis. Program goals and objectives are presented together with policy statements to provide guidance and means for implementing the Plan. The CoHWMP also acknowledges the need to work cooperatively with neighboring counties to develop off-site hazardous waste management facilities, while recognizing that any agreements between governmental agencies which would limit the free movement of commodities/wastes across the boundaries of counties/states are not binding or enforceable upon private industry operations.

The CoHWMP also establishes siting criteria for development of needed off-site hazardous waste management facilities and designates general geographic areas within the cities and County unincorporated areas where the siting criteria might be met. However, the CoHWMP does not designate specific sites for facility locations since any future proponent of off-site hazardous waste management facility must show a proposed project to be consistent with the CoHWMP. In addition, each off-site hazardous waste management project must undergo a rigorous site-specific assessment and permitting process at local, State and Federal levels, including addressing all environmental concerns as mandated by the California Environmental Quality Act.

A. What is Hazardous Waste?

Various definitions of hazardous waste exist under different governmental laws (For a more precise definition, please refer to Appendix 1D of the Technical

Supplement). In general, hazardous waste is defined as any waste, or combination of wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may exhibit one or more of the following characteristics: toxicity, corrosivity, flammability, and reactivity. Hazardous waste includes a spectrum of wastes ranging from household wastes, like pesticides and used motor oil, to industrial wastes such as spent cleaning solvents and plating shop waste.

Many commonly used materials, such as garden pesticides and paint, become hazardous waste when they are discarded. Similarly, when hazardous materials are spilled or discarded, they are considered hazardous wastes. If a waste is determined to be hazardous, its management is governed by Federal, State and local hazardous waste laws.

B. Purpose

Chapter 1504 of the 1986 State Statutes (AB 2948, Tanner), as amended by Chapter 1167 of the 1987 State Statutes (SB 477, Greene), and Chapter 1389 of the 1988 State Statutes (AB 3206, Tanner) authorizes each county, in lieu of preparing the hazardous waste portion of the solid waste management plan, to prepare and to adopt a county hazardous waste management plan. The law requires this plan to be prepared in accordance with the State Department of Health Services' (SDOHS) Guidelines, dated June 30, 1987, and is to address the management of hazardous waste that are shipped off-site from the site of generation for storage, treatment and/or disposal. The directive of the SDOHS is to develop siting capacity appropriate to meet single and multi-county hazardous waste management capacity needs while also acknowledging responsibility to meet a portion of overall Statewide capacity needs.

The SDOHS has been vested with the ultimate responsibility for approval of the plan. The CoHWMP is subject to approval by a majority of the cities within the County which contain a majority of the population of the incorporated areas of the County.

C. CoHWMP Approval/Adoption Process

The following provides a list of deadlines established by State law for preparation and approval/adoption of the CoHWMP. The law also requires that the final CoHWMP must be first approved by the majority of the cities within the County containing a majority of the population of the incorporated area of the County and then by the Board of Supervisors.

December 31, 1987		Prepare draft CoHWMP.
January - March 31, 1988		Formal review by the cities, public, industries, governmental agencies and other interested groups.
March 1988		Conduct public hearings.
September 30, 1988	or	Approval of the final CoHWMP by the Board of Supervisors.
January 31, 1989*		
October 1, 1988	or	Submittal of the final CoHWMP to the SDOHS for a 90-day approval period.
February 1, 1989*		

* Subject to request for extension by the County and approval by SDOHS

On August 18, 1988, the County requested the SDOHS for an extension to February 1, 1989, in the submittal of the final CoHWMP to the SDOHS. The request was granted by the SDOHS on August 26, 1988. As such, the following is the anticipated schedule:

October 1988	Submittal of the final CoHWMP to cities for approval. Pursuant to Chapter 1389 of the State Statutes of 1988, lack of action by a city within 90 days of the final CoHWMP receipt will be considered tacit approval.
January 31, 1988	Approval/adoption of the final CoHWMP by the Board of Supervisors.
February 1, 1989	Submittal of the final CoHWMP to the SDOHS for approval.

D. County/City Planning Responsibility

Chapter 1167 of the State Statutes of 1987 requires that within 180 days of CoHWMP approval by the SDOHS, the County shall either incorporate applicable portions of the CoHWMP, by reference, into the County's General Plan or enact an ordinance requiring all applicable zoning, subdivision, conditional use permit, and variance decisions to be consistent with CoHWMP. At this time, the County intends to amend the County's General Plan and adopt the CoHWMP by reference.

The cities are also required to take one of the following actions within 180 days after approval of the CoHWMP by the SDOHS:

1. Incorporate applicable portions of the CoHWMP, by reference, into the City's General Plan; or
2. Adopt a city hazardous waste management plan which is consistent with the CoHWMP; or
3. Enact an ordinance which requires that all applicable zoning, subdivision, conditional use permit, and variance decisions are consistent with the applicable portions of the CoHWMP.

E. Organization and Responsibility

Numerous agencies and/or departments at the Federal, State, and County/city levels are responsible for planning and/or enforcement of laws and regulations involving management of hazardous waste. A summary of the major statutory requirements and an overview of the agencies involved are presented in "Regulations and Enforcement Programs", Chapter I of Volume II of the Plan.

The responsibilities of the agencies specifically involved in the permitting of off-site hazardous waste management facilities, transportation and emergency response are discussed in The Siting of an Off-site Hazardous Waste Management Facility (Chapter 6), Transportation (Chapter 8) and Emergency Response (Chapter 10) Chapters, respectively.

F. Background on CoHWMP Development

The State Solid Waste and Resource Recovery Act of 1972, as amended, requires each county to prepare a waste management plan to address both hazardous and non-hazardous waste with triennial review and update if required.

In February 1984, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (DPW) under the auspices of the Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Subcommittee of the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee (Committee) undertook preparation of the County Solid Waste Management Plan, Hazardous Waste Element (Element). The preparation of the Element was completed in June 1986, and was distributed to all 84 incorporated cities in the County, the SDOHS, public agencies, environmental groups and citizens for review and comment. Additionally, a series of ten public hearings were conducted throughout the County seeking citizens' input and comments during the months of September and October 1986.

The Element was prepared in accordance with the Draft Guidelines issued by the SDOHS in April 1979. The Element was formally submitted to the SDOHS on August 19, 1986. However, due to the enactment of AB 2948, the County was informed by the SDOHS that the Element would be reviewed in accordance with the Guidelines prepared pursuant to AB 2948. As a consequence, further work on the Element was stopped.

On March 10, 1987, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors (Board) formally elected to prepare the CoHWMP in lieu of the Element since an independent CoHWMP could better provide the basic framework for the proper management of hazardous waste in the County. The Board also notified the cities and SDOHS of its decision in March 1987. On May 27, 1987, the Board established the County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee (CoHWMAC) and appointed members representing private industries, governmental agencies, the Sierra Club, the League of Women Voters, and other interested citizen groups. On June 4, 1987, the City Selection Committee appointed seven members, representing the cities in Los Angeles County, to the CoHWMAC.

Active participation by all cities within the County as well as extensive public education is strongly emphasized in AB 2948 as the CoHWMP is a Countywide document and many of the off-site hazardous waste management facilities will be found to be most appropriately located within cities near the sources of waste generation. The County conducted a series of four Community Information/Workshops (during October and November 1987) in the Cities of West Covina, Palmdale, Carson and Los Angeles, and made presentations to various Chambers of Commerce, to encourage public input and policy directives for hazardous waste management practices in Los Angeles County during the preparation of the Draft CoHWMP. Nine public hearings were also conducted to receive comments on the Draft CoHWMP and its accompanying Environmental Impact Report during the public review period which was conducted between March 30 through April 21, 1988.

G. Overview

Los Angeles County alone generates approximately 9.4 million tons of hazardous waste annually. Of this amount, approximately 93 percent is managed on-site with the remaining sent off-site for treatment and disposal. In 1984, 561,183 tons of hazardous waste were generated in Los Angeles County and manifested for off-site management; in 1986, the amount was 616,195 tons. Nearly half of

these wastes are generated in the southern portion of the Coastal Plain (i.e., south of Artesia Freeway). However, with no Class I or Class II hazardous waste disposal facilities and inadequate treatment capacity in Los Angeles County, much of the waste is shipped outside of the County for land disposal. With the enactment of Chapter 1509 of the 1986 State Statutes (SB 1500, Roberti) prohibiting direct land disposal of untreated hazardous waste by May 8, 1990, potential uncertainties inherent in the current hazardous waste management system leave the economic viability of the County in a precarious situation.

Comprehensive planning is needed to address all factors ranging from health to economics. Hazardous waste generators may encounter financial and logistic obstacles when trying to dispose of their waste. Small generators, in particular, may be unaware of the regulations and may not have the resources to comply. Arbitrary planning guidelines would only increase management cost, causing closure of small businesses and increasing illegal dumping incidents. Planning offers a means by which off-site hazardous waste management facilities, projects, and programs can be developed in an orderly fashion compatible with surrounding land uses to effectively serve the needs of the County.

H. Outline of CoHWMP

The CoHWMP presents an overview of the existing hazardous waste management system, as well as planning through the year 2005. The CoHWMP consists of four volumes: The Plan, a Technical Supplement, and accompanying Appendices (Part I and Part II). The Plan contains the objectives, needs and policies, plan recommendations and the implementation schedule of the Plan's programs, and it addresses the consistency requirement for future off-site hazardous waste management facilities and expansion of existing facilities.

The Technical Supplement presents the basic hazardous waste management strategy and discusses the various issues and concerns. It identifies general areas in the County's unincorporated areas and cities which may meet siting criteria for potential sites for development of new off-site hazardous waste facilities or expansion of the existing ones. The Appendix contains the background information from which the Plan and the Technical Supplement was developed.

The CoHWMP emphasizes the following hierarchy of hazardous waste management practices: reduction at the source; recycle to the greatest extent possible (on-site, off-site); treat all generated waste prior to storing the residuals in a repository for possible retrieval at a later date. Avoiding the production of hazardous waste by eliminating its generation at the source of manufacturing or chemical processes, where technically feasible and economically viable, is the most desirable option. Where complete source reduction is not feasible and waste continues to be produced, effective on-site management is preferred over off-site management. It is recognized that residuals repositories, storage facilities and transfer stations are required to support these practices.

With this Plan, the CoHWMP aims to achieve a Countywide multi-faceted, balanced and effective system of hazardous waste management that will protect public health, safety, and welfare and maintain the economic viability of the planning area and the state.

II. OBJECTIVES

To assist in sound planning efforts and to improve the efficiency regarding organizational aspects of hazardous waste management, a comprehensive system is needed. The objectives of the CoHWMP are presented below:

1. To protect the health, welfare and safety of all citizens.
2. To protect significant environmental resources, particularly water and air quality.
3. To ensure that the generation of hazardous waste in the County is reduced to the maximum extent feasible.
4. To ensure that all hazardous wastes generated in this County are recycled and/or treated to the maximum extent possible and that the need for land disposal of untreated hazardous waste is completely eliminated by May 1990 as mandated by State law.
5. To ensure that safe, effective, and economical facilities for the management of hazardous waste are available when they are needed and that these facilities are operated in a manner which protects public health and the environment.
6. To make information regarding hazardous waste management widely available to the public so that informed decisions can be made.
7. To encourage public involvement/participation in the planning, siting and permitting of hazardous waste management facilities.
8. To maintain economic viability of the Los Angeles County and the State.

III. NEEDS AND POLICIES

The needs and policies provided herein are seen as the critical issues. They represent the framework in developing the CoHWMP and are the basis that forms the overall hazardous waste management strategy of the County.

Policy 1 - Establish Waste Minimization Practices

- a. Adopt waste minimization as first priority in waste management strategy in the County;
- b. Develop programs/incentives to assist industries (large & small);
- c. Provide information needed to the public/industries to take rational steps to minimize, recycle, treat, otherwise manage hazardous wastes.

Policy 2 - Develop and Adopt Siting Criteria

- a. Consider human, social, and environmental factors;
- b. Consider routing criteria;
- c. Ensure placement of treatment facilities near generators.

Policy 3 - Provide Basis for Planning

- a. Develop an electronic system to effectively monitor current on- and off-site waste generation;
- b. Monitor hazardous waste management facilities;
- c. Determine the need for off-site waste management facilities;
- d. Develop a system to project future needs;
- e. Work cooperatively with other jurisdictions to assess regional needs;
- f. Provide for triennial update of the CoHWMP.

- Policy 4 - Establish Needed Off-site Hazardous Waste Management Facilities
- a. Establish a workable system to provide for the development of needed facilities;
 - b. Monitor compliance of existing facilities with Federal, State and local regulations;
 - c. Ensure consistency of future facilities with siting criteria and the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan;
 - d. Develop incentives for the acceptance of needed facilities.
- Policy 5 - Review Permitting Procedures
- a. Prioritize the permitting process of needed facilities;
 - b. Consider routing criteria;
 - c. Ensure placement of off-site treatment facilities in areas of the County which meet State approved siting criteria and hazardous waste management facility permitting requirements. If feasible, these facilities are to be located as close to the generators as possible;
 - d. Consider development of transfer/storage facilities to handle the needs of small generators.
- Policy 6 - Encourage Alternative Technology
- a. Investigate new and innovative technologies;
 - b. Implement proven technology;
 - c. Ensure appropriate pre-treatment prior to disposal.
- Policy 7 - Review Transportation Procedure
- a. Develop routing criteria for hazardous waste;
 - b. Coordinate transportation efforts with Federal, State and local agencies.
- Policy 8 - Develop Emergency Response Capability
- a. Enhance existing emergency response capabilities;
 - b. Ensure maintenance of equipment and adequate training of personnel;
 - c. Promote continuous updating of business plans by businesses using and/or generating hazardous materials/wastes, and emergency response plans, by public agencies;
 - d. Establish evacuation routes for emergencies and coordinate emergency response on a regional basis.
- Policy 9 - Ensure Active Public Participation
- a. Develop an educational program for the public and for industry;
 - b. Provide ample opportunities for citizen participation in the planning, siting, and permitting processes;
 - c. Develop curriculum on hazardous waste management for the schools;
 - d. Establish a resource/information center to centralize information/literature on hazardous waste management.
- Policy 10 - Provide Agency Coordination
- a. Encourage coordination and sharing of information among agencies;
 - b. Coordinate permitting of facilities.
- Policy 11 - Clean-up of Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites and Contaminated Sites
- a. Identify and monitor improperly closed, inactive and contaminated sites;
 - b. Support clean-up efforts.

Policy 12 - Establish a Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators' Program

- a. Identify and develop programs for small industrial and commercial hazardous waste generators.

Policy 13 - Establish a Household Hazardous Waste Management Program

- a. Identify and develop programs for the collection and disposal of household hazardous wastes.

IV. GOALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (TECHNICAL SUPPLEMENT: CHAPTER SUMMARIES)

The following section of this Plan contains a brief summary of each chapter in the Technical Supplement. Each summary presents the main issues of hazardous waste management covered by that chapter and is followed by a statement of goals and a list of recommendations to aid in achieving those goals. Recommendations that are followed by a chapter number apply also to that chapter.

County and/or cities will be charged with the implementation of these recommendations. Section VII further defines the responsibilities of each jurisdiction and Table 2 identifies those programs where financial support may be needed from the County and/or the cities. It should be noted that more detailed actions may have to be developed at the discretion of the appropriate jurisdiction.

REGULATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS - (CHAPTER ONE)

This Chapter presents the major statutory laws and regulations governing the management of hazardous waste in California. In addition, the agencies charged with the implementation and enforcement of these regulations are identified and an overview of their programs provided.

GOAL: To identify and maintain a listing of all major Federal, State and County regulations concerning hazardous waste, and identify specific roles and responsibilities of institutions which protect California's citizens and environment from the dangers of hazardous waste.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. County to sponsor and cities to support and promote legislation which clearly identifies (or clarifies) roles of the State agencies responsible for the enforcement/regulation of hazardous wastes. The goal is to create a single State agency that will oversee regulatory controls thus avoiding overlap of jurisdictions.
2. County to make available the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan at all County/City libraries and university/college libraries (Chapter 9).
3. County to sponsor and cities to support an information center to advise businesses and the public of regulations and other matters regarding hazardous waste (Chapter 9).

4. County and cities to establish strict compliance to current regulations by imposing maximum penalties provided by the law with respect to illegal disposal of hazardous waste.
5. Counties and cities to make every effort to provide for sufficient resources/manpower to better enforce existing laws/regulations with respect to illegal disposal of hazardous waste.

HAZARDOUS WASTE QUANTITIES, TYPES AND SOURCES - (CHAPTER TWO)

The task of determining both present and future rates of hazardous waste generation is often complicated by the lack of relevant data. The accuracy of these projections has a direct impact on the efficiency with which hazardous waste management may be planned.

GOAL: To develop a centralized database of hazardous waste generation rates to improve the accuracy in the projection of present and future quantities, types and sources of hazardous waste.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

6. County to sponsor and cities to support legislation to establish, or delegate responsibility to, a State agency, to compile and maintain a centralized data base on (on-site and off-site) hazardous waste as well as data on waste management facilities including types and quantities of waste generated in Los Angeles County and other counties throughout the State. It should serve as a source of information to the State, Counties, Cities and the general public.
7. County to sponsor a study (Appendix 2A) specifically geared to correlate hazardous waste generation with economic activities in the County. This study is to be undertaken to discern the probable trend of hazardous waste generated in the County.
8. County to sponsor a study to correlate patterns of consumer behavior with the production of hazardous waste quantities.
9. The County Department of Health Services Hazardous Materials Control Program to complete the licensing of all hazardous waste generators in the County and to develop a compatible data system to allow sharing of information.

The generator inspection data is to be collected in the format compatible with that required by the SDOHS for inclusion in the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

10. Each city is to require all owners/operators of hazardous waste generating facilities located within its jurisdiction to submit an annual status report on their facilities to the County DPW. The first annual report is to be submitted within 180 days after the approval of the CoHWMP by the SDOHS or after the completion of such a facility.

The report should contain type and quantity of hazardous waste generated, stored, treated, recycled, and/or disposed of. This

information should be submitted in a uniform electronic system format, to be specified at a later date.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES - (CHAPTER THREE)

This Chapter identifies and presents an overview of the existing, planned, and proposed off-site hazardous waste management facilities in Los Angeles County. Hazardous waste management facilities are those facilities designed to effectively manage hazardous wastes and may include transfer stations, storage, recycling, treatment facilities and residual repositories.

GOAL: To continuously maintain a database of all hazardous waste management facilities in Los Angeles County and adjacent areas to provide a solid basis for future planning.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

11. County to monitor and cities to provide information on the status of all existing, planned or proposed on- and off-site hazardous waste management facilities, and to maintain the listing of all such facilities in the County.
12. County/Cities to ensure all planned and proposed facilities comply with the siting criteria contained in this Plan. (Chapter 6)

OVERVIEW OF TECHNOLOGY - (CHAPTER FOUR)

The danger of hazardous waste can be significantly reduced by the application of new and proven technologies. Treatment of all treatable hazardous waste prior to disposal would serve to lessen excessive dependence on land disposal and enable the County to comply with the restrictions on land disposal of hazardous waste by May 8, 1990, as stipulated by Federal and State law.

GOAL: To promote the use of safe, new and proven hazardous waste management technologies for on-site and off-site storage, treatment, and residuals repository facilities to comply with the May 8, 1990, Federal and State land disposal restriction.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

13. County to inform hazardous waste generators of alternatives available for proper management of hazardous waste.
14. County to sponsor and cities to support and promote legislation to provide economic incentives including grants, and loans, and to encourage hazardous waste generators to employ safe, new and proven technologies in managing their hazardous waste.
15. County and cities to inform generators within their jurisdictions as to the May 8, 1990, land disposal ban of untreated hazardous waste and to provide information on the treatment of hazardous wastes and changes in treatment processes which would reduce the remaining residues.

16. County to promote maximum waste reduction and minimization and on-site treatment to minimize the need for off-site hazardous waste management facilities.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT - (CHAPTER FIVE)

As illustrated in Chapters Two and Three, the aggregate existing hazardous waste treatment/disposal capacity in Los Angeles County is inadequate to managed the present and projected rates of waste generation. This Chapter evaluates available off-site capacity for treatment/disposal and projects future needs for off-site waste treatment/disposal facilities in Los Angeles County.

GOAL: To provide for more effective management of hazardous waste by evaluating present, planned, and proposed waste management capacity, project needed additional off-site capacity.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

17. County and cities to promote and expedite development of transfer, storage, and treatment facilities close to the areas of generation in accordance with the siting criteria as developed and in compliance with all Federal, State, and local laws and regulations. If no private efforts to provide the needed facilities are forthcoming, the County/cities or combination thereof, will seek to further stimulate private proposals through loans, subsidies and/or other efforts, or, as a last resort, undertake the provision of the facilities directly.
18. County/cities to coordinate efforts with Federal and State agencies to encourage private firms to make liability insurance coverage available to owners/operators of hazardous waste management facilities.
19. County to continue to sponsor and cities to support Federal and State legislation which would (1) address joint and several liability and (2) provide limited liability for hazardous waste generators who have their waste treated in accordance with Federal and State laws and regulation, and who take the stabilized residuals to an approved repository.
20. County to locate a residuals repository in a suitable area of the County in accordance with the approved CoHWMP. If the residuals repository cannot be located within the County, negotiation must be initiated with appropriate agencies for the proper management of stabilized residuals.
21. County to continue evaluating how joining the Southern California Hazardous Waste Management Authority can improve hazardous waste management in Los Angeles County and Southern California.
22. The Department of Public Works to coordinate County waste management planning efforts.

THE SITING OF AN OFF-SITE HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY - (CHAPTER SIX)

Siting refers to the process of selecting the location of an off-site hazardous waste transfer, storage, treatment, recycling or residuals repository facility. Permitting refers to the process of evaluating permit requirements and regulatory compliance before permission is granted for a facility to commence operations.

This Chapter presents the siting criteria to be used to evaluate suitability and compatibility of off-site facilities with surrounding land uses. This Chapter also includes an overview of the permits necessary for the development of such facilities. The Chapter further identifies the general geographical areas in the County and cities which may be suitable for an off-site hazardous waste transfer, storage, treatment and/or recycling facilities. A discussion and a summary of the County efforts in identifying sites for a residuals repository in this County are also included.

GOALS: To prioritize the siting and permitting process in the development of state-of-the-art hazardous waste management facilities in Los Angeles County, including treatment, storage, recycling, and residuals repository facilities.

To increase public involvement in the siting and permitting process to facilitate the selection of sites which are acceptable to the community (Chapter 9).

RECOMMENDATIONS:

23. County to sponsor and cities to support and promote incentives that favor jurisdictions accepting needed off-site hazardous waste management facilities.
24. County to sponsor and cities to support and promote legislation to require coordination by all agencies in the review of hazardous waste management facility permit applications (Chapter 1).
25. Each jurisdiction to accept the responsibilities for the management of waste generated within its jurisdiction.
26. County/Cities to adopt a siting process which balances the requirements for public participation and environmental standards with the need for prompt and timely siting of hazardous waste management facilities.

WASTE MINIMIZATION - (CHAPTER SEVEN)

Minimizing the generation of hazardous waste is the primary goal of the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan. The waste minimization methods discussed in this Chapter include:

- 1) Source reduction;
- 2) On-site treatment
- 3) Process Modification;
- 4) Substitution (raw material/end products);

- 5) Material recovery and recycling; and
- 6) Source segregation

GOAL: To promote waste minimization by including measures to reduce waste generated at the source; reuse, recycle on-site and off-site and on-site treatment in that order of preference.

27. County to provide and cities to support education/information programs and workshops for the public and industries to increase awareness on options open to industry for waste minimization (Chapter 9).
28. County Department of Public Works, County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, and cities with industrial waste enforcement programs and/or County Department of Health Services and cities with health programs to establish a training program on waste minimization for their inspectors with the appropriation of adequate funding through expansion of existing fee structure, if necessary.
29. County to sponsor and cities to promote legislation that will offer economic incentives/disincentives, such as low interest loans, and tax exemptions and taxes, to encourage industries to implement waste minimization techniques.
30. County/cities to recommend to the SDOHS to periodically update the list of materials that can be recycled.
31. County to encourage and promote educational institutions to become more involved in waste minimization efforts as well as workshops and the training of private waste reduction/minimization consultations.
32. County and cities should develop a program to verify existence of industry waste minimization plans and information efforts to improve effectiveness of such plans.

TRANSPORTATION - (CHAPTER EIGHT)

This Chapter presents an overview of current regulations designed to promote safety in the transportation of hazardous waste.

GOAL: To establish safe routing and other criteria for waste carriers to follow to ensure safe transport of hazardous waste.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

33. Law enforcement agencies (State, County and cities) are to strictly enforce regulations regarding inspection of vehicles, as well as training and licensing of transportation personnel.
34. County to sponsor and cities to support and promote legislation granting the local law enforcement agencies authority to remove vehicles from transportation routes upon failure to pass inspection.

35. County and cities should promote development of future hazardous waste management facilities in locations that will minimize the total regional haulage (Chapter 6).
36. County, cities, and private industries should adhere to routing criteria developed in this Chapter when considering planning and siting of hazardous waste management facilities, including the use of designated transportation routes indicated in this Chapter.
37. County to sponsor and cities to support and promote Federal and State legislation to require certification of designated managers of personnel who handle hazardous waste.
38. County, along with the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) and other jurisdictions, is to determine the feasibility of rail transport within the County, where applicable. If it is found feasible, County should develop regulations regarding both inspection and personnel training for the hazardous waste rail transportation (Chapter 1).
39. County and cities are to take necessary measures to require the California Department of Motor Vehicles and the U.S. Department of Transportation to expedite the adoption of regulations regarding a certification program for drivers of hazardous waste vehicles as mandated by Section 12804.1 of the Vehicle Code.
40. County to coordinate planning of transportation system needs and improvements, determine routes and identify funding sources with the California Highway Patrol, SCAG, Caltrans, State and local law enforcement agencies, local transportation commissions, public works departments and health services.
41. County to sponsor and cities to support legislation which would require shippers and haulers of explosive and/or extremely hazardous material/waste to inform local emergency response agencies seven days in advance of transportation of such material/waste within and/or through their jurisdictions.
42. County to sponsor and cities to support legislation which would require all pressure vessels used for transportation of hazardous material/waste to comply with design and maintenance standards established by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
43. County, with the support of cities, to request appropriate Federal and State lawmakers and agencies to review existing regulations concerning transportation with the intent to alter them in ways that will improve the safe transportation of hazardous material/waste and/or increase the enforcement capabilities.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION - (CHAPTER NINE)

Public understanding on matters concerning hazardous waste will enable greater citizen participation in decisions regarding its management. This Chapter

presents various aspects of public participation and emphasizes public education which has become a necessary element in the implementation of an acceptable hazardous waste management plan. As such, public information and participation should be given high priority and adequate funding.

GOAL: To provide resources and ensure that the public has an opportunity to participate knowledgeably in decisions on hazardous waste management issues.

RECOMMENDATION:

44. County to develop and implement an on-going program to increase public awareness of issues and broaden citizen involvement in hazardous waste management decisions on a Countywide basis. The program, among other topics, must address small quantity generation including household hazardous waste.
45. County to establish a central resource/information center for the dissemination of accurate disposal information, proper referrals, and individualized education including subjects on waste minimization, regulation and other waste management practices.
46. County to sponsor and cities to support informational programs, including newsletters, pamphlets, hotlines, and/or workshops to increase all generators' awareness of hazardous waste management and regulations.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE - (CHAPTER TEN)

The purpose of this Chapter is to identify the responsibilities of Federal, State, County and local governments with respect to their role in response to a hazardous waste/material incident. It outlines the basic elements of an emergency response program to deal with unauthorized releases or discharges and accidental spills of hazardous waste/material. The Chapter and its appropriate appendices further describe the Emergency Response Plan currently authorized in the County and cities.

GOAL: To ensure the development of an effective and efficient emergency response program.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

47. County to sponsor and cities support annual training programs for public safety agencies on emergency response as well as promote State legislation to allow Administrative Agencies, as defined in Section 25500 of the Health and Safety Code, to provide adequate funding in addition to those currently being collected from businesses using/generating hazardous material/waste to adequately provide for the implementation of said program.
48. County and cities are to encourage private industry and independent transporters to sponsor and attend informational seminars scheduled at regular intervals on handling hazardous

waste/material emergency incidents, to keep them abreast of current developments.

49. County to sponsor and cities to support and promote State legislation to allow for the use of red-lights and sirens on Health Services vehicles which have been specifically designated by responding agencies as "Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Vehicles", as opposed to the presently used amber lights. Funding should be provided to allow adequate training of responders. Funding should also be provided for a sufficient number of staff and fully equipped vehicles at appropriate locations to respond to incidents as required in a more timely manner.
50. County to consolidate/eliminate the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Materials Contingency Plan following adoption of the Los Angeles County Area Plan by the State Office of Emergency Services.
51. County to sponsor and cities to support and promote legislation to eliminate the existing exemption granted to railroad companies pursuant to Section 25503.7(a) of the Health and Safety Code by requiring a business plan for railroad cars containing hazardous material/waste that remain with the same facility for 30 days or less.
52. County to sponsor and cities to support appropriate legislation to eliminate duplication of efforts relevant to the Federal or State Community Right-to-Know Laws by considering the following alternatives:
 - a. Declare State law the "functional equivalent" of Title III and continue current implementation efforts.
 - b. Abandon the State program and implement a uniform Statewide program based upon Title III.
 - c. Attempt to merge the two programs.
53. Los Angeles County Forester and Fire Warden, with the assistance of the Fire Chiefs Association, to review and ensure compatibility of other County agencies, local agencies, and neighboring counties' hazardous material response plans.

INACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES AND CONTAMINATED SITES - (CHAPTER ELEVEN)

Inactive and/or contaminated hazardous waste sites can pose a serious threat to the environment as well as to the health of the citizens of Southern California. The exact location of many such sites, some of which might have been closed improperly, is not presently known. Problems with these sites include incompatible land use of surrounding areas, potential risks to nearby residents and contamination of natural resources.

GOAL: To clean-up or control inactive and/or contaminated hazardous waste sites.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

54. County/cities to promote community meetings and establish a communication system with local officials, civic leaders and residents to provide a forum for discussing the public's concerns regarding the identification of hazardous waste sites and their clean-up.
55. County/cities to promote the use of on-site treatment technology for clean-up activities.
56. County/cities to monitor clean-up activities at all contaminated hazardous waste sites within their respective jurisdictions that are listed on the Federal National Priorities or State Superfund List.
57. County/cities to adopt land use policies for the development of property on or adjacent to inactive and/or contaminated sites.
58. County, with support of the cities, to request United States Department of Defense to notify the county and affected cities of any hazardous waste stored in or to be transported to any federal reservations in that county.

SMALL QUANTITY HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATORS - (CHAPTER TWELVE)

Due to limited resources and the high cost of disposal, many small hazardous waste generators face unique hazardous waste management problems. These are significant concerns with regard to the successful implementation of any comprehensive hazardous waste management plan.

GOAL: To establish programs, systems and procedures to increase awareness and bring about the safe management of hazardous waste produced by small quantity generators.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

59. County and cities through their regulatory functions are to require small quantity waste generators to participate in seminars and workshops, and to provide input as to their needs and keep them abreast of current programs and technologies. (Chapter 9)
60. County to sponsor and cities to promote incentives to small quantity waste generators to reduce, recycle and treat hazardous wastes and participate in waste exchanges. (Chapter 7)
61. County and cities to sponsor collection and disposal services for small quantity generators. (Chapter 5)
62. County and cities to encourage private sector to develop treatment, collection, transfer, recycle and other alternative technology, including on-site and off-site mobile facilities for small quantity generators.

63. County to sponsor and cities to support the siting and permitting of a system of convenient collection/transfer locations for small quantity generators of hazardous waste (Chapter 5).
64. County and cities to encourage manufacturers, wholesalers, and retail stores to take back unused chemicals, oil, paint, and solvents that are in original unopened containers.
65. County to sponsor and cities to support an in-depth program to monitor the small quantity generators hazardous waste stream in Los Angeles County.
66. County to develop and implement an on-going program to increase public awareness of issues and involvement in hazardous waste management decisions on a Countywide basis. The program, among other things, must address issues concerning small quantity generators including household hazardous wastes and means of reducing the generation of hazardous waste. (Chapters 9 & 13)

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATORS - (CHAPTER THIRTEEN)

The potential hazards associated with the improper disposal of consumer products containing hazardous chemicals have recently received much attention. The pollution of groundwater, injury to sanitation workers, and contamination of natural resources are just a few of the possible impacts of hazardous waste present in the refuse generated in nearly every home in the nation.

GOALS: To educate the public on the presence, safe storage, and disposal of hazardous materials in the home.

To provide an environmentally acceptable method of collecting and disposing of these wastes through the development of a household hazardous waste management and reduction program.

To insure that the County, in cooperation with cities, develop and implement household hazardous waste management programs.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

67. County to develop and implement a Countywide Household Hazardous Waste Management Program (HHWMP) which would consist of public awareness programs (Recommendation No. 66) as well as a collection program on a year round basis. Cities are to support and promote such a HHWMP and should allow the County to impose tipping fee on all solid waste landfills operating within the cities pursuant to Chapter 1319 of the 1987 State Statutes (AB 2448, Eastin). Upon request, County to reimburse cities that have existing HHWMP based on the quantity of solid waste generated within those cities and disposed of at solid waste landfills operating within unincorporated or incorporated areas of the County.
68. County to promote and local governments to sponsor programs to help residents properly dispose of household hazardous waste (applicable only if Recommendation No. 67 is not implemented.)

These might include one-day round-ups, collection centers, and/or door-to-door collections.

69. County to continue funding of Agricultural Commissioners Pesticide Pick-Up Program.
70. County to sponsor and cities to support and promote legislation addressing the Federal Superfund liability associated with household hazardous waste programs.

V. ASSESSMENT OF NEEDS FOR OFF-SITE HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

The primary goal of establishing a system for hazardous waste management is to protect the public health, safety, and welfare as well as protecting the natural resources and environment, while maintaining the economic viability of the planning area. The Technical Supplement of the CoHWMP presents the information gathered on current waste generation in Los Angeles County as well as an estimate of waste generation for the short (1988-1990), mid (1991-1995) and long-term (1996-2005) planning periods (Chapter 2). The Technical Supplement also and includes all the current, planned and proposed management facilities in Los Angeles County (Chapter 3). The Needs Assessment Chapter then translates the waste generation data into the total management and capacity needs for the short-, mid- and long-term planning periods (Chapter 5). It should be noted that pursuant to the SDOHS directive, the effect of waste minimization has not been considered (Chapter 5) in the determination of needs for off-site facilities.

Although the CoHWMP only addresses the needs for Los Angeles County, it is acknowledged that it would also meet responsibilities of the region and State as Los Angeles County generates approximately 70% of the waste in Southern California. As a result, the CoHWMP's intent is to manage all hazardous wastes generated in the County as well as provide additional treatment capacity for manifested waste imported into the County. Without a planned system, excessive costs could encourage illegal disposal and put Los Angeles County businesses at an economic disadvantage.

Based on the current hazardous waste quantities, there is a need for the following off-site hazardous waste management facilities:

	<u>Number of Facilities (Size)</u>
Aqueous Treatment Metal/Neutralization	1 (70,000 tons/year or greater)
Incineration	5 (30,000 tons/year) or 1 (150,000 tons/year or greater)
Other Recycling	2 (75,000 tons/year) or 1 (170,000 tons/year)
Stabilization	3 (15,000 tons/year) or 2 (35,000 tons/year) or 1 (85,000 tons/year)

Residuals Repository	4 (75,000 tons/year)
	or 2 (170,000 tons/year)
	or 1 (360,000 tons/year)

It is noted that incineration may be a difficult management strategy to implement in Los Angeles County since a portion of the County is located in a non-attainment air basin. However, in order to have a consistent format for Statewide planning purpose, incineration is considered as one of the management alternatives as stipulated by the SDOHS.

In addition, the number of facilities as presented do not include the capacity for the management of all inactive and contaminated sites identified (Chapter 11). The need may substantially increase as more clean-ups are scheduled.

The CoHWMP also recognizes the need for additional hazardous waste transfer stations and storage facilities. The needed number of these two types of facilities will be developed concurrently with the development of the other types of off-site facilities previously listed.

As noted in Chapter 5, it is recommended that all storage, transfer, recycling and treatment facilities should be located as close to the areas of generation as possible. Residuals repository, as proposed, is anticipated to be located in more distant areas from urbanized zones in an area geologically compatible with the siting criteria developed in Chapter 6 and in conformity with all State and Federal regulations.

VI. OFF-SITE HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES CONSISTENCY WITH THE CoHWMP

Pursuant to Chapter 1167 of the 1987 State Statutes (SB 477, Greene), the CoHWMP is required to include general areas in the unincorporated areas of the County and incorporated cities which might be suitable for needed future off-site hazardous waste management facilities or expansion of the existing off-site facilities. To accomplish this, the DPW requested all cities as well as the County Department of Regional Planning to identify suitable development areas within their jurisdictions using the instructions provided by the SDOHS' Guidelines. The information provided by the cities and County Department of Regional Planning were further refined based on the May 3, 1988 SDOHS comments on the Draft CoHWMP as well as those by the cities. Figure 1 identifies the general areas within the cities and the County unincorporated territories which might meet the siting criteria established in this Plan and could potentially be suitable for such off-site facilities, except for residuals repositories. (Please refer to Volume II, Technical Supplement, Chapter 6, Figure 6-1 for large scale map and detailed description on how the map was prepared.) The County or cities, at their option, may use the information provided in Figure 1 and Figure 6-1 as a tool to designate lands for future rezoning to accommodate the siting of off-site hazardous waste management facilities or expansion of existing ones.

Section 25135.4 of the Health and Safety Code states that "no person shall establish an off-site facility unless the legislative body of the city or county in which the new off-site facility, or the expansion of an existing off-site facility, is proposed makes a determination that the facility or expansion is consistent with the county hazardous waste management plan approved by the Department of Health Services." Furthermore, it is the intent of Chapter 1504 of the 1986 State Statutes (AB 2948, Tanner) that the primary

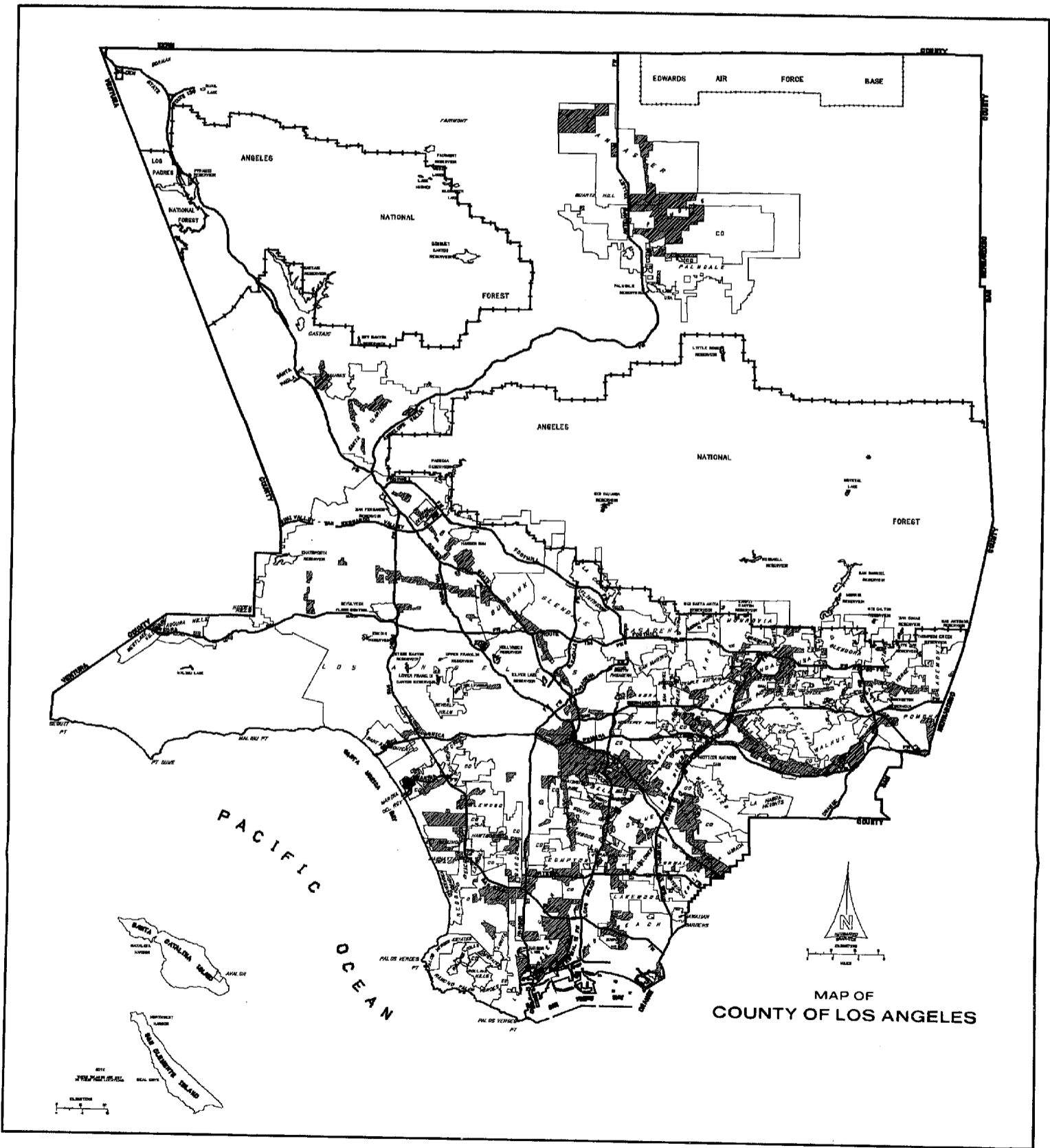


FIGURE 1
 GENERAL AREAS POTENTIALLY SUITABLE FOR OFF - SITE HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES
 (EXCEPT RESIDUAL REPOSITORIES)

responsibility for land use decisions relating to the management of hazardous waste falls on the local jurisdiction. Additionally, Chapter 1167 of the State Statutes of 1987 (SB 477, Greene) provides for local jurisdictions to impose additional requirements beyond those identified by the CoHWMP for siting of off-site facilities as long as such requirements are not exclusionary in nature and providing they are solely for the protection of public health and the environment.

The proponents must apply to the DPW for a Finding of Conformancy to ensure consistency with the CoHWMP. The information to be submitted includes but are not limited to those listed in Table 1. The DPW will also ensure that these facilities are monitored and the information included in the next update of the CoHWMP. Cities may use the "finding" by the DPW or make their own determination as to the consistency of the off-site facility with the CoHWMP.

VII. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND SCHEDULE

The following section presents an outline of the schedule for the implementation of the recommendations. For ease of reference, the recommendations are listed by chapter in the same order in which they appear in the "Goals and Recommendations" section.

The left column of the implementation schedule (Table 2) lists the recommendations to be implemented. Moving to the right, the next three columns indicate the role of each of the major entities responsible for hazardous waste management: County Government--(CG); Cities within the County--(Cities); Private Industry--(PI). The funding source for the programs is denoted by existing County (CF) or existing City (cf) general funding or new (New) funding sources to be established. The specifics of the programs are to be developed within the implementation of the Plan.

In the implementation process, each entity will act in one of the following three capacities:

1. Lead Entity (L) - The entity with overall responsibility for successful implementation of the recommendation.
2. Major Support (S) - The entity providing manpower and/or other resources to assist the Lead Entity in the implementation of the recommendation.
3. Advisory (A) - The entity serving in advisory or consultative capacity.

The next columns indicate the time periods in which the recommendations are to be implemented. The first group of columns represent the Short Term, which is subdivided by year from 1988 - 1990. The Medium and Long Term columns cover 1991 - 1995, and 1996 - 2005, respectively.

VIII. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING PROGRAM

In order for the Plan to be effective, regular review and update of data must be maintained. Monitoring is a key component of implementation as it enables the County and cities to respond to changes, to update and adjust.

TABLE 1
INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR FINDING OF CONFORMANCE

Proponents of off-site hazardous waste facilities, except otherwise exempted by the State Department of Health Services, must submit proposals to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. The facility proposal shall contain the following information as a minimum:

1. Identity of project proponent, owner, and operators.
2. Description of project location.
3. Evidence of filing notice with the California Office of Planning and Research.
4. Project implementation schedule including planned dates for construction start, construction completion, start-up, planned expansion, and closure.
5. Project design capacity.
6. Identification of waste type to be handled by California Waste Code.
7. Identification of waste sources.
8. Projection of waste quantity to be handled at start-up and at 5-year intervals in project life.
9. Identification of waste transport corridors and destinations.
10. Technology to be used for management.
11. Environmental documentation (initial study, negative declaration, categorical exemption, or a draft environmental impact report and health risk assessment).
12. Identification of waste reduction and resource recovery efforts.
13. Expected method of financing.
14. Information and operation plan for meeting applicable permit/regulatory requirements.
15. Identification of evacuation routes and inclusion of emergency response plan.
16. Consistency with appropriate city's general plan.
17. A program for training of personnel.
18. Description of types of permits obtained/applied for.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, December 1987

TABLE 2
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND FUNDING SOURCE

THE PLAN	CG	CITIES	PI	FUNDING SOURCE	SHORT TERM				MEDIUM TERM '91-'95	LONG TERM '96-2005
					'88	'89	'90	'91		
(Policies 2, 3, 4)										
1. County to sponsor legislation to provide funding and resources for the implementation of the CoHWP (Policy 3).	L	S	A	CF						
2. County to sponsor legislation to provide funding and resources for annual monitoring and the triannual update of the CoHWP (Policy 3).	L	S	A	CF						
3. County to ensure consistency finding of new facilities (Policies 2, 4).	L	A	A	CF & New						
4. County to adopt CoHWP as provided by Chapter 1504, Chapter 1167 of the 1986, 1987 State Statutes, and Chapter 1389 of the 1988 State Statutes, respectively (Policy 3).	L	S	A	CF						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Prepare draft CoHWP (12/31/87) o Final review by cities, public, government agencies & other interacted groups (1/1/88-4/21/88) o Conduct Public Hearing (3/30/88-4/21/88) o Prepare final CoHWP (10/88) o Submittal of final CoHWP to cities for 90-day approval period (10/88) o Approval/adoption of final CoHWP by Board of Supervisors (1/31/89) o Submittal of final CoHWP to SDOHS (2/1/89) o Approval of CoHWP by the SDOHS (7/31/89) o CoHWP incorporation into the County General Plan (1/31/90) 										
5. Cities to adopt CoHWP (or Ordinance) pursuant to Chapter 1167 of the 1987 State Statutes (Policy 3).	S	L	A	cf						

TABLE 2 (CONT.)
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND FUNDING SOURCE

CHAPTER	REGULATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS (Policies 3, 10)	CG	CITIES	PI	FUNDING SOURCE	SHORT TERM			MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM
						'88	'89	'90	'91-'95	'96-2005
CHAPTER 1	1. County/cities to promote legislation to identify roles of State agencies with the goal of one State agency responsible for overseeing (Policy 3).	L	S	A	CF					
	2. County to make CoHWP available at all County/cities libraries (Policy 10).	L	S	S	New					
	3. County/cities to sponsor information center (Policy 10).	L	A	S	New					
	4. County/cities to ensure compliance of current regulations by imposing maximum penalties with respect to illegal disposal of hazardous waste (Policy 3).	L	L	A	CF & cf					
	5. County/cities to make effort to provide sufficient resources to better enforce existing laws with respect to illegal disposal of hazardous waste (Policies 3, 10).	L	L	A	New					
CHAPTER 2	HAZARDOUS WASTE QUANTITIES, TYPES AND SOURCES (Policies 3, 10)									
CHAPTER 2	6. County/Cities to promote legislation to have an existing State agency to compile and coordinate a centralized data base for on-site, off-site waste and hazardous waste management facilities (Policies 3, 10).	L	S	S	CF					
	7. County to sponsor a study to correlate hazardous waste generation with economic activities (Policy 3).	L	A	S	New					

TABLE 2 (CONT.)
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND FUNDING SOURCE

	CG	CITIES	PI	FUNDING SOURCE	SHORT TERM				MEDIUM TERM '91-'95	LONG TERM '96-2005
					'88	'89	'90	'95		
8. County to sponsor study to correlate hazardous waste generation and consumer consumption (Policy 3).	L	A	S	New						
9. County Department of Health Services to complete licensing of all hazardous waste generation and collect data in the format specified in the CoHWP (Policy 3).	L	S	A	CF						
10. Each city to submit data on their respective hazardous waste generating facilities and thereafter on an annual basis (Policies 3, 10).	S	L	S	CF & cf						
CHAPTER 3 HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES (Policies 2, 3, 4)										
11. County to monitor and maintain listing on all on- and off-site hazardous waste management facilities (Policy 3).	L	A	S	CF						
12. County/cities to ensure all new facilities comply with siting criteria of CoHWP (Policies 2, 4).	L	L	S	CF & cf						
CHAPTER 4 OVERVIEW OF TECHNOLOGY (Policies 1, 6, 9)										
13. County to inform generators of waste management alternatives (Policies 1, 6, 9).	L	S	S	New						
14. County/cities to promote legislation to provide economic incentives to encourage alternative technology (Policies 1, 6, 9).	L	S	S	CF						

TABLE 2 (CONT.)
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND FUNDING SOURCE

	CG	CITIES	PI	FUNDING SOURCE	SHORT TERM			MEDIUM TERM '91-'95	LONG TERM '96-2005
					'88	'89	'90		
15. County/cities to inform generators of land ban and to minimize waste generation (Policies 1, 6, 9).	L	L	A	CF & cf		—			
16. County/cities to promote on-site treatment (Policies 1, 6, 9).	L	L	A	CF & cf					
CHAPTER 5 <u>NEEDS ASSESSMENT</u> (Policies 2, 5, 10, 11)									
17. County/cities to promote and expedite development of transfer, storage, and treatment facilities close to the areas of generation in accordance with the County/State siting criteria and all permitting criteria (Policy 5).	L	L	S	CF, cf & New					
18. County/cities to coordinate efforts with State and Federal governments to promote private firms to make liability insurance coverage available to owners/operators of waste management facilities (Policy 11).	L	S	S	CF					
19. County/cities to continue to support Federal and State legislation to limit liability for generators who have treated waste in accordance with regulations (Policy 11).	L	S	S	CF					
20. County to locate residuals repository in a suitable area in the County or negotiate with appropriate agencies (Policy 2).	L	S	A	CF & New					

TABLE 2 (CONT.)
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND FUNDING SOURCE

	CG	CITIES	PI	FUNDING SOURCE	SHORT TERM			MEDIUM TERM '91-'95	LONG TERM '96-2005
					'88	'89	'90		
21. County to continue evaluating how joining Southern California Hazardous Waste Management Authority can improve hazardous waste management in Los Angeles County and Southern California.	L	A	A	New					
22. Department of Public Works to coordinate L County waste management efforts (Policy 10).	S	A	A	New					
CHAPTER 6									
<u>THE SITING OF AN OFF-SITE HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY</u> (Policies 3, 4, 5, 9, 10)									
23. County/cities to provide incentives for jurisdictions to accept needed waste management facilities (Policies 3, 4, 5, 9).	L	L	A	CF & cf					
24. County/cities to promote legislation to allow coordination of agencies in the review of permits (Policies 5, 10).	L	S	A	CF					
25. Each jurisdiction to accept responsibility of waste generated with its jurisdiction (Policy 3).	L	L	A	CF & cf					
26. County/cities to adopt siting process balancing environmental requirements and the timely siting of needed facilities (Policy 4).	L	L	A	CF & cf					
CHAPTER 7									
<u>WASTE MINIMIZATION</u> (Policies 1, 3, 9)									
27. County/cities to provide education/information programs, workshops to increase awareness on waste minimization options open to industry (Policies 1, 3, 9).	L	S	S	New					

TABLE 2 (CONT.)
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND FUNDING SOURCE

	CG	CITIES	PI	FUNDING SOURCE	SHORT TERM				MEDIUM TERM '91-'95	LONG TERM '96-2005
					'88	'89	'90			
28. Appropriate agencies to establish waste minimization training programs for industrial waste and/or health inspectors (Policy 1).	L	L	S	New						
29. County/cities to promote legislation to offer incentives/disincentives for waste minimization (Policy 1).	L	S	A	CF						
30. County/cities to recommend to SDOHS to periodically update the list of recyclable materials (Policy 1).	L	S	S	CF						
31. County to promote educational institutions to become more involved in waste minimization efforts (Policies 1, 9).	L	S	S	New						
32. County/cities should verify waste minimization plans and to improve its effectiveness.	L	L	S	CF & cf						
CHAPTER 8 <u>TRANSPORTATION</u> (Policies 1, 3, 7, 8, 9)										
33. Law enforcement agencies to strictly enforce vehicular safety, personnel training and licensing (Policies 3, 7).	L	L	A	CF & cf						
34. County/cities to promote legislation allowing the removal of unsafe vehicles from circulation (Policies 3, 7).	L	S	A	CF						
35. County/cities to promote facilities that can reduce total regional haulage (Policy 7).	L	S	A	CF						

TABLE 2 (CONT.)
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND FUNDING SOURCE

	CG CITIES			PI	FUNDING SOURCE	SHORT TERM				MEDIUM TERM '91-'95	LONG TERM '96-2005
	L	S	S			'88	'89	'90	'91-'95		
36. County/cities and industries to adhere to routing criteria and minimize the transport of hazardous waste on local streets (Policy 7).	L	S	S	S	CF						
37. County/cities to promote legislation to require certification of designated managers who handle hazardous waste (Policies 7, 8).	L	S	A	A	CF						
38. County, along with Southern California Association of Governments and others, to determine rail feasibility (Policy 7).	L	S	A	A	New						
39. County/cities to expedite adoption of certification program for hazardous waste drivers (Policies 3, 7).	L	S	A	A	CF						
40. County to coordinate with State agencies on future planning of transportation needs (Policies 3, 7).	L	S	A	A	CF						
41. County/cities to promote legislation requiring shippers/haulers of explosives and extremely hazardous materials to inform local emergency response agencies prior to transportation through their jurisdiction (Policies 3, 7).	L	S	A	A	CF						
42. County/cities to promote legislation requiring pressure vessels used for transportation of hazardous material/waste to comply with design/maintenance standards of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (Policies 3, 7).	L	S	A	A	CF						

TABLE 2 (CONT.)
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND FUNDING SOURCE

	CG	CITIES	PI	FUNDING SOURCE	SHORT TERM				MEDIUM TERM	LONG TERM
					'88	'89	'90	'91-'95	'96-2005	
43. County/cities to request appropriate Federal and State agencies to review existing regulations concerning transportation of hazardous materials and wherever possible to improve the transportation of hazardous materials and increase enforcement capabilities (Policies 3, 7).	L	S	A	CF						
CHAPTER 9 <u>PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (Policy 9)</u>										
44. County to develop and implement public awareness program regarding hazardous waste (Policy 9).	L	S	A	CF & New						
45. County to establish a central resource/information center (Policy 9).	L	S	S	New						
46. County/cities to promote informational programs to increase all generators' awareness in hazardous waste management/regulations (Policies 9, 12).	L	S	A	CF & New						
CHAPTER 10 <u>EMERGENCY RESPONSE (Policies 1, 7, 8, 9, 10)</u>										
47. County/cities to promote legislation to provide funding to conduct annual training program on emergency response (Policy 8).	L	S	A	CF						
48. County/cities to encourage informational meetings on handling hazardous waste/material emergency incidents (Policies 1, 8).	L	S	A	New						

TABLE 2 (CONT.)
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND FUNDING SOURCE

	CG	CITIES	PI	FUNDING SOURCE	SHORT TERM			MEDIUM TERM '91-'95	LONG TERM '96-2005
					'88	'89	'90		
49. County/cities to promote legislation to provide adequate funding and allow the use of red lights and sirens on designated hazardous materials emergency response vehicles (Policy 8).	L	S	A	CF					
50. County to consolidate/eliminate County Contingency Plan after adoption of Area Plan (Policy 8).	L	A	A	CF					
51. County/cities to promote legislation to eliminate railroad companies exemption from emergency planning for less than 90 days (Policies 7, 8).	L	S	A	CF					
52. County/cities to promote legislation to clarify the requirements of Federal and State's Right-to-Know programs and merge to enact one program (Policies 8, 9).	L	S	A	CF					
53. LAC-Forester and Fire Warden with Fire Chief's assistance to review and ensure capability of other counties/local and neighboring agencies hazardous response plan (Policies 8, 10).	L	S	A	CF					
CHAPTER 11 INACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES AND CONTAMINATED SITES (Policies 2, 3, 7, 9, 11)									
54. County/cities to promote community forum and establish a communication system to address public concerns on cleanup of sites (Policies 9, 11).	L	L	A	New					
55. County/cities to promote on-site treatment of cleanup activities (Policy 11).	L	S	A	CF					

TABLE 2 (CONT.)
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND FUNDING SOURCE

	CG	CITIES	PI	FUNDING SOURCE	SHORT TERM			MEDIUM TERM '91-'95	LONG TERM '96-2005
					'88	'89	'90		
56. County/cities to monitor cleanup activities within their jurisdiction (Policies 3, 11).	L	L	A	CF & cf					
57. County/cities to promote land use policies for adjacent properties to contaminated sites (Policies 2, 11).	L	L	A	CF & cf					
58. County/cities to request U. S. Department of Defense to notify county and affected cities of hazardous waste stored, transported to any Federal reservations in the county (Policy 7).	L	L	A	CF & cf					
CHAPTER 12 <u>SMALL QUANTITY HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATORS</u> (Policies 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12)									
59. County/cities to require small quantity generators to participate in seminars/workshops to keep them abreast of programs/technologies (Policies 9, 12).	L	L	A	New					
60. County/cities to promote incentives to small quantity generators to reduce/recycle/treat hazardous waste and to participate in waste exchange (Policies 1, 9, 12).	L	S	A	CF					
61. County/cities to sponsor collection and disposal services for small quantity generators (Policies 9, 12).	L	L	A	New					
62. County/cities to encourage private sector to develop alternative technologies for small quantity generators (Policies 1, 6, 9, 12).	L	S	S	CF					

TABLE 2 (CONT.)
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND FUNDING SOURCE

	CG	CITIES	PI	FUNDING SOURCE	SHORT TERM				LONG TERM
					'88	'89	'90	'91-'95	
63. County/cities to support siting and permitting of a system of convenient collection/transfer locations (Policies 2, 4, 5).	L	S	A	CF					
64. County/cities to promote manufacturers, L wholesalers and retail stores to buy back unused materials which are no longer of use to consumers (Policy 6).	L	S	A	CF & cf					
65. County/cities to support program to monitor small quantity generators waste-stream in Los Angeles County (Policies 3, 12).	L	S	A	CF					
66. County to develop and implement programs to increase public awareness of issues and involvement in hazardous waste management decisions on Countywide basis (Policies 3, 9, 12).	L	S	A	New					
CHAPTER 13 HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATORS (Policies 3, 9, 13)									
67. County to develop and implement a Countywide household hazardous waste management program consisting of citizens awareness programs and collection programs. Cities to allow the County to impose tipping fee on solid waste landfill operators within the cities (Policies 9, 13).	L	S	A	CF & New					
68. County to promote and local government to sponsor program to help residents to dispose of hazardous waste properly (applicable only if No. 67 is not implemented (Policies 9, 13)).	S	L	A	New					

TABLE 2 (CONT.)
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND FUNDING SOURCE

	CG CITIES PI			FUNDING SOURCE	SHORT TERM			MEDIUM TERM '91-'95	LONG TERM '96-2005
	L	S	A		'88	'89	'90		
69. County to continue funding of Agricultural Commissioners Pesticide Pick-Up Program (Policy 13).	L	S	A	CF & New					
70. County/cities to promote legislation addressing Federal Superfund liability of household hazardous waste management programs (Policy 13).	L	S	A	CF					

Note:

- L - Lead Agency
- S - Supporting Entity
- A - Advisory Entity
- CG - County Government
- PI - Private Industry
- Cities - Cities Government
- CF - Existing County Fund
- cf - Existing cities fund
- New - New revenue source to be established

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, September 1988

The DPW is responsible for monitoring the following annually with the assistance of all cities:

1. Waste quantities generated and their management methods;
2. Management costs and alternatives;
3. New legislation that affects current practices; and
4. Development and promotion of waste reduction/resource recovery programs.

To be consistent with the State hazardous waste management plan, it is recommended that the CoHWMP be revised every three years with the suggested schedule for the revisions to synchronize with that of the State Plan.

First Triennial Update to be submitted to the SDOHS - 3 years from the approval of CoHWMP.

IX. STAFF AND FUNDING

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (DPW) is the designated lead agency for preparation, maintenance and administration of the CoHWMP Countywide. The DPW shall coordinate its efforts with the cities. Each city concurrent with adoption of the CoHWMP or its own Hazardous Waste Management Plan shall designate a city agency to coordinate the city's efforts with the DPW and formally notify the DPW of such action.

It should be noted that implementation of the majority of recommendations has been vested to the County. However, sufficient funds are needed in order for the County to be able to move forward. Therefore, the County's initial efforts, in cooperation with the California League of Cities, Los Angeles Division, is to sponsor or support legislation included in this Plan which will provide the County with the necessary funds to implement the CoHWMP's recommendations. To this end, all 85 incorporated cities must support and promote the County's efforts in accomplishing this goal. Once funding legislation is enacted, it is the County's responsibility to work with the cities and others to accomplish the CoHWMP objectives.

Additionally, the County will continue with its efforts through the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Siting Project [22], Chapter 2, to assist private developers and/or public organizations to site needed off-site facilities. However, without sincere cooperation by the cities and private industries, the Project cannot move forward.