



GAIL FARBER, Director

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

"To Enrich Lives Through Effective and Caring Service"

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September 25, 2014

IN REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO FILE: **EPD-4**

Ms. Lena Wiegand
California Department of Resources
Recycling and Recovery
2929 East Willow Street
Long Beach, CA 90806-2303

Dear Ms. Wiegand:

2014 LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 41770 and 41822; and Title 14, California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 18788 require that each countywide or regional agency integrated waste management plan (CIWMP or RAIWMP), and the elements thereof, be reviewed, revised if necessary, and submitted to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) every five years.

The CIWMP for Los Angeles County has been reviewed and enclosed is a copy of the 2014 Five-Year Review Report.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. David Coscia at (626) 458-3523, Monday through Thursday, from 7 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Very truly yours,

GAIL FARBER
Director of Public Works

PAT PROANO
Assistant Deputy Director
Environmental Programs Division

DC:dy
P:\Sec\Five-Year Review Report

Enc.



LOS ANGELES COUNTY
COUNTYWIDE INTEGRATED
WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

2014



Smart
Gardening

Recycle



REDUCE

Waste



Sustainability



Composting



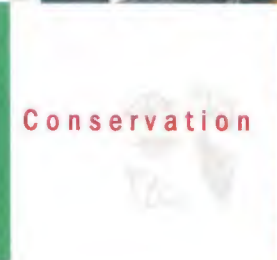
Household
Hazardous
Waste



Conversion
Technology



Conservation



Reuse
Repurpose

Five-Year CIWMP/RAIWMP Review Report

Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 41770 and 41822, and Title 14, California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 18788 require that each countywide or regional agency integrated waste management plan (CIWMP or RAIWMP), and the elements thereof, be reviewed, revised if necessary, and submitted to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) every five years. CalRecycle developed this Five-Year CIWMP/RAIWMP Review Report template to streamline the Five-Year CIWMP/RAIWMP review, reporting, and approval process.

If you have any questions about the Five-Year CIWMP/RAIWMP Review Report process or how to complete this template, please contact your LAMD representative at (916) 341-6199. Mail the completed and signed Five-Year CIWMP/RAIWMP Review Report to:

Dept. of Resources Recycling & Recovery
Local Assistance & Market Development, MS-25
P. O. Box 4025
Sacramento, CA 95812-4025

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Introduction

Los Angeles County has the largest and most complex solid waste management system in the State and possibly in the country. In order to understand the complexity of the solid waste management issues, planning strategies, and challenges faced by the County, it is essential to fully comprehend the County's size, population, number of jurisdictions, public/private relationships, and political and economic structure. It should be noted that projecting future conditions is an estimate at best. It is a very difficult undertaking due to the dynamic nature of the solid waste management system in the County, which is easily affected by the decisions of the 89 jurisdictions, their waste management service providers, and other factors such as changes in regulatory requirements, disposal rates, fuel costs, and traffic congestion.

Los Angeles County covers an area of approximately 4,100 square miles and consists of 88 cities and more than 150 unincorporated County communities. Home to more than 10 million people, Los Angeles County is the most populous county in the nation, larger in population than 43 states and 158 countries. One out of every four California residents lives in Los Angeles County. The County's population has increased by nearly 1.4 million people since 1990 and is expected to increase by another 800,000 additional residents by the year 2020. This vigorous growth, coupled with comparable increases in economic activity, has had a major impact on the solid waste management infrastructure in the County, and continues to require a major concerted effort by all jurisdictions in the County to provide for the waste management needs of their residents.

Los Angeles County is also the nation's largest international trade center and second largest manufacturing center. The Ports of Long Beach and of Los Angeles are the leading gateways for trade between the United States and Asia. If it were a separate country, Los Angeles County would be the nineteenth largest economy in the world.

The strong economic growth of the County in the last few decades has been aided in part by having one of the most efficient and economical waste management systems in the nation. The County's current challenge lies in protecting the health, safety, and well-being of its residents while continuing to provide an environmentally safe, efficient, and economic solid waste management system.

Executive Summary

Los Angeles County is one of the most populous areas in the United States. It is home to nearly 10 million people who live and work within the 89 jurisdictions. The population generates a large amount of solid waste, approximately 8.7 million tons in 2013. As compared to 2010 even though the population has increased, the amount of solid waste generated has decreased.

In 2010 Puente Hills Landfill was one of the largest landfills in the United States, with a daily capacity of 13,200 tons of disposal per day. However, primarily due to the economic slowdown and the resulting reduction in daily disposal rates, the landfill's average daily tonnage decreased to approximately 6,000 tons per day of municipal solid waste (MSW). On October 31, 2013, the landfill closed and is no longer receiving solid waste. This has decreased the amount of in-County disposal capacity as the landfill still had available capacity. With the closing of the landfill, waste haulers are disposing of solid waste at the remaining disposal facilities in Los Angeles and neighboring counties. These facilities are located primarily in the Counties of Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino, but waste is also sent to the Counties of San Diego and Ventura. Primarily due to the economic slowdown, and the resulting reduction in daily disposal rates, the regional disposal system has been able to accommodate the waste that previously went to Puente Hills Landfill. In particular, the Puente Hills Material Recycling Facility has experienced a significant increase in the daily tonnage received.

Countywide programs are funded by the Solid Waste Management Fee (SWMF). This fee is charged on every ton of waste which is disposed of at an in-County or out-of-County facility such as a landfill, refuse to energy facility, or inert engineered landfill. This fee has not changed since 2009. The 88 cities in the County fund their programs through various financial mechanisms with the most common being franchise fees for the collection of solid waste.

Since the recession in 2008 the market for recyclable materials has rebounded, but remains in a state of flux. In California, the market remains weak since most materials are exported to nations in Asia. In 2013 China began enforcing its environmental laws regarding the importation of recyclable materials. This action, known as Operation Green Fence, helped the market in several ways: Loads with too much contamination were rejected and returned to the sender. Domestic material recycling facilities improved their processes to ensure that all loads, whether for foreign or domestic buyers, were consistently of a high quality. The extra work necessary to attain this quality resulted in higher prices, and domestic buyers were willing to purchase the improved quality loads. This was a benefit to domestic companies which use recycled materials as feedstock to manufacture products. While Assembly Bill (AB) 939 provided for the "supply" side of the equation, the legislation failed to address the demand (market) side of the equation which continues to exist and the State has not provided concrete and realistic solutions for jurisdictions to address this dilemma.

The jurisdictions within the County face a changing dynamic of issues and technological developments. The following are some important issues and developments since 2010 and into the future: A significant number of solid waste management facilities are needed to manage the volume of waste generated, but being a heavily urban area, there are a number of challenges to developing new facilities. For compostable organic materials such as green waste, the development of compost facilities, anaerobic digesters, biomass conversion facilities, and/or engineered municipal solid waste conversion facilities is needed to manage the thousands of

tons of green waste, food waste, and other organics generated Countywide each day. Other conversion technology or alternative technology facilities will need to be developed to prevent the landfilling of residual debris from material recycling facilities and transfer stations. Examples include the alternative technologies project by the City of Los Angeles which will process post-source separated municipal solid waste.

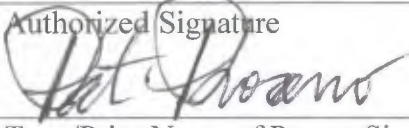
Jurisdictions in Los Angeles County continue to implement State mandates for environmental laws. For unincorporated county areas, a program to administer the mandatory commercial recycling requirement was established in conjunction with waste haulers. The implementation of product stewardship and extended producer responsibility laws benefit local jurisdictions when programs requiring manufacturer responsibility are established. The passage of stewardship bills for carpet, mattresses, and paint helped relieve the jurisdictions from disposal and funding responsibility for these products. In the future, more stewardship programs may need to be implemented to encourage product redesign to reduce toxic substances in products, or help to eliminate certain products from the wastestream with the establishment of recycling processors.

Product Stewardship Programs are assisted by business assistance programs which have a focus on recycling processors as well as manufacturers who use recycled materials as a feedstock. The State's Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ) Program has such a focus. The Cities of Long Beach, Los Angeles, and Santa Clarita each operate their own RMDZ. In 2013 CalRecycle authorized the City of Hawthorne to establish an RMDZ. That same year, CalRecycle authorized the Los Angeles County RMDZ to increase the number of member cities from 11 to 19.

SECTION 1.0 COUNTY INFORMATION

SECTION 1.0 COUNTY OR REGIONAL AGENCY INFORMATION

I certify that the information in this document is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, and that I am authorized to complete this report and request approval of the CIWMP or RAIWMP Five-Year Review Report on behalf of:

County or Regional Agency Name:		County(s) [if a RAIWMP Review Report] Los Angeles	
County of Los Angeles			
Authorized Signature 	Title Assistant Deputy Director		
Type/Print Name of Person Signing Pat Proano, P. E.	Date 9/24/14	Phone (626) 458-3500	
Person Completing This Form (please print or type) Carlos Ruiz, P. E.	Title Assistant Division Engineer	Phone (626) 458-3501	
Mailing Address Department of Public Works Environmental Programs Division P. O. Box 1460	City Alhambra	State CA	Zip 91802-1460
E-mail Address pproano@dpw.lacounty.gov			

SECTION 2.0 BACKGROUND

This is the county's third Five-Year Review Report since the approval of the CIWMP.

The following changes have occurred since the approval of the county's planning documents or the last Five-Year CIWMP Review Report (whichever is most recent):

- ☐ Diversion goal reduction
- ☐ New regional agency
- ☒ Changes to regional agency

- ☐ New city (name(s) _____)
- ☐ Other _____

Additional Information

The 89 jurisdictions in the county are:

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

* Member of the Los Angeles Regional Authority (LARA)

**Downey has applied for membership in LARA; CalRecycle will consider approval in 2015

SECTION 3.0 LOCAL TASK FORCE REVIEW

- a. In accordance with Title 14 CCR, Section 18788, the Local Task Force (LTF) reviewed each element and plan included in the CIWMP and finalized its comments
☐ at the _____ LTF meeting. ☐ electronically (fax, e-mail) ☐ other (Explain): _____
- b. The county received the written comments from the LTF on _____.
- c. A copy of the LTF comments
☒ is included as Appendix C.
☒ was submitted to CalRecycle on _____.

Pursuant to Chapter 3.67 of the Los Angeles County Code and AB 939, the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) is responsible for coordinating the development of all major solid waste planning documents prepared by the County and the 88 cities in Los Angeles County. The Task Force typically conducts its meeting on the third Thursday of every month to discuss, consider, and make recommendations regarding solid waste management issues affecting Los Angeles County.

The Task Force was created from the previous Solid Waste Management Committee and its structure was approved by the majority of cities containing a majority of the incorporated population in Los Angeles County as well as the County Board of Supervisors. The Task Force membership includes representatives of the League of California Cities (Los Angeles County Division), the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, the City of Los Angeles, the waste management industry, environmental groups, the public, and a number of other governmental agencies, including the South Coast Air Quality Management District and County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

The Task Force:

- Represents the interests of local governments, representing one-fourth of the population of the State and responsible for one-third of all diversion occurring in the State;
- Reviews all major solid waste planning documents prepared by the County and the 88 cities in Los Angeles County prior to their submittal to CalRecycle;
- Investigates and when appropriate, promotes development of emerging waste management technologies including, but not limited to, conversion technologies; and
- Identifies and projects the need for solid waste disposal, transfer and processing, and recycling facilities.

The Task Force has formed three subcommittees dedicated to specific tasks, as follows:

- Facility and Plan Review Subcommittee - advises the Task Force in reviewing and commenting on the SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs prepared by the 88 cities in the County of Los Angeles and the County unincorporated areas as well as the Countywide Siting Element and Summary Plan prepared by the County pursuant to AB 939, as amended.
- Public Education and Information Subcommittee - responsible for publishing the Inside Solid Waste newsletter that is circulated quarterly Countywide and communicates important waste management issues and also serves as a forum for news about interesting happenings in waste management and waste reduction in the County of Los Angeles.

- Alternative Technology Advisory Subcommittee - evaluates and promotes the development of conversion technologies to reduce dependence on landfills and incinerators.

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works serves as staff to the Task Force. The Task Force consists of the following members:

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS (6)	
MEMBER	ALTERNATE
MS. GAIL FARBER DIRECTOR COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	MR. PAT PROANO MR. CARLOS RUIZ MR. BAHMAN HAJIALIAKBAR
MR. ENRIQUE ZALDIVAR DIRECTOR CITY OF LOS ANGELES BUREAU OF SANITATION	MS. KAREN COCA MS. BERNADETTE HALVERSON MS. REINA PEREIRA
DR. JONATHAN FIELDING DIRECTOR COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH	MR. PETE ODA MS. JEANNE BIEHLER MR. TERRANCE POWELL MR. GERARDO VILLALOBOS
MS. GRACE HYDE CHIEF ENGINEER AND GENERAL MANAGER COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY	MR. CHARLES BOEHMKE MR. ROBERT FERRANTE MR. CHRISTOPHER SALOMON
DR. BARRY WALLERSTEIN EXECUTIVE OFFICER SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT	MR. ED PUPKA MR. WILLIAM THOMPSON
MR. MICHAEL CONWAY DIRECTOR CITY OF LONG BEACH DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	MR. JIM KUHL MR. CHARLES TRIPP
APPOINTMENTS BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS (3)	
GENERAL PUBLIC REPRESENTATIVE	ALTERNATE
MR. MIKE MOHAJER	VACANT
ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATION REPRESENTATIVE	ALTERNATE
MS. BETSEY LANDIS	MS. MARSHA MCLEAN COUNCIL MEMBER CITY OF SANTA CLARITA

BUSINESS/COMMERCE REPRESENTATIVE	ALTERNATE
MR. SAM PERDOMO	MR. DAVID ROSS
APPOINTMENTS BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES (3)	
APPOINTEE	ALTERNATE
MR. MITCHELL ENGLANDER COUNCILMEMBER CITY OF LOS ANGELES	MS. NICOLE BERNSON
MR. GERRY MILLER CITY OF LOS ANGELES	MR. RAFAEL PRIETO
MR. DAVID D.S. KIM PRESIDENT LOS ANGELES RECYCLING CENTER	VACANT
APPOINTMENTS BY THE LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES – LOS ANGELES DIVISION (3)	
APPOINTEE	ALTERNATE
MS. MARGARET CLARK MAYOR CITY OF ROSEMEAD	VACANT
MS. MARY ANN LUTZ MAYOR CITY OF MONROVIA	VACANT
MR. EUGENE SUN MAYOR CITY OF DIAMOND BAR	VACANT
APPOINTMENTS BY THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISPOSAL ASSOCIATION (1)	
APPOINTEE	ALTERNATE
MR. RON SALDANA	VACANT
APPOINTMENTS BY THE INSTITUTE OF SCRAP RECYCLING INDUSTRIES (1)	
APPOINTEE	ALTERNATE
MR. CARL CLARK	MR. DAVID THORNBURG

SECTION 4.0 TITLE 14, CALIFORNIA CODE of REGULATIONS SECTION 18788 (3) (A) THROUGH (H)

The subsections below address not only the areas of change specified in the regulations, but also provide specific analyses regarding the continued adequacy of the planning documents in light of those changes, including a determination on any need for revision to one or more of the planning documents.

Section 4.1 Changes in Demographics in the County or Regional Agency

When preparing the CIWMP Review Report, the county or regional agency must address at least the changes in demographics.

The following resources are provided to facilitate this analysis:

1. Demographic data, including population, taxable sales, employment, and consumer price index by jurisdiction for years up to 2006, are available at:
<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Tools/DivMeasure/JuAdjFac.asp>. Data for years beyond 2006 can be found on their following websites:
 - Population: Department of Finance
 - Taxable Sales: Board of Equalization
 - Employment: Employment Development Department
 - Consumer Price Index: Department of Industrial Relations
2. The Demographic Research Unit of the California Department of Finance is designated as the single official source of demographic data for State planning and budgeting (e.g., find E-5 City/County Population and Housing Estimates under Reports and Research Papers and then Estimates).
3. The Department of Finance's Demographic Research Unit also provides a list of State Census Data Center Network Regional Offices.

Analysis

Upon review of demographic changes since 1990:¹

- ☒ The demographic changes since the development of the CIWMP do not warrant a revision to any of the countywide planning documents. Specifically, _____.
- ☐ These demographic changes since the development of the CIWMP warrant a revision to one or more of the countywide planning documents. Specifically, _____. See the revision schedule in Section 7.

¹ The year of the data included in the planning documents, which is generally 1990 or 1991.

Additional Analysis

<p>In 2000 the total population for the County of Los Angeles (per the Census 2000) was 9,519,338 people.</p> <p>By 2010 this had increased (per the Census 2010) to 9,818,605 people or just over three percent. For July 2013 the estimated total population (per the UCLA Anderson Long-Term L.A. County Forecast, July 2013) was 9,987,000. Between 2010 and 2013 this is a net increase of approximately 162,000 people or an increase of just over 1.6 percent.</p> <p>After reviewing the data, the County has determined that none of the changes in demographics are significant enough to warrant revision of the planning documents. As such, existing planning documents are sufficiently flexible to manage these changes.</p>		
	Year	Total Disposal (Tons)*
	1999	11,800,000
	2000	11,384,354
	2001	11,468,535
	2002	11,523,142
	2003	11,899,397
	2004	11,966,727
	2005	12,286,394
	2006	11,903,569
	2007	11,400,568
	2008	10,343,305
	2009	9,095,048
	2010	8,770,385
	2011	8,682,910
	2012	8,612,083
	2013	8,738,468
<p>*Total Disposal is based on CIWMP Annual Reports</p> <p>**UCLA Anderson Long-Term L. A. County Forecast</p>		

Section 4.2 Changes in Quantities of Waste within the County or Regional Agency; and Changes in Permitted Disposal Capacity and Waste Disposed in the Countywide or Regional Agency

A number of tools to facilitate the analysis and review of such changes in the waste stream are available from the following CalRecycle sources:

1. Various statewide, regional, and local disposal reports are available at <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/DRS/Default.aspx>.
 - a. CalRecycle's Disposal Reporting System tracks and reports the annual estimates of the disposal amounts for jurisdictions in California; additional California solid waste statistics are also available.
 - b. CalRecycle's Waste Flow by Destination or Origin reports include solid waste disposal, export, and alternative daily cover. They show how much waste was produced within the boundaries of an individual city, or within all of the cities comprising a county or regional agency. These data also cover what was disposed at a particular facility or at all facilities within a county or regional agency.

2. The Waste Characterization Database provides estimates of the types and amounts of materials in the waste streams of individual California jurisdictions in 1999.
3. CalRecycle's Countywide, Regionwide, and Statewide Jurisdiction Diversion Progress Report provides both summary and detailed information on compliance, diversion rates/50 percent equivalent per capita disposal target and rates, and waste diversion program implementation for all California jurisdictions. Diversion program implementation summaries are also available at
<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Tools/PARIS/jurpgmsu.asp> and
<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/DiversionProgram/jurhist.aspx>.

Together, these reports help illustrate changes in the quantities of waste within the county or regional agency as well as in permitted disposal capacity. This information also summarizes each jurisdiction's progress in implementing the Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) and complying with the 50 percent diversion rate requirement (now calculated as the 50 percent equivalent per capita disposal target), see Per Capita Disposal and Goal Measurement (2007 and Later) for details.

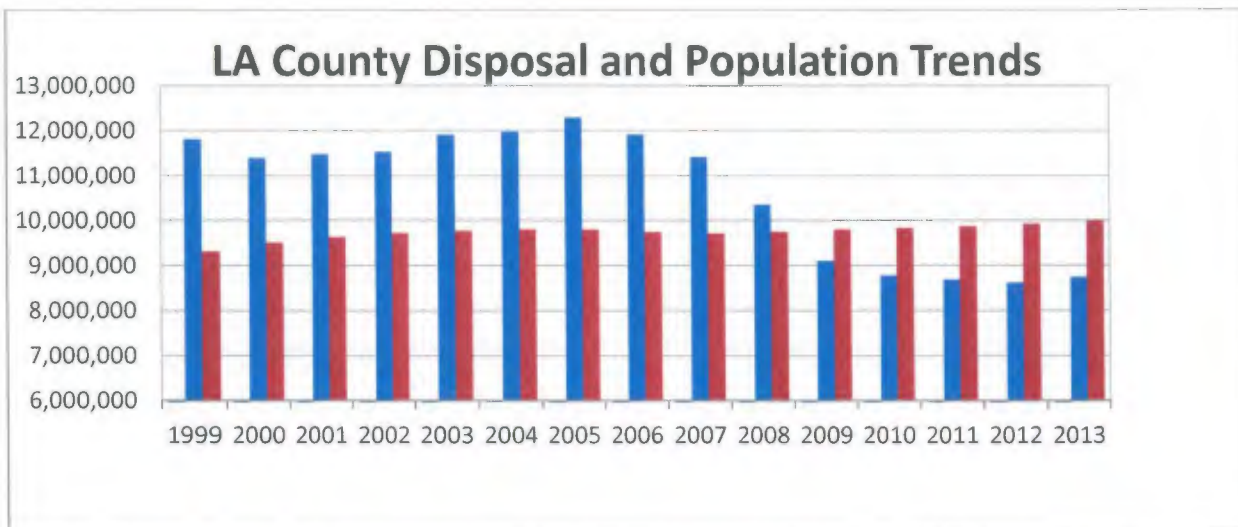
- ☐ The county or regional agency (if it includes the entire county) continues to have adequate disposal capacity (i.e., equal to or greater than 15 years).
- ☒ The county does not have 15 years remaining disposal capacity within its physical boundaries, but the Siting Element does provide a strategy² for obtaining 15 years remaining disposal capacity.
- ☐ The county does not have 15 years remaining disposal capacity and the Siting Element does not provide a strategy² for obtaining 15 years remaining disposal capacity. Attached is a revision schedule for the Siting Element (Section 7).

4.2.01

The County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (Public Works) annually monitors landfill capacity and disposal rates to ensure that disposal capacity continues to be made available on a Countywide basis. Such information assists jurisdictions in properly planning for their long-term solid waste needs.

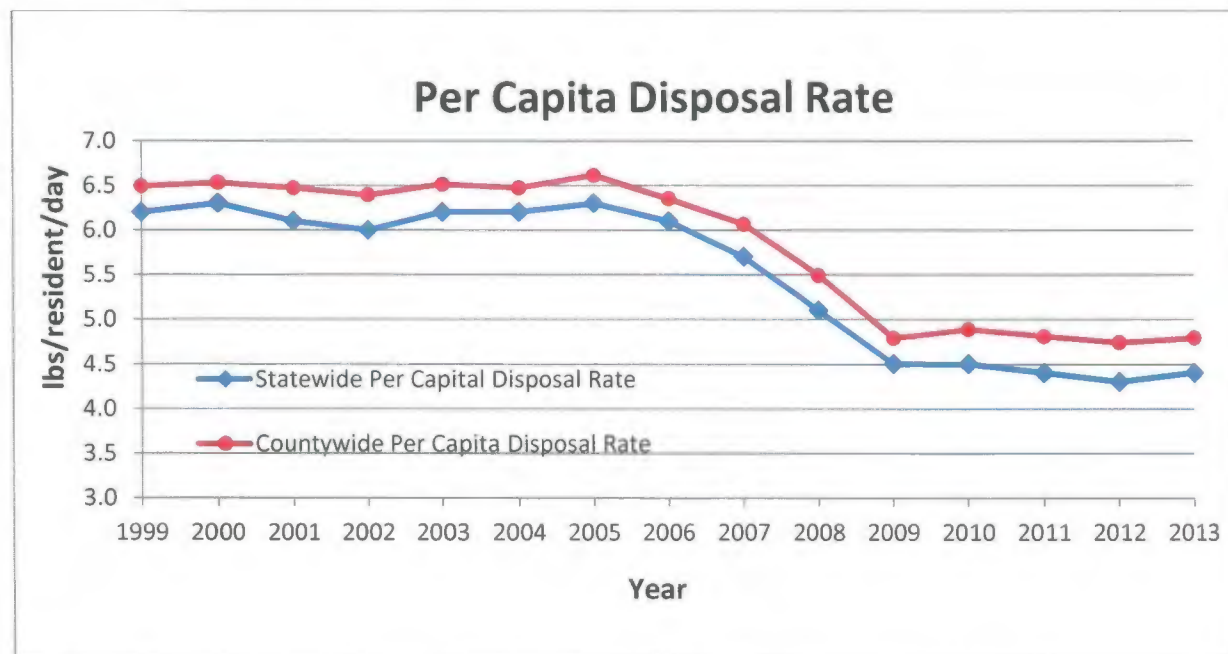
As shown on the chart on the next page, in 2009 the 89 jurisdictions within the County disposed of about 9,100,000 tons of solid waste (per the County of Los Angeles Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan Annual Reports and CalRecycle). In 2013 these same jurisdictions disposed of a total 8,738,468 tons of debris to Class III Landfills and transformation facilities located in and out of the County. The difference of 356,580 tons of disposal is a factor of jurisdictional diversion programs and the recent economic recession.

² Such a strategy includes a description of the diversion or export programs to be implemented to address the solid waste capacity needs. The description shall identify the existing solid waste disposal facilities, including those outside of the county or regional agency, which will be used to implement these programs. The description should address how the proposed programs shall provide the county or regional agency with sufficient disposal capacity to meet the required minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity.



Data Source: CalRecycle (1999 – 2008), and County of Los Angeles Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan Annual Reports (2009 – 2012)

The economic recession is also reflected in the July 2013 UCLA Anderson, Los Angeles County Forecast, which depicted a slowdown in the United States gross domestic product (GDP). This slowdown has resulted in less spending, which in turn demands less manufacturing and consumption of goods and services. Consequently, the amount of waste that businesses and the general public generated as well as disposed of was affected. On a Countywide level, disposal has been decreasing from 2005 to 2013. Over the same period, the per capita disposal rate in the County of Los Angeles has decreased from 6.6 to 4.8 pounds/person/day.



Data Source: County of Los Angeles Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan Annual Reports and CalRecycle

DISPOSAL CAPACITY IN THE COUNTY

4.2.02 Class III Landfills

One way that the County meets its disposal needs is through solid waste disposal at Class III Landfills. Class III Landfills are land disposal sites permitted to accept nonhazardous solid waste materials where site characteristics and containment structures isolate the solid waste from the waters of the State. At the time this report was prepared, there were ten major and minor Class III Landfills permitted in the County.

Due to significant public opposition, unavailability of suitable sites, environmental concerns, and the current regulatory framework, it has become increasingly difficult to obtain approval for new landfills within the County. To assist in meeting its disposal capacity needs, the County has permitted landfill expansions within its jurisdiction. After the approval of the existing Siting Element in 1998, the following disposal facility expansions have been permitted:

Facility Name	SWFP Issuance Date
Southeast Resource Recovery Facility	March 3, 1998
Pebbly Beach Landfill	April 10, 2001
Puente Hills Landfill	July 11, 2003
Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill ³	July 7, 2008
Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Facility	November 16, 2011
Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center	February 19, 2013

From the year 1990 to December 31, 2013, the permitted in-County disposal capacity has increased from 98.7 million tons to 124.8 million tons. At the time this report was prepared, additional expansions have been proposed at Chiquita Canyon Landfill and at Scholl Canyon Landfill.

4.2.03 Transformation Facilities

There are two transformation facilities (Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility and Southeast Resource Recovery Facility) that are operating in the County with a combined permitted average daily tonnage of 2,069 tons, which is equivalent to 645,600 tons per year. In 2013 these facilities received a combined average of 1,840 tons per day, which is equivalent to 574,436 tons per year. From January 2009 to December 2013, these facilities handled an average of 1,857 tons per day, which is equivalent to 579,465 tons per year or 2,897,326 tons over the 5-year period.

4.2.04 Permitted Inert Waste Landfill

There is one permitted Inert Waste Landfill, Azusa Land Reclamation Facility, which has a full solid waste facility permit (SWFP) in Los Angeles County. The remaining capacity of this landfill, as of December 31, 2013, is estimated at 62.3 million tons or 50 million cubic yards. Given the remaining permitted capacity and at the average disposal rate of 2,000

³ Initially, this site was developed as two separate facilities, Sunshine Canyon City Landfill was issued a SWFP on May 21, 2003, and Sunshine Canyon County Landfill was issued a SWFP on February 21, 2007. The Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill combined both individual sites into a single operation.

tons per day in 2012 it is estimated that remaining capacity will be available until the year 2045.

4.2.05 Transfer and Processing Facilities

There are 42 permitted Large Volume Transfer/Processing and Direct Transfer Facilities (permitted to receive 100 tons of waste or more per operating day) and numerous facilities of smaller volumes operating in the County. The total permitted capacity for these facilities is approximately 68,370 tons per day. Eighteen of these facilities are Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF) with a permitted capacity of 34,834 tons per day. As local waste disposal capacities decrease in the County, transfer and processing facility operators are expected to export additional waste to out-of-County landfills.

4.2.06 Other Alternatives

Jurisdictions in the County continue to support the development and expansion of in-County processing capacities, such as recycling centers, MRFs, and construction and demolition inert (CDI) debris facilities to divert materials from landfill disposal.

The County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSD) is developing the Waste-by-Rail (WBR) system, which is a remote disposal program for Los Angeles County, as required by the Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for the Puente Hills Landfill. The WBR system will provide long-term disposal capacity to replace local landfills as they reach capacity and close. The starting point of the WBR system will be MRFs or transfer stations located throughout Los Angeles County. Once WBR is operational, residual waste from the MRFs or transfer stations could be transported via rail to remote landfills for disposal.

In 2000 the CSD purchased the Mesquite Regional Landfill in Imperial County which is designed and permitted to receive waste via rail and truck. This landfill has nearly 100 years of disposal capacity at the current maximum permitted disposal rate of 20,000 tons per day.

The development of alternative technology facilities (including Conversion Technologies), along with out-of-County disposal, are options to supplement in-County disposal capacity.

The County is making significant efforts to develop alternatives to landfilling, including conversion technologies (CTs), which are thermal (non-incineration), biological, chemical, and other processes capable of converting waste into useful products, renewable energy, and bio-fuels. The Southern California Conversion Technology Demonstration Project is an endeavor spearheaded by Public Works in coordination with the Task Force that seeks to develop highly-efficient conversion technology facility or facilities on-site at the MRF/transfer stations. Additionally, the County and its 88 jurisdictions are pursuing the development of commercial facilities within its boundaries capable of managing the Countywide wastestream.

Likewise, the City of Los Angeles (City) is also pursuing the development of CTs and advanced thermal recycling (advanced waste-to-energy) facilities within the City. Adopted

in 2006 the RENEW LA Plan is the City's blueprint outlining the City's plan to achieve zero waste by 2025. Within this document, developing CT facilities is a key component in reaching the city's zero waste goals. Additionally, the City's Solid Waste Integrated Resources Plan (SWIRP) is the master plan that details what policies, programs and facilities will be needed to reach the goal of zero waste by 2025, and includes alternative technology (advanced thermal recycling/WTE and CT) facilities as part of its plan to divert MSW from landfills. SWIRP identifies the need for up to five alternative technology facilities within the City's six waste-sheds and/or the local region by 2025.

4.2.07 Closure of Puente Hills Landfill

On October 31, 2013, Puente Hills Landfill, which was the largest landfill in the County, stopped accepting solid waste due to the expiration of its CUP. The landfill closure activities will take approximately 12 to 24 months, which will consist of placing a final cover and construction of the on-site drainage system. This landfill was permitted to receive 13,200 tons per day of MSW. However, primarily due to the economic slowdown and the resulting reduction in daily disposal rates, the landfill's average daily tonnage decreased - during the period of January to October 2013 the landfill received an average of 6,940 ton per day of MSW. As a result, the regional disposal system has been able to accommodate the waste that previously went to Puente Hills Landfill. Additionally, this landfill alone beneficially utilized nearly half of the total green waste used as Alternative Daily Cover (ADC) within the County during 2013. It is still unclear how this beneficially used material is now being managed, and how much is being exported out of the County and/or disposed.

4.2.08 Impact on Solid Waste facilities in Los Angeles County and Neighboring Counties

MRF/transfer stations and landfills in the County generally did not experience significant changes in their daily intake during the review period, with the exception of the Puente Hills MRF as a result of the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill. After the closure of the landfill, the average daily intake at the Puente Hills MRF increased from 200 to 2,800 tons per day, of which 2,200 tons per day were sent to the Orange County Landfills for disposal. Also, nearly 1,500 tons per day of additional waste was exported to landfills in San Bernardino County for disposal after the closure of Puente Hills Landfill.

4.2.09 Impact on Green Waste

In 2013 Puente Hills Landfill received about 176,600 tons of the 364,000 tons of green waste used as ADC at in-County Landfills. With its closure, jurisdictions needed alternate facilities to take their green waste. To assist in this effort, Public Works developed the Green Waste Management Resource (Guide). The Guide provides addresses, maps, and contact information for composting companies, chipping and grinding facilities, transfer stations, and landfills that accept green waste. The Guide also provides helpful information about green waste recycling and other sustainable green waste management practices through the use of in- and out-of-County landfills.

The cities, County, and waste management industry continue their efforts towards developing alternative ways for managing green waste in the County including the use of Engineered Municipal Solid Waste conversion facilities.

4.2.10 Scenario Analyses

As reported in the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) 2013 Annual Report' Status-Quo Scenario, a shortfall in permitted solid waste disposal capacity is assumed to occur in the County as early as 2017 if current conditions continue with no change. The status-quo scenario assumes the use of existing in-County Class III Landfills and transformation facilities, and current available out-of-County disposal capacity only. In order to meet the County's disposal needs over the long-term, jurisdictions in the County must enhance their waste reduction and diversion efforts, continue to encourage development of alternative technologies such as conversion technology facilities, utilize out-of-County landfills including supporting the development of the waste-by-rail system, as well as expand solid waste processing facilities in areas where processing capacity is inadequate and if found to be environmentally sound and technically feasible. The Annual Report also demonstrates long-term disposal capacity will continue to be available through a comprehensive and sustainable solid waste management strategy starting with waste prevention and producer responsibility, source reduction, recycling and composting, conversion technologies, transformation/waste-to-energy, and landfilling.

Analysis

- ☐ These changes in quantities of waste and changes in permitted disposal capacity since the development of the CIWMP do not warrant a revision to any of the countywide planning documents. Specifically, .
- ☒ These changes in quantities of waste and changes in permitted disposal capacity since the development of the CIWMP warrant a revision to one or more of the planning documents. Specifically, Siting Element. The revision schedule(s) is included in Section 7.

Additional Analysis (optional)

Siting Element Revision

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), as amended, requires each county to prepare a countywide siting element that describes how the county, and the cities within the county plan to manage the disposal of their solid waste for a 15-year planning period. The Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element offers strategies and establishes siting criteria to aid in evaluating the feasibility of potential sites for development of solid waste management and disposal facilities. Additionally, the Siting Element includes goals and policies to facilitate the use of out-of-County/remote landfills and foster the development of alternatives to landfill disposal, such as conversion technologies on a Countywide basis.

The existing Siting Element was approved by the majority of the cities in the County containing a majority of the cities' population, the Board of Supervisors in January 1998, and by the former California Integrated Waste Management Board on June 24, 1998.

As recommended in the 2010 CIWMP 5-Year Review Report, the County is in the process of revising the Siting Element. In addition to the removal of Elsmere Canyon and Blind Canyon from the list of potential landfill sites in response to the County Board of Supervisors motion of September 30, 2003, the County has re-evaluated its goals and policies to ensure their continued applicability and efficacy in providing for the long-term disposal needs of the County. As the CIWMP 2012 Annual Report demonstrates, the solid waste disposal needs of all 88 cities and the unincorporated County communities can be adequately provided for through the 15-year planning period through a comprehensive and sustainable approach.

The revised Siting Element, which would cover the 15-year planning period beginning 2010 through 2025, is anticipated to reflect the following significant changes compared to the current version:

- Removal of Elsmere and Blind Canyons as potential new landfill sites in accordance with the Board of Supervisors' decision on September 30, 2003, to remove those sites from the list of potential new landfill sites;
- Expansion of several in-County Class III Landfills in order to increase landfill capacities within the County;
- Updates to the goals and policies to be consistent with a new solid waste management paradigm to enhance the comprehensiveness of the Los Angeles County's solid waste management system and incorporate current and upcoming solid waste management processes and technologies;
- Promotes the development of alternatives to landfilling such as conversion technologies, on a Countywide basis; and
- Promotes the development and use of Waste-by-Rail infrastructure to transport solid waste to out-of-County landfills such as Mesquite Regional Landfill to complement the County's waste management system.

On November 15, 2012, the Task Force concurred with the preliminary draft revised Siting Element. The preliminary draft revised Siting Element and its environmental document will undergo a review and approval process in compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements. This includes review and approval by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County, the County Board of Supervisors, and CalRecycle.

Section 4.3 Changes in Funding Source for Administration of the Siting Element (SE) and Summary Plan (SP)

Since the approval of the CIWMP or the last Five-Year CIWMP Review Report (whichever is most recent), the county experienced the following significant changes in funding for the SE or SP:

Analysis

- ☒ There have been no significant changes in funding for administration of the SE and SP or the changes that have occurred do not warrant a revision to any of the countywide planning documents.
- ☐ These changes in funding for the administration of the SE and SP warrant a revision to one

or more of the countywide planning documents.

Additional Analysis (optional)

Funding

The SWMF continues to fund the implementation and expansion of vital Countywide waste reduction, recycling, and pollution prevention programs; Countywide solid waste planning; and oversight responsibilities as required by State law and the Board of Supervisors. As reported in the 2010 Five-Year Review Report, the County adopted an Ordinance to increase the SWMF from \$0.86 to \$1.50 per ton of solid waste disposed, effective January 1, 2009. This was an effort to keep up with increased costs, meet obligations resulting from the adoption of new regulatory requirements, and implement additional/enhanced Countywide programs. The fee has not changed since that date.

Summary

As a result of the SWMF which is charged by the County, the funding is sufficient for the continued administration of the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan, the Siting Element, and the Siting Plan.

Section 4.4 Changes in Administrative Responsibilities

The county experienced significant changes in the following administrative responsibilities since the approval of the CIWMP or the last Five-Year CIWMP Review Report (whichever is most recent):

Analysis

- ☒ There have been no significant changes in administrative responsibilities or the changes in administrative responsibilities do not warrant a revision to any of the planning documents.
- ☐ These changes in administrative responsibilities warrant a revision to one or more of the planning documents. Specifically, _____. See Section 7 for the revision schedule(s).

Additional Analysis (optional)

Los Angeles County has not experienced significant changes in its administrative responsibilities as outlined in the current CIWMP. Each of the 88 cities as well as the unincorporated County continues to be responsible for their own programs. Even with the formation of the Los Angeles Regional Agency member jurisdictions continue to implement and administer programs individually. Los Angeles Regional Agency's primary and original purpose as a Joint Powers Authority was twofold. The first is to act as a single reporting entity for all jurisdictional members for CalRecycle. The second is to provide a peer group that assists each other in design and implementation of new programs, reviews and assists with franchise efforts, and provide mentoring for new staff from more experienced member cities. In addition, the County of Los Angeles continues to expand, implement, and administer Countywide and regional programs such as:

- The Countywide Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Management Programs
 - Antelope Valley Environmental Collection Center, Antelope Valley Landfill
 - Environmental Collection Center at EDCO, Signal Hill
 - Household Hazardous Waste/Electronic Waste Collection Events
 - Household Battery Collection Program
 - Public/Private Electronic Waste Collection Partnerships
 - Sharps Waste Management Program
 - Used Oil Recycling Program
- The Countywide Yard Waste Management Program
- Various Countywide Youth Education/Awareness Programs
- Recycling Market Development Zone
 - The Cities of Long Beach, Los Angeles, and Santa Clarita administer Zones.
 - The City of Hawthorne began administering a Zone in 2013.
 - In 2013 Los Angeles County Zone expansion was approved by CalRecycle to add 8 new member cities. The Los Angeles County Zone consists of the unincorporated county areas and the cities of Azusa, Baldwin Park, Burbank, Carson, Commerce, Compton, Covina, Culver City, El Monte, Glendale, Huntington Park, Inglewood, Monrovia, Palmdale, Santa Fe Springs, South Gate, Torrance, Vernon, and Whittier.
- The Countywide Waste Tire Management Program
- The Countywide Environmental Hotline (1-888-CLEAN-LA)
- The Countywide Environmental Resources Website (www.CleanLA.com)
- The County's Departmental Recycling Program

The County continues to incorporate the use of multi-media resources, including print, radio, television, internet technology, and social media, to reach out and motivate County residents and businesses. Examples include newspaper advertisements, radio campaigns, Public Service Announcements, and a Twitter account.

Section 4.5 Programs that Were Scheduled to Be Implemented, But Were Not

This section addresses programs that were scheduled to be implemented, but were not; why they were not implemented; the progress of programs that were implemented; a statement as to whether programs are meeting their goals; and if not, what contingency measures are being enacted to ensure compliance with Public Resources Code Section 41751.

1. Progress of Program Implementation

- a. SRRE and Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE)
 - ☒ All program implementation information has been updated in the CalRecycle Electronic Annual Report (EAR), including the reason for not implementing specific programs, if applicable.
 - ☐ All program implementation information has not been updated in the EAR. Attachment _____ lists the SRRE and/or HHWE programs selected for implementation, but which have not yet been implemented, including a statement as to why they were not implemented.

b. Nondisposal Facility Element (NDFE)

- ☒ There have been no changes in the use of nondisposal facilities (based on the current NDFEs and any amendments).
- ☐ Attachment _____ lists changes in the use of nondisposal facilities (based on the current NDFEs).

c. Countywide Siting Element (SE)

- ☒ There have been no changes to the information provided in the current SE.
- ☐ Attachment _____ lists changes to the information provided in the current SE.

d. Summary Plan

- ☒ There have been no changes to the information provided in the current SP.
- ☐ Attachment _____ lists changes to the information provided in the current SP.

2. Statement regarding whether Programs are Meeting their Goals

- ☒ The programs are meeting their goals.
- ☐ The programs are not meeting their goals. The discussion that follows in the analysis section below addresses the contingency measures that are being enacted to ensure compliance with PRC Section 41751 (i.e., specific steps are being taken by local agencies, acting independently and in concert, to achieve the purposes of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989) and whether the listed changes in program implementation necessitate a revision to one or more of the planning documents. _____

Analysis

- ☒ The aforementioned changes in program implementation do not warrant a revision to any of the planning documents. Specifically, _____.
- ☐ Changes in program implementation warrant a revision to one or more of the planning documents. Specifically, _____. The revision schedule(s) is included in Section 7.

Additional Analysis (optional)

Annual Reports provide updated information covering program implementation that is current for each of the 89 jurisdictions in the County. The County also provides updates to the Countywide Siting Element and the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan. Nearly all selected programs have been implemented. The programs not implemented in their scheduled year had either an extension or have been supplemented with a contingent diversion strategy. CalRecycle's Diversion Programs System database contains information about the types of programs implemented for each jurisdiction; reports are available for reference on CalRecycle's website.

Goals are the key features to a vision of an integrated waste management future. Many goals are common to certain groups of jurisdictions. Many jurisdictions have formed Joint Powers Authorities or other regional groups to develop their SRREs and HHWEs. A number of groups continue to work together after the planning documents were completed, indicating that inter-jurisdictional cooperation is successful. Based on the review of the status of Los Angeles County jurisdictions as a whole, it is clear that the CIWMP remains adequate to meet the needs of Los Angeles County's jurisdictions in achieving AB 939's waste diversion requirements and Assembly Bill 341's goals.

Section 4.6 Changes in Available Markets for Recyclable Materials

The county experienced changes in the following available markets for recyclable materials since the approval of the CIWMP or the last Five-Year CIWMP Review Report (whichever is most recent):

Analysis

- ☒ There are no significant changes in available markets for recycled materials to warrant a revision to any of the planning documents.
- ☐ Changes in available markets for recycled materials warrant a revision to one or more of the planning documents. The revision schedule(s) is included in Section 7.

Additional Analysis (optional)

State mandates for recycling have continued to create an extensive supply of diverted materials, but have not thoroughly addressed the market demand side of the recycling equation. The result has been a continuing dependence on China, India, Pacific Rim nations, and other foreign nations as markets for our recyclable materials, bringing to light a long-standing deficiency in the current model used for the diversion of materials.

In 2008 the recession caused a steep decline in the price paid for recyclable materials and a glut of materials for sale. Since that date, the market has rebounded, but is still in a state of flux and subject to outside forces. When China implemented "Operation Green Fence" in 2013 it required that the quality of diverted material, which was being imported, be greatly improved. This motivated companies to ensure that shipments met the minimum requirements for contamination or risked the load being returned. This significantly improved the quality of diverted materials. This was a benefit to domestic companies which use diverted material as feedstock since they were able to purchase better quality loads of paper or plastic. The use of new technologies by domestic companies has resulted in an increased demand for diverted materials. For example, bales of polyethylene terephthalate plastic beverage containers are being processed into recycled plastic flakes and used to produce new beverage containers. However, the demand for materials by domestic companies remains small when compared to the demand from companies in foreign nations. The implementation of "Operation Green Fence" also had a negative effect for materials which were previously exported to China. During the implementation of Operation Green Fence, which lasted for six months, rigid plastic was likely being landfilled, which increased the disposal rate during the time period.

Compostable organics continue to be a problem since there is inadequate processing capacity for green waste and a limited market for compost made from green waste due to difficulties encountered in permitting/developing these types of facilities. This is particularly acute in urban areas of the County due to a lack of suitable land, the South Coast Air Basin's stringent air quality regulations, and community reluctance towards the proximity of such facilities. Even if such facilities were developed elsewhere, green waste would still need to be transported over long distances, leading to higher trash rates and added traffic congestion and air pollution. Furthermore, the local and regional market for compost

remains small as there is not enough demand for the product. More facilities would produce such an increase in the supply of compost that it may cause the existing market to collapse. As a result, jurisdictions should consider working with potential companies to site and build anaerobic digesters to help solve the issue. This would assist in the diversion of the large amounts of green waste and food wastes which are generated Countywide. Task Force has estimated that as many as 36 new anaerobic digestion facilities, each with a processing capability of 250 tons per day, would need to be built within the County just to manage the *biodegradable* organic waste currently sent to landfills. This figure does not include any lumber or paper-based materials which are an additional 30 percent of the wastestream going to disposal today. Based on the cost of building one facility, the total cost to build this infrastructure could be as high as \$2 billion. Regional facilities would need to be built on behalf of and for the benefit of several cities using a combination of funds from Federal, State, and local governments as well as private funding since it would be difficult for a city to afford an anaerobic digester facility on its own.

No revision is required on the local level as the market for recyclable materials is a Statewide and a regional market. It is important that guidance and leadership be provided by the State and by its agencies such as CalRecycle. By working with local jurisdictions, the State can help create strong statewide and regional markets by providing economic incentives and assistance to innovative businesses. As this is a statewide effort, changes are best addressed through appropriate statewide legislation, regulation, and/or policies. The Task Force is actively working with CalRecycle in this regard. Task Force is specifically working to find local markets for these resources. While Assembly Bill 939 provided for the “supply” side of the equation, the legislation failed to address the demand (market) side of the equation which continues to exist and the State has failed to provide concrete and realistic solutions for jurisdictions use in addressing the dilemma.

Section 4.7 Changes in the Implementation Schedule

The following addresses changes to the county’s implementation schedule that are not already addressed in Section 4.5 above:

Analysis

- ☒ There are no significant changes in the implementation schedule to warrant a revision to any of the planning documents.
- ☐ Changes in the implementation schedule warrant a revision to one or more of the planning documents. Specifically, _____.

Additional Analysis (optional)

Nearly all programs selected in the CIWMP have been implemented on schedule. Some changes in the implementation schedule have occurred, but have not been significant enough to affect the adequacy or warrant revision of the CIWMP. Program implementation status is reported individually by local agencies in each jurisdiction's

Annual Report. CalRecycle's Diversion Programs System database provides program listings for each of the 89 jurisdictions within Los Angeles County and is available through CalRecycle's website. The Diversion Programs System (DPS) helps local governments discern waste diversion and HHW program trends and compare programs among jurisdictions. The DPS lists which programs a jurisdiction selected in its plans, what programs are implemented, whether the programs still operate, and if not, why. Business owners and the general public can use the DPS to review local waste reduction options. Jurisdictions can use the system when preparing annual reports and reviewing waste diversion.

In conclusion, programs are implemented as necessitated by new environmental laws or regulations. These are tracked in the Annual Reports and the Diversion Programs System.

Note: Consider for each jurisdiction within the county or regional agency the changes noted in sections 4.1 through 4.7 and explain whether the changes necessitate revisions to any of the jurisdictions' planning documents.

SECTION 5.0 OTHER ISSUES OR SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (optional)

The following addresses any other significant issues/changes in the county and whether these changes affect the adequacy of the CIWMP to the extent that a revision to one or more of the planning documents is needed:

Analysis

Countywide jurisdictions face a changing dynamic of issues and technological developments. The Task Force has been monitoring the most pressing issues and the County has invested resources to develop solutions to address them. The following are some important issues and developments.

Conversion Technology

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, as the legislative and executive branch of County government, has been a steadfast advocate of alternatives to landfills and has provided the leadership necessary to advance the development of these emerging technologies. For well over a decade, both the County and the Task Force have been consistent supporters of the development of conversion technologies for managing materials that would otherwise be disposed in landfills in an environmentally preferable manner. These technologies include biological, chemical, thermal (excluding incineration), and mechanical technologies capable of converting organics and post-recycled residual solid waste into useful products and chemicals, green fuels, and electricity.

Conversion technologies offer an opportunity to diversify the way solid waste is managed in California, meeting the State's goals to reduce greenhouse gases and divert materials from landfill disposal. Together with the California State Association of Counties, the County of Los Angeles is sponsoring legislation, Senate Bill 498, which would include conversion technologies in the definition of biomass conversion. This legislation would benefit many potential project developers who have expressed interest in building local projects. To further assist local project development, the County maintains the website at www.socalconversion.org with resources for stakeholders. Reports, modeling tools, and searchable databases of technology vendors and financial firms are available for public use.

The County and the Task Force mutually believe conversion technologies will complement and significantly enhance current recycling efforts. Recognizing their environmental benefits, while preserving the inherent environmental safeguards of each technology, has the potential to fundamentally change the way solid waste is managed in California. This pioneering work in evaluating and promoting the development of innovative alternatives to landfills is driving a paradigm shift in resource management and conservation.

City of Glendale

The City of Glendale released a Request for Proposals for the Provision of a Municipal Solid Waste Anaerobic Digestion Project in March of 2013 for a facility at Scholl Canyon Landfill. The major factor driving this project is that anaerobic digestion is the only waste conversion technology that qualifies for State waste diversion credit and Renewable Portfolio Standard (green energy) credits. An anaerobic digestion facility at Scholl Canyon Landfill would also address the issue of how to recycle local yard trimmings and maintain landfill host fees once the amount of waste at the landfill declines after mandatory commercial recycling requirements are fully implemented by all haulers.

City of Los Angeles

In 2002 the City of Los Angeles (City) established a special Landfill Oversight Committee to study viable alternative technologies to reduce the City's reliance on urban landfills. In 2004 the City initiated its investigation to identify alternative technologies to process post-source separated MSW that is otherwise destined for landfill disposal, in an environmentally sound manner while emphasizing proven, energy efficient, socially acceptable, and economical technologies. The City conducted a comprehensive analysis and review of over 250 technology suppliers. The evaluated technology categories were thermal (combustion and non-combustion), biological/chemical, and physical processes. In 2005 the City determined that alternative technologies were viable for the processing of MSW.

In 2007 the City released a Request for Proposals seeking one or more Development Partner(s) for commercial and emerging scale facilities. Proposed technologies included automated and manual sorting, anaerobic digestion, composting, advanced thermal recycling (advanced waste-to-energy) and gasification. Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation is currently in contract negotiations with Green Conversion Systems to develop the first commercial scale alternative technology facility that includes a mechanical pre-processing system to separate and recover recyclables materials, followed by an advanced thermal recycling system to produce energy and recover byproducts. Also, the City Council approved a motion that authorized and directed LASAN to conduct concurrent negotiations with Urbaser-Keppel Seghers to develop an emerging scale alternative technology facility.

Recycling Market Development Zone

Zones are administered by the Cities of Long Beach, Los Angeles, and Santa Clarita. In 2013 CalRecycle approved the administering of a Zone by the City of Hawthorne. The County also administers a Zone. In 2010, the County RMDZ consisted of the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County and eleven member cities: Burbank, Carson, Commerce, Compton, El Monte, Glendale, Inglewood, Palmdale, South Gate, Torrance, and Vernon. In 2013 CalRecycle approved the expansion of the County RMDZ. At that time, eight additional member cities were added: Azusa, Baldwin Park, Covina, Culver City, Huntington Park, Monrovia, Santa Fe Springs, and Whittier.

Hazardous, Electronic and Universal Waste

The Countywide HHW Management Program continues to increase its services and convenience levels for residents by creating partnerships with public and private entities to maximize cost-efficiencies and the effectiveness of the Program. This means increasing opportunities for more residents to protect the environment and properly dispose of toxic pollutants, while minimizing their overall environmental impact. Through the many beneficial partnerships created, the County has significantly enhanced HHW disposal services while leveraging limited resources, benefiting on discounted pricing through economies of scale as well as managing risks through shared liability.

To prevent and protect the public and sanitation workers from accidental injury from needle pricks in the trash, causing blood borne diseases, the County took initiative prior to passage of Senate Bill (SB) 1305 which banned sharps waste (needle and syringes) from being disposed in recycling or trash bins. To make it convenient for residents to properly dispose of used needles and syringes, services were enhanced through a partnership with the County Public Health Department to utilize 14 of their clinics and with the County Sheriff's Department to establish Safe Drop boxes at 21 Sheriff's stations in 2010. Furthermore, to accommodate residents in the County with the distribution of free sharps containers, the Program expanded its services through a partnership with over 100 Goodwill stores located throughout the County.

To enhance the collection of universal waste, specifically household batteries, the County entered into a partnership with the County Public Library Department to establish collection containers at 16 library locations. Household battery disposal services were also expanded to many partner cities to further enhance convenience to local residents. Additionally, to increase disposal opportunities for electronic waste, services were expanded through a partnership with local Goodwill stores for the collection of used home electronics.

The latest enhancement to the Program is the EDCO Permanent Collection Center which opened in 2013. The County worked in partnership with the Cities of Long Beach, Signal Hill; Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts; the EDCO Recycling and Transfer Station; and CalRecycle to establish a permanent facility for Los Angeles County residents to dispose HHW near the very proactive community of Long Beach.

The County is also an active supporter of Extended Producer Responsibility which encourages producers and/or manufacturers of products to take accountability for the disposal of their products and redesign products with less toxic compounds. As such, the California Paint Stewardship Law, passed in 2012 will alleviate the burden of local governments for the collection and disposal of latex and oil paint. To reduce liability issues with PaintCare, the County and County Sanitation Districts amended its existing contracts with the HHW haulers to allow the haulers to directly enter into an agreement with PaintCare for the management of architectural paint collected at County mobile events and permanent centers. This method provides the County tiers of liability protection, with the haulers taking on first tier liability, in addition to indemnifying the County. With the implementation of the Paint Stewardship Program, PaintCare became

the County's partner and the County has started to realize cost savings with paint collection at the events. Once enough data is available, staff will further analyze the cost savings.

With the Program in place, the County has been able to manage risk and reduce dangers associated with toxic pollutants in the environment by decreasing the generation and illegal disposal of HHW in landfills, groundwater, and air. Since inception of the Program, millions of pounds of hazardous waste have been diverted from landfills, streets, and storm drains, keeping homes toxic free through a combination of free mobile collection events, permanent collection centers, and drop off sites for specialty materials such as used oil, batteries, or sharps. The Program has received numerous recognitions such as the 2012 California State Association of Counties Challenge Awards for the Collaborative Home-Generated Sharps Waste Collection Program, the 2013 AQMD Air Quality Awards for the Best Community Model Program, and the 2014 Los Angeles County Green Leadership Award for the EDCO Permanent Collection Center.

No revision to the Summary Plan is necessary at this time.

City of Los Angeles

Beginning with the first site which opened in 2002 the City of Los Angeles now operates seven permanent SAFE Centers (Solvents, Automotive, Flammables, & Electronics), which are open on weekends to provide safe management and disposal of materials that are considered toxic and cannot be disposed of in landfills. The Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQG) program allows small businesses, by appointment, access to the SAFE centers for safe management of their hazardous materials, and pay the City's contractor for the service.

The City also manages the City's Used Oil Collection Centers. These 209 state-certified facilities collect used oil from residents and recycle it. Staff also constructed and service 15 Marina Used Oil Recovery Centers in San Pedro and Wilmington, and conduct about 20 Used Oil and E-Waste collection events each year. In addition, the City of Los Angeles collects SHARPs at 30 Senior Centers, and approximately 240 battery "buckets" from many City facilities including public libraries, police stations, and fire stations.

Other Cities within the County

There are many cities that, on their own, choose to offer HHW collection services in addition to the Countywide HHW Program for their city residents. Some have permanent centers (offering full or limited collection), some conduct mobile events, and some have a door-to-door service.

Product Stewardship and Extended Producer Responsibility

Another successful and efficient way to address the wastestream is to promote the Product Stewardship concept, especially through the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Framework adopted by CalRecycle. This concept seeks to encourage manufacturers to redesign their product to minimize waste and hold manufacturers accountable for their products at the end of their useful life. By holding manufacturers accountable, it would encourage improvements in product designs that promote environmental suitability while also creating a convenient way for buyers to return used products to the manufacturer at the end of their useful life.

The movement towards EPR has taken hold in the State as evidenced by recent activities in Sacramento and elsewhere. Several pieces of State legislation have already been passed with EPR elements for various products including paint and mattresses, while EPR bills related to batteries and pharmaceuticals have recently been proposed as well. Moreover, several local jurisdictions have begun to be proactive in passing their own local EPR ordinances.

The County is an active member of the California Product Stewardship Council which is the State's leading advocate for EPR. The County and Task Force will continue monitoring and working closely with the State legislature and advocates to further the EPR cause.

Sustainability

Many jurisdictions are developing plans for managing materials and resources in a sustainable manner. On April 22, 2014 (Earth Day), the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors approved a Board motion which directed Los Angeles County Public Works to create a sustainability roadmap for the unincorporated County areas. The objective of the roadmap is to establish goals and policies which will govern decisions into the future as well as establish ambitious waste diversion goals. These ambitious goals are above and beyond those which were established by California AB 939.

Cities within the County are creating similar sustainability plans. For example, the City of Santa Monica began a Zero Waste Strategic Planning process in 2009, while the City of Pasadena is initiating a similar process this year. *Counting Down to Zero Waste* is the City of Los Angeles' plan for dealing with solid waste. The Solid Waste Integrated Resources Plan (SWIRP) is the City of Los Angeles' zero waste plan for solid waste management. SWIRP was initiated in 2007 through an intense stakeholder-driven process that led to the adoption of 12 stakeholder Guiding Principles establishing core goals and objectives to achieving zero waste by 2025.

SECTION 6.0 ANNUAL REPORT REVIEW

- ☒ The Annual Reports for each jurisdiction in the county have been reviewed, specifically those sections that address the adequacy of the CIWMP elements. No jurisdictions reported the need to revise one or more of these planning documents.
- ☐ The Annual Reports for each jurisdiction in the county have been reviewed, specifically those sections that address the adequacy of the CIWMP or RAIWMP elements. The following jurisdictions reported the need to revise one or more of these planning documents, as listed.

Analysis

The discussion below addresses the county's evaluation of the Annual Report data relating to planning document adequacy and includes determination regarding the need to revise one or more of the documents:

Discussion

Each year, the 89 jurisdictions within the County file an Annual Report with CalRecycle. These Reports document any changes regarding the adequacy of CIWMP elements. Jurisdictions which have revised their SRREs have noted the changes in their Report which are submitted directly to CalRecycle for review and approval. Since 2010 the Annual Reports are filed electronically.

Planning documents are adequate at this time and do not need to be revised.

SECTION 7.0 REVISION SCHEDULE

Discussion

The County continues to work with the Task Force in revising the Siting Element. Upon completion of the revision process, the revised Siting Element and its environmental impact document will undergo a review and approval process in compliance with numerous statutory and regulatory requirements. This includes review and approval by cities, the County Board of Supervisors, and CalRecycle. The entire process is expected to be completed in late 2016.