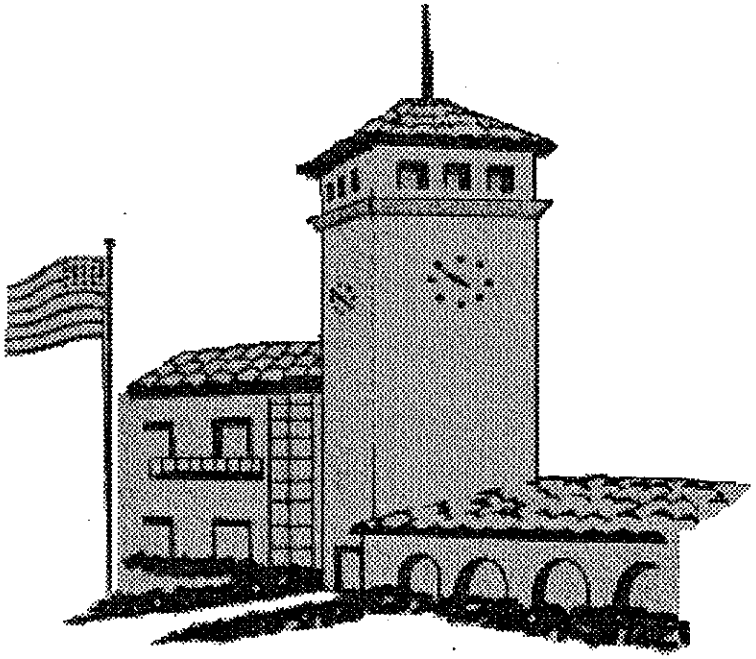

City of Huntington Park

Preliminary Draft

Source Reduction and Recycling Element and Household Hazardous Waste Element

Prepared By:

EMCON Associates
Resource Integration Systems, Ltd.
Clements Engineers, Inc.

EMCON ASSOCIATES

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City of Huntington Park
Household Hazardous Waste Element

Preliminary Draft

Prepared for

City of Huntington Park

August 1991

EMCON
ASSOCIATES

Prepared by

EMCON Associates
Post Office Box 7894
Burbank, California 91510-7894

3300 North San Fernando Boulevard
Burbank, California 91504

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Appendix A CIWMB Form 303

Appendix B Los Angeles County Used Oil Recyclers

Appendix C Planning Guidelines and Procedures for Preparing, Revising, and Amending Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plans

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW OF HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROBLEM

Hazardous chemicals are prevalent in modern society, not only in the commercial and industrial sectors, but also in the residential sector. Hazardous substances can be found throughout the home, garage, garden, and hobby shop as constituents in products such as cleaners, paints, pesticides, and glue. Once these hazardous products are no longer needed by the consumer, they become household hazardous waste (HHW). Improper disposal of HHW can pose a risk to human health and the environment. Thus, HHW requires special handling.

A substance is classified as a hazardous waste by the State Department of Health Services (DHS), California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22, if it demonstrates any of the following characteristics:

- ignitability—flammable (e.g., lighter fluid, and spot and paint removers)
- corrosivity—eats away materials and can destroy human and animal tissue by chemical reaction (e.g., oven and toilet bowl cleaners)
- reactivity—creates an explosion or produces deadly vapors (e.g., bleach mixed with ammonia-based cleaners)
- toxicity—capable of producing injury, illness, or damage to humans, domestic livestock, or wildlife through ingestion, inhalation, or absorption through any body surface (e.g., rat poison, cleaning fluids, pesticides, and bleach)

Until recently, it was the individual resident's responsibility to seek out programs to properly manage HHW in order to avoid their improper disposal. To avoid the potential hazards associated with the improper disposal of hazardous waste, the City of Huntington Park is currently participating in the development and implementation of a Countywide HHW management effort.

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1.2 HHW MANAGEMENT IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

On March 3, 1987, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors directed County staff to work with the incorporated cities in the County to develop a pilot program to provide HHW collection service to residents throughout the County. The result was a series of collection events located at various sites in the County.

Based on the positive results of the pilot program, a permanent County-wide program was recommended for development. Conducted by the County of Los Angeles through the Department of Public Works (DPW) and the County Sanitation Districts (CSD), the program will consist of collection services and public education programs for County residents.

The County plans to develop a mobile collection program for HHW. The program will consist initially of two mobile collection units, each operating approximately 48 days each year. One unit will operate at collection sites located primarily in the City of Los Angeles since a large proportion of County residents live in or near this city. The other unit will circulate throughout the County. As the program progresses, the County will determine whether additional mobile units are necessary to provide adequate access to all the residents in the County.

The County's effort will also include public education programs whose purpose will be to inform residents of the hazards of HHW and provide direction on reducing and disposing these wastes. These programs will build on education efforts currently undertaken by the County.

The DPW will serve as the lead agency for the administration and implementation of the Countywide program, including both HHW collection and public education. The Countywide program will be monitored by the DPW and CSD to ensure that the residents of the County are given adequate opportunities for the safe disposal of their HHW.

The City of Huntington Park has agreed to participate in the Countywide HHW efforts to ensure that the HHW generated by City residents is properly disposed.

2 OBJECTIVES

The City selected the following objectives to properly manage HHW generated within the City. The objectives are organized according to the short-term (1991 to 1995) and medium-term (1996 to 2000) planning periods.

2.1 SHORT-TERM PLANNING PERIOD

The following objectives pertain to the short-term planning period:

- Reduce the amount of HHW generated within the City by advocating and using products not harmful to the environment.
- Reduce the disposal of HHW in landfills by providing residents with locations for convenient HHW collection services.
- Minimize disposal of collected HHW through waste exchange programs that promote the reuse of certain recyclable materials.
- Cooperate with the CSD, DPW, and other organizations on the establishment and operation of a permanent HHW program.
- Initiate public education and information programs addressing HHW in cooperation with the County HHW program and/or other jurisdictional programs.

2.2 MEDIUM-TERM PLANNING PERIOD

The following objectives pertain to the medium-term planning period:

- Recycle HHW to the maximum extent possible.
- Monitor the effectiveness of the short-term actions and, if necessary, reassess the short-term goals.

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- Continue cooperation with the County or other organizations on a coordinated HHW program.
- Continue education and public information programs implemented in the short-term planning period.

2.3 TARGETED MATERIALS

All household materials that have the characteristics of hazardous waste (ignitability, toxicity, corrosivity, and/or reactivity), or are not accepted at Class III sanitary landfills, are targeted by this plan for source reduction, recycling, or proper disposal.

3 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The County of Los Angeles has taken a regional approach to HHW management. The CSD and DPW provide HHW programs that serve the cities in the County of Los Angeles. These programs include:

- periodic collection events
- education and public information
- load-checking program at landfills

The City will augment the County-sponsored HHW management programs by assisting with local publicity for collection events.

According to the Solid Waste Generation Study, an estimated 245 tons of HHW were generated by the City residents during 1990. This amount reflects approximately 0.38% of the waste stream generated by City residents.

3.1 PERIODIC COLLECTION EVENTS

The City's residents have participated in the County's HHW collection program since its inception in 1988. During 1990, collection events were held at the following locations:

- Rose Bowl, Pasadena (April 28, 1990)
- Veterans Memorial Stadium, Long Beach (May 5, 1990)
- County Sanitation District (CSD) Headquarters, Whittier (May 19, 1990)
- California Polytechnic University, Pomona (June 16, 1990)
- Hollywood Park, Inglewood (October 20, 1990)

These five events served 12,559 households and generated approximately 580 tons of HHW. The materials collected were either recycled, reused, or transported to a permitted treatment and disposal facility. The materials collected included

- paint: 74,000 gallons

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- used oil: 23,000 gallons
- solvent: 8,000 gallons
- batteries: 1,655 units
- miscellaneous wastes: 1,087 lab packs (55-gallon drums containing smaller containers) and 455 bulk drums (55-gallon drums)

Of this waste stream, 100% of the batteries and used oil was recycled, as well as 95% of the solvents and 75% of the paints. Much of the solvent and paint waste was shipped for use as alternative fuel at a local cement kiln. Details on the amount and types of waste collected at these events are included on CIWMB Form 303, provided in Appendix A. Records from the County-sponsored events do not include the type or quantity of wastes by city of origin. Therefore, the quantity of HHW diverted from disposal by residents of the City cannot be estimated.

Collection events were previously held at the following locations in 1988 as part of the County's pilot program.

- Calabasas Landfill, 26919 Ventura Freeway (August 28, 1988)
- Puente Hills Landfill, Whittier (September 18, 1988)
- Palos Verdes Landfill, Rolling Hills Estates (October 8, 1988)
- South Gate Transfer Station, South Gate (October 30, 1988)
- Spadra Landfill, Walnut (November 20, 1988)

These five events served 1,292 households. The materials collected included

- used oil: 4,375 gallons
- batteries: 1,390 pounds
- miscellaneous wastes: 288 lab packs

Prior to each round-up day, site-specific fliers were prepared and distributed through news media, homeowners' associations, various agencies, and nonprofit organizations. Upon arrival at the site, individuals were asked questions regarding where they live, how they heard about the

program, and how often they would like to see the program repeated. Additionally, those persons having only motor oil were directed to an "express" line to expedite processing. All other wastes were collected by personnel from a licensed hazardous waste contractor and classified according to type. The wastes were then packed in drums and transferred to permitted recycling, treatment, incineration, or disposal facilities for proper management.

At present, the DPW and CSD plan to continue to provide periodic collection services until the future program is developed. City residents can deliver HHW to any of the collection events. The DPW will continue to coordinate and administer the future collection program.

3.2 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

Public education is an integral part of the Countywide HHW management program, resulting in increased public awareness of proper disposal and source reduction of HHW. The County's education and information efforts include the following:

- Distribution of pamphlets, flyers, press releases or other advertisement during the HHW round-up events and upon request to interested individuals. The pamphlets provide information on proper disposal methods for waste oil and paint, as well as nonhazardous substitutes for commonly used hazardous household products.
- Implementation of an HHW/recycling hotline (1-800-552-5218) to answer questions regarding proper use and disposal of HHW. Alternatives to hazardous substances have been provided to interested individuals and referrals are made to waste-oil and latex-paint collection centers near the caller's place of residence.
- Advertisement of collection events through flyers, newspapers, radio announcements, and postings at local stores.

3.3 LOAD-CHECKING PROGRAM

The objective of a load-checking program is to discourage the improper disposal of prohibited wastes at sanitary landfills. Beginning in 1984, load

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checking has been required at all Class III landfills and transfer stations in the County. The four landfills under the authority of the CSD implemented load-checking programs in 1983.

Approximately 0.5% of all incoming loads (7 out of every 1,500 trucks arriving at the Puente Hills Landfill) are randomly inspected for prohibited wastes. Any loads suspected of containing prohibited wastes are also inspected. The County estimates that approximately 300 to 400 pounds of hazardous waste per landfill per year is collected through the random inspection method. Another 1,100 to 1,200 pounds per year per landfill is collected through inspection of suspect loads. Load-checking procedures are in place at the CSD-operated transfer stations as well.

The majority of prohibited waste discovered through the load-checking program originates from industrial sources. Hazardous waste generated by industry is usually disposed in large containers that are easier to spot during a load inspection than the small containers of HHW that are typical of the residential waste stream.

Although the City does not have a landfill within its jurisdiction, information regarding load-checking procedures are applicable inasmuch as area residents utilize County landfills and transfer stations.

3.4 HHW MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Several cities in Los Angeles County have existing waste-oil collection facilities. Fees and quantity limits, if any, vary depending on the facility. The addresses and telephone numbers of the facilities in the County that will accept waste oil are provided in Appendix B.

4 EVALUATION CRITERIA

This section describes the criteria that will be used in Section 5 to evaluate various HHW programs. The "Planning Guidelines and Procedures for Preparing and Revising Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plans," Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Division 7, Chapter 9, Section 18733.3, requires that certain criteria be used in evaluating alternatives for HHW programs. A copy of Chapter 9 of the regulations is included in Appendix C for reference. Each criterion has been assigned a scale of high, medium, and low. A high score indicates favorable (or positive) conditions. A low score indicates less favorable (or negative) conditions.

4.1 EFFECTIVENESS IN REDUCING TARGETED MATERIALS

Effectiveness in Reducing Targeted Materials considers the effectiveness of an alternative in reducing the amount of a targeted waste. The *Effectiveness* criterion evaluates the estimated percentage of the total waste stream that the alternative reduces or diverts. For the purpose of this study, the following criteria were used:

Low: Very little diversion is expected.

Medium: A moderate amount of diversion is expected.

High: A significant amount of diversion is expected.

4.2 ABSENCE OF HAZARDS

Absence of Hazards evaluates the hazards that could be created by implementing the alternative. Hazards could include health risks, injury, fire, or public nuisances.

Low: Potential hazards are not completely understood, or the alternative increases the potential hazards.

Medium: Potential hazards are known and controllable. Some impacts remain.

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High: There are few or no potential hazards or unmitigated impacts.

4.3 FLEXIBILITY

Flexibility considers the alternative's ability to accommodate changing economic, technological, and social conditions.

Low: The alternative has a limited ability to respond to changing conditions. Limitations may include inflexible or unpredictable markets for diverted materials or operational limitations.

Medium: The alternative is anticipated to demonstrate a moderate ability to respond to changing conditions. Significant changes in the program may be required.

High: The alternative is anticipated to be readily adaptable in meeting changing conditions. No significant changes in the program are necessary.

4.4 IMPLEMENTABILITY

Implementability evaluates the extent to which the alternative can be implemented in the short-term or medium-term planning periods.

Low: Implementation of the alternative could not be completed until after 2000.

Medium: Implementation of the alternative is anticipated to be completed by 2000.

High: Implementation of the alternative is anticipated to be completed by 1995.

4.5 FACILITY NEEDS

Facility Needs considers the need for expanding existing facilities or building new facilities to support the implementation of the alternative.

Low: New facilities must be developed to accommodate implementation of the alternative.

Medium: Existing facilities must be expanded or altered to accommodate implementation of the alternative.

High: The alternative can be easily integrated into existing facilities.

4.6 CONSISTENCY WITH LOCAL POLICIES

Consistency with Local Policies evaluates the alternative's compatibility with existing local plans, policies, and ordinances.

Low: The alternative would require major changes to existing local plans, policies, or ordinances for implementation.

Medium: The alternative would require minor changes to existing local plans, policies, or ordinances for implementation.

High: There are no existing local plans, policies, or ordinances that would impede the implementation of the alternative.

4.7 ABSENCE OF INSTITUTIONAL BARRIERS

Absence of Institutional Barriers evaluates the extent to which institutional barriers, such as long-term franchise agreements, other contracts, or permit requirements, may impact the implementation of the alternative.

Low: The alternative is affected by existing institutional barriers that are not under the control of the jurisdiction.

Medium: The alternative is affected by existing institutional barriers over which the jurisdiction maintains some control.

High: There are no known existing institutional barriers to the alternative.

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4.8 ESTIMATED COST RATING

Estimated Cost Rating evaluates the overall estimated cost of the alternative, including capital costs and operating costs, over the lifetime of the alternative. This may also be represented by a range of costs.

Low: The cost to implement the alternative is high compared to other alternatives being considered.

Medium: The cost to implement the alternative is considered mid-range compared to other alternatives.

High: The cost to implement the alternative is low compared to other alternatives.

4.9 END USES

End Uses measures the marketability of the diverted materials.

Low: End uses are currently nonexistent or unreliable, though the potential for the development of long-term or medium-term markets may exist.

Medium: End uses exist, but are subject to moderate fluctuations. The potential for the development of short-term markets may exist.

High: End uses exist and are relatively stable.

5 EVALUATION OF PROGRAM ALTERNATIVES

This section presents an evaluation of alternative HHW programs that can be used by the City to meet its HHW objectives. The following seven alternatives were evaluated:

- Alternative 1 - Periodic HHW collection events
- Alternative 2 - Permanent HHW collection facility
- Alternative 3 - Mobile HHW collection
- Alternative 4 - Door-to-door HHW collection program
- Alternative 5 - Load-checking program
- Alternative 6 - Recycling program for HHW
- Alternative 7 - Public education and information

This evaluation utilized the criteria presented in Section 4 and is the basis for the HHW programs selected for implementation. The results of the evaluation are summarized in Table 5-1.

Many of these activities are complementary and depend significantly on the implementation of other alternatives or programs. This factor was taken into account in the evaluation process.

5.1 ALTERNATIVE 1 - PERIODIC HHW COLLECTION EVENTS

City residents can participate in HHW collection events sponsored by the CSD and DPW. These periodic collection events are described in Section 3.1, and are currently provided at the sole expense of the SCD and DPW. The City may consider implementation of occasional collection days in the medium-term planning period. However, for the purposes of this evaluation, only the Countywide program is considered.

5.1.1 Effectiveness in Reducing Targeted Materials

Collection events are considered moderately effective at diverting HHW because they offer residents a disposal option for their HHW and result in increased awareness about the dangers of improperly disposing of

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Table 5-1
Household Hazardous Waste Alternatives Evaluation Summary

Criteria	Alternatives						
	1 Periodic Collection Events	2 Permanent Facility	3 Mobile Collection	4 Door-to-Door Collection	5 Load-Checking Program	6 Recycling Program	7 Public Education and Information
Effectiveness in Reducing Waste Quantity	Medium	High	High	Low	N/A	High	High
Absence of Hazard	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	N/A	Medium	High
Flexibility	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	N/A	High	High
Limited Shift in Waste Type Generation	High	High	High	High	N/A	High	High
Ease of Implementation	High	Medium	High	High	N/A	High	High
Facility Needs	High	Low	Medium	Medium	N/A	Medium	High
Consistency with Local Policies	High	Low	High	Low	N/A	Medium	High
Absence of Institutional Barriers	High	Medium	Medium	Low	N/A	High	High
Estimated Cost	Medium	Low	Low	Low	N/A	High	High
End Uses	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	N/A	High	N/A

hazardous materials. However, because the events are held only periodically, they do not provide residents with an ongoing disposal option, thus limiting their effectiveness.

5.1.2 Absence of Hazards

Potential public health risks and safety hazards associated with periodic collection events include spills, fires, leaks, or explosions resulting from improper collection, storage, handling, or transport of hazardous materials. However, proper equipment, operation, and health and safety training of event workers minimize these potential hazards. There have been no reported accidents at previous collection events sponsored by the County, so the risk is considered controllable.

5.1.3 Flexibility

Although certain operational limitations may limit the flexibility of a specific collection event, the overall program can be very flexible. Increased participation can be encouraged by scheduling additional collection events and/or increasing the number of personnel available to handle the incoming wastes. This assumes that the number of events and personnel is not fixed on an annual basis. Collection events can be somewhat flexible in affording recycling options, such as assimilation of larger volumes of material, or the establishment of waste exchange programs. However, contingencies would need to be incorporated into the program, e.g., collection locations with sizable storage areas, selection of contractors with the ability of accumulate and recycle collected materials.

5.1.4 Implementability

The program has been in operation since 1988 and will continue to operate until the DPW and CSD develop an alternative collection program.

5.1.5 Facility Needs

Collection events do not require expansion or development of permanent facilities.

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5.1.6 Consistency with Local Policies

Encouraging residents to participate in collection events is consistent with local policies.

5.1.7 Absence of Institutional Barriers

There are no institutional barriers to the City's participation in these events.

5.1.8 Estimated Cost Rating

The average cost per participating household for the previous collection events was approximately $173 per car, based on the average cost for the five events held by the CSD and DPW during 1990. This cost includes contractor costs for labor, equipment, materials, and disposal. The overall cost for these types of events is approximately $400,000 per event.

5.1.9 End Uses

Collection events divert latex paint, oil, and batteries from the waste stream through recycling. Nonrecyclable HHW collected through the events is either properly disposed at a permitted hazardous waste facility or incinerated. Ongoing waste exchanges, where residents can obtain usable products that otherwise would be discarded, are not feasible at collection events due to their short duration and transient nature.

5.2 ALTERNATIVE 2 - PERMANENT COLLECTION FACILITY

A permanent collection facility provides a fixed location for accepting HHW delivered by residents. Permanent facilities are generally open year-round and are operated on a regional basis. They are usually sited to allow access from major population centers and can be designed to incorporate recycling and source reduction opportunities. Recycling may be accomplished by accumulating volumes of materials such as used oil, latex paint, or batteries for reprocessing into new materials. Source reduction opportunities include the establishment of a waste exchange program. In fact, the DHS and CIWMB encourage the exchange of

materials as a means of waste reduction, as long as safeguards are maintained. Such a program, which can be coordinated through the State clearing house or other means finds users for otherwise discarded wastes.

5.2.1 Effectiveness in Reducing Targeted Materials

A permanent facility is effective in reducing the amount of HHW that is disposed in landfills by offering residents ongoing disposal, recycling, and source reduction options. However, this alternative is only effective if such a facility is within a 5-mile radius of the generator. This would require numerous facilities, given the size of the County.

Implementing a waste exchange and recycling program at a permanent facility should further reduce the quantity of HHW requiring disposal.

5.2.2 Absence of Hazards

Potential public health risks and safety hazards associated with a permanent facility include spills, fires, leaks, or explosions resulting from improper collection, storage, handling, or transport of hazardous materials. However, proper facility design, equipment, operation, and health and safety training for facility workers can minimize potential hazards.

5.2.3 Flexibility

A permanent facility is considered highly flexible because it can accommodate changing conditions by increasing or decreasing the days or hours of operation, as needed, assuming available handling and storage capacity. A permanent facility can process participants more efficiently than 1-day collection events, because of dedicated staffing and the operational characteristics of such a facility. However, permanent facilities do not have the flexibility to operate in various locations as do periodic collection events or mobile collection units.

5.2.4 Implementability

A permanent facility could be implemented in the medium-term planning period. The implementation phase for a permanent facility requires approximately 3 to 5 years for site assessment, CEQA compliance, permitting, design, and construction.

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5.2.5 Facility Needs

This alternative requires the development of a collection and storage facility, and therefore receives a low rating. An HHW facility must meet specific state and federal safety and operating standards, and must meet local zoning requirements. A facility should be designed to prevent spills or leaks of incompatible wastes from mixing, and should include explosion proofing, proper containment, sufficient ventilation, and adequate emergency response and safety equipment. A permanent facility should be situated on an impervious surface and fenced for security. An area for analyzing unknown substances is also needed.

5.2.6 Consistency with Local Policies

A permanent facility is not consistent with local policies, plans, and ordinances to provide ongoing and immediate disposal services. The City plans to provide HHW collection and disposal alternatives to its residents through participation in a Countywide program; the County in turn may consider permanent facilities in connection with the mobile program.

5.2.7 Absence of Institutional Barriers

Permitting requirements for a permanent HHW collection facility may present a temporary barrier to the implementation of this alternative. However, the permitting process is expected to become more streamlined as more jurisdictions develop HHW facilities.

5.2.8 Estimated Cost Rating

The costs associated with developing and operating a permanent HHW collection facility are significant. Based on operating experience at other permanent HHW collection facilities, annual operating costs for a facility operating one day per week may be as high as $2,000,000. Capital costs may range between from one to several million dollars in Los Angeles County.

5.2.9 End Uses

End uses for selected HHW are considered relatively stable. Reuse of unopened, reusable products can be promoted through waste exchanges or organized referrals. Nonrecyclable HHW will be managed via treatment or disposal at a hazardous waste disposal facility.

5.3 ALTERNATIVE 3 - MOBILE HHW COLLECTION

A mobile waste collection program consists of a modified trailer and support unit. A mobile facility should be capable of being dismantled in a short time, once a collection event is completed. A mobile collection program, as opposed to a periodic collection event, provides the opportunity for numerous days and locations for collection throughout the year. A mobile waste collection program should be implemented on a Countywide or regional basis. Residents should be assured that a mobile collection unit would be within a reasonable drive from their home sometime during the year. This type of program could be implemented on a Citywide basis rather than on a Countywide basis. However, the costs associated with such an option preclude it from serious consideration. Therefore, only the Countywide option is presented.

The County of Los Angeles is developing a Countywide HHW collection program. The program will consist of at least two mobile collection units, each of which will visit 12 different sites in a year and will collect HHW for two days at each site. Each unit will visit the same site twice in a given year for a total of 96 collection days.

5.3.1 Effectiveness in Reducing Targeted Materials

A mobile collection facility is highly effective at collecting HHW in a large geographical area such as Los Angeles County. Depending on the collection sites, this alternative could be very effective for City residents.

5.3.2 Absence of Hazards

Potential public health risks and safety hazards associated with mobile collection include spills, fires, leaks, or explosions resulting from improper collection, storage, handling, or transport of hazardous materials. However, proper facility design, equipment, operation, and health and safety training of workers can minimize any potential hazards.

5.3.3 Flexibility

A mobile collection unit is flexible since both location and frequency of operation can be readily changed to accommodate variations in demand and shifts in population density. However, because the location of the unit changes, the public must be informed in advance of the time and location of the events.

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5.3.4 Implementability

A mobile collection program can be implemented in the short-term planning period. To purchase and modify equipment needed to operate a mobile collection facility will require approximately 6 to 12 months. The DHS currently regulates mobile collection programs in the same manner as temporary collection facilities; the permitting process would therefore require approximately the same amount of time.

5.3.5 Facility Needs

The mobile collection program requires a modified trailer and support unit. When set up for operation, the collection site will cover approximately 5,000 square feet of paved area with canopies over the work area. The collection site should be secured at night with a portable fence. No purchase of land or construction of facilities is required. Potential collection sites include parking lots at churches, schools, fire stations, or other governmental facilities. The County DPW will work with landowners to reduce concerns regarding liability.

5.3.6 Consistency with Local Policies

Mobile collection is consistent with the City's objective of cooperating on a Countywide basis with the DPW and CSD in development and implementation of a HHW program.

5.3.7 Absence of Institutional Barriers

No regulatory prohibitions exist for implementing a mobile HHW collection program. Identifying sites with adequate access, convenience, and safety may pose problems. Liability issues associated with entering into agreements to use private properties for collection activities may also pose temporary barriers for the mobile collection program.

5.3.8 Estimated Cost Rating

Based on data provided by the DPW, the operating costs for each mobile collection unit will be approximately $4,500,000, including costs for waste management, personnel, equipment, and education. The County intends initially to operate two mobile units. The costs to operate the units will be

provided though a $0.56 per ton surcharge on tipping fees at all landfills within the County. The cost for each participating City will be a function of the annual disposal rate.

5.3.9 End Uses

A mobile collection program can divert latex paint, oil, and batteries from the waste stream through recycling. Nonrecyclable HHW collected through the program will be properly disposed at a permitted hazardous waste disposal facility or incinerated.

5.4 ALTERNATIVE 4 - DOOR-TO-DOOR COLLECTION

A door-to-door HHW collection program offers residents a very convenient means of participation in collection programs. This program could target only elderly and disabled residents or all residents. Vehicles used for this type of program are specially equipped to handle hazardous waste and require a staff trained in hazardous waste identification. Once collected, the waste is transferred to an approved treatment, storage, or disposal facility where it can be lab-packed or bulked, and then transported off site for recycling or disposal at a permitted facility.

5.4.1 Effectiveness in Reducing Targeted Materials

A door-to-door HHW collection program could be very effective in reducing the volume and weight of HHW disposed in area landfills, if it were to service all residents. Its effectiveness on overall HHW diversion is minimal if the program serves only elderly and disabled individuals.

5.4.2 Absence of Hazards

Potential public health risks and safety hazards associated with door-to-door collection include spills, fires, leaks, explosions, or exposure to children or pets, resulting from improper collection, storage, handling, or transport of hazardous materials. Traffic accidents may also be a concern due to the presence of collection vehicles on residential streets. However, proper design, equipment, and health and safety training can minimize any potential hazards.

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5.4.3 Flexibility

Door-to-door collection events are flexible to changing conditions. The number of pickups made can be easily adjusted depending upon demand as long as the program includes a proactive mechanism for notifying residents and sufficient equipment capacity.

5.4.4 Implementability

Door-to-door collection programs can be implemented in the short-term planning period.

5.4.5 Facility Needs

This service most likely would be provided on a contractual basis from a licensed hazardous waste hauler. Door-to-door collection events require trucks equipped to transport, handle, sort, and store hazardous materials. An area is also needed to store materials once collected, which would be the responsibility of the selected collection contractor.

5.4.6 Consistency with Local Policies

Door-to-door collection is not consistent with local policies. The City plans to provide HHW collection and disposal alternatives to its residents through participation in a Countywide program.

5.4.7 Absence of Institutional Barriers

The liabilities of a door-to-door collection program are significant, including the collection and transportation of HHW. The City must contract with firms that are licensed as hazardous waste transporters in the state.

5.4.8 Estimated Cost Rating

Door-to-door collection programs are the most expensive type of program due to the transportation and collection costs.

5.4.9 End Uses

A door-to-door collection program can divert latex paint, oil, and batteries from disposal through recycling. Nonrecyclable HHW collected through the program are properly disposed at a permitted hazardous waste disposal facility or incinerated.

5.5 ALTERNATIVE 5 - LOAD-CHECKING PROGRAM

The purpose of a load-checking program is to detect and deter attempts to dispose of prohibited waste at permitted landfills. Load-checking programs are monitoring programs that are required at all solid waste landfills. They involve a visual inspection for hazardous waste at the point of collection and at the working face of the landfill. Because the City has no landfills within its jurisdiction, load-checking programs do not apply to the City. Therefore, the criteria are not evaluated.

5.6 ALTERNATIVE 6 - RECYCLING PROGRAM FOR HHW

A recycling program for HHW targets materials that can be readily recycled. Many communities have integrated recycling programs into their existing collection events, drop-off centers, or door-to-door pickup programs. Many private businesses, such as automotive stores and service stations, provide opportunities for recycling used oil and batteries. By recycling HHW, the residents of the City can help divert these materials from disposal and preserve resources and reduce the high costs associated with proper HHW disposal. The DPW is currently working with various oil companies and paint manufacturers to establish return/recycling programs.

5.6.1 Effectiveness in Reducing Targeted Materials

Recycling programs are very effective in reducing the volume and weight of hazardous materials disposed at sanitary landfills and hazardous waste disposal facilities.

5.6.2 Absence of Hazards

Potential public health risks and safety hazards associated with recycling programs include spills, fires, leaks, or explosions resulting from improper collection, storage, handling, or transportation of hazardous materials.

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However, proper design, equipment, and health and safety training minimize any potential hazards.

5.6.3 Flexibility

Recycling programs are generally flexible to changing conditions. The volumes of materials accepted can fluctuate based on demand and public awareness. Increasing the frequency of pickup by the end users can address these fluctuations.

5.6.4 Implementability

Recycling operations can be relatively easy to implement with existing or planned programs during the short-term planning period.

5.6.5 Facility Needs

A storage facility is needed to recycle HHW. Recycling HHW can be integrated into existing facilities and programs including curbside collection programs, drop-off centers, and periodic, mobile, and permanent collection facilities. Permitting and zoning issues must also be addressed.

5.6.6 Consistency with Local Policies

Recycling HHW is consistent with the City's policy of recycling and providing cost effective management options for HHW.

5.6.7 Absence of Institutional Barriers

Institutional barriers are anticipated to have little impact on this alternative. Effective January 1, 1991, pursuant to AB 2597, HHW collection agencies will no longer need a hazardous waste permit if materials accepted are limited to: 1) latex paint, 2) used oil, 3) antifreeze, 4) spent lead-acid batteries, 5) nickel-cadmium, alkaline, carbon-zinc, and other small batteries.

Section 25250.11(a) of the Health and Safety Code exempts from its hazardous waste permit requirements any person who receives used-oil from consumers or other used oil generator, as long as no more than 20 gallons of used oil are received at a time, and containers hold no more than 5 gallons each. The DHS will allow a facility or collection event to bulk latex paint if it is properly authorized to accept latex paint.

Government Code Section 66798.9 (Statute, 1989) provides immunity for local agencies operating HHW programs unless the agencies act negligently. Additional immunity from state liability is provided in Health and Safety Code Section 25366.5 for local governments or their contractors who are running HHW facilities and events.

5.6.8 Estimated Cost Rating

Recycling HHW reduces the costs of disposal for HHW collected during collection events, mobile collection, or at a permanent facility. No specific costs are associated with a recycling program because it can be implemented in conjunction with these other collection programs.

5.6.9 End Uses

Recycling options for waste oil, automotive batteries, and latex paint are well established. Common uses of recyclable HHW include the following:

- Latex paint can be collected, sorted, consolidated, blended, repackaged, and sold or given to local public agencies and nonprofit groups. It is commonly used to cover graffiti. It can also be sorted, consolidated, and sent to a paint company, which can mix it with its own waste paint and manufacture new paint.
- Used oil is a valuable resource. Recycling used oil saves energy and natural resources. Used oil can be refined into lubricating oil, reused as motor oil, or reprocessed and used as fuel in industrial burners and boilers. The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that only 1 gallon of used oil is needed to make 2.5 quarts of lubricating oil, compared to 42 gallons of raw crude oil.
- Lead-acid batteries can be recycled. In fact, according to the CIWMB, 7% of spent lead-acid batteries are currently recycled. "After the lead is separated from the non-metallic components of the battery, it is then smelted to produce soft lead and lead alloys. Most of these lead products are used to make new lead-acid batteries. The non-metallic materials include sulfuric acid, which is

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neutralized and released into the sewer; the plastic shell is reclaimed; and other nonrecyclable, nonhazardous material is disposed of." (*Household Hazardous Waste, Lead-Acid Batteries,* CIWMB, September 1990).

- Small Household Batteries - Recycling options for small household batteries are limited at this time. Silver oxide button batteries may be recycled, but substantial obstacles exist to collecting and sorting these batteries. Consumer nickel-cadmium battery recycling may be available in the near future. Recycling options for small household batteries are currently under study by the CIWMB.

- Used antifreeze can be recycled for use by the mining industry. Antifreeze is sprayed on coal to keep it from sticking together. In addition, antifreeze can be used for airplane deicing solution, cement grinding, and brake fluid. (*Household Hazardous Waste, Antifreeze,* CIWMB, September 1990).

5.7 ALTERNATIVE 7 - PUBLIC EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

Public education and information are important elements of HHW programs. Successful programs require ongoing efforts to inform residents of the hazards of some household materials and the proper avenues available for their disposal. The program should serve to educate consumers about the hazards of household products and the proper management of these products. An education program should encourage the use of nonhazardous products, buying household hazardous materials only in quantities that will be used, proper storage, and proper disposal of HHW. An effective program will inform the community about the available recycling and disposal options, in addition to educating the public about the dangers of HHW and nonhazardous alternatives.

5.7.1 Effectiveness in Reducing Targeted Materials

Public education and information are extremely effective methods for increasing awareness about proper disposal of HHW, and may increase participation during collection programs. Offering the community information about safe alternatives to hazardous products can reduce the amount of HHW being generated in the City. Education about safe alternatives to hazardous materials, and information regarding collection events will work to help eliminate HHW from the waste stream entering the area landfills.

5.7.2 Absence of Hazards

No physical hazards are associated with implementing a public education and information program. However, the information regarding nonhazardous alternatives to HHW must be accurate to minimize hazards.

5.7.3 Flexibility

Educational programs are adaptable to changing conditions in demographics, markets, products, etc.

5.7.4 Implementability

A public education and information program is relatively easy to implement in the short-term planning period.

5.7.5 Facility Needs

No additional facilities are needed. Existing facilities could serve as locations for seminars and educational workshops.

5.7.6 Consistency with Local Policies

Education and public information are consistent with City policies. The County of Los Angeles will develop and administer an education and public information program targeted at all county residents.

5.7.7 Absence of Institutional Barriers

There are no barriers to offering the public educational materials.

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5.7.8 Estimated Cost Rating

The DPW budget for education and public information efforts in Los Angeles County will be approximately $1,000,000 per year. The City has no separate budget for HHW education.

5.7.9 End Uses

Not applicable.

6 PROGRAM SELECTION

The City has elected to participate in the County's HHW program.

6.1 ALTERNATIVES SELECTED

6.1.1 Short-Term Planning Period

The City understands that the County's program will consist of the following programs.

Alternative 1 - Periodic HHW Collection Events. Collection events will offer City residents a disposal option for their HHW in the short term while the County's program is being developed. Collection events are not an effective long-term HHW management option, due to their limited participation rates, relatively high cost, and operational problems (e.g., traffic queuing problems). However, these events will be continued as long as there is a need for them.

Alternative 3 - Mobile HHW Collection. A mobile collection program being developed by the County will operate approximately 96 days per year. The mobile collection program will be brought on-line during 1993. Residents will be able to dispose of their hazardous waste at any of the locations where the mobile facility is operational.

Alternative 5 - Load-Checking Program. A load-checking program deters prohibited wastes from entering the landfill or transfer station. Area landfills and transfer stations have been operating load-checking programs since 1983. State regulatory agencies require landfills and transfer stations to operate hazardous waste load-checking programs. Because they are required by law, the load-checking programs will continue as an ongoing program.

Alternative 6 - Recycling Program for HHW. As of January 1, 1991, HHW collection agencies no longer need a hazardous waste permit for collection of recyclable HHW, if the materials accepted are limited to: (1) latex paint, (2) used oil, (3) antifreeze, (4) spent lead-acid batteries, and (5) nickel-cadmium, alkaline, carbon-zinc, and other small batteries. The County's program will recycle HHW for which markets exist.

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Alternative 7 - Public Education and Information. Existing public education programs that inform the community about HHW and its proper disposal will continue. The County will take the lead on the education programs; the City will coordinate with the County on these programs. The programs will educate consumers about the hazards of some household products and their proper management. In addition, the programs will encourage the use of nonhazardous products, the purchase of household hazardous materials only in quantities that will be used, and proper storage and disposal. The County will also expand the education and public information program to educate all County residents, and will provide an educational program for schoolchildren. In addition to education, aggressive public advertising and information efforts will be made to publicize the services provided by the County.

6.1.2 Medium-Term Planning Period

The programs selected to manage HHW during the short-term planning period will continue in the medium-term planning period with the exception of the periodic collection events. The one-day events will be phased out during the beginning of the medium-term planning period, after the mobile collection program is fully operational.

6.2 TYPES AND QUANTITIES OF HHW

The short- and medium-term programs are designed to increase the collection and awareness of the hazards of HHW. Public participation at collection events and use of mobile facilities can be expected to increase along with increased public information and education programs. The success of the County program will depend on the public information programs.

Because a permanent program will make HHW disposal more accessible to residents on a regular basis, it is expected that the quantity of HHW collected will increase over time as more residents become aware of the operation of the program. Based on data generated during the previous County sponsored collection events, the County assumes a participation rate of 500 households per collection day using the mobile units. With a total of 96 collection days for the two units, the following quantities of materials could be expected annually Countywide:

- Paint: 280,000 gallons

- Waste oil: 86,000 gallons
- Solvents: 29,000 gallons
- Batteries: 6,000 units
- Miscellaneous waste: 60,000 gallons

Due to the lack of information regarding the city of origin, it is not possible to predict the number of participating households from the City or the quantity of HHW.

The County anticipates that all types of HHW will be collected including automotive products, pesticides, household cleaners, and hobby and art supplies. The County will not accept munitions, radioactive materials, or infectious wastes.

6.3 RECYCLING AND REUSE EFFORTS

The current recycling efforts associated with the HHW collection events will be continued until the new mobile collection program has been implemented. A recycling program, as well as a materials exchange program, could be included in the operations of the mobile HHW collection facility.

6.4 PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAMS

In the short-term planning period, public education and information programs proposed by the County should continue to inform the public about the currently available collection events, facilities that accept certain HHW, and additional collection programs.

An aggressive education program utilizing HHW educational videos and other educational materials will also be implemented. These materials are currently available from several agencies, and organizations including the DHS, CIWMB, League of Women Voters, and local governments throughout the United States. For a complete discussion of education and public information, refer to Section 9.

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6.5 MULTIJURISDICTIONAL HHW EFFORTS

The County will develop a Countywide HHW program including mobile collection facilities and a public education program. The City plans to participate in the County program. To this end, the City is prepared to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the County.

6.6 FACILITIES NEEDED FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Operation of a mobile collection unit will require a location for set-up. County-owned flood control or road maintenance yards, and suitable private properties such as shopping center parking lots, recreational parks, churches, and vacant lots, may be utilized for stationing the mobile units. The City will work with the County on selecting locations and may volunteer a location within the City limits.

The site layout and the equipment used for the mobile facilities will be similar to the one-day collection events. An office area, laboratory, waste bulking, packaging and storage areas, and emergency response equipment such as eye washes and fire extinguishers will be required.

6.7 HANDLING AND DISPOSAL METHODS

Proper handling and disposal methods are guided by State and Federal regulations. The existing collection events are staffed by professionals trained to handle hazardous materials. The staff for the mobile facility will be trained in proper handling of HHW. During the first year or two of the mobile collection program, a contractor will be retained by the County to conduct and manage the overall program. This is similar to the current arrangement for the single-day collection events. After the mobile collection program has been well established, County employees may be trained to manage the mobile collection program.

7 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

The following section identifies the tasks required by the City to implement the County program, the agencies responsible for implementation, the implementation schedule, and the costs associated with the program.

7.1 SHORT-TERM IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The only task that must be completed in the short term to formally participate in the County HHW program is to formalize the interjurisdictional relationship with the County. This will require approval by the City Council. The City will formalize this interjurisdictional agreement once it is submitted by the County DPW.

7.2 MEDIUM-TERM IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The medium-term implementation plan consists of continuing the programs that were implemented before and during the short-term planning period, with adjustments made as needed as a result of the monitoring and evaluation program (see Section 8).

7.3 IMPLEMENTATION COSTS

There are no direct costs for the City to implement the HHW Countywide program. The County's cost to implement the program will be paid for by a surcharge placed on each ton of waste disposed of in the County; at present, the estimated fee will be $0.56 per ton of solid waste disposed of at landfills located within the County.

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8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8.1 METHODS TO QUANTIFY AND MONITOR ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

Based on the City's understanding of the County program, the County will monitor achievement of the HHW management program objectives by the following methods:

- Record the total tonnage of material collected from each program.
- Use the number of tons disposed during 1991 as a baseline figure for the annual disposal rate to estimate the percentage of materials being collected from all programs.
- Monitor the quantities of HHW discovered in load-checking program for increases or decreases from previous years. If possible, determine if specific truck routes tend to produce more HHW than others.
- Periodically survey program participants to determine who is participating, and if buying practices have changed to reduce the quantities of HHW generated. Attempt to quantify the source reduction impacts on the quantity of HHW generated.

8.2 WRITTEN CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

It is the City's understanding that the County will evaluate the success of each HHW program by the following criteria:

- Total HHW collected. The total amount of HHW collected will be recorded using CIWMB Form 303.
- Type of HHW collected. The amount of material collected will be recorded by specific waste type using CIWMB Form 303, with units of weight always recorded.

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- Disposal quantity. The amount of collected HHW that is disposed will be summarized (by city of origin, waste type, and weight) along with cost of disposal.
- Recycled quantity. The amount of collected HHW that is recycled will be summarized (by city of origin, waste type, and weight) along with the cost for recycling.
- Households utilizing programs. Each program will monitor the locations of residents utilizing the programs, to determine if residents in certain areas need to be targeted for public education and information.

8.3 RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

The DPW and the CSD will be responsible for implementation of the Countywide HHW program during the short-term planning period. Once the single-day collection events have been phased out, the DPW will be responsible for the ongoing HHW management program including mobile collection facilities and public education. The City will be responsible for coordination of the HHW management program with the County. The City will attend meetings with the DPW and CSD and implement certain aspects of the educational programs on a City basis.

8.4 MONITORING AND EVALUATION FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Funding is needed to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the selected programs. The funding source for the entire Countywide program is a proposed tipping-fee surcharge on all solid waste accepted at landfills and transformation facilities within the County. Additional funding may be made available through State grants and funds. A portion of these funds will be allocated for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

8.5 CONTINGENCY MEASURES

8.5.1 Short-Term Planning Period

The City understands that the County will take one of three steps if the County fails to make reasonable progress toward its 1995 HHW objectives:

Step 1 Assumes the HHW program objectives are reasonable and that the selected alternatives are adequate to achieve the objectives. In this case, the monitoring and evaluation program will be re-evaluated to determine if sufficient and timely information is available to accurately evaluate the program's progress. If it is determined that the monitoring and evaluation program is adequate, Step 2 will then be followed. If it is inadequate, then adjustments will be made (e.g., more frequent reporting, different quantification techniques).

Step 2 Assumes the monitoring and evaluation procedures are adequate and the program alternatives are properly selected, but the identified objectives are not achievable within the planning period. Under this scenario, the objectives will be revised downward.

Step 3 Assumes that the monitoring and evaluation plans are adequate and the objectives are attainable, however, the alternatives selected for implementation are inadequate to reach the objectives or cannot be implemented by the target date, or other feasible alternatives become available. Under this scenario the City will consider the following:

- increase the level of effort for public education and information
- increase the hours or days of operation at the mobile facilities
- increase the number of mobile collection facilities
- revise the implementation schedule

8.5.2 Medium-Term Planning Period

If the County fails to make reasonable progress toward its year 2000 objectives, three steps will be taken. These three steps are identical to those for the short-term planning period.

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9 EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

Education and public information compose the single most important element of any waste diversion program. The success or failure of a program to meet expectations usually can be traced to the level of public awareness and the effectiveness of efforts to gain voluntary compliance. The education and public information efforts targeting source reduction, recycling, composting, special wastes, and household hazardous wastes are discussed in this component.

This component includes: a statement of objectives; a description of existing programs; a description of target audiences for such programs; the selection of program alternatives; an implementation plan; and a monitoring and evaluation program.

9.1 SHORT-TERM AND MEDIUM-TERM OBJECTIVES

The following education and informational objectives for the short- and medium-term planning periods reflect the varying needs represented in the City's SRR and HHW elements:

- Beginning in 1991 and continuing through the medium-term planning period, to provide education and public information on HHW.
- To incorporate education and public information efforts into all integrated waste management programs by 1993.

9.2 CURRENT EDUCATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS

The City residents benefit from the County's continued education efforts. The DPW is responsible for various waste management programs, including the HHW Program. The County has used a variety of materials and promotions to educate the public and to gain voluntary participation in the HHW collection events.

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The County has prepared and distributed pamphlets and flyers during HHW collection events, maintained a HHW/Recycling Hotline, and has advertised collection events through the distribution of flyers, in newspapers and on the radio.

9.3 TARGETED AUDIENCES

City residents in single-family and multifamily units will be a targeted audience for HHW education and public information programs. Schools will also be targeted because information on proper disposal and product substitution can be incorporated into other integrated waste management educational programs that address source reduction, recycling, and composting.

9.4 PROGRAM SELECTION

The City will provide local publicity for the collection events. In addition, the County, in cooperation with the City, will implement the following education and public information activities based on the target audiences.

- Develop and distribute a pamphlet that will assist the City in answering questions from residents regarding proper management and disposal of hazardous materials in the home. The guidebook will contain suggestions for alternative non-hazardous products. A directory of public agencies and organizations involved with management of HHW will also be included in the guidebook.
- Update and distribute a calendar of county-sponsored HHW collection events and a list of City and County contacts.
- Establish contacts with retailers to discuss the role they can play in HHW education, such as printing information, or grocery bags and other consumer goods.
- Establish school contacts to integrate hazardous waste curriculum into the schools.
- Provide speakers on toxic issues to community groups and for radio, television and cable engagements.

- Advertise HHW collection programs in the County and the City.
- Advertise City and County hotline phone numbers to provide quick access for City residents.
- Provide media coverage including public service announcements, and press releases to area papers, TV, cable and radio stations, and community newsletters.
- Distribute inserts in garbage, utility, tax, and phone bills.
- Distribute fliers at libraries, community meetings, landfill entrance facilities, churches, and schools.
- Print advertisements on grocery bags.
- Develop and emphasize reuse options (e.g., paint to theater groups, housing groups, neighbors, schools).
- Provide assistance to schools in incorporating hazardous materials education into school curriculum.
- Provide speakers and coordinate with the speakers' bureau on toxic and hazardous waste issues (enlist help of community organizations; speak at trade apprenticeship classes, high school auto shops, home repair classes, local garden clubs, and radio talk shows).

The City will coordinate with the County and surrounding jurisdictions or Cities within the Southeast Area Working Group to purchase large quantities of educational materials to reduce the cost per unit. Regional efforts can also be used as a cost-effective approach for sponsoring radio announcements and cable television shows.

9.5 PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

9.5.1 Identification of Responsible Parties

The DPW is responsible for implementation of the Education and Public Information Program. The City will coordinate with the County on this program in the short- and medium-term, i.e., the City will attend routine planning and update meetings scheduled by the County.

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9.5.2 Implementation Costs and Revenues

The DPW assumes most of the costs of the Education and Public Information Program. The City will cooperate with surrounding jurisdictions to purchase additional educational materials and radio and television time. Program costs are included in the overall costs for Education and Public Information as presented in Section 7 of the City's SRR Element.

No revenues are expected from this component. The funding sources are discussed in Section 9, Funding Component.

9.6 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS

Education and public education programs will be monitored by the DPW to evaluate program effectiveness. This section identifies the monitoring methods, written criteria to be used for education, persons responsible for monitoring, monitoring funding requirements, and contingency measures.

9.6.1 Monitoring Methods

The following two methods will be used to monitor the achievement of objectives identified in Section 9.1: 1) event reporting, and 2) random telephone survey.

9.6.1.1 Event Reporting

The DPW will institute a program of tracking its own progress in implementing the education and public information programs. This program will be coordinated with the City. Information such as the type of program, targeted audience, participation rate, estimated cost, and feedback will be recorded in order to document the level of effort being expanded. The following may be included in the tracking of each activity:

- Preprinted Materials and How-to Information: Type of materials (e.g., poster, flyer, calender, etc), type of distribution (e.g., direct mailing, utility bill insert, etc.), number distributed, focus of material (e.g., HHW, composting, etc.), date sent or distributed, feedback received, cost.
- Public Service Announcement: Date aired, media used (e.g., radio, television, cable television).

- Videos: Topic (e.g., recycling, source reduction, etc.), date completed, distribution (e.g., libraries, community groups, etc.), cost.
- Exhibits: Date, event, location, number of participants (event-wide and specific to the booth), materials distributed, feedback, staffing cost.
- Facility Tours: Date, location, number of participants, type of participants (e.g., community group, interested citizens, etc.), group leader, cost.
- Multifamily Residence Responsible Party: Date started, number of volunteers, materials distributed, reports of individual activities by each responsible party.

Information generated by the County regarding the progress of the various programs will be made available to the City.

9.6.1.2 Telephone Survey

An annual random telephone survey will be instituted to sample the residential population to determine if residents are receiving information about household hazardous waste programs. This survey will evaluate the community's awareness of and participation in the program.

The criteria to evaluate the program's effectiveness will be based on the responses to the random telephone survey. The rating system is shown in the following tables.

Table 9-1

Program Awareness

Percentage of Respondents	Effectiveness
0-25	Ineffective
26-50	Somewhat Effective
51-75	Effective
76-100	Very Effective

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Table 9-2

Program Participation

Percentage of Respondents	Effectiveness
0-25	Ineffective
26-50	Somewhat Effective
51-75	Effective
76-100	Very Effective

9.6.2 Responsible Parties

The DPW will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the Education and Public Information program.

9.6.3 Monitoring/Evaluation Funding Requirements

The funding requirements for monitoring and evaluation of this specific component are the responsibility of the DPW.

9.6.4 Contingency Measures

9.6.4.1 Short-Term Planning Period

If the County fails to make reasonable progress toward its 1995 education and public information objectives, three steps will be taken.

Step 1 This step assumes the education and public information program objectives are reasonable and that the selected alternatives are adequate to achieve the objectives. In this case the monitoring and evaluation program will be re-evaluated to determine if sufficient and timely information is available to accurately evaluate the education and public information program's progress. If the monitoring and evaluation program is adequate, Step 2 will then be followed. If the monitoring and evaluation program is inadequate, then adjustments will be made (e.g., more frequent reporting, different reporting techniques).

Step 2 This step assumes the monitoring and evaluation procedures are adequate and the program alternatives are properly selected but the identified objectives are not achievable within the planning period. Under this scenario the objectives will be revised.

Step 3 This step assumes that the monitoring and evaluation program is adequate and the objectives are attainable, however, the alternatives selected for implementation are inadequate to reach the objectives. Under this scenario the County will identify additional techniques to target the various waste generators, evaluate the current staffing level for implementation, and evaluate the current level of funding for this implementation.

9.6.4.2 Medium-Term Planning Period

If the County fails to make reasonable progress toward its year 2000 objectives, three steps used for the short-term planning period will be taken.

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10 FUNDING COMPONENT

The purpose of the funding component is to demonstrate that the City has sufficient funds and allocation of resources to plan, develop, and implement the HHW element programs identified in this document.

However, as stated previously, the DPW will implement and fund the Countywide HHW program. Costs to be incurred by the City will include some education and public information costs, as well as staff time necessary to monitor the effectiveness of the County program. These costs will be included in education costs described in the City's Source Reduction and Recycling Element.

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APPENDIX A

CIWMB FORM 303

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State of California

California Integrated Waste Management Board

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION INFORMATION

CIWMB-303 (1/90)

April 28, 1990, Rose Bowl, Pasadena – Safety Specialists, Inc. – 4,202 vehicles served

Name of Local Agency:				Phone:
County Sanitation Districts of LA County, Joseph D. Reilly				*(213) 699-7411*
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Brian D. Hooper				*(818) 458-5118*
Address:	**City:**	**County:**	**State:**	**Zip:**
1955-Workman Mill Road	*Whittier*	*Los Angeles*	*California*	*90607-4998*
900-S. Freemont Ave. 7th floor	*Alhambra*	*Los Angeles*	*California*	*91802-1460*

(Please Use Applicable Units of Measurement)

Waste Category	Gallons	Pounds	Number of Containers	Number of Drums (55 gal)	Management Method
A. Flammable					
1. Used Oil	5,475		6 tank trucks		Rc
2. Paints					
a. Latex	6,200		paint cans		Rc
	1,400			28 BD	Bf
b. Oil Base	5,000			100 BD	Bf
c. Mixed		92,575		273 LP	D
d. Solids		49,600		143 BD	D
3. Solvents thinners, and stains	2,150			44 BD	Bf
		4,925		15 BD	D
4. Gasoline and oil (mixed)					
5. Aerosols (excluding pesticides/ herbicides)		10,180		53 LP	T-1
6. Other					
FLAMMABLE SUBTOTAL	20,225	157,280		330 BD/326 LP	

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Management Methods		
Ru Re-used	Tr Transfer Station	T-3 Stabilization
Rc Recycle	T-1 Incinerator	D Land Disposal
Bf Blended Fuel	T-2 Aqueous Treatment	Other

Waste Category	Gallons	Pounds	Number of Containers	Number of Drums (55 gal)	Management Method
B. Pesticides					
Such as herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, etc.		49,775		149 LP	D
PESTICIDE SUBTOTAL		49,775		149 LP	
C. Corrosives					
1. Acids a. Oxidizing		4,975		17 LP	D
b. Non-Oxidizing					
2. Alkaline		5,200		16 LP	D
CORROSIVES SUBTOTAL		10,175		33 LP	
D. Oxidizers					
Excluding acids		900		3 LP	T-1
OXIDIZERS SUBTOTAL		900		3 LP	
E. Miscellaneous					
1. Car Batteries		11,000			Rc
2. Mercury					
3. Other	20			4(5gal) LP	T-1
	50			1 BD	T-2
		15		3(5gal) LP	T-1
		32,325		101 LP	D
		3,575		11 BD	D
MISC. SUBTOTAL	70	46,915		7(5gal) LP 12 BD/101 LP	
TOTAL WASTE COLLECTED	20,295	265,045		7(5gal) LP 342 BD/612 LP	

State of California

California Integrated Waste Management Board

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION INFORMATION

CIWMB-303 (1/90)

May 5, 1990, Long Beach Veterans Stadium – Safety Specialists, Inc. – 3,116 vehicles served

Name of Local Agency:				Phone:
County Sanitation Districts of LA County, Joseph D. Reilly				*(213) 699-7411*
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Brian D. Hooper				*(818) 458-5118*
Address:	**City:**	**County:**	**State:**	**Zip:**
1955-Workman Mill Road	*Whittier*	*Los Angeles*	*California*	*90607-4998*
900-S. Freemont Ave. 7th floor	*Alhambra*	*Los Angeles*	*California*	*91802-1460*

(Please Use Applicable Units of Measurement)

Waste Category	Gallons	Pounds	Number of Containers	Number of Drums (55 gal)	Management Method
A. Flammable					
1. Used Oil	4,400		3 tank trucks		Rc
2. Paints					
a. Latex	6,720		paint cans		Rc
	1,100			22 BD	Bf
b. Oil Base	4,650			93 BD	Bf
c. Mixed		82,875		255 LP	D
d. Solids		42,425		108 BD	D
3. Solvents thinners, and stains	2,150			43 BD	Bf
		225		9 BD	Bf
		2,275		7 LP	D
4. Gasoline and oil (mixed)					
5. Aerosols (excluding pesticides/ herbicides)		8,700		58 LP	T-1
6. Other					
FLAMMABLE SUBTOTAL	19,020	136,500		276 BD/320 LP	

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Management Methods		
Ru Re-used	Tr Transfer Station	T-3 Stabilization
Rc Recycle	T-1 Incinerator	D Land Disposal
Bf Blended Fuel	T-2 Aqueous Treatment	Other

Waste Category	Gallons	Pounds	Number of Containers	Number of Drums (55 gal)	Management Method
B. Pesticides					
Such as herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, etc.		32,010		98 LP	D
PESTICIDE SUBTOTAL		32,010		98 LP	
C. Corrosives					
1. Acids a. Oxidizing		4,550		14 LP	D
b. Non-Oxidizing					
2. Alkaline		5,200		16 LP	D
		20		1 LP	T-1
CORROSIVES SUBTOTAL		9,770		31 LP	
D. Oxidizers					
Excluding acids		340		3 LP	D
		70		2 LP	T-2
OXIDIZERS SUBTOTAL		410		5 LP	
E. Miscellaneous					
1. Car Batteries		9,600			Rc
2. Mercury		30		1 LP	Rc
3. Other		10		1 LP	T-1
		900		3 BD	D
		25,075		77 LP	D
MISC. SUBTOTAL		35,615		3 BD/79 LP	
TOTAL WASTE COLLECTED	19,020	214,305		278 BD/533 LP	

State of California

California Integrated Waste Management Board

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION INFORMATION

CIWMB-303 (1/90)

May 19, 1990, Districts Parking Lot, Whittier - Safety Specialists, Inc. - 2,008 vehicles served

Name of Local Agency:				Phone:
County Sanitation Districts of LA County, Joseph D. Reilly				*(213) 699-7411*
Los Angeles County Deartment of Public Works, Brian D. Hooper				*(818) 458-5118*
Address:	**City:**	**County:**	**State:**	**Zip:**
1955-Workman Mill Road	*Whittier*	*Los Angeles*	*California*	*90607-4998*
900-S. Freemont Ave. 7th floor	*Alhambra*	*Los Angeles*	*California*	*91802-1460*

(Please Use Applicable Units of Measurement)

Waste Category	Gallons	Pounds	Number of Containers	Number of Drums (55 gal)	Management Method
A. Flammable					
1. Used Oil	4,950		3 tank trucks		Rc
2. Paints					
a. Latex	4,032		paint cans		Rc
	1,100			20 BD	Bf
b. Oil Base	3,500			70 BD	Bf
c. Mixed		34,000		165 LP	D
d. Solids		390		13 BD	Bf
		20,400		51 BD	D
3. Solvents thinners, and stains	1,700			32 BD	Bf
		400		2 BD	D
4. Gasoline and oil (mixed)					
5. Aerosols (excluding pesticides/ herbicides)		6,800		34 LP	T-1
6. Other					
FLAMMABLE SUBTOTAL	15,282	61,990		188 BD/199 LP	

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Management Methods		
Ru Re-used	Tr Transfer Station	T-3 Stabilization
Rc Recycle	T-1 Incinerator	D Land Disposal
Bf Blended Fuel	T-2 Aqueous Treatment	Other

Waste Category	Gallons	Pounds	Number of Containers	Number of Drums (55 gal)	Management Method
B. Pesticides					
Such as herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, etc.		25,000		80 LP	D
PESTICIDE SUBTOTAL		25,000		80 LP	
C. Corrosives					
1. Acids a. Oxidizing		2,000		10 LP	D
b. Non-Oxidizing					
2. Alkaline		200		1 LP	T-2
		1,800		8 LP	D
CORROSIVES SUBTOTAL		4,000		19 LP	
D. Oxidizers					
Excluding acids		640		5 LP	T-2
OXIDIZERS SUBTOTAL		640		5 LP	
E. Miscellaneous					
1. Car Batteries		4,600			Rc
2. Mercury		40		1 LP	Rc
3. Other		7,300		18 BD	D
		20,200		72 LP	D
		40		2 LP	T-2
MISC. SUBTOTAL		32,180		18 BD/75 LP	
TOTAL WASTE COLLECTED	15,282	123,810		206 BD/378 LP	

State of California

California Integrated Waste Management Board

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION INFORMATION

CIWMB-303 (1/90)

June 16, 1990, Cal Poly Pomona – Greenfield Environmental – 2,068 vehicles served

Name of Local Agency:				Phone:
County Sanitation Districts of LA County, Joseph D. Reilly				*(213) 699-7411*
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Brian D. Hooper				*(818) 458-5118*
Address:	**City:**	**County:**	**State:**	**Zip:**
1955-Workman Mill Road	*Whittier*	*Los Angeles*	*California*	*90607-4998*
900-S. Freemont Ave. 7th floor	*Alhambra*	*Los Angeles*	*California*	*91802-1460*

(Please Use Applicable Units of Measurement)

Waste Category	Gallons	Pounds	Number of Containers	Number of Drums (55 gal)	Management Method
A. Flammable					
1. Used Oil (clean)	4,969		4 truck tanks		Rc
(contam.)	1,265			23 BD	Bf
2. Paints a. Mixed	14,394		paint cans		Bf
	209			12 LP	Bf
3. Solvents thinners, and stains	742			32 LP	Bf
4. Gasoline and oil (mixed)					
5. Aerosols (excluding pesticides/ herbicides)		2,028		23 LP	T-1
6. Other	292			18 LP	T-1
		14		3 LP	T-1
FLAMMABLE SUBTOTAL	21,871	2,042		23 BD/88 LP	

Management Methods		
Ru Re-used	Tr Transfer Station	T-3 Stabilization
Rc Recycle	T-1 Incinerator	D Land Disposal
Bf Blended Fuel	T-2 Aqueous Treatment	Other

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Waste Category	Gallons	Pounds	Number of Containers	Number of Drums (55 gal)	Management Method
B. Pesticides					
Such as herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, etc.		1,161		12 LP	T-1
	313			18 LP	T-1
PESTICIDE SUBTOTAL	313	1,161		30 LP	
C. Corrosives					
1. Acids a. Oxidizing	130			7 LP	T-2
		26		3 LP	T-2
b. Non-Oxidizing					
2. Alkaline		6		1 LP	T-2
	96			5 LP	T-2
CORROSIVES SUBTOTAL	226	32		16 LP	
D. Oxidizers					
Excluding acids					
OXIDIZERS SUBTOTAL					
E. Miscellaneous					
1. Car Batteries		6,400	320 batteries		Rc
2. Mercury					
3. Other		2,465		11 BD	D
	358			18 LP	T-2
		1,699		22 LP	T-2
MISC. SUBTOTAL	358	10,564		11 BD/40 LP	
TOTAL WASTE COLLECTED	22,768	13,799		34 BD/174 LP	

State of California

California Integrated Waste Management Board

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION INFORMATION

CIWMB-303 (1/90)

October 20, 1990, Hollywood Park, Inglewood – Greenfield Environmental – 1,165 vehicles served

Name of Local Agency:				Phone:
County Sanitation Districts of LA County, Joseph D. Reilly				*(213) 699-7411*
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Brian D. Hooper				*(818) 458-5118*
Address:	**City:**	**County:**	**State:**	**Zip:**
1955-Workman Mill Road	*Whittier*	*Los Angeles*	*California*	*90607-4998*
900-S. Freemont Ave. 7th floor	*Alhambra*	*Los Angeles*	*California*	*91802-1460*

(Please Use Applicable Units of Measurement)

Waste Category	Gallons	Pounds	Number of Containers	Number of Drums (55 gal)	Management Method
A. Flammable					
1. Used Oil (clean)	1,784		3 truck tanks		Rc
2. Paints a. Mixed	5,727		paint cans		Bf
	240			25 LP	Bf
3. Solvents thinners, and stains					
4. Gasoline and oil (mixed)					
5. Aerosols (excluding pesticides/ herbicides)		1,702		18 LP	T-1
6. Other		1,953		16 LP	Bf
	976			50 LP	Bf
	5			1(5gal) LP	Bf
		2		2(5gal) LP	T-1
FLAMMABLE SUBTOTAL	8,732	3,657		3(5gal) LP 109 LP	

Management Methods		
Ru Re-used	Tr Transfer Station	T-3 Stabilization
Rc Recycle	T-1 Incinerator	D Land Disposal
Bf Blended Fuel	T-2 Aqueous Treatment	Other

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Waste Category	Gallons	Pounds	Number of Containers	Number of Drums (55 gal)	Management Method
B. Pesticides					
Such as herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, etc.		1,402		13 LP	T-1
	146			7 LP	T-1
PESTICIDE SUBTOTAL	146	1,402		20 LP	
C. Corrosives					
1. Acids a. Oxidizing	130			8 LP	T-2
b. Non-Oxidizing		26		1 LP	T-2
2. Alkaline		98		2 LP	T-2
	169			11 LP	T-2
CORROSIVES SUBTOTAL	299	124		22 LP	
D. Oxidizers					
Excluding acids	10			1 LP	T-2
		612		6 LP	T-2
		11		2(5gal) LP	T-2
OXIDIZERS SUBTOTAL	10	623		2(5gal) LP 7 LP	
E. Miscellaneous					
1. Car Batteries		1,500			Rc
2. Mercury		13		1(5gal) LP	Rc
3. Other		600		3 BD	D
		12		1 LP	T-1
		1		1(5gal) LP	T-2
	1			1(5gal) LP	T-2
MISC. SUBTOTAL	1	2,126		3 BD/ 1 LP 3(5gal) LP	
TOTAL WASTE COLLECTED	9,188	7,932		8(5gal) LP 3 BD/169 LP	

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APPENDIX B

LOS ANGELES COUNTY USED OIL RECYCLERS

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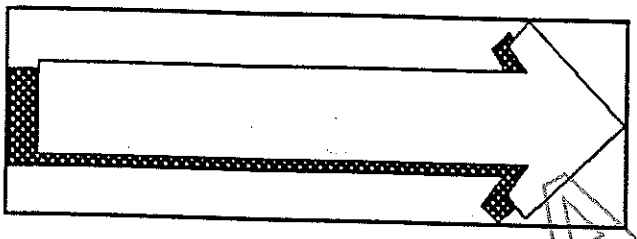
LOS ANGELES COUNTY



USED OIL RECYCLERS

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PREPARED BY THE COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

JANUARY 26, 1991

Printed on Recycled Paper

OIL RECYCLERS – LOS ANGELES COUNTY – JANUARY 1991

ZIP	CITY	COMPANY NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
90003	LOS ANGELES	PEP BOYS	200 W MANCHESTER BLVD	(213) 750-2500
90004	LOS ANGELES	PETTY'S SERVICE	4700 BEVERLY BLVD	(213) 462-5061
90015	LOS ANGELES	PEP BOYS	1200 W WASHINGTON BLVD	(213) 749-1594
90016	LOS ANGELES	PEP BOYS	2800 CRENSHAW BLVD	(213) 734-3838
90021	LOS ANGELES	CHIEF AUTO PARTS	8522 WESTERN, #C	(213) 753-9032
90022	COMMERCE	PEP BOYS	256 S ATLANTIC BLVD	(213) 722-1000
90022	COMMERCE	CHEVRON	6150 TELEGRAPH RD	(213) 722-0136
90026	LOS ANGELES	CHIEF AUTO PARTS	2202 SUNSET BLVD	(213) 413-3511
90026	LOS ANGELES	CHIEF AUTO PARTS	1515 HILLHURST	(213) 663-3108
90028	LOS ANGELES	PEP BOYS	6125 HOLLYWOOD BLVD	(213) 469-1195
90031	LOS ANGELES	CARDENAS SERVICE	2829 N MAIN ST	(213) 221-3501
90033	EAST LOS ANGELES	CHIEF AUTO PARTS	1955 BROOKLYN AVE	(213) 663-3108
90036	LOS ANGELES	CHEVRON	7020 BEVERLY BLVD	(213) 931-4272
90044	LOS ANGELES	PEP BOYS	5801 S VERMONT	(213) 753-2000
90049	LOS ANGELES	SHELL	800 N SEPULVEDA	(213) 476-1979
90064	WEST LOS ANGELES	UNOCAL	12100 OLYMPIC BLVD	(213) 477-3205
90064	WEST LOS ANGELES	CHEVRON	10830 NATIONAL BLVD	(213) 475-3125
90064	WEST LOS ANGELES	PEP BOYS	10644 W PICO BLVD	(213) 836-6622
90210	BEVERLY HILLS	UNOCAL	9988 WILSHIRE BLVD	(213) 276-3076
90221	COMPTON	PEP BOYS	1721 N LONG BEACH BLVD	(213) 639-5100
90230	CULVER CITY	UNOCAL	11203 WASHINTON PL	(213) 398-9378
90240	DOWNEY	MIKE'S SERVICE	9000 E TELEGRAPH RD	(213) 861-1617
90241	DOWNEY	PEP BOYS	10231 LAKEWOOD BLVD	(213) 861-9900
90245	EL SEGUNDO	CHEVRON	232 MAIN ST	(213) 322-2614
90250	HAWTHORNE	GOODYEAR	13315 HAWTHORNE BLVD	(213) 675-1155
90255	HUNTINGTON PARK	PEP BOYS	2671 RANDOLPH ST	(213) 583-6855
90265	MALIBU	CHEVRON	23614 PCH	(213) 456-2555
90274	ROLLING HILLS	PALOS VERDES RECYCLE	26401 CRENSHAW BLVD	(213) 375-6094
90278	REDONDO BEACH	WESTERN WASTE RECYCLE	2420 COMPTON BLVD	(213) 374-4006
90278	REDONDO BEACH	CHIEF AUTO PARTS	224 PROSPECT	(213) 316-3434
90278	REDONDO BEACH	WESTERN WASTE RECYCLE	2420 MARINE	(213) 374-4006
90301	INGLEWOOD	PEP BOYS	200 E SPRUCE AVE	(213) 678-2255
90302	INGLEWOOD	CHEVRON	1300 CENTINELA AVE	(213) 677-6548
90403	SANTA MONICA	CHEVRON	432 WILSHIRE BLVD	(213) 394-4565
90404	SANTA MONICA	SANTA MONICA RECYCLE	1 RECYCLE WAY	(213) 828-0226
90404	SANTA MONICA	EXXON	3223 SANTA MONICA BLVD	(213) 828-3883
90404	SANTA MONICA	SANTA MONICA HHW	2500 MICHIGAN AVE	(213) 458-8526
90405	SANTA MONICA	TEXACO	1410 PICO	(213) 452-9967
90405	SANTA MONICA	CHIEF AUTO PARTS	2606-08 PICO BLVD	(213) 450-2555
90504	TORRANCE	CHIEF AUTO PARTS	2207 ARTESIA BLVD	(213) 327-3419
90505	TORRANCE	PEP BOYS	3124 SEPULVEDA BLVD	(213) 326-3002
90601	WHITTIER	PUENTE HILLS RECYCLE	2800 S WORKMAN MILL RD	(213) 692-3531
90601	WHITTIER	EDDIE'S CHEVRON	11403 E. WHITTIER BLVD	(213) 692-4966
90604	WHITTIER	CHIEF AUTO PARTS	14953 LEFFINGWELL	(213) 946-4475
90638	LA MIRADA	PEP BOYS	14207 VALLEY VIEW	(213) 944-6437
90638	LA MIRADA	PAT'S SERVICE CENTER	14155 E IMPERIAL HWY	(213) 944-7211
90650	NORWALK	CHEVRON	10967 ALONDRA BLVD	(213) 868-4540
90650	NORWALK	CHEVRON	12155 E IMPERIAL HWY	(213) 863-4488
90650	NORWALK	ARCO	10602 E IMPERIAL HWY	(213) 864-5522
90660	PICO RIVERA	UNOCAL	6749 S ROSEMEAD	(213) 949-7443
90670	SANTA FE SPRINGS	CHEVRON	11426 E TELEGRAPH	(213) 868-7618

ALWAYS CALL COMPANY FIRST TO VERIFY AVAILABILITY, LIMITS, AND COST (IF ANY)

OIL RECYCLERS – LOS ANGELES COUNTY – JANUARY 1991

ZIP	CITY	COMPANY NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
90701	ARTESIA	PEP BOYS	11944 SOUTH ST	(213) 402-1987
90701	CERRITOS	PUAL'S SHELL SERVICE	13359 SOUTH ST	(714) 995-6492
90706	BELLFLOWER	PEP BOYS	8533 ARTESIA BLVD	(213) 630-8985
90706	BELLFLOWER	ARCO	9754 E ROSECRANS	(213) 867-9051
90706	BELLFLOWER	UNOCAL	14302 BELLFLOWER BLVD	(213) 925-2117
90712	LAKEWOOD	KEN'S SERVICE	2626 DEL AMO	(213) 428-4989
90717	LOMITA	CHEVRON	1975 W LOMITA BLVD	(213) 326-1043
90744	CARSON	PEP BOYS	810 E DOMINGUEZ ST	(213) 532-3781
90745	CARSON	CHIEF AUTO PARTS	23405-07 MAIN ST	(213) 518-4230
90746	CARSON	ART PAUL'S SERVICE	20240 S AVALON BLVD	(213) 532-2566
90746	CARSON	PETROLEUM RECYCLING	16604 S SAN PEDRO	(213) 532-7909
90805	LONG BEACH	CHIEF AUTO PARTS	240 W ANAHEIM	(213) 432-2751
90805	LONG BEACH	ALLENS UNION 76	3495 E SOUTH ST	(213) 630-4692
90806	SIGNAL HILL	PETROLEUM RECYCLING	1835 E 29TH ST	(213) 595-7431
90806	LONG BEACH	CHIEF AUTO PARTS	2594 SANTA FE	(213) 492-6860
90808	LONG BEACH	CHEVRON	3405 LAKEWOOD BLVD	(213) 429-3929
90808	LONG BEACH	ARCO	4161 BELLFLOWER BLVD	(213) 425-2618
90813	LONG BEACH	CROSBY & OVERTON	1620 W 16TH ST	(213) 432-5445
90814	LONG BEACH	COLLEGE UNION	676 TERMINO AVE	(213) 438-5347
90815	LONG BEACH	CHEVRON	2610 LAKEWOOD BLVD	(213) 494-3562
91001	ALTADENA	CHEVRON	907 E ALTADENA DR	(818) 797-9221
91006	ARCADIA	ARCADIA CHEVRON	11 E LIVE OAK	(818) 446-5659
91006	ARCADIA	CHIEF AUTO PARTS	1451 BALDWIN	(818) 446-4453
91006	ARCADIA	MOBIL	210 E LIVE OAK AVE	(818) 446-6979
91006	ARCADIA	TEXACO	900 W DUARTE	(818) 445-2206
91006	ARCADIA	UNION	102 E DUARTE RD	(818) 445-8101
91011	LA CANADA	CHEVRON	623 FOOTHILL BLVD	(818) 790-2132
91030	SOUTH PASADENA	S PASADENA RECYCLE	600 STONEY DR	(818) 799-0041
91040	SUNLAND	TEXACO	8505 FOOTHILL	(818) 352-4736
91101	PASADENA	CHEVRON	666 N LAKE AVE	(818) 796-0714
91105	PASADENA	PEP BOYS	1135 E COLORADO BLVD	(818) 793-8181
91108	SAN MARINO	UNOCAL	2390 HUNTINGTON DRIVE	(818) 286-6030
91205	GLENDALE	CHIEF AUTO PARTS	800 S GLENDALE AVE	(818) 956-7568
91206	GLENDALE	CHEVRON	334 N BERDUGO	(818) 956-9058
91302	CALABASAS	UNOCAL	24115 CALABASAS RD	(818) 888-7640
91302	CALABASAS	CHEVRON	4807 LAS VIRGENES RD	(818) 880-6311
91304	WEST HILLS	CHEVRON	7607 WOODLAKE AVE	(818) 340-9938
91335	RESEDA	PEP BOYS	7340 RESEDA BLVD	(818) 708-7173
91340	SAN FERNANDO	PEP BOYS	1231 SAN FERNANDO RD	(818) 898-1491
91343	SEPULVEDA	CHEVRON	8301 SEPULVEDA BLVD	(818) 892-9095
91344	GRANADA HILLS	UNION TIRE & SERVICE	11062 BALBOA BLVD	(818) 363-2668
91344	GRANADA HILLS	UNOCAL	17000 RINALDI	(818) 360-7606
91344	GRANADA HILLS	CHEVRON	11840 BALBOA BLVD	(818) 363-1031
91345	MISSION HILLS	UNOCAL	11109 SEPULVEDA BLVD	(818) 365-2011
91352	SUN VALLEY	MOBIL	8360 SUNLAND BLVD	(818) 768-3233
91355	CANYON COUNTRY	CHEVRON	19266 SOLEDAD CANYON RD	(805) 252-3182
91364	WOODLAND HILLS	TEXACO	5314 TOPANGA CANYON RD	(818) 883-3525
91367	WOODLAND HILLS	CHEVRON	6061 TOPANGA CANYON RD	(818) 883-2121
91405	VAN NUYS	PEP BOYS	7650 VAN NUYS BLVD	(818) 787-5300
91406	VAN NUYS	MOBIL	15303 SHERMAN WAY	(818) 997-8928
91502	BURBANK	PEP BOYS	254 W OLIVE	(818) 845-3555

ALWAYS CALL COMPANY FIRST TO VERIFY AVAILABILITY, LIMITS, AND COST (IF ANY)

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OIL RECYCLERS - LOS ANGELES COUNTY - JANUARY 1991

ZIP	CITY	COMPANY NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
91502	BURBANK	BURBANK RECYCLE	720 N LAKE STREET	(818) 841-9700
91601	NORTH HOLLYWOOD	PEP BOYS	5356 LANKERSHIM	(818) 980-2900
91606	NORTH HOLLYWOOD	MR. TRANSMISSION	11410 VICTORY BLVD	(818) 985-5002
91702	AZUSA	PEP BOYS	123 E GLADSTONE	(818) 969-7609
91722	COVINA	CHIEF AUTO PARTS	1269 SAN BERNARDINO ST	(818) 967-0584
91732	EL MONTE	PEP BOYS	11937 E VALLEY BLVD	(818) 410-0404
91732	EL MONTE	TEXACO	11860 VALLEY BLVD	(818) 575-8081
91733	SOUTH EL MONTE	UNOCAL	9408 RUSH ST	(818) 443-4077
91745	HACIENDA HEIGHTS	CHEVRON	2321 S HACIENDA BLVD	(818) 961-4035
91745	HACIENDA HEIGHTS	MOBILE	16404 E COLIMA RD	(818) 330-4329
91746	LA PUENTE	TEXACO	14562 E VALLEY	(818) 810-2084
91746	LA PUENTE	EXXON	18303 E COLIMA RD	(818) 810-2084
91748	ROWLAND HEIGHTS	EXXON	19005 E COLIMA	(818) 964-6999
91766	POMONA	PEP BOYS	336 E HOLT AVE	(714) 623-3476
91767	POMONA	SHELL	2295 N GAREY AVE	(714) 593-2720
91768	POMONA	UNOCAL	1212 N WHITE STAR AVE	(714) 629-5589
91770	ROSEMEAD	UNOCAL	8959 E VALLEY BLVD	(818) 285-8188
91733	SAN DIMAS	UNOCAL	1790 DAN DIMAS AVE	(714) 592-2010
91776	SAN GABRIEL	UNOCAL	101 E LAS TUNAS	(818) 287-3035
91780	TEMPLE CITY	CHEVRON + [illegible]	9425 LAS TUNAS	(818) 287-3530
91790	WEST COVINA	CHEVRON	1209 S SUNSET AVE	(818) 338-6527
91790	WEST COVINA	SAN LUIS SERVICE STN.	550 S GLENDORA AVE	(818) 962-4737
91791	WEST COVINA	UNOCAL	123 N GRAND AVE	(818) 966-9211
91792	WEST COVINA	PEP BOYS	1540 E AMAR RD	(818) 810-9936
93065	SIMI VALLEY	PEP BOYS	660 E LOS ANGELES	(818) 522-4002
93534	LANCASTER	PEP BOYS	44229 20TH ST W	(805) 945-9408

ALWAYS CALL COMPANY FIRST TO VERIFY AVAILABILITY, LIMITS, AND COST (IF ANY)

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APPENDIX C

PLANNING GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES FOR PREPARING, REVISING AND AMENDING COUNTYWIDE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS

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(56) Recovered material.

"Recovered material" means material which has been retrieved or diverted from disposal or transformation for the purpose of recycling or composting. "Recovered material" does not include those materials generated from and reused on site for manufacturing purposes.

(57) Region.

"Region" means the combined geographic area of two or more incorporated areas; two or more unincorporated areas; or any combination of incorporated and unincorporated areas.

(58) Repairability.

"Repairability" means the ability of a product or package to be restored to a working or usable state at a cost which is less than the replacement cost of the product or package.

(59) Residential solid waste.

"Residential solid waste" means solid waste originating from single-family or multiple family dwellings.

(60) Residential unit.

"Residential unit" means a site occupied by a building which is zoned for residential occupation and whose occupants generate residential solid wastes.

(61) Reusability.

"Reusability" means the ability of a product or package to be used more than once in its same form.

(62) Re-use.

"Re-use" means the use, in the same form as it was produced, of a material which might otherwise be discarded.

(63) Rubber.

"Rubber" means an amorphous polymer of isoprene derived from natural latex of certain tropical plants or from petroleum.

(64) Salvage.

"Salvage" means the controlled removal of solid waste materials at a permitted solid waste facility for recycling, composting, or transformation.

(65) Seasonal.

"Seasonal" means those periods of time during the calendar year which are identifiable by distinct cyclical patterns of local climate, demography, trade or commerce.

(66) Sewage sludge.

"Sewage sludge" means residual solids and semi-solids resulting from the treatment of waste water, but does not include waste water effluent discharged from such treatment processes.

(67) Short-term planning period.

"Short-term planning period" means a period beginning in the year 1991 and ending in the year 1995.

(68) SIC Code.

"SIC Code" means the standards published in the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1987), which is herein incorporated by reference.

(69) Sludge.

"Sludge" means residual solids and semi-solids resulting from the treatment of water, waste water, and/or other liquids. Sludge includes sewage sludge and sludge derived from industrial processes, but does not include effluent discharged from such treatment processes.

(70) Solid Waste Generation Study.

"Solid Waste Generation Study" means the study undertaken by a jurisdiction to comply with all the requirements of section 18722 of this chapter.

(71) Source Reduction and Recycling Element or SRR Element.

"Source Reduction and Recycling Element" or "SRR Element" means the source reduction and recycling element required pursuant to Public Resources Code sections 41000 and 41300.

(72) Source separated.

"Source separated" describes the segregation, by the generator, of materials designated for separate collection for some form of materials recovery or special handling.

(73) Special waste.

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

(74) Statistically representative.

"Statistically representative" means that random sample of units that are taken from a population sample within the jurisdiction, pursuant to the procedures given in appendix 1 of article 6.1 of this chapter. For the purposes of this definition, population sample includes, but is not limited to, a sample from a population of solid waste generation sites, solid waste facilities and recycling facilities, or a population of items of materials and solid wastes in a refuse vehicle load of solid waste.

(75) Tin can or tin container.

"Tin can" or "tin container" means any food or beverage container that is composed of steel with a tin coating.

(76) Ton.

"Ton" means a unit of weight in the U.S. Customary System of Measurement, an avoirdupois unit equal to 2,000 pounds. Also called short ton or net ton.

(77) Transformation facility.

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

(78) Volume.

"Volume" means a three dimensional measurement of the capacity of a region of space or a container. Volume is commonly expressed in terms of cubic yards or cubic meters. Volume is not expressed in terms of mass or weight.

(79) Waste categories.

"Waste categories" means the grouping of solid wastes with similar properties into major solid waste classes, such as grouping together office, corrugated and newspaper as a paper waste category, as identified by the solid waste classification system contained in section 18722 of article 6.1 of this chapter, except where a component-specific requirement provides alternative means of classification.

(80) Waste diversion.

"Waste diversion" means to divert solid waste, in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local requirements, from disposal at solid waste landfills or transformation facilities through source reduction, recycling or composting, except as otherwise provided in Public Resources Code section 41783.

(81) Waste generator.

"Waste generator" means any person, as defined by section 40170 of the Public Resources Code, whose act or process produces solid waste as defined in Public Resources Code section 40191, or whose act first causes solid waste to become subject to regulation.

(82) Waste type.

"Waste type" means identified wastes having the features of a group or class of wastes which are distinguishable from any other waste type, as identified by the waste classification system contained in section 18722 of article 6.1 of this chapter, except where a component-specific requirement provides alternative means of classification.

(83) White goods.

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(h) The solid waste generation study shall be performed in two (2) parts, consisting of:

(1) a statistically representative determination of the composition and quantity of solid waste disposed within the jurisdiction, and,

(2) a statistically representative determination of the composition and quantity of solid waste generated within the jurisdiction which is diverted from solid waste landfills and solid waste transformation facilities.

(i) The solid waste generation study shall identify solid waste generation by volume and weight, according to the requirements of section 18722 (e) of this article, and by waste category and waste type from the following sources of generation within the jurisdiction:

(A) residential

(B) commercial

(C) industrial

(D) other sources

(1) Quantification of solid waste generated for both the initial solid waste generation study and all subsequent solid waste generation studies shall be accomplished through field investigations of solid waste generated, solid waste disposed and solid waste diverted which are conducted during the course of a year, pursuant to sections 18722 (a) and (b).

(2) A solid waste generation study shall quantify seasonal variations in solid waste generation. The data shall be collected with a frequency sufficient to sample the solid waste generated during all seasons identified by the jurisdiction. Data collection is not required for each day of the seasons identified. In each season identified, the frequency of sampling shall be sufficient to provide a statistically representative characterization of solid wastes generated, diverted, and disposed.

(3) A jurisdiction shall, in the solid waste generation study, identify all marine wastes generated in the jurisdiction and assign them to the waste categories and waste types listed in this section.

(j) A solid waste generation study shall identify solid waste generation, within the jurisdiction, by volume and weight, and by the following waste categories denoted by numerals 1 through 8, and waste types which are identified by letter within each waste category, in accordance with the requirements of (a), (b), (h) and (i) of this section:

(1) Paper:

(A) corrugated containers

(B) mixed paper

(C) newspaper

(D) high grade ledger paper

(E) other paper

(2) Plastics:

(A) high–density polyethylene (HDPE) containers

(B) polyethylene terephthalate (PET) containers

(C) film plastics

(D) other plastics

(3) Glass:

(A) refillable glass beverage containers

(B) California Redemption Value glass

(C) other recyclable glass

(D) other non–recyclable glass

(4) Metals:

(A) aluminum cans

(B) bi–metal containers

(C) ferrous metals and tin cans

(D) non–ferrous metals including aluminum scrap

(E) white goods

(5) Yard waste, including leaves, grass, and prunings

(6) Other Organics:

(A) food waste

(B) tires and rubber products

(C) wood wastes

(D) agricultural crop residues

(E) manure

(F) textiles and leather

(7) Other wastes:

(A) inert solids, including rock, concrete, brick, sand, soil, fines

(B) household hazardous waste materials and discarded household hazardous waste materials containers

(8) Special wastes:

(A) ash

(B) sewage sludge

(C) industrial sludge

(D) asbestos

(E) auto shredder waste

(F) auto bodies

(G) other special wastes

(k) A jurisdiction shall, in the case of a composite solid waste material, estimate in a solid waste generation study the separate percent contribution, by volume or weight, of each identifiable and separable waste category and waste type in the composite solid waste material.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 41030, 41300, 41330, 41780 and 41781, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3–19–90 as an emergency; operative 3–19–90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7–17–90. For prior history see Registers 89, No. 1 and 83, No. 6.
2. New section refiled 7–6–90 as an emergency; operative 7–17–90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11–14–90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY No. 2 (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7–6–90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11–6–90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2–15–91 as an emergency; operative 2–15–91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6–17–91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18724. Solid Waste Disposal Characterization.

(a) A solid waste disposal characterization shall determine the composition and quantity of solid waste disposed by the jurisdiction during a continuous twelve month period subsequent to 1987 and prior to adoption of the SRR Element by the jurisdiction, pursuant to the requirements set forth in sections 18722 (a) and (b) of this article. Data collection is not required for each day of the period.

(b) Each jurisdiction shall use one or more of the methods listed in (1) through (3) of this subsection to characterize the waste categories, types and quantities of the solid wastes generated within the jurisdiction and disposed in solid waste landfills or transformation facilities, using the list of waste categories and types given in sections 18722(i) and (j) of this article.

(1) A quantitative field analysis of solid wastes generated within the jurisdiction and disposed of in permitted solid waste facilities. The analysis shall be conducted using solid waste disposal data which is collected in the field either from the sources of generation, from refuse collection vehicles, or from permitted solid waste facilities. The data shall be used to project the quantity of solid wastes generated which is to be disposed during each year of the next 15–year period commencing in 1991.

(A) This quantitative field analysis shall be conducted using the sampling procedures outlined in appendix 1, "General Guidelines for Sampling when Performing a Quantitative Field Analysis for a Solid Waste Generation Study" (2/90). Sampling and sorting of solid wastes for the quantitative field analysis of solid wastes generated shall be performed using one common methodology or common set of methodologies for the entire jurisdiction.

(2) A combined methodology including

(A) materials flow methodologies by which the jurisdiction computes, using data on the quantities of specific commodities sold in the marketplace, the quantity of solid wastes generated as a result of sales of those commodities, and

§ 18622. Application for Registration.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 3470(b), Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 3467, 3468 and 3470(b), Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. Repealer filed 12-21-88; operative 1-20-89 (Register 89, No. 1).

§ 18623. Issuance of Registration.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 3470(b), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 3470(c), Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. Repealer filed 12-21-88; operative 1-20-89 (Register 89, No. 1).

§ 18624. Notification of Registration.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 3470(b), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 3470(c), Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. Repealer filed 12-21-88; operative 1-20-89 (Register 89, No. 1).

§ 18625. Renewal of Registration.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 3470(b), Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 3467, 3468 and 3470(b), Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. Repealer filed 12-21-88; operative 1-20-89 (Register 89, No. 1).

§ 18626. Certificate of Registration.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 3470(b), Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 3470(b) and (c), Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. Repealer filed 12-21-88; operative 1-20-89 (Register 89, No. 1).

Article 4. Requirements for Registered Used Oil Haulers and Used Oil Transfer Facility Operators

§ 18630. Operation Requirements.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 3470(b), Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 3467 and 3470(c), Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. Repealer filed 12-21-88; operative 1-20-89 (Register 89, No. 1).

§ 18631. Notification Requirements.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 3470(b), Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 3467 and 3470(c), Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. Repealer filed 12-21-88; operative 1-20-89 (Register 89, No. 1).

§ 18632. Records of Transactions.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 3470(b), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 3467(c), Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. Repealer filed 12-21-88; operative 1-20-89 (Register 89, No. 1).

§ 18633. Annual Report.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 3470(b), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 3467(d), Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. Repealer filed 12-21-88; operative 1-20-89 (Register 89, No. 1).

Article 5. Requirements for Registered Used Oil Recyclers

§ 18640. Operation Requirements.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 3470(b), Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 3467(b), 3468 and 3470(c), Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. Repealer filed 12-21-88; operative 1-20-89 (Register 89, No. 1).

§ 18642. Notification Requirements.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 3470(b), Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 3468 and 3470(c), Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. Repealer filed 12-21-88; operative 1-20-89 (Register 89, No. 1).

§ 18643. Records of Transaction.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 3470(b), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 3468(b), Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. Repealer filed 12-21-88; operative 1-20-89 (Register 89, No. 1).

§ 18644. Annual Report.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 3470(b), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 3468(c), Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. Repealer filed 12-21-88; operative 1-20-89 (Register 89, No. 1).

Article 6. Enforcement

§ 18651. Audits and Inspections.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 3470(b), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 3472(b), Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. Repealer filed 12-21-88; operative 1-20-89 (Register 89, No. 1).

§ 18652. Cease and Desist Order.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 3470(b), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 3472(b), Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. Repealer filed 12-21-88; operative 1-20-89 (Register 89, No. 1).

§ 18653. Revocation of Registration.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 3470(b), Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 3470(c) and 3472(b), Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. Repealer filed 12-21-88; operative 1-20-89 (Register 89, No. 1).

§ 18654. Civil Actions.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 3470(b), Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 3472(b), Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. Repealer filed 12-21-88; operative 1-20-89 (Register 89, No. 1).

Chapter 9. Planning Guidelines and Procedures for Preparing, Revising and Amending Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plans

NOTE: For history of former Chapter 9, see Registers 89, No. 1 and 83, No. 6)

Article 3. Definitions

§ 18720. Definitions.

(a) The following definitions shall apply to the regulations contained in this chapter.

(1) Agricultural wastes.

"Agricultural wastes" means solid wastes of plant and animal origin, which result from the production and processing of farm or agricultural products, including manures, orchard and vineyard prunings, and crop residues, which are removed from the site of generation for solid waste management. Agricultural refers to SIC Codes 011 through 0291.

(2) Aluminum can or aluminum container.

"Aluminum can" or "aluminum container" means any food or beverage container that is composed of 99% or more aluminum.

(3) Asbestos.

"Asbestos" means fibrous forms of various hydrated minerals, including chrysotile (fibrous serpentine), crocidolite (fibrous reibecktite), amosite (fibrous cummingtonite–grunerite), fibrous tremolite, fibrous actinolite, and fibrous anthophyllite.

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(4) Ash.

"Ash" or "ashes" means the residue from the combustion of any solid or liquid material.

(5) Bi–metal container.

"Bi–metal container" means any metal container composed of at least two different types of metals, such as a steel container with an aluminum top.

(6) Best readily available and applicable data or representative data.

"Best readily available and applicable data" or "representative data" means information that is available to a jurisdiction from published sources, field sampling, the Board, or other identifiable entities which is the most current data and which addresses the situation being examined.

(7) Buy–back recycling center.

"Buy–back recycling center" means a facility which pays a fee for the delivery and transfer of ownership to the facility of source separated materials, for the purpose of recycling or composting.

(8) Capital costs.

"Capital costs" means those direct costs incurred in order to acquire real property assets such as land, buildings and building additions; site improvements; machinery; and equipment.

(9) Commercial solid wastes.

"Commercial solid waste" means solid waste originating from stores, business offices, commercial warehouses, hospitals, educational, health care, military, and correctional institutions, non–profit research organizations, and government offices. Commercial solid waste refers to SIC Codes 401 through 4939, 4961, and 4971 (transportation, communications and utilities), 501 through 5999 (wholesale and retail trade), 601 through 679 (finance, insurance and real estate), 701 through 8748 (public and private service industries such as hospitals and hotels), and 911 through 9721 (public administration).

(10) Commercial unit.

"Commercial unit" means a site zoned for a commercial business and which generates commercial solid wastes.

(11) Composition.

"Composition" means a set of identified solid waste materials, categorized into waste categories and waste types pursuant to sections 18722(i) and (j) of article 6.1 of this chapter.

(12) Composting.

"Composting" means a method of waste treatment in which organic solid wastes are biologically decomposed under controlled, aerobic or anaerobic conditions.

(13) Composting facility.

"Composting facility" means a permitted solid waste facility at which composting is conducted.

(14) Construction and demolition waste.

"Construction and demolition waste" includes solid wastes, such as building materials; and packaging and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition operations on pavements, houses, commercial buildings, and other structures. Construction refers to SIC Codes 152 through 1794, 1796, and 1799. Demolition refers to SIC Code 1795.

(15) Corrugated Container.

"Corrugated container" means a paperboard container fabricated from two layers of kraft linerboard sandwiched around a corrugating medium. Kraft linerboard means paperboard made from wood pulp produced by a modified sulfate pulping process, with basis weight ranging from 18 to 200 pounds, manufactured for use as facing material for corrugated or solid fiber containers. Corrugating medium means paperboard made from chemical or semichemical wood pulps, straw or reclaimed paper stock, and folded to form permanent corrugations. Corrugated container refers to SIC Code 2653.

(16) Cost–effective.

"Cost–effective" means a measurement of cost compared to an unvalued output (e.g., the cost per ton of solid waste collected) such that the lower the cost, the more cost–effective the action.

(17) Disposal.

"Disposal" means the management of solid waste through landfilling or transformation at permitted solid waste facilities.

(18) Disposal capacity.

"Disposal capacity" means the capacity, expressed in either weight in tons or its volumetric equivalent in cubic yards, which is either currently available at a permitted solid waste landfill, or will be needed for the disposal of solid waste generated within the jurisdiction over a specified period of time.

(19) Diversion Alternative.

"Diversion alternative" means any activity which has been implemented by a jurisdiction which could result in or promote the diversion of solid waste, through source reduction, recycling or composting, from solid waste landfills and transformation facilities.

(20) Drop–off recycling center.

"Drop–off recycling center" means a facility which accepts delivery or transfer of ownership of source separated materials for the purpose of recycling or composting, without paying a fee. Donation of materials to collecting organizations, such as charitable groups, is included in this definition.

(21) Durability.

"Durability" means the ability of a product to be used for its intended purpose for a period greater than the mean useful product life span of similar products.

(22) End market or end use.

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

(23) Feasible.

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

(24) Ferrous metals.

"Ferrous metals" means any iron or steel scrap which has an iron content sufficient for magnetic separation.

(25) Food waste.

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

(26) Hazard.

"Hazard" means having one or more of the characteristics that cause a substance or combination of substances to qualify as a hazardous material, as defined by section 66084 of title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

(27) Household hazardous waste.

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

(28) Household hazardous waste collection.

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

(29) Implementation.

"Implementation" means the accomplishment of the program tasks as identified in each component required by section 18733 of this chapter.

(30) Industrial solid waste.

rated by reference. A 90% confidence interval shall be used in this formula.

b. Sort and Identify.

Sort and identify the solid wastes from each subpopulation, using the sources of waste generation listed in section 18722 (i) of this article, and the waste categories and waste types listed in section 18722 (j) of this article, in accordance with the requirements of sections 18722 (a) and (b) of this article.

3. Assignment of Waste Category and Waste Type.

Assign each identified solid waste material to one of the waste categories and waste types listed in sections 18722 (i) and (j) of this article.

4. Volume or Weight Measurement.

Take a volume or weight measurement of each solid waste material that has been identified.

5. Tabulate and Analyze Data – Perform these tasks in the following order.

Tabulate and analyze all data compiled about the waste categories and waste types. As a part of the analysis, the jurisdiction shall compute (a) and (b) as follows:

a. Determination of Mean and Variability.

Compute the sample mean (x) for volume or weight for each waste category and waste type identified. Next, compute the standard deviation of the mean (s; also known as the standard error), for volume or weight measurements.

b. Set Confidence Limits.

Set a 90% confidence limit around the mean, for each waste category and waste type identified.

6. Data Analysis Adjustment.

The data analysis conducted in steps 1 through 5 may be adjusted to include waste categories and waste types which:

(a) are known, by current written records held by the solid waste recycling, composting, source reduction, transformation and disposal facilities, to be disposed or diverted in the jurisdiction and

(b) may otherwise be overlooked in the random sampling procedure.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 41030, 41330, 41039, 41780 and 41781, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New Appendix 1 filed 3–19–90 as an emergency; operative 3–19–90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7–17–90.
2. New section refiled 7–6–90 as an emergency; operative 7–17–90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11–14–90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7–6–90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11–6–90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2–15–91 as an emergency; operative 2–15–91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6–17–91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

Article 6.2. Source Reduction and Recycling Elements

§ 18730. Scope.

(a) The SRR Element shall specify the means by which each jurisdiction required to prepare and implement a SRR Element shall achieve the diversion mandates required by Public Resources Code section 41780.

(b) The SRR Element shall include items identified in chapter 9, article 6.1, sections 18722 through 18726, and sections 18731 through 18749 of this article, as applicable.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 40052, 40057, 41000, 41300 and 41780, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3–19–90 as an emergency; operative 3–19–90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7–17–90. For prior history see Registers 89, No. 1 and 83, No. 6.
2. New section refiled 7–6–90 as an emergency; operative 7–17–90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11–14–90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7–6–90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11–6–90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2–15–91 as an emergency; operative 2–15–91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6–17–91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18731. Goals and Objectives.

The SRR Element shall include statements which define the goals and objectives for the short–term and medium–term planning periods.

(a) SRR Element goals shall be consistent with the mandates of section 40051 of the Public Resources Code.

(b) SRR Element objectives shall summarize the percentage of solid waste diversion which the jurisdiction plans to attain through each of the component programs described in sections 18733 through 18748 of this article.

(c) SRR Element objectives shall specify the time frame for achievement of each objective.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 40051, 40052, 40900(c), 41001 and 41301, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3–19–90 as an emergency; operative 3–19–90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7–17–90. For prior history see Registers 89, No. 1 and 83, No. 6.
2. New section refiled 7–6–90 as an emergency; operative 7–17–90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11–14–90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7–6–90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11–6–90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2–15–91 as an emergency; operative 2–15–91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6–17–91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18732. Solid Waste Generation Analysis.

Each jurisdiction preparing a SRR Element shall prepare a solid waste generation analysis based upon the information developed in article 6.1 of this chapter. The analysis shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(a) A list, by specific waste categories, as denoted in section 18722, of article 6.1 of this chapter, of the quantities of materials currently diverted from disposal, and the materials identified as being currently disposed according to the Waste Generation Study conducted by the jurisdiction.

(b) A list of the waste materials currently disposed in the jurisdiction which could potentially be diverted from disposal by use of the diversion programs described in sections 18733 through 18740, of this article.

(c) A list of the waste materials currently disposed in the jurisdiction which cannot be diverted from disposal by diversion programs including, but not limited to, those described in sections 18733 through 18740, of this article and a discussion of why these waste materials cannot be diverted from disposal.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 41030, 41051, 41071, 41201, 41330, 41351, 41371 and 41401, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3–19–90 as an emergency; operative 3–19–90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120

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(5) whether it can be implemented in the short–term and medium–term planning periods; and

(6) the need for expanding existing facilities or building new facilities to support implementation of the alternative.

(b) In addition, the evaluation shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) a discussion of the consistency of each alternative with applicable local policies, plans, and ordinances based upon local conditions;

(2) a discussion of any institutional barriers to local implementation of each alternative;

(3) an estimate of the costs related to the implementation of each alternative being evaluated for the short–term and medium–term planning periods; and

(4) a discussion of the availability of local, regional, state, national, and international end–uses for the materials which would be diverted through implementation of each alternative being considered.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 40900(c), 41053, 41073, 41203, 41250, 41280, 41353, 41373, 41403, 41450 and 41480, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3–19–90 as an emergency; operative 3–19–90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7–17–90. For prior history see Registers 89, No. 1 and 83, No. 6.
2. New section refiled 7–6–90 as an emergency; operative 7–17–90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11–14–90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7–6–90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11–6–90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2–15–91 as an emergency; operative 2–15–91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6–17–91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18733.4. Selection of Program.

Each component shall identify and describe the diversion alternatives selected, including existing diversion alternatives, expansions of existing diversion alternatives, and new diversion alternatives, which will be implemented to meet the objectives of the component and meet the solid waste diversion requirements specified in Public Resources Code, section 41780. This selection shall be based upon the evaluations conducted pursuant to section 18733.3 of this article. The program description shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(a) a discussion of each diversion alternative selected for the program identifying why the alternative was selected for implementation. This discussion shall be based upon the data compiled in the solid waste generation study conducted pursuant to article 6.1, of this chapter, information contained in the solid waste generation analysis required by section 18732 of this article; and the evaluation conducted pursuant to section 18733.3 of this article.

(b) an estimate of the anticipated quantities of solid wastes to be diverted from solid waste disposal, by diversion program and waste type, for the short–term and medium–term planning periods. Solid waste quantities shall be estimated either by volume, expressed in cubic yards, or by weight, expressed in tons. Each component shall state the anticipated percentage of contribution of the selected program towards the diversion mandates required by section 41780 of the Public Resources Code;

(c) as applicable to the component, a listing of the anticipated local, regional, state, national, and/or international end–uses for diverted materials based upon the evaluation of the diversion alternative required by section 18733.3(b)(4) of this article;

(d) as applicable to the component, a description of the proposed methods for handling and disposal which may be necessary to implement the selected program; and,

(e) a description of any facilities to be utilized for the implementation of the program which section 18733.3 of this article has shown must be expanded or built to support implementation of the selected program.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 40900(c), 41050–41053, 41070–41075, 41200–41204, 41250, 41280, 41350–41353, 41370–41375, 41400–41404, 41450 and 41480, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3–19–90 as an emergency; operative 3–19–90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7–17–90. For prior history see Registers 89, No. 1 and 83, No. 6.
2. New section refiled 7–6–90 as an emergency; operative 7–17–90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11–14–90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7–6–90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11–6–90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2–15–91 as an emergency; operative 2–15–91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6–17–91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18733.5. Program Implementation.

Each component shall include a program implementation description which includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(a) identification of government agencies and divisions thereof, organizations, and/or persons responsible for implementation of the selected program;

(b) identification of the tasks necessary to implement the selected program;

(c) identification of a short–term and medium–term planning period implementation schedule addressing each task identified in (b) of this section; and,

(d) identification of known program implementation costs, including public and private costs, revenues, and revenue sources necessary for implementation of the selected program.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 40900(c), 41050, 41070, 41200, 41250, 41280, 41350, 41370, 41400, 41450, 41480 and 41780, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3–19–90 as an emergency; operative 3–19–90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7–17–90. For prior history see Registers 89, No. 1 and 83, No. 6.
2. New section refiled 7–6–90 as an emergency; operative 7–17–90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11–14–90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7–6–90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11–6–90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2–15–91 as an emergency; operative 2–15–91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6–17–91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18733.6. Monitoring and Evaluation.

Each component program shall contain an explanation of how the program is to be monitored and evaluated as follows:

(a) identify the methods to quantify and monitor achievement of the objectives, including but not limited to, diversion from solid waste landfills and transformation facilities and reduction of waste hazards. Actual solid waste diversion shall be quantified either by volume, expressed in cubic yards, or by weight, expressed in tons, and as a percentage of the total solid waste generation of the jurisdiction.

(b) each jurisdiction shall use one or more of the following methods to monitor and evaluate the diversion objectives achieved within the jurisdiction:

or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).

4. Request for readoption of 7–6–90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11–6–90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).

5. New section refiled 2–15–91 as an emergency; operative 2–15–91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6–17–91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18734.3. Evaluation of Source Reduction Program Alternatives.

Each jurisdiction shall consider source reduction diversion alternatives including, but not limited to, the following:

(a) Rate structure modifications, which may include, but are not limited to:

(1) local waste disposal fee modifications;

(2) quantity–based local user fees, which may include, but are not limited to, variable can rates for garbage collection services, such as, fees based on the number of containers set out for collection;

(b) Creation of economic incentives, which may include, but are not limited to:

(1) loans, grants, and loan guarantees;

(2) deposits, refunds, and rebates; and

(3) reduced business license fees;

(c) Technical assistance or instructional and promotional alternatives, which may include, but are not limited to:

(1) waste evaluations;

(2) the establishment of compost programs which assist generators to compost at the site of generation;

(3) technical assistance to industry and consumer organizations, and to source reduction businesses;

(4) educational efforts, such as consumer awareness programs, school curricula development, seminars, and public forums;

(5) awards and other types of public recognition for source reduction activities; and

(6) non–procurement source reduction programs, such as education of employees, office changes to increase the use of scrap paper, increased use of electronic mail, and increased double–sided copying.

(d) Regulatory programs, which may include, but are not limited to:

(1) Local adoption of ordinances that specify that one or more of the following criteria be considered in the procurement selection of products and packaging by the jurisdiction:

(A) durability

(B) recyclability

(C) reusability

(D) recycled material content

(2) Local establishment of incentives and disincentives to land–use development that promote source reduction.

(3) Locally established requirements of waste reduction planning and reporting by waste generators or manufacturers.

(4) Local adoption of bans on products and packaging to the extent the following can be demonstrated:

(A) the ban will result in reduction in waste at the source, rather than substitution by another product or package of equivalent or greater volume, and

(B) the ban will result in a net environmental benefit.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 41050–41054 and 41350–41354, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3–19–90 as an emergency; operative 3–19–90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7–17–90. For prior history see Registers 89, No. 1 and 83, No. 6.

2. New section refiled 7–6–90 as an emergency; operative 7–17–90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11–14–90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).

4. Request for readoption of 7–6–90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11–6–90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).

5. New section refiled 2–15–91 as an emergency; operative 2–15–91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6–17–91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18735. Recycling Component Specific Requirements.

The recycling component shall include the requirements contained in sections 18733.1 through 18733.6 and 18735.1 through 18735.5 of this article.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 41070 and 41370, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3–19–90 as an emergency; operative 3–19–90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7–17–90. For prior history see Registers 89, No. 1 and 83, No. 6.

2. New section refiled 7–6–90 as an emergency; operative 7–17–90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11–14–90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).

4. Request for readoption of 7–6–90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11–6–90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).

5. New section refiled 2–15–91 as an emergency; operative 2–15–91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6–17–91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18735.1. Recycling Component Objectives.

A statement of market development objectives to be achieved in the short–term and medium–term planning periods shall be included in the goals and objectives section of the recycling component, as required by sections 41074 and 41374 of the Public Resources Code.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 41070–41074 and 41370–41374, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3–19–90 as an emergency; operative 3–19–90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7–17–90. For prior history see Registers 89, No. 1 and 83, No. 6.

2. New section refiled 7–6–90 as an emergency; operative 7–17–90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11–14–90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).

4. Request for readoption of 7–6–90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11–6–90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).

5. New section refiled 2–15–91 as an emergency; operative 2–15–91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6–17–91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18735.2. Recycling Component Program Existing Conditions Description.

The description of the existing recycling program shall include, but not be limited to, a description of existing local market development activities, including any government procurement programs, economic development activities, consumer incentives, and education programs conducted within the jurisdiction.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 41070 and 41370, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3–19–90 as an emergency; operative 3–19–90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7–17–90. For prior history see Registers 89, No. 1 and 83, No. 6.

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4. Request for readoption of 7-6-90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11-6-90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2-15-91 as an emergency; operative 2-15-91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6-17-91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18736.1. Composting Component Objectives.

A statement of market development objectives to be achieved in the short-term and medium-term planning periods shall be provided in the composting component, as required by sections 41204 and 41404 of the Public Resources Code.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 41200 and 41400, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3-19-90 as an emergency; operative 3-19-90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7-17-90. For prior history see Registers 89, No. 1 and 83, No. 6.
2. New section refiled 7-6-90 as an emergency; operative 7-17-90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11-14-90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7-6-90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11-6-90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2-15-91 as an emergency; operative 2-15-91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6-17-91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18736.2. Composting Component Program Existing Conditions Description.

The description of the existing composting program shall include, but not be limited to, a description of existing local market development activities, including any government procurement programs, economic development activities, or consumer incentives conducted within the jurisdiction.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 41200 and 41400, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3-19-90 as an emergency; operative 3-19-90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7-17-90. For prior history see Registers 89, No. 1 and 83, No. 6.
2. New section refiled 7-6-90 as an emergency; operative 7-17-90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11-14-90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7-6-90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11-6-90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2-15-91 as an emergency; operative 2-15-91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6-17-91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18736.3. Evaluation of Composting Program Alternatives.

(a) Composting program alternatives that qualify toward achievement of the diversion mandates specified in section 41780 of the Public Resources Code shall include only those alternatives whose products result from the controlled biological decomposition of organic wastes that are source separated from the municipal solid waste stream.

(b) Composting alternatives do not include composting of solid waste at the site of generation by the generator, since such an alternative constitutes a source reduction method.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 41201, 41202, 41401 and 41402, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3-19-90 as an emergency; operative 3-19-90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7-17-90. For prior history see Registers 89, No. 1 and 83, No. 6.
2. New section refiled 7-6-90 as an emergency; operative 7-17-90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11-14-90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7-6-90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11-6-90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2-15-91 as an emergency; operative 2-15-91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6-17-91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18736.4. Selection of Composting Program.

(a) The composting component shall identify the end markets or end use which will be secured during the short-term period for the materials composted, using the selected program. In the event that such markets cannot be firmly identified, the component shall describe the methods by which the jurisdiction will secure the necessary markets. The identification of markets may be described in general terms. Planned development of markets at manufacturing facilities in the jurisdiction shall also be described.

(b) The composting component shall describe the measures to be taken if uneconomical market conditions occur beyond the jurisdiction's control, which would prevent the jurisdiction from satisfying the requirements of section 41780 of the Public Resources Code.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 41200, 41204, 41400 and 41404, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3-19-90 as an emergency; operative 3-19-90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7-17-90. For prior history see Registers 89, No. 1 and 83, No. 6.
2. New section refiled 7-6-90 as an emergency; operative 7-17-90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11-14-90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
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4. Request for readoption of 7-6-90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11-6-90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2-15-91 as an emergency; operative 2-15-91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6-17-91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18737. Special Waste Component.

The Special Waste Component shall include the requirements contained in sections 18733.1 through 18733.6 and 18737.1 and 18737.2 of this article.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 40900(c), 41250 and 41450, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3-19-90 as an emergency; operative 3-19-90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7-17-90. For prior history see Registers 89, No. 1 and 83, No. 6.
2. New section refiled 7-6-90 as an emergency; operative 7-17-90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11-14-90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
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5. New section refiled 2-15-91 as an emergency; operative 2-15-91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6-17-91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18738.3. Evaluation of Household Hazardous Waste Program Alternatives.

Each jurisdiction shall consider household hazardous waste program alternatives including, but not limited to, the following:

(a) collection alternatives, including:

(1) periodic community-wide, or neighborhood household hazardous waste collection;

(2) permanent household hazardous waste drop-off sites at all new and existing solid waste management facilities, and at all new, or existing, off-site, multi-user, hazardous waste treatment, storage or solid waste disposal facilities;

(3) mobile household hazardous waste collection; and

(4) local activities/actions/efforts to encourage the formation of privately or publicly operated fee-for-service, door-to-door, or curbside household hazardous waste collection programs.

(b) household hazardous waste monitoring alternatives such as load-checking programs for household hazardous waste at all solid waste management facilities;

(c) recycling programs for household hazardous wastes including, but not limited to, programs for waste oils, paints, and batteries; and,

(d) public education and information alternatives to support household hazardous waste collection and recycling efforts and to encourage behavioral modification to effectuate the use of safer substitute products in households.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 40900(c), 41280 and 41480, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3-19-90 as an emergency; operative 3-19-90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7-17-90. For prior history see Registers 89, No. 1 and 83, No. 6.
2. New section refiled 7-6-90 as an emergency; operative 7-17-90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11-14-90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7-6-90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11-6-90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2-15-91 as an emergency; operative 2-15-91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6-17-91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18738.4. Selection of Household Hazardous Waste Program.

In addition to the requirements of section 18733.4 of this article, the Household Hazardous Waste Component shall include the following:

(a) an identification of the types and quantities of household hazardous wastes anticipated to be collected, recycled, and/or disposed through proposed programs using household hazardous waste categories contained in form CIWMB-303 (1/90), which is incorporated by reference;

(b) a description of recycling and/or reuse efforts to be used in conjunction with proposed household hazardous waste program(s);

(c) a description of proposed public education programs regarding household hazardous waste;

(d) a description of all proposed cooperative and/or multi-jurisdictional household hazardous waste program implementation efforts/actions/activities.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 40900(c), 41280 and 41480, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3-19-90 as an emergency; operative 3-19-90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7-17-90. For prior history see Registers 89, No. 1 and 83, No. 6.
2. New section refiled 7-6-90 as an emergency; operative 7-17-90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11-14-90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7-6-90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11-6-90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2-15-91 as an emergency; operative 2-15-91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6-17-91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18738.5. Implementation of Household Hazardous Waste Programs.

The local jurisdiction should use technical assistance, program guidelines, and model operation plans for community household hazardous waste collection programs provided by the Board, pursuant to Public Resources Code, sections 47100 through 47106, in the implementation of the household hazardous waste program.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 41280 and 41480, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3-19-90 as an emergency; operative 3-19-90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7-17-90. For prior history see Registers 89, No. 1 and 83, No. 6.
2. New section refiled 7-6-90 as an emergency; operative 7-17-90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11-14-90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7-6-90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11-6-90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2-15-91 as an emergency; operative 2-15-91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6-17-91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18740. Education and Public Information Component.

(a) Component objectives. The education and public information component shall include a statement of educational and informational objectives for the short-term and medium-term planning periods.

(b) Existing program description. The component shall include a description of all existing educational and public information programs and activities within the jurisdiction which promote source reduction, recycling, composting, and the safe handling and disposal of solid waste.

(c) Selection of program alternatives. The component shall incorporate data compiled in the solid waste generation study conducted pursuant to article 6.1 and the solid waste generation analysis of section 18732 of this article to identify solid waste generators that will be targeted in educational and public information programs.

(d) Program implementation. The component shall include a program implementation discussion which:

(1) identifies those agencies or divisions thereof, organizations, and/or persons responsible for implementation;

(2) identifies required implementation tasks;

(3) establishes short-term and medium-term implementation schedules for tasks;

(4) identifies all public and private program implementation costs, revenues, and revenue sources necessary for program implementation.

(e) Monitoring and evaluation. The component shall:

(1) identify the methods to be used to measure achievement of the education and public information objectives identified pursuant to section (a), above;

(2) establish written criteria by which to evaluate program effectiveness;

(3) identify agencies or divisions thereof, organizations, and/or persons responsible for program monitoring, evaluation, and reporting;

(1) a description of the solid waste management practices which fulfill the legislative goals of promoting integrated solid waste management in the following order:

(A) source reduction;

(B) recycling and composting; and

(C) environmentally safe transformation and environmentally safe land disposal of solid wastes;

(2) an explanation of how the jurisdiction has integrated the components to maximize the use of all feasible source reduction, recycling and composting options;

(3) an explanation of how the components jointly achieve the diversion mandates in section 41780 of the Public Resources Code; and,

(4) an explanation of how priorities between components were determined.

(b) An integrated schedule shall be submitted in the Integration Component which shall include the following:

(1) a calendar scheduling all implementation tasks for new and expanded programs, commencing after the effective date of the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 through the short-term planning period, as identified in the components specified in sections 18733(a) and 18740 of this article. The schedule shall include a short descriptive title for each task, the entity implementing the task, the task start date and milestone dates, and a schedule for funding source availability.

(A) implementation tasks are those tasks in each component which satisfy the requirements of sections 18733.5(b) and 18740(d) of this article.

(2) the schedule shall also show the anticipated date of achievement of the solid waste diversion mandates specified in section 41780, Public Resources Code.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 40051, 40052, 41001, 41002, 41301, 41302 and 41780, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3-19-90 as an emergency; operative 3-19-90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7-17-90. For prior history see Registers 89, No. 1 and 83, No. 6.
2. New section refiled 7-6-90 as an emergency; operative 7-17-90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11-14-90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7-6-90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11-6-90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2-15-91 as an emergency; operative 2-15-91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6-17-91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

Waste Category	Gallons	Pounds	Number of Containers	Number of Drums (55 gal)	Management Method
B. Pesticides					
Such as herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, etc.	____	____	____	____	____
PESTICIDE SUBTOTAL	____	____	____	____	____
C. Corrosives					
1. Acids a. Oxidizing	____	____	____	____	____
b. Non-Oxidizing	____	____	____	____	____
2. Alkaline	____	____	____	____	____
CORROSIVES SUBTOTAL	____	____	____	____	____
D. Oxidizers					
Excluding acids	____	____	____	____	____
OXIDIZERS SUBTOTAL	____	____	____	____	____
E. Miscellaneous					
1. Car Batteries	____	____	____	____	____
2. Dry Cells	____	____	____	____	____
3. Mercury	____	____	____	____	____
4. Other	____	____	____	____	____
MISC. SUBTOTAL	____	____	____	____	____
TOTAL WASTE COLLECTED	____	____	____	____	____

DRAFT

(1) Review by LTF. In reviewing the preliminary draft SRR Element, the LTF shall consider the issues of regional concern pursuant to Public Resources Code section 40950(c) and ensure that they are addressed. Copies of written comments made by the LTF on the preliminary draft SRR Element shall be sent simultaneously to the Board and to the jurisdiction that prepared the preliminary draft SRR Element.

(2) Review by Other Reviewing Agencies. The county, adjacent cities, any association of regional governments and the Board shall review the preliminary draft SRR Element and send written comments to the jurisdiction that prepared the preliminary draft SRR Element. A copy of the Board's written comments shall be sent simultaneously to the LTF.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code; Section 15376, Government Code. Reference: Sections 21083, 40950, 41000, 41300 and 41790, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3-19-90 as an emergency; operative 3-19-90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7-17-90.
2. New section refiled 7-6-90 as an emergency; operative 7-17-90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11-14-90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7-6-90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11-6-90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2-15-91 as an emergency; operative 2-15-91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6-17-91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18765. Review of Final Draft SRR Element.

(a) Forty five (45) days prior to the public hearing for the adoption of the SRR Element, the jurisdiction shall send a copy of the final draft of its SRR Element to the LTF for review. Within 30 days of receipt of the final draft of the SRR Element, the LTF shall provide written comments to the jurisdiction and the Board regarding the final draft.

(1) If deficiencies are indicated in the LTF's comments, the LTF shall meet with the jurisdiction to resolve them. If no resolution between the jurisdiction and the LTF can be achieved, the LTF shall send a letter to the jurisdiction and the Board indicating the remaining deficiencies of the SRR Element.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 40950, 41000 and 41300, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3-19-90 as an emergency; operative 3-19-90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7-17-90.
2. New section refiled 7-6-90 as an emergency; operative 7-17-90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11-14-90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7-6-90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11-6-90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2-15-91 as an emergency; operative 2-15-91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6-17-91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18766. Public Participation; Notice; Local Adoption of SRR Element.

(a) The general public, affected governmental entities, and private industries shall be given an opportunity to participate in the planning process and implementation of the SRR Element through attendance at informative meetings and public hearings.

(1) At least one public hearing shall be held to receive testimony regarding the Preliminary Draft of the SRR Element before a jurisdiction adopts its SRR Element, pursuant to Public Resources Code section 41793.

(A) To inform the public of the hearing, the jurisdiction shall publish a notice in a local newspaper of general circulation at least 30 days in advance of the scheduled public hearing on the SRR Element.

(2) Jurisdictions may form advisory committees which may review and comment on draft elements, and provide technical guidance and support during the development of the SRR Element.

(b) In addition to the hearing or hearings held pursuant to (a)(1) of this section, the governing body of the jurisdiction that has developed a SRR Element shall conduct a public hearing for the purpose of adopting the SRR Element. After considering all comments of the governing body and the public, the jurisdiction shall, by resolution, adopt the SRR Element.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 40900, 41000, 41300 and 41793, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3-19-90 as an emergency; operative 3-19-90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7-17-90.
2. New section refiled 7-6-90 as an emergency; operative 7-17-90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11-14-90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7-6-90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11-6-90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2-15-91 as an emergency; operative 2-15-91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6-17-91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18767. Submittal of City SRR Element to County.

(a) A city shall transmit a copy of its SRR Element to the county in which it is located for incorporation into the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (Plan), within 30 days of its adoption by the city.

(1) A signed resolution and documentation that the jurisdiction has compiled with CEQA (Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq.) shall accompany the SRR Element that is submitted to the county.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 21083, 41000, 41300 and 41793, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3-19-90 as an emergency; operative 3-19-90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7-17-90.
2. New section refiled 7-6-90 as an emergency; operative 7-17-90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11-14-90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7-6-90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11-6-90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2-15-91 as an emergency; operative 2-15-91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6-17-91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18768. Submittal of a City SRR Element to Board.

(a) If a county fails to submit its Plan to the Board by the dates specified in Public Resources Code section 41791, any city may separately submit its SRR Element to the Board for approval.

(b) When submitting the SRR Element to the Board, the city shall include a copy of the resolution adopting its SRR Element, comments on the final draft from the LTF, and verification of compliance with the CEQA (Public Resources Code sections 21000 et seq.).

(c) The Board's 120 day review period for consideration of approval of the SRR Element will commence upon receipt by the Board of 20 copies of the SRR Element and the required accompanying documents pursuant to (b) of this section.

§ 18772. Board's Biennial Review of City or County SRR Elements.

(a) In addition to local jurisdiction review of city and county SRR Elements, at least once every two years, the Board shall conduct an independent review of SRR Elements. The Board shall determine if the SRR Element programs are being implemented, and if jurisdictions are meeting the goals of their SRR Elements.

(b) If the Board finds that a jurisdiction is failing to implement its SRR Element, and that the jurisdiction is not meeting the requirements of Public Resources Code sections 41780, or 41000 or 41300, as applicable, after a public hearing on the matter, the Board shall issues a compliance order for achieving those requirements.

(1) The compliance order shall identify the programs goals of the SRR Element which are not being implemented or attained by the jurisdiction, or identify areas of the SRR Element which require revision. The Board shall also set a date by which the jurisdiction shall meet the mandated requirements.

(2) The Board shall issue the compliance order within 30 days of making its finding of noncompliance.

(c) If a jurisdiction fails to bring its SRR Element into compliance by the date specified by the Board, the Board shall enforce the compliance order pursuant to Public Resources Code section 41850.

NOTE: Authority: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 41000, 41300, 41780, 41825 and 41850, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3-19-90 as an emergency; operative 3-19-90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7-17-90.
2. New section refiled 7-6-90 as an emergency; operative 7-17-90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11-14-90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7-6-90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11-6-90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2-15-91 as an emergency; operative 2-15-91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6-17-91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18773. Board Approval of a Revised SRR Element.

(a) The Board shall consider approval of a revised SRR Element at a public hearing. After considering public testimony and input from the LTF, the Board shall either adopt a resolution approving a revised SRR Element, or issue a Notice of Deficiency disapproving the SRR Element. Board approval shall be based on an evaluation of the jurisdiction's implementation of the hierarchy for waste management practices as described in the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989.

(1) If a revised SRR Element is partially or fully disapproved, the Board shall send the Notice of Deficiency within 30 days of making its findings.

(2) Partial or full disapproval shall require the jurisdiction to reinstitute the process for preparation and approval of the SRR Element, beginning in sections 18762 through 18768.

(b) If a revised SRR Element is approved, the Board shall send a copy of the resolution of approval to the jurisdiction within thirty (30) days of making its finding.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 40050, 40051, 40052, 41780, 41800 and 41822, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3-19-90 as an emergency; operative 3-19-90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7-17-90.
2. New section refiled 7-6-90 as an emergency; operative 7-17-90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11-14-90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7-6-90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11-6-90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2-15-91 as an emergency; operative 2-15-91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6-17-91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18774. One Year Time Extension for Meeting Recycling Goals.

(a) The Board may grant a one year time extension for meeting the state mandated requirements identified in Public Resources Code section 41780.

(1) A jurisdiction requesting an extension, shall demonstrate, in writing, that it meets the requirements for an extension pursuant to Public Resources Code section 41820.

(2) Within 45 days of receipt of this request, the Board shall review the adequacy of the application, and determine if the requirements of Public Resources Code section 41820 are met. Based upon this determination, the Board shall adopt written findings approving or disapproving the jurisdiction's request. The one-year time extension shall begin on the date of Board approval.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 41780 and 41820, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3-19-90 as an emergency; operative 3-19-90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7-17-90.
2. New section refiled 7-6-90 as an emergency; operative 7-17-90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11-14-90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7-6-90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11-6-90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2-15-91 as an emergency; operative 2-15-91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6-17-91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18775. Exemption.

(a) A jurisdiction may petition the Board, at a public hearing, to grant an exemption or reduce the goals specified in Public Resources Code section 41780. To receive an exemption or a reduction, the jurisdiction shall present verification to the Board which indicates that preparation of the SRR Element is a hardship due to the sparse population density of a jurisdiction and small quantity of waste generated there (i.e., less than 30 cubic yards per day).

(b) At the time of the hearing, the Board shall determine whether alternatives to ensure compliance shall be required of the jurisdiction.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 41782, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3-19-90 as an emergency; operative 3-19-90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7-17-90.
2. New section refiled 7-6-90 as an emergency; operative 7-17-90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11-14-90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7-6-90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11-6-90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2-15-91 as an emergency; operative 2-15-91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6-17-91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

Register 91, No. 13 (3/1/91) Recycled Paper

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3–19–90 as an emergency; operative 3–19–90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7–17–90.
2. New section refiled 7–6–90 as an emergency; operative 7–17–90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11–14–90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7–6–90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11–6–90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2–15–91 as an emergency; operative 2–15–91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6–17–91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18780. Preparation of a Final Draft of the Siting Element and the Plan.

No later than 120 days after the close of the 45 day review period of the preliminary draft, the agency responsible for preparing the Siting Element and the Plan shall address the comments received on the preliminary draft Siting Element and Plan, and prepare a final draft of the Siting Element and/or Plan, and send a copy of the final draft to the LTF for review.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 40900, 40950, 41700, 41701, 41703, 41704, 41710, 41750, 41751 and 41823, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3–19–90 as an emergency; operative 3–19–90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7–17–90.
2. New section refiled 7–6–90 as an emergency; operative 7–17–90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11–14–90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7–6–90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11–6–90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2–15–91 as an emergency; operative 2–15–91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6–17–91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18781. Review of a Final Draft of the Siting Element and the Plan by the LTF.

(a) Within 45 days of receipt of the final draft of the Siting Element and the Plan, the LTF shall provide written comments to the agency responsible for preparation of the Siting Element and the Plan. A copy of the comments shall be sent to the Board simultaneously. If the LTF has identified deficient areas in the Siting Element or Plan, the agency shall, within 45 days of receiving LTF comments, address the LTF comments and resubmit the Element or Plan to the LTF for approval.

(b) Within 30 days of resubmittal of the revised siting Element or Plan, if deficiencies still remain, the LTF shall meet with the agency to resolve them. If no resolution can be achieved, the LTF shall send a letter to the agency and the Board indicating remaining deficiencies with the Siting Element and/or the Plan.

(c) If the Siting Element or the Plan is deemed adequate, the LTF shall notify the county and the Board, in writing, within 30 days of its determination.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 40950 and 41751, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3–19–90 as an emergency; operative 3–19–90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7–17–90.
2. New section refiled 7–6–90 as an emergency; operative 7–17–90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11–14–90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7–6–90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11–6–90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2–15–91 as an emergency; operative 2–15–91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6–17–91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18782. Notice of Public Hearing Prior to the Adoption of the Final Siting Element and/or Plan.

At least 30 days in advance of the scheduled public hearing for the adoption of the Siting Element and/or Plan, the county shall publish a notice of public hearing in a newspaper of general circulation.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 41793, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3–19–90 as an emergency; operative 3–19–90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7–17–90.
2. New section refiled 7–6–90 as an emergency; operative 7–17–90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11–14–90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7–6–90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11–6–90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2–15–91 as an emergency; operative 2–15–91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6–17–91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18783. Local Adoption of the Final Siting Element and/or Plan.

(a) The final Siting Element and/or Plan shall be accompanied by environmental documentation which verifies compliance with CEQA, pursuant to Public Resources Code sections 21000 et seq.

(b) Each city in the county, and the County Board of Supervisors, shall conduct a public hearing for the purpose of adopting the final Siting Element and the Plan. After considering all comments of the members of the governing body and the public, each jurisdiction shall, by resolution, either approve or disapprove the Siting Element and/or the Plan.

If the final Siting Element has been circulated separately from the Plan, then upon city approval of the Siting Element, each county shall adopt the Siting Element and incorporate it into the Plan. The county's signed resolution approving the siting Element, and documentation that the county has complied with CEQA, shall also be included in the Plan.

(c) If the final Siting Element and/or the Plan is not approved by a majority of the cities within the county which contain a majority of the population of the incorporated area, except as provided in Public Resources Code sections 41721 and 41760, the county shall revise the deficient areas of the Siting Element or the Plan, and recirculate it, pursuant to sections 18779 through 18785 of this article.

(1) If a jurisdiction disapproves the Siting Element or the Plan, the jurisdiction shall give written notification to the LTF, the county Board of Supervisors and the Board of the deficient areas in the Siting Element or the Plan within 30 days of disapproval.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 42824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 21083, 40950, 41000, 41720, 41721 and 41751, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3–19–90 as an emergency; operative 3–19–90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7–17–90.
2. New section refiled 7–6–90 as an emergency; operative 7–17–90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11–14–90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).

4. Request for readoption of 7-6-90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11-6-90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2-15-91 as an emergency; operative 2-15-91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6-17-91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18788. Five-Year Review by the LTF.

(a) Prior to the fifth anniversary of Board approval of a Plan, or its most recent revision, the LTF shall review the Plan in accordance with Public Resources Code sections 40051, 40052 and 41822, to assure that it remains consistent with the hierarchy of waste management practices defined in Public Resources Code, section 40051.

(1) On or before the fifth anniversary of Board approval of the Plan, the LTF shall submit written comments on areas of the Plan which require revision, if any, to the jurisdiction and the Board.

(2) Within 45 days of receiving LTF comments, the jurisdiction shall determine if a revision is necessary, and notify the LTF and Board of its findings in writing. The Board shall review the jurisdiction's findings and determine if there are any additional areas of the Plan which require revision, or if no revision is necessary.

(b) Within 60 days of receipt of the jurisdiction's findings, the Board shall, at a public hearing, approve or disapprove the Jurisdiction's findings. Within 30 days of its action, the Board shall send a copy of its resolution, approving or disapproving the jurisdiction's findings, to the LTF and the jurisdiction. If the Board has identified additional areas of the Plan that require revision, the Board shall identify those areas in it resolution.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 40051, 40052, 41750, 41760, 41770, 41821 and 41822, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3-19-90 as an emergency; operative 3-19-90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7-17-90.
2. New section refiled 7-6-90 as an emergency; operative 7-17-90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11-14-90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7-6-90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11-6-90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2-15-91 as an emergency; operative 2-15-91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6-17-91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18789. Revision of the Plan.

(a) No later than one year after the Board determines the need for Plan revision, the county shall submit the revised Plan to the Board.

(1) The county shall revise the Plan pursuant to the requirements of sections 18778 through 18784 of the article.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 40051, 40052 and 41822, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3-19-90 as an emergency; operative 3-19-90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7-17-90.
2. New section refiled 7-6-90 as an emergency; operative 7-17-90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11-14-90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7-6-90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11-6-90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2-15-91 as an emergency; operative 2-15-91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6-17-91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18790. Board Approval of the Plan Revision.

(a) In accordance with section 15376 of the Government Code, the Board's minimum timeframe for approving a Plan Revision shall be 90 days from receipt of a locally approved Plan. Median and maximum timeframe for approving Plan Revision shall be within 120 days of receiving the locally approved Plan revision. The Board, at a public hearing, shall either adopt a resolution approving the Plan revision, or issue a Notice of Deficiency partially or fully disapproving the Plan Revision.

(b) Within 30 days of approval or disapproval of the Plan, the Board shall send a copy of the resolution of approval or the Notice of Deficiency to the jurisdiction.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code; and Section 15376, Government Code. Reference: Sections 41790, 41800, 41801, 41810 and 41822, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3-19-90 as an emergency; operative 3-19-90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 days or emergency language will be repealed on 7-17-90.
2. New section refiled 7-6-90 as an emergency; operative 7-17-90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11-3-90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7-6-90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11-6-90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2-15-91 as an emergency; operative 2-15-91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6-17-91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

§ 18791. Resubmittal of a Deficient Plan Revision.

A jurisdiction shall resubmit a deficient Plan revision in accordance with the requirements of section 18780 through 18785 of this article

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 40502 and 41824, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 41790, 41810, 41811, 41812 and 41813, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3-19-90 as an emergency; operative 3-19-90 (Register 90, No. 14). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL within 120 daysor emergency language will be repealed on 7-17-90.
2. New section refiled 7-6-90 as an emergency; operative 7-17-90 (Register 90, No. 37). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 11-3-90 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Editorial correction of Certificate of Compliance due date in HISTORY 2. (Register 91, No. 13).
4. Request for readoption of 7-6-90 emergency regulations approved by OAL 11-6-90 but never filed with Secretary of State. Section repealed by operation of Government Code section 11346.1(e) (Register 91, No. 13).
5. New section refiled 2-15-91 as an emergency; operative 2-15-91 (Register 91, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6-17-91 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

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