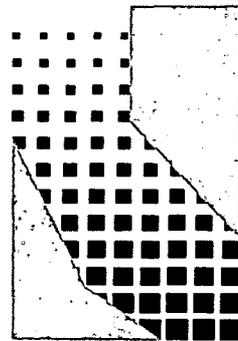


HOW TO PREPARE A COUNTYWIDE OR REGIONAL SITING ELEMENT

Including a Model Siting Element



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CHAPTER 1 PURPOSE

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) redefined solid waste management in terms of both objectives and planning responsibilities for local jurisdictions and the State. The Act requires cities and counties to reduce solid waste disposal 25 percent by January 1, 1995 and 50% by January 1, 2000. That law also established a hierarchy that local jurisdictions must comply with in addressing waste management issues. The new planning hierarchy includes, in order of priority, source reduction; recycling and composting; and environmentally safe landfill disposal and transformation (incineration of solid waste materials).

To carry out waste management in accordance with this hierarchy, the California Integrated Waste Management Act requires each local jurisdiction to prepare and implement the following solid waste elements:

- a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE);
- a Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE); and
- a Nondisposal Facility Element (NDFE).

In addition, each county, except for counties within certain regional agencies, must prepare a Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) consisting of all the SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs of jurisdictions within the county; a Siting Element; and a Countywide Integration Waste Management Summary Plan (Summary Plan).

Regional agencies must prepare a Regional Integrated Waste Management Plan (RIWMP) that includes all the member jurisdictions (cities and counties). The RIWMP consists of all the SRREs, HHWEs, and NDFEs of the regional agency member jurisdictions or an SRRE, an HHWE, and an NDFE for the regional agency; and either a Siting Element and a Summary Plan for each county within the regional agency (if there are two or more counties within the regional agency) or a Siting Element and a Summary Plan for the regional agency.

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 set forth the basic requirement for a Countywide or Regional Agency Siting Element (Siting Element) as a document "which provides a description of the areas to be used for development of adequate transformation or disposal capacity" (Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 41700). The California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) is required by PRC Section 40912 to prepare a Model Siting Element.

This Model Siting Element is intended to serve as a guide to the preparation of a Siting Element. It is designed to make easily understandable the statutes and regulations which prescribe the content and format for the Siting Element, and to provide examples of ways in which counties and regional agencies may meet these planning document requirements. The Model Siting Element is intended to be used in conjunction with the related regulations and statutes. It should be noted that the Model Siting Element has no regulatory authority and should not be used as a substitute for relevant regulations or statutes. Jurisdictions are not required to use this Model or any of the suggested formats.

The Model does not substitute for the statutes and regulations governing preparation of the Siting Element; rather, it is intended to be a guide for facilitating compliance with the statutes and regulations, and for producing an acceptable, useful Siting Element with a minimum of effort and cost.

Statutory and Regulatory Overview

The basic statutory requirements for the content and format of the Countywide or Regional Siting Element are found in PRC, Sections 41700-41721.5. These requirements are further clarified in regulations adopted by the Board, and approved by the Office of Administrative Law, for the preparation of a Siting Element (California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 9, Article 6.5, Sections 18755 through 18756.7). The Siting Element should demonstrate that 15 years of countywide or regional permitted solid waste disposal capacity is or will be available through existing or planned facilities or other strategies.

Additional regulations governing the procedures for preparing and revising Siting Elements are contained in CCR Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 9, Article 8.0, Sections 18776 through 18788.

Organization of the Model Siting Element

The Model Siting Element is structured to correspond to the regulations for the preparation of the Siting Element. Each chapter discusses the particular requirements that must be addressed, providing interpretations of the requirements. Each chapter ends with a proposed model format of the requirements for a fictional jurisdiction.

Questions related to the Model Siting Element may be directed to the Board's Office of Local Assistance (916) 255-2555.

CHAPTER 2 GOALS AND POLICIES

2.1 Summary of Requirements

The first requirement for the Siting Element is a statement of goals and a discussion of policies for the environmentally safe disposal or transformation of solid waste which cannot be reduced, recycled or composted. Such a discussion is necessary to identify the actions the county or regional agency will take to ensure that sufficient disposal capacity is available to accommodate the wastes generated by the county or regional agency for a period of 15 years.

2.2 Specific Requirements

General requirements for the content of the Siting Element are contained in CCR Section 18755. Specific requirements for the content of the Goals and Policies chapter of the Siting Element are contained in CCR Section 18755.1. A brief summary of these requirements is provided below.

Requirements

- The Local Task Force (LTF) of each county shall develop goals, policies, and procedures to provide guidance to the county in preparing the Siting Element. The county's Siting Element shall include a statement of these goals and policies.
- The LTF of each county that is a member of a regional agency shall develop goals, policies, and procedures to provide guidance to the regional agency in preparing the Siting Element. The regional agency's Siting Element shall include a statement of these goals and policies.
- These goals shall be consistent with the state mandate 1) that all jurisdictions maximize source reduction, recycling and composting options in order to reduce the amount of solid waste that must be disposed of by transformation and land disposal; and 2) that environmentally safe transformation and/or environmentally safe land disposal are acceptable waste management practices for wastes that cannot feasibly be reduced at the source, recycled or composted.
- The policies shall specify any programs, regulatory ordinances, actions, or strategies that may be established to meet the goals described and to assist in siting solid waste disposal facilities. An implementation schedule shall be included that identifies the tasks necessary to achieve each goal.

Distinguishing Characteristics of Goals and Policies

Goals are broad statements which specify the future ends, conditions or targets toward which planning measures are directed. A goal statement sets the direction for more specific policies and is generally not measurable, time dependent or suggestive of specific actions for its achievement.

Policies are specific programs or techniques that carry out Siting Element goals. A statement of policies identifies the measures which will be implemented to achieve previously identified goals.

2.3 Model Format

The following are examples of Siting Element goals and policies.

Goals

- The County will have adequate landfill and transformation disposal capacity for those wastes which will need to be landfilled or transformed after maximizing source reduction, recycling, and composting.
- The County will pursue development of two landfills serving the principal population centers in the northern and southern ends of the County. To provide adequate capacity for north county wastes for the required minimum of 15 years, the existing Raleigh Road Landfill will expand onto available permitted land to the south of the existing disposal area after it has exhausted the capacity of its current permitted landfill disposal areas. To provide adequate capacity for south county wastes, a new landfill will be sited in environmentally suitable areas of the southern part of the County.
- In order to reach the mandated rate of 50 percent waste diversion by January 1, 2000, Gibb County will support the development of the proposed Flambeau Transformation Facility. This facility is intended to be located in Newtown in the northern part of Gibb County.
- The Siting Element will be approved by the city councils of the County's three cities and adopted by the County Board of Supervisors no later than January 1, 1995.

Policies

- Actions to be taken to expand the Raleigh Road Landfill will include environmental review of the proposed landfill expansion project, permitting of the expansion site, and landfill design and construction. The implementation schedule showing the target dates for beginning and completing these tasks is Table 9-2 in Chapter 9.
- Actions to be taken to site a new south county landfill will include a landfill siting study to identify a preferred site for the new landfill, environmental review, permitting of the new landfill, and landfill design and construction. The implementation schedule showing the target dates for beginning and completing these tasks is Table 9-2 in Chapter 9.
- Actions to be taken to develop the proposed Flambeau Transformation Facility will include a facility siting study to identify preferred sites for the location of this facility, site acquisition, memoranda of agreements between Newtown, Gibb County and the other cities participating in the Flambeau Facility project, environmental review, facility design, facility construction, facility testing and start-up. The implementation schedule showing the target dates for beginning and completing these tasks is Table 9-2 in Chapter 9.

CHAPTER 3 DISPOSAL CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Summary of Requirements

An essential step in the preparation of a Siting Element is the determination of disposal capacity needs. The Siting Element needs to demonstrate that the county or regional agency has arranged for sufficient disposal capacity to handle the wastes of its member jurisdictions for a minimum 15-year period beginning with the year the county or regional agency prepares or revises its Siting Element. In general, the following information should be included:

- the existing remaining disposal capacity;
- an estimate of the total disposal capacity needed for the 15-year planning period to safely handle solid wastes which cannot be reduced, recycled, or composted; and
- the selection of areas where solid waste disposal and transformation facilities are envisioned to be expanded or sited and constructed.

3.2 Specific Requirements

Specific requirements for the content of the Disposal Capacity Requirements chapter are in CCR Section 18755.3. A discussion of the requirements is provided below.

Existing Disposal Capacity

For the existing disposal capacity requirement (CCR Section 18755.3(a)) it is necessary to document, with assistance from the Local Task Force:

- the remaining disposal capacity for January 1, 1990;
- the remaining disposal capacity in the year in which the Siting Element is prepared; and
- the remaining disposal capacity in any year the Siting Element is revised.

This information shall be described in cubic yards and tons, and an explanation should be provided for weight-to-volume conversion.

The LTF was required, within 30 days of its formation, to determine the remaining permitted disposal capacity for its county as of January 1, 1990. This original determination shall be included in this chapter of the Siting Element. For regional agencies, the remaining disposal capacity would be the total remaining disposal capacity for all the member jurisdictions as of January 1, 1990.

Anticipated Disposal Capacity Needs

Each county or region must demonstrate there is sufficient disposal capacity to meet waste disposal needs for 15 years. To demonstrate whether the county or region has the required 15 years of permitted disposal capacity, the total waste requiring disposal from each member jurisdiction, beginning in the year the Siting Element is prepared or revised, must be shown for each year of the 15-year period (CCR Section 18755.3(b)). The Siting Element should also indicate if more capacity is needed than exists. Disposal capacity needs must be presented both in cubic yards and tons, and the weight-to-volume conversion factors should be described.

Areas Envisioned for Expansion or Siting of New Disposal Facilities

For this requirement, it is necessary to select areas where new or expanded solid waste disposal facilities are planned to assist the county or regional agency meet its need for the required 15 year minimum disposal capacity. The county or regional agency shall consider the following when determining the appropriate size of disposal facility sites.

1. The total amount of solid waste generated, in cubic yards and tons for the 15-year period;
2. The existing remaining permitted capacity at the time the Siting Element is prepared, provided in cubic yards and tons for the 15-year period; and
3. An estimate of the total disposal capacity in cubic yards and tons that is needed to meet the required 15 years of permitted disposal capacity.

Suggested Methodology for Calculating Disposal Capacity Needs

Data to calculate the need for countywide or regionwide disposal capacity can be found in the Disposal Capacity Components in each jurisdiction's locally adopted SRRE. The Disposal Facility Capacity component in the SRRE provides an estimate of disposal capacity needed to accommodate anticipated solid waste generation within the jurisdiction for the short and medium term. By aggregating disposal facility needs projection data from member jurisdictions, it is possible to generate disposal capacity needs data for the entire county or regional agency area. The steps to generate this information are as follows:

1. Assemble Disposal Facility Capacity Component data from locally adopted SRREs. Each jurisdiction's Disposal Facility Capacity Component will include a table projecting the need for disposal capacity. It is important to ensure that disposal facility capacity needs data is obtained from the locally adopted SRRE. Siting Element preparers should use the waste generation data from these SRREs to determine the total capacity required to fulfill the 15-year requirement within the county or region. All jurisdictions were required to include two needs projection tables for disposal facility capacity, one projecting waste generation assuming full achievement of the mandated AB 939 waste diversion rates and the other assuming a worst-case condition of no implementation of AB 939 waste diversion programs. The waste generation data should be the same in both of these tables.

2. Prepare Disposal Capacity Requirements Table. This table should show the amount of waste generated, the amount of existing disposal facility capacity, and the amount of additional capacity required for each year of the 15-year planning period and for the entire 15 years.

As a note, the dates of the 15-year planning period portrayed in the SRRE Disposal Facility Capacity components and the 15-year planning period identified in the Siting Element Disposal Capacity Requirements chapter will differ slightly because of differing regulatory requirements. In the SRRE regulations, the 15-year planning period is defined as a 15-year period commencing in 1990. For the Siting Element, the 15-year planning period is defined as a 15-year period beginning with the year the Siting Element is prepared.

3.3 Model Format for Disposal Capacity Requirements Tables

Tables 3-1A and 3-1B present acceptable formats for the information required in the Siting Element's Disposal Capacity Requirements chapter. In addition, this chapter shall include the remaining disposal capacity as of January 1, 1990, as determined previously by the LTF. This information may be provided by including a copy of the LTF's finding of remaining capacity or a statement that summarizes that finding.

TABLE 3.1A: DISPOSAL REQUIREMENTS _____ COUNTY OR REGION (TONS) /a/

Year	Total Generation	Diversion	Disposal	Exports	Imports	Annual Disposed Needs In Region (Disposed - Exported + Imported)	Remaining Capacity	Additional Capacity Needed
1990	1,000,000	250,000	750,000	378,500	0	371,500	8,000,000	0
1991	1,020,000	255,000	765,000	378,500	0	386,500	7,613,500	0
1992	1,040,400	260,100	780,300	88,500	0	691,800	6,921,700	0
1993	1,060,800	265,200	795,600	0	0	795,600	6,126,100	0
1994	1,081,200	270,300	810,900	0	0	810,900	5,315,200	0
1995	1,101,600	275,400	826,200	0	0	826,200	4,489,000	0
1996	1,122,000	280,500	841,500	0	0	841,500	3,647,500	0
1997	1,142,400	285,600	856,800	0	0	856,800	2,790,700	0
1998	1,162,800	290,700	872,100	0	0	872,100	1,918,600	0
1999	1,183,200	295,800	887,400	0	0	887,400	1,031,200	0
2000	1,203,600	601,800	601,800	0	0	601,800	429,400	0
2001	1,224,000	612,000	612,000	0	0	612,000	0	182,600
2002	1,244,400	622,200	622,200	0	0	622,200	0	804,800
2003	1,264,800	632,400	632,400	0	0	632,400	0	1,437,200
2004	1,285,200	642,600	642,600	0	0	642,600	0	2,079,800
2005	1,305,600	652,800	652,800	0	0	652,800	0	2,732,600

/a/ A conversion factor of 1,000 pounds per cubic yard was used. See corresponding columns in Table 3.1B.

TABLE 3.1B: DISPOSAL REQUIREMENTS _____ COUNTY OR REGION (CUBIC YARDS) /a/

Year	Total Generation	Diversion	Disposal	Exports	Imports	Annual Disposed Needs In Region (Disposed - Exported + Imported)	Remaining Capacity	Additional Capacity Needed
1990	2,000,000	500,000	1,500,000	757,000	0	743,000	16,000,000	0
1991	2,040,000	510,000	1,530,000	757,000	0	773,000	15,227,000	0
1992	2,080,800	520,200	1,560,600	177,000	0	1,383,600	13,843,400	0
1993	2,121,600	530,400	1,591,200	0	0	1,591,200	12,252,200	0
1994	2,162,400	540,600	1,621,800	0	0	1,621,800	10,630,400	0
1995	2,203,200	550,800	1,652,400	0	0	1,652,400	8,978,000	0
1996	2,244,000	561,000	1,683,000	0	0	1,683,000	7,295,000	0
1997	2,284,800	571,200	1,713,600	0	0	1,713,600	5,581,400	0
1998	2,325,600	581,400	1,744,200	0	0	1,744,200	3,837,200	0
1999	2,366,400	591,600	1,774,800	0	0	1,774,800	2,062,400	0
2000	2,407,200	1,203,600	1,203,600	0	0	1,203,600	858,800	0
2001	2,448,000	1,224,000	1,224,000	0	0	1,224,000	0	365,200
2002	2,488,800	1,244,400	1,244,400	0	0	1,244,400	0	1,609,600
2003	2,529,600	1,264,800	1,264,800	0	0	1,264,800	0	2,874,400
2004	2,570,400	1,285,200	1,285,200	0	0	1,285,200	0	4,159,600
2005	2,611,200	1,305,600	1,305,600	0	0	1,305,600	0	5,465,200

/a/ A conversion factor of 1,000 pounds per cubic yard was used. See corresponding columns in Table 3.1A.

CHAPTER 4

EXISTING SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

4.1 Summary of Requirements

The Siting Element shall identify each solid waste disposal facility within the county or regional agency that has a Solid Waste Facility Permit. Each facility shall be described in terms of name of owner, operator, facility permit number, permitted capacity, and permitted waste types. A map showing the location must also be included.

4.2 Specific Requirements

Specific requirements for the content of the Existing Solid Waste Disposal Facilities chapter of the Siting Element are contained in CCR Section 18755.5(a) and (b).

Description of Existing Solid Waste Disposal Facilities

The following specific information must be provided for each permitted solid waste disposal facility:

1. the name of the facility and the name of the facility owner and operator;
2. the Solid Waste Facilities Permit number, permit expiration date, date of last permit review, and an estimate of remaining site life, based on disposal capacity;
3. the maximum permitted daily and yearly rates of waste disposal, in tons and cubic yards;
4. the average rate of daily waste receipt, in tons and cubic yards;
5. the permitted types of wastes; and
6. the expected land use for any site being closed or phased out within the 15-year planning period.

All of this information should be available from the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA). In some cases, this information may need to be augmented, updated, or cross-checked with information from facility operators. For example, for information on post-closure land use plans, it may be necessary to interview facility operators and to review landfill closure plans.

Maps

In addition to the textual description, this chapter must also provide one or more maps indicating the location of each existing permitted solid waste disposal facility within the county or region. All maps shall be drawn to scale and the legend included on the map. The maps may be a 7.5 or 15 minute USGS Quadrangle.

4.3 Model Format

This section provides examples of the textual descriptions and maps required for the Existing Solid Waste Disposal Facilities chapter of the Siting Element.

Descriptive Texts

The easiest way to present the descriptive information required for this chapter is to provide a tabular "fact sheet" for each existing permitted solid waste disposal facility. Table 4-1 provides an example of an existing facility fact sheet.

Facility Maps

Figure 4-1 is a USGS quadrangle, reduced for insertion into this document, showing the location of the Raleigh Road Landfill.

**Table 4-1
Raleigh Road Landfill Fact Sheet**

1. FACILITY INFORMATION

- a. Facility Name Raleigh Road Landfill
- b. Facility Owner and Operator GoWaste Inc.

2. PERMIT INFORMATION

- a. Solid Waste Facilities Permit Number #07-AA-003
- b. Permit Expiration Date March 31, 1997
- c. Date of Last Permit Review March 7, 1992
- d. Estimate of Remaining Site Life 6 years (based on estimate of total remaining disposal capacity of 2 million cubic yards)

3. MAXIMUM PERMITTED RATE OF DISPOSAL

- a. Daily 650 Tons or 1,083 Cubic Yards
- b. Yearly 169,000 Tons or 281,667 Cubic Yards (based on 5-day week)

4. AVERAGE RATE OF DAILY WASTE RECEIPT

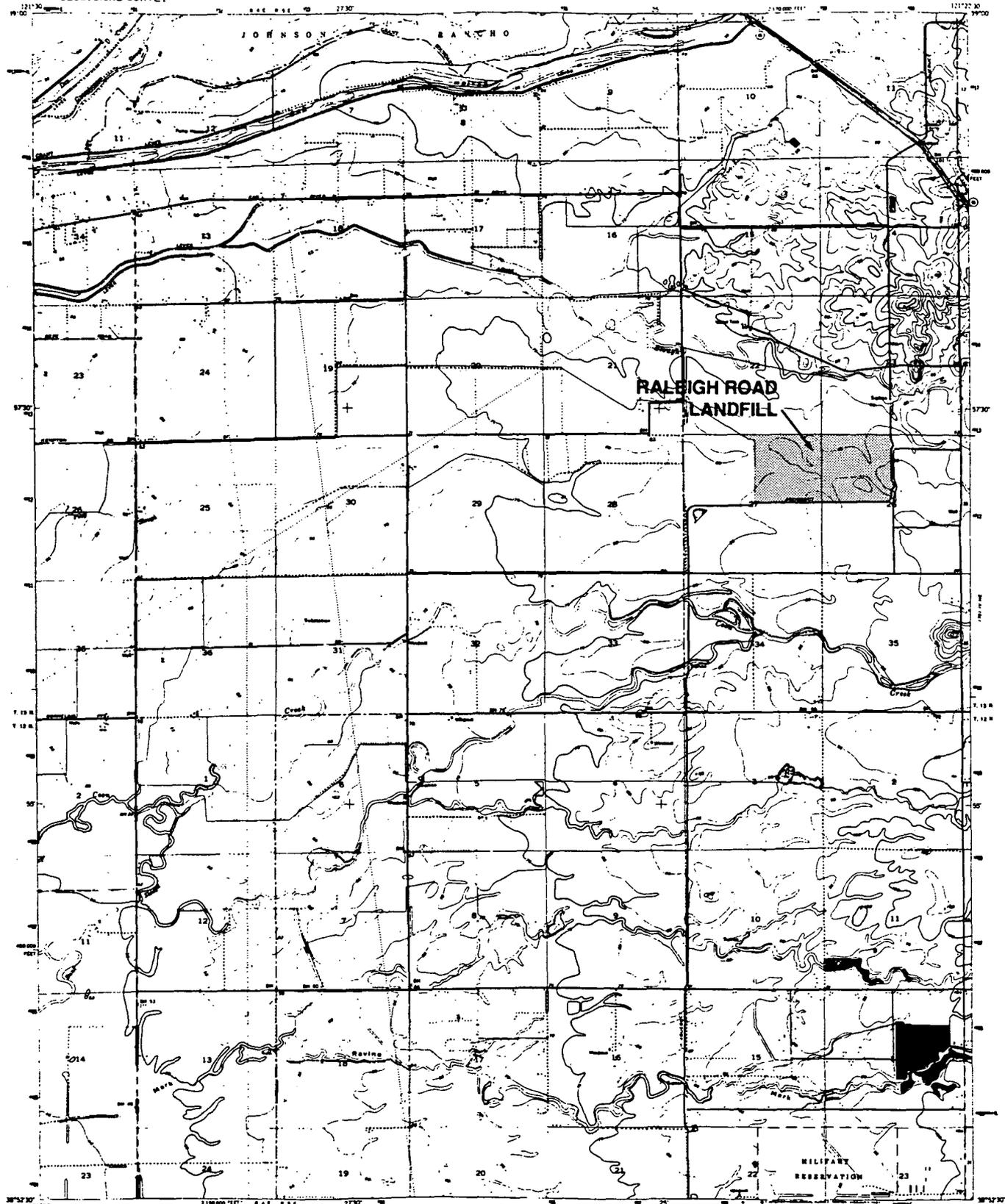
- a. Tons 400 Tons
- b. Cubic Yards 750 Cubic Yards

5. PERMITTED WASTE TYPES

- a. Permitted types of waste Non-hazardous solid waste; dewatered wastewater treatment sludge greater than 20 percent solids.

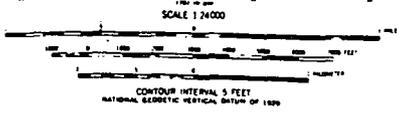
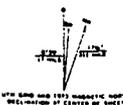
6. FUTURE LAND USE

- a. Expected land use for areas to be closed within the 15-year planning period (1995-2010) Open Space



Revised, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and HOBASCO

Culture and drainage symbols from aerial photographs
taken 1965. Topography by Photogrammetric Institute 1953
Photogrammetric Institute 1957 North American Datum
10,000-foot grid based on California coordinate system,
zone 7
100-foot Universal Transverse Mercator grid zone 10
shown in blue
This information concerns 1973 North American Datum and North
American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) for 7.5 minute quadrangles is
given in USGS Bulletin 1975. The NAD 83 is shown by dashed
control lines
Reference shown in source description from aerial photographs
taken 1973. This information has been checked



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22082
A RELATED GEOLOGICAL SURVEYING MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Map georeferenced 1976
Map made available in digital format (unpublished)

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ———— GRADE 30000 Light-duty
Medium-duty ———— GRADE 10000 Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route ———— State Route

COON CREEK, CALIF.
3031440 77424
PHOTOGRAPHED 1976
1953
PHOTOGRAPHED 1973
DATA 1761 BY PHOTOGRAPHED 1965

CHAPTER 5 SITING CRITERIA

5.1 Summary of Requirements

This chapter requires the development of criteria for siting new or expanded solid waste disposal facilities. It also requires the design of a process, procedures, or a methodology for using these criteria in the evaluation of potential solid waste disposal facility sites.

5.2 Specific Requirements

Specific requirements for the content of this chapter are contained in CCR Section 18756.

Development of Siting Criteria

The first requirement is to identify the criteria a county or regional agency will use in the selection of sites for new or expanded disposal facilities. CCR Section 18756 specifies that the following categories of siting criteria must be considered:

- Environmental considerations. These are baseline environmental characteristics of a site which affects its suitability for the development of landfill or transformation facilities. Included in this category might be ambient air quality; faulting and seismicity; location and quantity of groundwater; and soil drainage patterns.
- Environmental impacts. These are potential adverse environmental consequences which might result from the development of a landfill or transformation facility at a given site. Included in this category might be deterioration of ambient air quality; landslides and soil erosion; groundwater pollution; and alterations to the course or flow of surface water.
- Socio-economic considerations. These considerations might include proximity to major highways and railroads; compatibility with existing and future land uses; consistency with local general plans and zoning and post-closure uses; and estimated development and operational costs.
- Legal considerations. These are statutory, regulatory or other legal requirements such as federal, state and local minimum standards and permits; and potential liabilities.
- Additional criteria as desired.

Evaluation of Facilities

The second requirement is to describe the process, procedures or methodology which a county or regional agency will follow in evaluating new or expanding facilities. This description shall indicate how the identified criteria will be part of facility evaluation.

All new or expanding facilities must meet the minimum criteria previously identified. If a proposed facility or expansion is not included in the original Siting Element, then it must be identified and described in an amendment to the Siting Element.

Approval by Local Agencies

The third requirement is to include a resolution from the governing body of each incorporated city and the county approving the Siting Element and any amendments. Failure by any city or county governing body to act upon a Siting Element or an amendment within 90 days is considered equivalent to an approval of the Siting Element or its amendments.

5.3 Model Format

Model Siting Criteria

The Siting Element requires only a description of the five major types of criteria listed on pages 16 and 17. This section, however, provides examples of additional and more detailed criteria which may be used to evaluate potential disposal facility sites. These suggested criteria may be used to identify sites which are suitable or unsuitable for the development of solid waste disposal facilities.

Two categories of criteria are presented below. These are exclusionary and ranking criteria. Exclusionary criteria, sometimes also referred to as pass/fail or fatal flaw criteria, are undesirable attributes that will generally cause geographical areas exhibiting these characteristics to be excluded from further consideration. Site ranking criteria, on the other hand, describe attributes which can be used to form a basis for comparing and ranking sites in order to determine which sites have the best overall mix of site development characteristics.

Typically, exclusionary criteria will be used in the early stages of disposal facility siting to evaluate the suitability of large geographical areas or large number of potential sites with the intent to screen out clearly unacceptable areas and identify a small number of sites for further more intensive review and evaluation. Ranking criteria, on the other hand, are applied in more focused subsequent phases of the siting process in order to identify one or more final alternatives. The following are examples of exclusionary and ranking criteria.

CATEGORIES OF CRITERIA CRITERION

Exclusionary Criteria

Potential disposal sites shall be excluded from further consideration if located entirely within potential liquefaction zones, aquifer recharge areas, and areas having high water tables and coarse grained soils.

Exclusionary Criteria (continued) Potential landfill sites shall be excluded from further consideration if that site will provide the County or Regional Agency with less than 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity

Ranking Criteria Potential sites near major transportation corridors shall be ranked more favorably than sites located at relatively greater distances.

Potential sites at relatively great distances from recreation areas shall be ranked more favorably than sites located close to parks.

Potential sites on prime agricultural land or which directly impact prime agricultural land shall be ranked less favorably than sites which produce no significant impact on prime agricultural land.

Some of the following criteria are specified in state and Federal statutes or regulations, while others are not. They are grouped according to the categories specified in CCR Section 18756(a). Code references are provided for those criteria which are derived directly from Federal and state statutes or regulations.

TYPE OF CRITERIA	CRITERION
Environmental Considerations (Engineering Constraints)	Landfills shall not be located on a known Holocene fault. (CCR, Title 23, Chapter 15, Article 3, Section 2533[d])
	Landfills shall not be located in a 100-year flood plain. (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Part 258, Subpart B, Section 258.11)
	Landfills shall not be located in areas susceptible to soil liquefaction.
Environmental Impacts	Disposal facilities shall not be located in areas where there will be significant deterioration of ambient air quality.
	Landfills shall not be located in aquifer recharge zones.
	Landfills shall not be located in wetlands.
	Landfills shall not be located so as to pollute groundwater.
	Landfills shall be located in a manner which will ensure that wastes will be a minimum of 5 feet above the highest anticipated elevation of underlying ground water. (CCR, Section 2530[c])

**Environmental Impacts
(continued)**

Landfills shall not be located so as to alter major drainages.

Potential disposal facility sites where operations will not be easily visible shall be ranked more favorably than sites where operations are easily visible from off site, or where site operations cause an impairment of scenic resources.

**Socio-economic
Considerations**

Disposal facilities shall be located only in areas designated or authorized for solid waste facilities in an applicable city or county general plan. (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 41702)

Disposal facilities shall be compatible with adjacent general plan land uses. (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 41702[c])

Landfills shall only be located in areas of sufficient size and potential future disposal capacity to provide a countywide or regionwide minimum 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity.

Potential disposal facility sites in areas of low population density shall be ranked more favorably than proposed sites in more densely populated areas.

Preference shall be given to proposed sites where facility design and operation can facilitate useful post-closure activities.

Potential disposal facility sites with low land acquisition costs, capital development costs, facility operation costs and waste hauling costs shall be ranked more favorably than sites with higher such costs.

Potential landfill sites with adequate supplies of low permeability soils available for use as cover and liner material shall be ranked more favorably than sites which must incur significant costs to import soil or other acceptable cover material.

New or expanded landfills shall be located further than 10,000 feet from airport runways used by turbojet aircraft and further than 5,000 feet from airport runways used solely by piston-type aircraft. (40 CFR, Part 258, Subpart B, Section 258.10)

Legal Considerations

New or expanded disposal facilities shall be required at all times to be in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local statutes, permits, minimum operating standards and monitoring requirements. This includes, but is not limited to, the requirements of the California Integrated Waste

Management Board, Regional Water Quality Control Boards, local air pollution control districts, local jurisdictions, and all utilities, service districts, or agencies which have jurisdiction over the installation of improvements or which provide services to disposal facilities.

Potential disposal facility sites in areas that will not require eminent domain shall be ranked more favorably than sites owned by unwilling sellers.

Model Siting Process

While communities differ in their needs and approaches to the disposal facility siting process, there are some common factors that characterize all siting efforts. From the start, siting studies need to be systematic, so that they are fair and explainable to the public as well as defensible on technical grounds. Disposal facility siting efforts also need direct community involvement both in the development of siting criteria and in the application of siting criteria to the evaluation of site suitability; community involvement throughout the facility process is essential to establish the credibility and fairness of the facility siting process.

Although all facility siting efforts are not the same, most major siting studies have similar structures. Facility siting studies that use a similar structure and a proven methodology should be able to locate appropriate sites and rank them fairly. Typically the steps involved in these past efforts have included the following sequential steps:

- Development of a Logically Sequenced and Organized Approach. The siting process must be comprehensive and clearly laid out in a step-by-step process that explains when and how goals and assumptions will be developed, how information will be analyzed, and how key decisions will be made. A diagrammatic flow chart can be very useful in conveying this information.
- Identification of Goals and Policies. Goals and policies must then be developed which identify the need for and requirements of specific county or regional disposal facilities. For the Siting Element, the goals and policies will be the goals and policies identified in Chapter 2 and in CCR Section 18755.1.
- Identification of Siting Criteria. The county or regional agency must specify the selection factors or criteria which will be used to evaluate the suitability of sites for development as disposal facilities. These criteria should be developed according to the categories specified in CCR Section 18756(a)(1)-(5). This step of the siting process should also specify whether criteria are exclusionary or ranking type.
- Site Screening. The county or regional agency should define a broad geographical search area. This area should be analyzed in terms of the county's or regional agency's exclusionary factors to identify locations which exhibit fatal flaws, characteristics which will rule out specific geographic areas from further consideration as disposal facility sites. Typically, this phase of the siting process relies on the development of geographical constraint information which is overlain on maps of the entire search area

to display visually locations which will not be further investigated. Detailed on-site investigations are not common during this phase of the siting process.

- **Site Evaluation.** During this phase of the siting process, geographic areas which have not been previously eliminated from consideration are further examined. Initially, this process involves the selection of discrete candidate sites for additional evaluation. Following this, each site is ranked according to the extent it possesses or lacks specific characteristics. Weighting factors are then developed to provide a basis for comparing the relative significance of each site evaluation criterion. The ranking factors for each site are next multiplied by the weighting factors to determine the relative strength of each site.

The next step in this phase of the process is to compare and rank candidate sites on the basis of their relative strength. This will enable counties or regional agencies to choose one or more preferred sites for further technical evaluation or recommend a particular site for development.

Table 5-1 presents a portion of an acceptable format for a hypothetical Site A for listing the criteria to be used in evaluating various potential disposal facility sites.

Table 5-1 Site A Evaluation					
	Site Evaluation Criteria			Criterion Weighing	Total Site
	10	5	0	Factor	Value
Visual Impacts of Site	Site not visually prominent	Operations easily visible	View of site operations would impair scenic resources		
		5		9	45
Haul Distance	Centrally located; no transfer station needed	Less than 40 miles from center of population	More than 40 miles from center of population		
	10			8	80
SITE TOTAL					125

Model Language to Ensure Use of Criteria

The siting criteria identified in this Siting Element will be used in the evaluation of each potential disposal facility site.

Model Local Agency Approval Process

Each jurisdiction within the county will be requested to act upon the Siting Element. The Siting Element will include their resolutions of approval or disapproval. If a jurisdiction does not act upon the Element, this will be noted in the Element. The resolutions from the jurisdictions will be placed in an appendix to the Siting Element.

CHAPTER 6 PROPOSED FACILITY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

6.1 Summary of Requirements

This chapter must contain a description and location of each proposed new or expanded disposal facility within the county or region. This chapter requires the county or regional agency to show how each proposed facility or expansion contributes to and maintains 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity. The county or regional agency must also show that each new disposal facility or expansion is consistent with efforts to achieve the waste diversion goals of 25% and 50%.

6.2 Specific Requirements

Specific requirements for the content of the Proposed Facility Location and Description chapter of the Siting Element are contained in CCR Sections 18755(c) and 18756.1. A brief summary of these requirements is provided below.

Description of Landfills and Transformation Facilities

The first requirement of this chapter is to describe each proposed new or expanded solid waste disposal facility. The following information is required: facility type, facility location, geographic size of the facility, facility capacity, the facility's life expectancy, expansion options, and post-closure uses.

- Type of facility. This description should identify whether the facility is a landfill or transformation facility. If the proposed facility is a landfill, the discussion should include whether the facility will be designated a Class III landfill by the State Water Resources Control Board. If the proposed facility is a transformation facility, the discussion should include a general description of the type of transformation facility proposed.
- Location. This description should identify the jurisdiction in which the proposed landfill or transformation facility will be located; including a description of the general location of the proposed facility within the jurisdiction.
- Size. This description should include the overall acreage of the proposed facility site, the size of the portion of the site where active land disposal or transformation will occur, and the extent of any buffer areas.
- Capacity. This description should include the total amount of waste material to be received for land disposal or transformation. It should further identify the amount of material to be received daily and annually for disposal. The capacity of the facility must be expressed in tons and cubic yards.
- Life Expectancy. This description should include the number of years the facility is expected to be in operation. For landfill expansions, the life expectancy would include the current years of site life plus the years of site life resulting from the

proposed expansion. For both proposed new or expanded landfills, the estimate of life expectancy should include a description and calculation of the number of years of post-closure monitoring and care.

For proposed new transformation facilities, the life expectancy is an engineered estimate of the design life of the proposed new facility.

- Expansion Options. This description should include whether the proposed new or expanded facility plans to increase capacity through future expansions. If the long-term plans of the proposed disposal facility include expansion options, a discussion should be included of the types of expansion which might occur, the additional waste disposal capacity that would be added, and the years in which such expansions would be likely to occur.
- Post-closure Uses. This description should discuss the post-closure uses planned for disposal facilities.

Map Requirements

The second requirement is to provide one or more maps indicating the location and boundaries of proposed new or expanded landfills and/or transformation facilities. The maps should also show adjacent and contiguous parcels. All maps should be drawn to scale and include the scale on the map sheets. The type of map provided may be a 7.5 or 15 minute USGS Quadrangle. The same maps may be used in both the Siting Element and Summary Plan, but copies of the maps should be included in each document.

Disposal Capacity and Diversion Requirements

The third requirement is to include a discussion showing how each proposed new or expanded solid waste disposal facility will contribute to and maintain a minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity and is consistent with the achievement of the diversion goals.

6.3 Model Format

This section provides examples of the discussions and maps required for the Proposed Facility Location and Description chapter of the Siting Element.

Model Fact Sheets

Perhaps the simplest, most systematic way to present information regarding the proposed facility locations and descriptions is to provide a tabular "fact sheet" for each facility. Tables 6-1 and 6-2 provide examples, respectively, of fact sheets for a proposed solid waste facility expansion and a proposed new solid waste facility.

Table 6-1

Raleigh Road Landfill Expansion Fact Sheet

TYPE

This proposed facility is to be a lateral expansion of the existing Raleigh Road Landfill. The landfill expansion will have the same Class III Waste Management Unit classification as the existing Raleigh Road Landfill. The containment features of the proposed landfill expansion, however, will differ from those of the existing landfill. The existing landfill containment system consists generally of one foot of compacted low permeability clay. For the landfill expansion, the containment system be a composite liner system including two feet of compacted low permeability clay plus a synthetic geomembrane liner. The landfill expansion will include additional containment features in order to comply with new Federal landfill design standards for new landfills and lateral landfill expansions (40 CFR, Part 258, Subpart D, Section 258.40[b]).

LOCATION

The proposed Raleigh Road Landfill Expansion is located in the northwest corner of the City of Sussex. The western border of the landfill expansion site is contiguous with a portion of the border line between Gibb County and the City of Sussex.

SIZE

The proposed landfill expansion site is 170 acres; 80 acres of this site will comprise the area where landfill operations will occur. The remaining 90 acres will remain undeveloped as an open space buffer. The size of the entire landfill site (existing plus expansion site) will be 540 acres, 340 acres of which will be used for landfill development. The remaining 200 acres will be undeveloped open space.

CAPACITY

The landfill expansion will add 5 million cubic yards (for refuse and daily and intermediate cover) to the existing remaining permitted capacity of 2 million cubic yards. The landfill expansion site will be permitted to receive up to 650 tons of solid waste daily or 200,000 tons annually.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Given the anticipated in-place refuse compaction ratio of 0.6 tons of refuse per cubic yard, the life expectancy of the remaining existing permitted landfill acreage is approximately 6 years. [The calculation being: total space (2,000,000 cubic yards) X compaction ratio (0.6 tons/cubic yard) _ annual amount of refuse (200,000 tons per year).] This landfill expansion will add 15 years to the Raleigh Road Landfill site life producing a combined site life expectancy of 21 years. In addition, in accordance with state and federal landfill requirements, there will also be 30 years of post-closure care and maintenance after the landfill stops receiving waste and is formally closed. During this period the site will primarily be used as undeveloped open space. The only activities that will occur after closure of this site will be periodic maintenance, monitoring and repair of the closed landfill site.

These site life estimates assume that member agencies of the Gibb County Solid Waste Authority will achieve the rates of waste diversion anticipated in each jurisdiction's SRRE.

EXPANSION OPTIONS

No additional expansion of the Raleigh Road Landfill is proposed.

CONSISTENCY

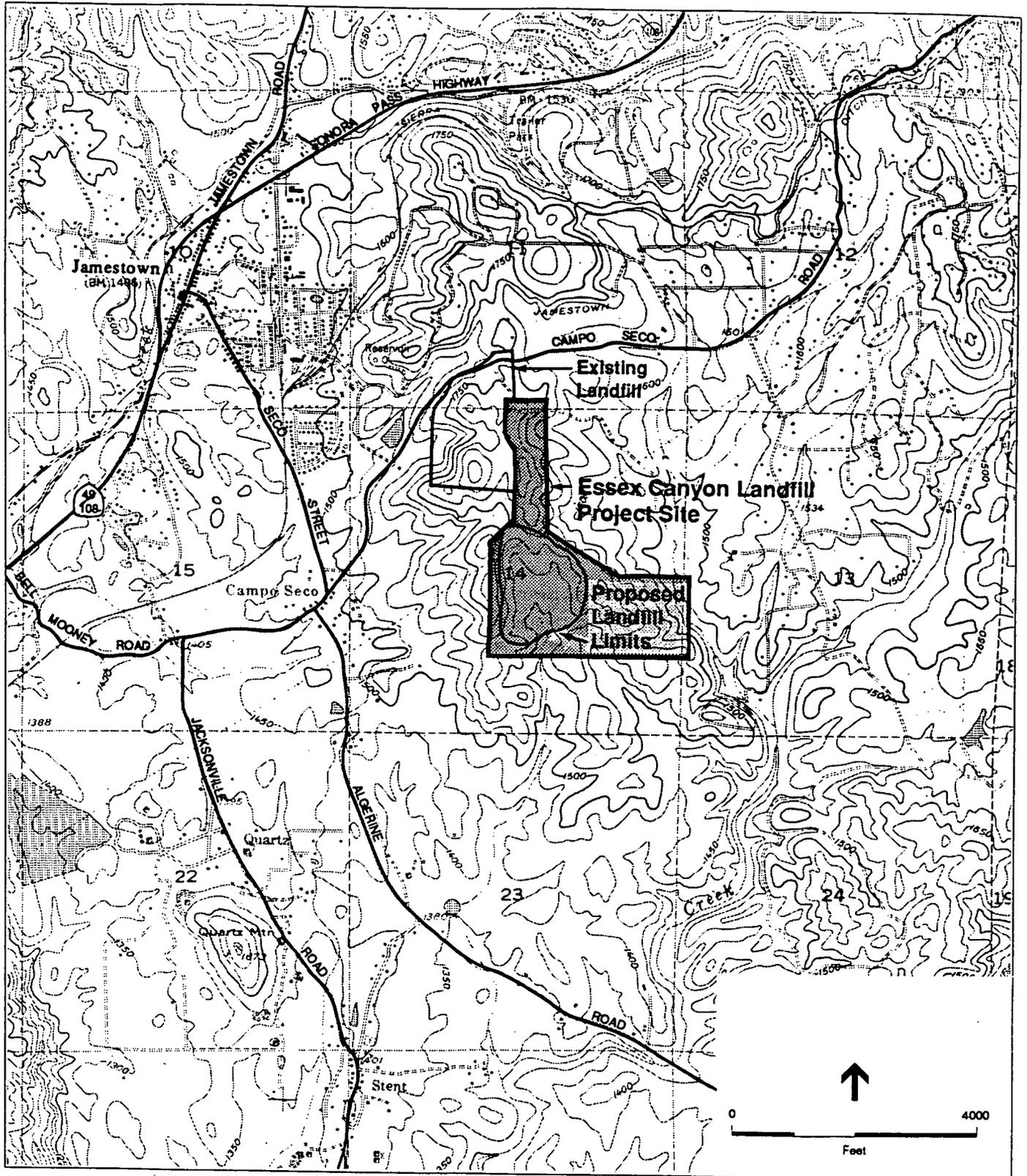
No significant diversion is expected. The landfill will contribute to the minimum 15-year disposal capacity that is required for the County.

Table 6-2 Proposed Essex Canyon Landfill Fact Sheet	
TYPE	The proposed facility is to be a new Class III landfill.
LOCATION	Unincorporated Gibb County, Southwest of the City of Newtown, East of Raleigh Road.
SIZE	2,628 acres of which 1,592 acres is the primary project site containing a 244-acre waste placement area, and 1,036 acres is designated a Special Buffer Area retained as an Agricultural Preserve.
CAPACITY	60 million cubic yards or 30,000,000 tons
LIFE EXPECTANCY	30+ years
EXPANSION OPTIONS	Within the primary project site there are two canyons, Canyon A and Canyon B. The proposed new landfill will be constructed in Canyon A. After the proposed new landfill reaches capacity, which would occur about 2010, Gibb County may seek to develop Canyon B as a landfill disposal site. Such a development would provide Gibb County with an additional 40 or 50 years landfill disposal capacity.
CONSISTENCY WITH WASTE DIVERSION GOALS AND REQUIRED MINIMUM WASTE DISPOSAL CAPACITY	No significant waste diversion activities contemplated for landfills; landfill development will enable County to maintain minimum 15-year disposal capacity.

This table will be expanded in subsequent revisions of the Siting Element as more information on the proposed facility becomes available.

Model Maps

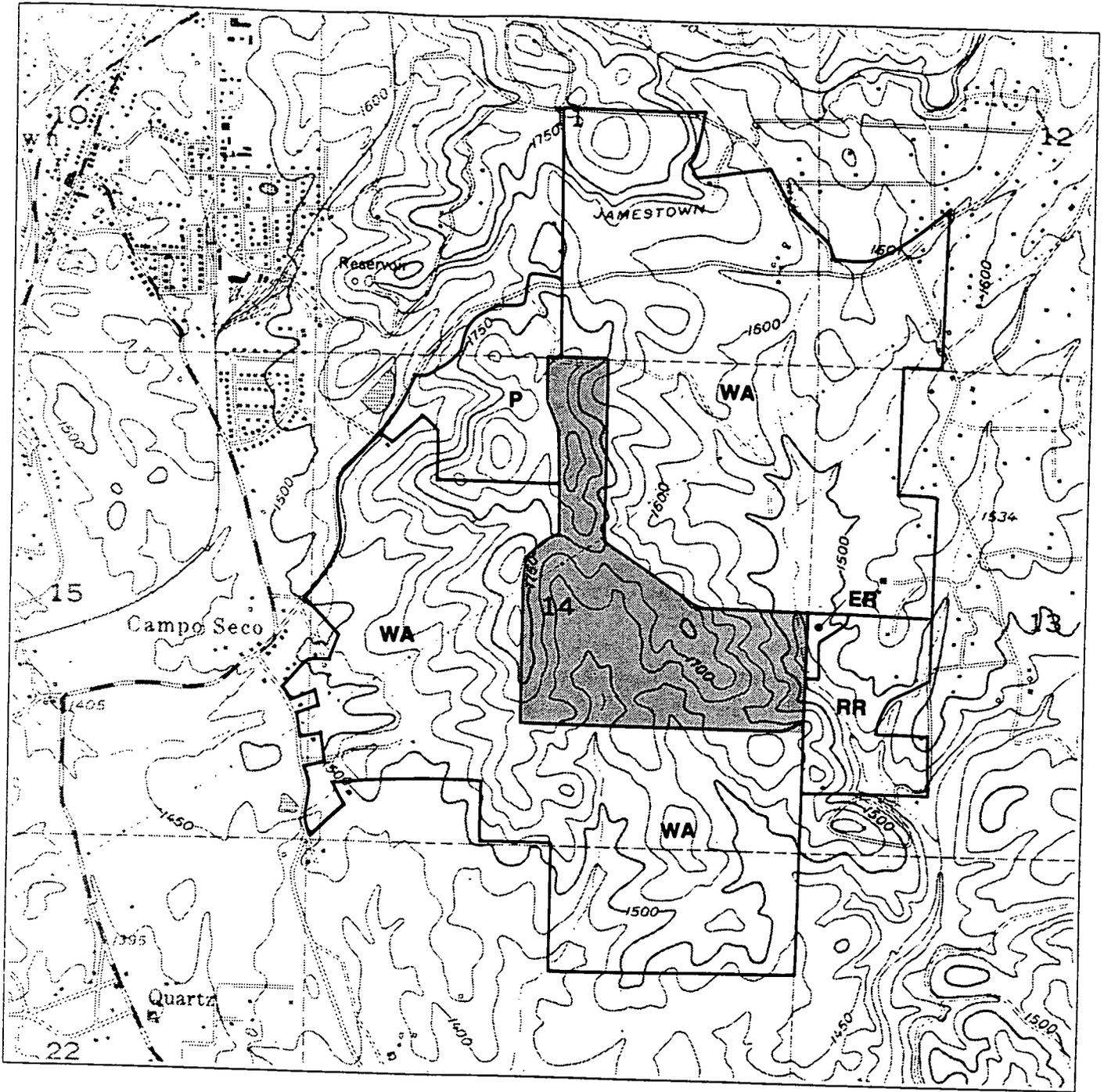
Figures 6-1 and 6-2 provide examples of maps, drawn to scale, for the Essex Canyon Landfill. Figure 6-1 shows the landfill location and Figure 6-2 shows the surrounding land uses. Maps for the Proposed Raleigh Road Landfill Expansion are not included in this Model. The information on Figures 6-1 and 6-2 could be included on one map.



SOURCE: Environmental Science Associates

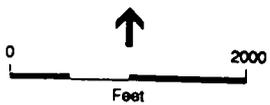
Model Siting Element / 920279 ■

Figure 6-1
 Gibb County Proposed Landfill
 Location Map:
 Essex Canyon Landfill



 Project Site

- WA** Agricultural and Grazing (Williamson Act)
- ER** Estate Residential
- RR** Rural Residential
- P** Public



SOURCE: Environmental Science Associates

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Figure 6-2
Existing Land Uses of Project Site
and Surrounding Areas:
Essex Canyon Landfill

CHAPTER 7 GENERAL PLAN CONSISTENCY

7.1 Summary of Requirements

This chapter of the Siting Element must identify areas which are "reserved" or "tentatively reserved" to assure 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity.

The second requirement is to describe the process, procedures or methodology which a county or regional agency will follow in evaluating new or expanding facilities. This description shall indicate how the identified criteria will be part of facility evaluation.

All new or expanding facilities must meet the minimum criteria previously identified. If a proposed facility or expansion is not included in the original Siting Element, then it must be identified and described in an amendment to the Siting Element.

7.2 Specific Requirements

Specific requirements for General Plan Consistency for the Siting Element are contained in CCR Section 18756.3. This chapter must identify those areas which are reserved for new or expanded disposal facilities. These areas must be consistent with applicable general plans. A resolution, notarized statement or affidavit should be included to verify this. Copies of these documents may be included in an appendix.

Areas may also be identified which are not consistent with applicable general plans. These areas may be tentatively reserved. All tentatively reserved areas must be consistent with applicable general plans at the first five-year revision of the Countywide or Regional Agency Integrated Waste Management Plan. These areas should be removed from the Plan at that time if they are still found to be inconsistent with applicable general plans.

7.3 Model Format

The following text is an example of how a county or regional agency may provide information about the consistency of proposed sites with general plans.

PROPOSED SITE CONSISTENCY WITH COUNTY OR CITY GENERAL PLANS

As indicated in a previous section of this Siting Element, Gibb County has proposed to expand an existing County landfill, build a new landfill, and construct a new transformation facility. The proposed expansion site for the Raleigh Road Landfill and the site for the new Essex Canyon Landfill are located in areas of unincorporated Gibb County. These areas are designated as landfill (LF) on the County General Plan land use map. This land use designation allows waste disposal facilities. In addition, the County General Plan designates the land uses of the areas surrounding the Raleigh Road Landfill expansion and the new Essex Canyon Landfill as General Agriculture (GA). This land use is compatible with proposed solid waste disposal at the Raleigh Road Landfill Expansion and the Essex Canyon Landfill. The Gibb County Board of Supervisors has enacted Resolution 93-1 verifying that the proposed new and expanded landfills are consistent with the Gibb County General Plan. This resolution is included in the Appendix.

Gibb County has additionally indicated that it will support the efforts of a private developer to construct the Flambeau Transformation Facility, a proposed power plant that will be fueled primarily by the burning of wood waste and yard debris. The Flambeau Transformation Facility will be located in the City of Newtown in an area which is designated in the City's General Plan as light industrial (LI). The LI land use designation does not specifically authorize transformation activities. In addition, a determination has not yet been made that the land uses of properties in the vicinity of the proposed Flambeau Facility are compatible with proposed solid waste transformation. For these reasons, Gibb County has denoted that the area for the Flambeau Transformation Facility is tentatively reserved.

Gibb County is currently preparing an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for a General Plan Amendment and conditional use permit to allow development of the proposed Flambeau Transformation Facility. This EIR will address the project's consistency with the City's General Plan. After the environmental review process, Newtown may amend its general plan to allow transformation in the area. The Siting Element may then be amended to recognize that the proposed Flambeau Facility is located in an area specifically reserved for this solid waste transformation. If Newtown fails to amend its general plan or if it finds that transformation should not be a permitted use at the proposed project location, it will remove the area from the Gibb County Siting Element at that time.

CHAPTER 8
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL STRATEGIES
WHEN SITES FOR ADDITIONAL CAPACITY ARE
NOT AVAILABLE

8.1 Summary of Requirements

This chapter applies only to counties or regions which lack the sites necessary to provide for 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity.

This chapter must explain why there are no sites for new or expanded disposal facilities. It must also describe how the jurisdiction intends to dispose of its solid waste which cannot be handled by existing facilities.

8.2 Specific Requirements

CCR Sections 18755(c) and 18756.5 contain the specific requirements for this chapter.

No Available Sites

The first requirement is to explain why there are no sites available for building new or expanding existing facilities. This explanation must state what characteristics or considerations prevent the construction or expansion of facilities. These may be economic, environmental, fiscal, legal, physical, political, or other factors.

Strategies for Solid Waste Diversion and Disposal in Excess of Capacity

The first requirement of this chapter is to analyze and discuss why there are no available locations for establishing new or for expanding existing disposal and transformation facilities within the county or region. This explanation must indicate whether the inability to develop new disposal capacity is due to physical or environmental site characteristics or because of other considerations.

The second requirement is to identify strategies for disposing and diverting of solid waste in the event that a county or regional agency cannot site new or expand existing facilities to assure the minimum 15 years of disposal capacity. The following information must be included:

- A description and quantity of the waste types which cannot be disposed at existing solid waste disposal facilities. This description must include residential, industrial, commercial and special wastes. These wastes must be quantified in both cubic yards and tons.
- A description of the diversion or export programs that will be implemented to deal with excess solid waste. This description must identify the facilities inside or outside of the county or region which will be used to implement these programs. It must also

document how the proposed programs will provide the minimum 15-year combined permitted disposal capacity requirement.

8.3 Model Format

Strategies for Solid Waste Diversion and Disposal in Excess of Capacity

CCR Section 18756.5 requires counties or regional agencies which are unable to provide a minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity to develop and describe strategies for managing solid waste in excess of disposal capacity. As noted in the Disposal Capacity Requirements chapter of this Siting Element, Lilett County will not meet the 15-year disposal capacity requirement. This chapter of the Lilett Countywide Siting Element explains why additional new disposal capacity is not available and discusses strategies for meeting the 15-year requirement.

Under current conditions, Lilett County Regional Sanitary Landfill's permitted capacity will be exhausted by 1997. If SRRE waste diversion programs of the Lilett County Solid Waste Authority (LCSWA) members are implemented, the landfill's life may be extended another three years to the year 2000. Since Lilett County needs to demonstrate combined remaining permitted disposal capacity through the year 2010, Lilett County may need to develop a variety of disposal and diversion strategies to meet this requirement. Tables 8-1 and 8-2 show the quantities of residential, commercial, industrial, and special wastes in tons and cubic yards that will be in excess of existing disposal capacity during the period from 2001 to 2010.

To determine whether it would be possible to either expand the existing Lilett County Landfill or site a new landfill in the county, the LCSWA retained ABC Environmental Services, solid waste engineering consultants, to prepare a study of the feasibility of expanding the existing Lilett County Landfill or developing new disposal or transformation capacity. The findings of this study were as follows:

- The Lilett County Regional Sanitary Landfill is located within the Sweetwater River Estuary, the last remaining habitat of the endangered species, the Sweetwater River Garter Snake. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has indicated that any lateral or horizontal expansion of the Lilett County Landfill would remove irreplaceable habitat for the endangered garter snake and would not be allowed under the provisions of the federal Endangered Species Act.
- The engineering analysis of slope stability conditions of the Lilett County Regional Sanitary Landfill indicate that a vertical expansion of this disposal site would not be technically feasible.
- Ninety percent of the land area of Lilett County is either Federal Land (Verde Vista National Forest and Alert Air Force Base) or State Land (Pinyon Juniper State Park) which cannot be developed for solid waste disposal purposes. The remaining land area is either within the urban area of Lilett City or the Sweetwater River Estuary, neither of which are developable for landfill disposal purposes. Thus, there is also no land available within the County for development of new landfill capacity.
- In 1991, the voters of Lilett County passed the citizen sponsored initiative, Measure F, which prohibits construction or operation of municipal solid waste incineration

TABLE 8.1A: LIETT COUNTY WASTES IN EXCESS OF REMAINING TRANSFORMATION AND DISPOSAL CAPACITY (TONS) /a/

Year	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Total	Special /b/
2001	120,000	50,000	30,000	200,000	10,000
2002	122,400	50,750	30,300	203,450	10,150
2003	124,800	51,500	30,600	206,900	10,300
2004	127,200	52,250	30,900	210,350	10,450
2005	129,600	53,000	31,200	213,800	10,600
2006	132,000	53,750	31,500	217,250	10,750
2007	134,400	54,500	31,800	220,700	10,900
2008	136,800	55,250	32,100	224,150	11,050
2009	139,200	56,000	32,400	227,600	11,200
2010	141,600	56,750	32,700	231,050	11,350
Total	1,308,000	533,750	313,500	2,155,250	106,750

/a/ A conversion factor of 1,000 pounds per cubic yard was used. See corresponding columns in Table 8.1B.

/b/ Subset of Commercial and Industrial Wastes. These are included in total.

TABLE 8.1B: LILETT COUNTY WASTES IN EXCESS OF REMAINING TRANSFORMATION AND DISPOSAL CAPACITY (CUBIC YARDS) /a/

Year	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Total	Special /b/
2001	240,000	100,000	60,000	400,000	20,000
2002	244,800	101,500	60,600	406,900	20,300
2003	249,600	103,000	61,200	413,800	20,600
2004	254,400	104,500	61,800	420,700	20,900
2005	259,200	106,000	62,400	427,600	21,200
2006	264,000	107,500	63,000	434,500	21,500
2007	268,800	109,000	63,600	441,400	21,800
2008	273,600	110,500	64,200	448,300	22,100
2009	278,400	112,000	64,800	455,200	22,400
2010	283,200	113,500	65,400	462,100	22,700
Total	2,616,000	1,067,500	627,000	4,310,500	213,500

/a/ A conversion factor of 1,000 pounds per cubic yard was used. See corresponding columns in Table 8.1A.

/b/ Subset of Commercial and Industrial Wastes. These are included in total.

facilities in Lilett County. This has eliminated consideration of the development of transformation facilities.

Lilett County appears to have no available locations for establishing new or for expanding existing countywide landfill or transformation facilities. As a consequence, before the County's existing disposal capacity is exhausted in the year 2000, Lilett County will have developed several diversion and disposal strategies in addition to those programs identified in members' SRREs to lengthen the time until the County's existing landfill capacity is exhausted. These additional strategies include the following:

- Lilett County is working to develop markets for secondary materials the County and its cities divert from waste disposal. In mid-1993, the County hired a recycling coordinator to oversee implementation of the County's waste diversion programs. Fifty percent of this person's work effort is focused on identifying and securing secondary materials markets and on assisting local jurisdictions in securing markets for their diverted secondary materials. As a first step in this direction, the recycling coordinator has submitted an application to the California Integrated Waste Management Board to be designated as a Recycling Market Development Zone.
- The recycling coordinator will also continue to develop new source reduction and diversion programs for businesses. The goal of this program is to help businesses reduce their disposal by 50%. This program will target packing materials, paper, and plastics.
- The County will construct a large concrete pad at the landfill to be used for salvaging reusable and recyclable materials including wood, metals, rock and dirt, paper products, glass and cans. In addition, efforts will be stepped up to remove from the landfill waste stream large bulky materials such as tires, mattresses, and white goods. Efforts will be increased to find end user markets for these materials.
- The County has passed a ban on the acceptance of yard waste at the landfill. All residential yard waste is placed loose at the curb for pick up and shipped to the regional composting facility for either the composting or mulching operations. Commercial yard waste is accepted as self-haul loads at the composting facility and all transfer stations. As an incentive for landscaping companies to haul loads to the regional facility, free mulch is available when they drop off loads at the composting facility.
- The recycling coordinator will develop an old corrugated cardboard recycling program for commercial businesses through a local recycler.

Lilett County's increased diversion efforts are estimated to extend the landfill's site life approximately three years through the year 2003. In addition, Lilett County negotiated a disposal agreement with Gibb County, its neighbor to the north. Lilett County will begin shipping wastes to Gibb County when the Lilett County Landfill reaches capacity. This agreement, which is effective through 2013, includes a reciprocity arrangement requiring Lilett County to accept certain specified wastes from Gibb County; Lilett County will accept source-separated yard waste from Gibb County at the regional composting facility it plans to construct. In addition, non-friable asbestos from Gibb County may be taken to the permitted asbestos monofill cell at the Lilett County Landfill.

CHAPTER 9

SITING ELEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

9.1 Summary of Requirements

This chapter must describe who will implement the Siting Element, what will be the schedule, and what funds will be used.

9.2 Specific Requirements

CCR Section 18756.7 contains the requirements for implementation of the Siting Element.

Responsibility for Implementation

The first requirement is to identify which organizations will be responsible for fulfilling the statutory and regulatory requirements of this Siting Element.

Implementation Schedule

The second requirement is to provide a schedule for completion of those tasks necessary to achieve the goals of this Siting Element, as specified in Chapter 2, Goals and Policies [CCR Section 18755.1(d)]. The schedule should include a minimum of 15 years, beginning with the year the Siting Element is prepared.

Revenue Sources

The third requirement is to identify the sources of funds that will be used to implement this Siting Element.

9.3 Model Format

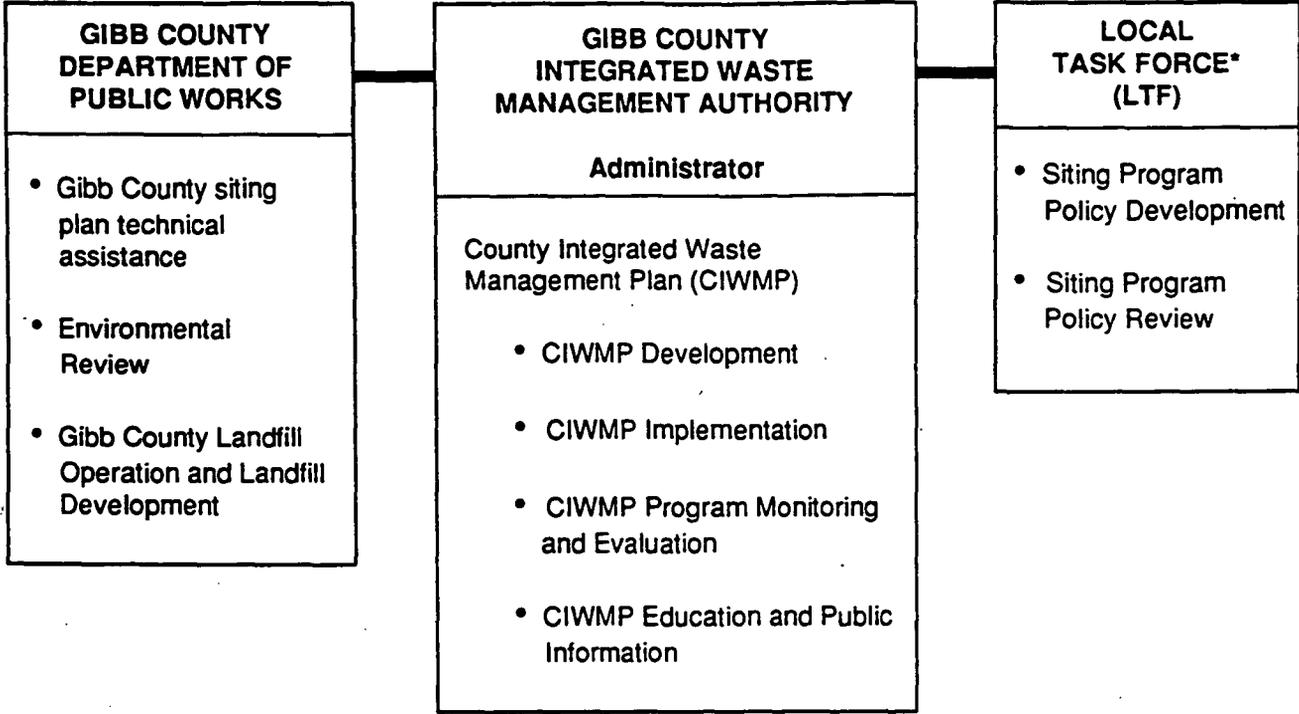
The information required for this chapter may be best presented as a series of figures and tables. Some examples follow.

Model Presentation of Responsibilities

The following are two methods of presenting this information. The first is to display responsible parties on an organizational chart (Figure 9-1).

The second is to list responsible parties in a matrix (Table 9-1).

G I B B C O U N T Y



* LTF Membership, 6/93
 Martin Martinez
 Phil Miller
 Adrianna Giancana
 Melvin Mokimoto
 Alice Adams

• Functions

SOURCE: Environmental Science Associates

Model Siting Element 1 920279 ■

Figure 9-1
Gibb County
Organization Chart

**Table 9-1
Gibb County Landfill and Transformation Facility Siting Element - Implementation bullet**

Facility Responsible Entity	Raleigh Road Landfill (Expansion)	Essex Landfill (New)	Flambeau Transformation Facility (New)
Facility Owner	Gibb County	Gibb County	FTF Enterprises, Inc.
Facility Operator	Gibb County	Gibb County	Flambeau Turnkey International
CIWMP Consistency Review	Gibb County Local Task Force (LTF)/a/	Gibb County LTF/a/	Gibb County LTF/a/
Environmental Review	Gibb County Planning Director	Gibb County Planning Director	Gibb County Planning Director
Solid Waste Permit Authority	Gibb County Environmental Health (LEA)	Gibb County Environmental Health (LEA)	Gibb County Environmental Health (LEA)
Design Engineer	ABC Environmental Services	ABC Environmental Services	Brimstone Engineers
Construction Management	Gibb County Public Works Department	Gibb County Public Works Department	Brimstone Engineers
/a/ LTF Membership, June, 1993: Martin Martinez, Phil Miller, Adriana Giancana, Melvin Mokimoto, Alice Adams.			

Model Implementation Schedule

Table 9-2 is an example of an implementation schedule.

Model Description of Revenue Sources

Table 9-3 provides a way to identify revenue sources needed to implement the Siting Element.

**Table 9-2
Gibb County Landfill and Transformation Facility Siting Element Implementation Schedule - June 1993**

Facility Task	Raleigh Road Landfill (Expansion)		Essex Landfill (New)		Flambeau Transformation Facility (New)	
	Start Date	End Date	Start Date	End Date	Start Date	End Date
Site Selection	Completed (s)/a/	Completed (s)	6/93 (s)	5/94 (s)	5/95 (m)	10/95 (m)
Environmental Review	Completed (s)	Completed (s)	6/94 (s)	7/95 (s)	11/95 (m)	11/96 (m)
Permitting	Completed (s)	5/94 (s)	7/95 (m)	1/96 (m)	12/96 (m)	6/98 (m)
Facility Design	Completed (s)	6/94 (s)	5/94 (s)	12/95 (m)	10/95 (m)	7/98 (m)
Facility Construction	6/94 (s)	10/94 (s)	3/96 (m)	3/97 (m)	7/98 (m)	1/99 (m)
Start Up and Training	10/94 (s)	10/94 (s)	3/97 (m)	4/97 (m)	1/99 (m)	1/2000 (m)
Full Operation	11/94 (s)	N/A	4/97 (m)	N/A	1/2000 (m)	N/A

(s) = Short-term Planning Period
(m) = Medium-term Planning Period

NOTES:
/a/ Identifies task begun or ended by 6/93.

**Table 9-3
Gibb County Landfill and Transformation Facility Siting Element - Revenue Sources**

Facility	Capital Cost (\$000,000)	Annual Operating Cost (\$000,000)	Revenue Source
Raleigh Road Landfill Expansion	15	2.1	Public Revenue Bond (Secured by Property Tax Guarantees)
Essex Landfill (New)	50	4.5	Public Revenue Bond (Guaranteed by Garbage Collection Rates and Tipping Fees)
Flambeau Transformation Facility	75	9.0	Private Revenue Bond (Guaranteed by Garbage Collection Rates and Tipping Fees)