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INTRODUCTION

In early 1990, the Ventura County Waste Commission (VCWC) (acting as the AB 939 Local Task Force) adopted a statement of regional goals, policies, and programs concerning the solid waste management system in Ventura County. This statement served to guide Ventura County's jurisdictions as they prepared their local solid waste management plans. In addition, the goals and policies were prepared with the intent to guide the County in the preparation of the Countywide Siting Element (CSE) and the Summary Plan (SP).

Over four years later, in August of 1994, regulations under AB 939 guiding the development of the CSE were promulgated. These regulations (Article 6.5 of the California Code of Regulations) require the CSE portion of the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) to contain a statement of goals and policies for the environmentally safe disposal or transformation of solid wastes which cannot be reduced, recycled, or composted. These goals and policies must be consistent with the goals, policies, and objectives of the Summary Plan and the state mandate that diversion options be maximized in order to reduce the amount of waste that must be disposed.

Between 1990 and 1995, the AB 939 LTF (first as the VCWC and since 1996, as VCOG) has met regularly and has continued to establish and/or refine goals and policies which guided the development of the CSE and Summary Plan portions of the CIWMP. Under this guidance, a listing of countywide goals and policies, for the disposal of residuals was developed and included in the CSE. A schedule for the implementation of these goals was also developed (*see Chapter 7*).

As of May 23, 1996, the Ventura Council of Governments (VCOG), a 15-member body of city and county elected officials, assumed the State mandated roles and responsibilities of the AB 939 Local Task Force, upon the dissolution of the VCWC. The concomitant transfer of powers to VCOG reflected a maturation of the local solid waste management system in Ventura County. System maturation included the establishment of major recycling programs by all Ventura County jurisdictions, the development of two regional material recovery and transfer facilities, and increasing opportunities regionally for cost-effective disposal.

The goals and policies contained in the following pages reflect the efforts of the County to develop a unified, comprehensive, cost-effective solid waste management system that reflects the AB 939 integrated waste management hierarchy, encourages the adaptation of emerging technologies to local needs, and is sensitive to the environmental consequences of waste disposal.

The definitions and usage of the terms "goals" and "policies" reflect the definitions and usage suggested by California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) staff in their model Countywide Siting Element. This model document defines goals as "broad statements which specify the future ends, conditions or targets, toward which planning measures are directed." Policies are looked at as "specific programs or techniques that carry out siting element goals."

CHAPTER 1.0

GOALS AND POLICIES FOR HANDLING RESIDUALS

1.1 GOALS AND POLICIES

A. WASTE DIVERSION

Goal: Prioritize the diversion of solid waste from disposal facilities through programs that are consistent with the AB 939 waste management hierarchy including: in order of priority, waste prevention (source reduction), recycling and composting, and transformation or biomass conversion.

1. Policy: The use of all economically and technically feasible waste prevention (source reduction), recycling, and composting options shall be maximized and prioritized consistent with the needs and available resources of the AB 939 waste management hierarchy.

2. Policy: The general public, private sector, and public agencies shall be motivated by jurisdictions through ongoing public education efforts to implement the most current and effective waste diversion practices emphasizing those highest on the AB 939 waste management hierarchy.

3. Policy: New separation and processing technologies shall be supported which maximize diversion of materials from the landfill and minimize cost to the public.

B. MULTIJURISDICTIONAL COORDINATION

Goal: Continue the development and maintenance of a coordinated and cost-effective residuals management system through multijurisdictional cooperation and integrated waste management planning.

1. Policy: Formal, ongoing regional and subregional forums, comprised of local general purpose governments shall be maintained for the coordination of integrated waste planning and plan implementation.

C. RESIDUALS DISPOSAL

Goal: Provide efficient, sanitary, economic, and environmentally sound disposal methods for residuals throughout the 15-year planning period.

1. Policy: Existing, locally permitted disposal capacity (in and out of county) shall be utilized.

2. Policy: In-county capacity shall be extended and/or expanded as feasible.

3. Policy: Material Recovery Facilities residual export capacity shall be developed.

4. Policy: Long haul and rail export capacity shall be accessed as feasible.

D. SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

Goal: Provide for the safe, efficient, environmentally sound and cost-effective management of existing and proposed solid waste facilities.

- 1. Policy:** All new and existing solid waste disposal facilities shall be sited and operated in such a manner as to protect the public health and safety, as well as the environment.
- 2. Policy:** All public health and safety, and welfare impacts resulting from abandoned, illegal, and/or unpermitted solid waste facilities shall be minimized and/or eliminated.
- 3. Policy:** Diversification in disposal options sufficient to manage the local solid waste stream in a reliable and environmentally sound manner shall be provided in order to promote diversified and cost-effective services to the public.
- 4. Policy:** Opportunities for meaningful public participation in the residuals management system development and implementation processes shall be provided.

E. PLAN ADMINISTRATION

Goal: Maintain and update the Countywide Siting Element in accordance with the requirements of AB 939.

- 1. Policy:** CIWMP annual reports shall be prepared and submitted to the California Integrated Waste Management Board as required and plan revisions completed as necessary.
- 2. Policy:** The five-year Local Task Force review of the CIWMP shall be conducted, and the CIWMP revised as determined necessary by the County, Local Task Force, and/or the California Integrated Waste Management Board.
- 3. Policy:** Countywide Siting Element amendment proposals shall be processed as requested.

CHAPTER 2.0

DISPOSAL CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS

The Countywide Siting Element (CSE) must demonstrate a countywide minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity. Section 18755.3 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) requires counties to describe anticipated disposal capacity needs (in cubic yards and tons) for 15 years. Figures must be provided for the year the CSE is prepared (or revised) and aggregated annually for the 15 year CSE planning period.

Calculation of the County's disposal capacity needs is complicated by two major factors. First, since private sector firms dominate refuse collection in Ventura County, waste flows and disposal destinations are determined largely by free market conditions. While the majority of solid waste generated by residents and businesses is disposed locally, waste regularly flows across county geographic boundaries, and these import-export patterns vary over time. Second, the County's two existing disposal sites, the Toland Road Landfill and the Simi Valley Landfill, have the physical capacity to receive current waste loadings for an additional 29 and 20 years, respectively. However, utilization of this disposal air space is tempered by existing SWFP or land use permit conditions which either restrict the daily tonnage limits (Toland Road), or require time extension modification for continued operations (Simi Valley).

In order to comply with the requirements of CCR Section 18777(b), it was necessary to estimate waste import/export tonnages over the next 15 years. As noted below, these estimates are based on historic interjurisdictional waste flows trends between Ventura County and, principally, Los Angeles County. There are also minor amounts of tons flowing between Ventura County, and, Santa Barbara, and Kern counties. With regard to the County's 15-year disposal capacity, a central factor driving the calculation of potential unmet needs is the current 2004 land use permit expiration date for the Simi Valley Landfill. An application is pending with the County for a time and footprint expansion of that landfill which will extend full utilization until 2020 or beyond. Although expansion of the Simi Valley Landfill is likely, the present analysis requires consideration of a worse case assumption of premature facility closure. If this closure occurred in 2004, in-County capacity would be effectively reduced to only four years, since the Toland Road Landfill's daily limit of 1500 TPD would be insufficient to accommodate the total County waste stream on a daily basis.

Given these variables, this chapter develops two distinct scenarios to more accurately estimate County landfill capacity requirements over the next 15 years. The first scenario assumes closure of the Simi Valley Landfill in 2004, and enhanced reliance on export contingency options referenced in Chapter 6 below. The second, and more likely, scenario assumes approval of a land use permit modification by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors, and in-County fulfillment of disposal needs through 2015 and beyond. Each scenario calculates in-County disposal capacity in DRS tons received which is converted into cubic yards of airspace needed for compacted waste, ADC, dirt and inerts using a conservative weight-to-volume conversion factor of 1,200 pounds per cubic yard.

2.1 Summary of Results

Table 2-1 - Ventura County Landfill Disposal Capacity Projection - Simi Valley Landfill 2004 Closure Scenario

Table 2-1 (which is shown on the next page) presents the results of landfill capacity calculations associated with the Simi Valley Landfill (SVLF) Closure Scenario. This scenario incorporates the "worst-case" assumption of permit expiration and landfill closure in 2004. This Scenario makes the following additional assumptions:

1. *50% diversion* for Ventura County jurisdictions is reached, beginning in the year 2000. Future DISPOSAL numbers were projected using a linear regression plot of Disposal Reporting System (DRS) tons reported by Ventura County's jurisdictions during the 1995-1999 five-year period.
2. Beginning in 2000, waste EXPORTS were projected using a linear regression of DRS export data obtained from the 1995-1999 five-year period. However, an assumption was made that after a projected June 2004 closure of SVLF, *all* in-county waste disposed in excess of the Toland daily tonnage limit will be exported out-of-county.
3. During the period 2000-2003, imports at SVLF were projected using a linear regression of DRS tons reported for 1995-1999 period. Imports at Toland were projected to be restricted to the Conditional Use Permit maximum for waste coming from the City of Carpinteria (i.e. 65 tons per day). In 2004, upon the closure of SVLF, total IMPORTS to Ventura County's landfills were projected to be *limited* to the equivalent of two quarters of imports at SVLF, plus a year of maximum imports to Toland.

As seen in Table 2-1, 1999 baseline DISPOSAL CAPACITY for in-County landfills was approximately 20.8 million tons. Total estimated disposal air space at that time included **13.1 million tons of remaining capacity at the Toland Landfill** (based on a December 1999 Waste Receipt Questionnaire submitted to the County), and **approximately 7.7 million tons of remaining capacity at the Simi Valley Landfill (SVLF)** (based on numbers submitted to the County Solid Waste Management Department by Waste Management of California October 25, 1999, June 8, 2000, and calculations based on airspace volume reports by A-Mehr, Inc. dated June 11, 1999 and December 20, 1999 and A-Mehr's February 25, 2000 clay and cover report).

To arrive at 15-year LANDFILL CAPACITY projections under the Simi Valley Landfill Closure Scenario, remaining in-County CAPACITY was calculated by subtracting the previous year's NEEDS from the previous year's CAPACITY. As indicated in Table 2-1, if the SVLF closed in June of 2004, then the only in-County CAPACITY available would be at the Toland Landfill. Due to the limitations placed on daily waste loadings noted above, **an in-County SHORTFALL of 236,732 tons would occur beginning in 2004, and would increase to 1,085,097 tons by the end of the 15-year planning period in 2015.** In this event, in-County capacity shortfalls would necessitate utilization of one or more export options delineated in Chapter 6 below.

**Table 2-1
Ventura County Landfill Capacity Projection
Simi Valley Landfill 2004 Closure Scenario**

Calendar YEAR	Total GENERATION (Tons)	DIVERSION (%)	Ventura Co. and Cities' Total DISPOSAL at all Landfills (Tons)	Ventura Co. and Cities' EXPORT (Tons)	Out of County IMPORT To Toland and Simi (Tons)	Annual Disposal NEEDS met by In-County Landfills (Disposal - Exported + Imported) (Tons)	In County + Import Toland Tonnage Projection, 1,500 T/day limit (Tons)	Available Toland Capacity, 1,500 T/day limit (Tons)	In County SVLF Tonnage Projection, 3000 T/day limit (Tons)	Available Simi Capacity, 6/2004 closure, 3000 T/day limit (Tons)	Remaining In-County CAPACITY at the end of Calendar Year (Tons)	In-County SHORT-FALL (Tons)	Remaining In-County CAPACITY at the end of Calendar Year (Cubic Yards)	In-County SHORT-FALL (Cubic Yards)
1998			856,043	147,660	212,608	920,991						0		
1999			862,413	133,166	92,459	821,706		13,091,646		7,711,191	20,802,837	0	30,991,191	0
2000	1,758,738	50%	879,369	146,019	239,601	972,951	323,960	12,767,686	429,670	7,062,200	19,829,886	0	29,541,730	0
2001	1,807,944	50%	903,972	145,432	262,553	1,021,094	334,392	12,433,294	444,429	6,375,498	18,808,793	0	28,020,548	0
2002	1,857,151	50%	928,575	144,844	285,505	1,069,236	344,823	12,088,471	459,188	5,651,085	17,739,556	0	26,427,645	0
2003	1,906,357	50%	953,179	144,257	308,457	1,117,379	355,255	11,733,217	473,947	4,888,961	16,622,177	0	24,763,020	0
2004	1,955,564	50%	977,782	285,708	172,976	865,049	365,686	11,265,217	488,707	4,491,912	15,757,129	142,039	23,474,307	236,732
2005	2,004,770	50%	1,002,385	554,665	20,280	468,000	376,118	10,797,217	503,466	0	10,797,217	411,583	16,085,239	685,972
2006	2,053,976	50%	1,026,988	579,268	20,280	468,000	386,549	10,329,217	518,225	0	10,329,217	436,774	15,388,032	727,957
2007	2,103,183	50%	1,051,591	603,871	20,280	468,000	396,980	9,861,217	532,984	0	9,861,217	461,965	14,690,825	769,941
2008	2,152,369	50%	1,076,195	628,475	20,280	468,000	407,412	9,393,217	547,744	0	9,393,217	487,156	13,993,619	811,926
2009	2,201,596	50%	1,100,798	653,078	20,280	468,000	417,843	8,925,217	562,503	0	8,925,217	512,346	13,296,412	853,910
2010	2,250,072	50%	1,125,036	677,316	20,280	468,000	428,124	8,457,217	577,048	0	8,457,217	537,172	12,599,205	895,287
2011	2,300,008	50%	1,150,004	702,284	20,280	468,000	438,706	7,989,217	592,021	0	7,989,217	562,728	11,901,999	937,880
2012	2,349,215	50%	1,174,607	726,887	20,280	468,000	449,138	7,521,217	606,781	0	7,521,217	587,918	11,204,792	979,864
2013	2,398,421	50%	1,199,211	751,491	20,280	468,000	459,569	7,053,217	621,540	0	7,053,217	613,109	10,507,585	1,021,849
2014	2,447,628	50%	1,223,814	774,093	11,872	461,592	468,000	6,585,217	636,299	0	6,585,217	636,299	9,810,378	1,060,498
2015	2,496,834	50%	1,248,417	788,265	1,292	461,444	468,000	6,117,217	651,058	0	6,117,217	651,058	9,113,172	1,085,097

Table 2-2 - Ventura County Landfill Disposal Capacity Projection - Simi Valley Landfill 2004-2020 Extension Scenario

Table 2-2 (which is shown below) presents landfill capacity calculations associated with the Simi Valley Landfill (SVLF) Extension Scenario. This scenario incorporates the assumption that permit modifications will be approved in 2004 to expand existing capacity and allow operations to continue at current daily tonnage limits until past 2020.

The same assumptions that were made in Table 2.1 are made in this Scenario with regard to landfill diversion rates, and for waste importation/exportation through 2004. However, with expected approval of the Simi Valley permit modifications, **in-County disposal capacity for the planning period is increased by some 14.8 million tons in 2004**. Since permit approvals provide for continuity of existing daily capacity, future import/export waste loadings are projected as a linear regression of historic data.

The SVLF Extension Scenario is consistent with adopted County goals and policies, and is regarded as the most likely outcome of current public-private regional planning efforts. As indicated in Table 2-2, this combination of disposal options not only meets, but also exceeds the County's 15-year capacity needs, with over 21.2 million tons of total unused capacity remaining in the year 2015.

**Table 2-2
Ventura County Landfill Capacity Projection
Simi Valley Landfill Extension Scenario (2004-2020)**

Calendar YEAR	Total GENERATION (Tons)	DIVERSION (%)	Ventura Co. and Cities' Total DISPOSAL at all Landfills (Tons)	Ventura Co. and Cities' EXPORT (Tons)	Out of County IMPORT Tons To Toland and Simi (Tons)	Annual Disposal NEEDS met by In-County Landfills (Disposal - Exported + Imported) (Tons)	Available Toland Capacity, 1,500 T/day limit (Tons)	Available Simi Capacity, 6/2004 expansion, 3,000 T/day limit (Tons)	Remaining In-County CAPACITY at the end of Calendar Year (Tons)	In-County SHORT-FALL (Tons)	Remaining In-County CAPACITY at the end of Calendar Year (Cubic Yards)	In-County SHORT-FALL (Cubic Yards)
1998			856,043	147,660	212,608	920,991						
1999			859,066	132,979	95,619	821,706	13,091,646	7,711,191	20,802,837	0	30,991,191	0
2000	1,758,738	50%	879,369	146,019	239,601	972,951	12,767,686	7,062,200	19,829,886	0	29,541,730	0
2001	1,807,944	50%	903,972	145,432	262,553	1,021,094	12,433,294	6,375,498	18,808,793	0	28,020,548	0
2002	1,857,151	50%	928,575	144,844	285,505	1,069,236	12,088,471	5,651,085	17,739,556	0	26,427,645	0
2003	1,906,357	50%	953,179	144,257	308,457	1,117,379	11,733,217	4,888,961	16,622,177	0	24,763,020	0
2004	1,955,564	50%	977,782	143,669	331,409	1,165,522	11,367,530	18,877,526	30,245,057	0	45,057,813	0
2005	2,004,770	50%	1,002,385	143,082	354,361	1,213,664	10,991,413	18,039,979	29,031,392	0	43,249,747	0
2006	2,053,976	50%	1,026,988	142,494	377,313	1,261,807	10,604,864	17,164,721	27,769,585	0	41,369,959	0
2007	2,103,183	50%	1,051,591	141,907	400,265	1,309,950	10,207,883	16,251,752	26,459,635	0	39,418,451	0
2008	2,152,389	50%	1,076,195	141,319	423,217	1,358,093	9,800,471	15,301,071	25,101,543	0	37,395,222	0
2009	2,201,596	50%	1,100,798	140,732	446,169	1,406,235	9,382,628	14,312,680	23,695,308	0	35,300,272	0
2010	2,250,802	50%	1,125,401	140,144	469,121	1,454,378	8,954,353	13,286,577	22,240,930	0	33,133,601	0
2011	2,300,008	50%	1,150,004	139,556	492,073	1,502,521	8,515,647	12,222,762	20,738,409	0	30,895,209	0
2012	2,349,215	50%	1,174,607	138,969	515,025	1,550,663	8,066,509	11,121,237	19,187,745	0	28,585,096	0
2013	2,398,421	50%	1,199,211	138,381	537,977	1,598,806	7,606,939	9,982,000	17,588,939	0	26,203,261	0
2014	2,447,628	50%	1,223,814	137,794	560,929	1,646,949	7,138,939	8,803,051	15,941,990	0	23,749,706	0
2015	2,496,834	50%	1,248,417	137,206	583,881	1,695,092	6,670,939	7,575,959	14,246,899	0	21,224,430	0

CHAPTER 3.0 EXISTING SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

Section 18755.5 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (14CCR) requires the Countywide Siting Element to identify and describe each permitted solid waste disposal facility located in the county. Some of the many items that the facility description must include are the name of the facility owner and operator, facility permit number, expiration date, last Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) review, daily and annual permitted capacity, and permitted waste types.

As of 1998, there are two permitted active landfills located in the county and additional five facilities that are closed. The required information regarding the active facilities is presented below. This is followed by a brief narrative description of the closed facilities. A map showing the location of the permitted active solid waste disposal facilities (landfills) in Ventura County is presented as Figure 3-1 shown on page 3-6

3.1 Active Facilities

3.1.1 Simi Valley Landfill & Recycling Center

FACILITY INFORMATION

Facility Name/Street Address: Simi Valley Landfill & Recycling Center (SVLRC)
2801 Madera Road
Simi Valley, CA 93065

Facility Location: SVLRC is located in the unincorporated area of the county, northwest of and just outside of the boundaries of the City of Simi Valley (*See Figure 3-2*).

Facility Owner & Operator Waste Management of California

PERMIT INFORMATION

Solid Waste Facilities Permit Number: SWFP #56-AA-0007

Permit Expiration Date:

SWFP:

None

Conditional Use Permit:

June, 2004

Date of Last Permit Review:

SWFP:

April 2000

Conditional Use Permit:

The County Planning Division approved the 1999 Annual Status Report for the SVLRC on July 10, 2000.

Estimate of Remaining Site Life:

CUP Permitted Life:

Physical Life:

Four years

Sixteen years at current daily tonnage levels (based on an estimated 10.5 million cubic yards of "net" (gross airspace minus remaining final cover soil covered) airspace remaining as of December, 1999. **Source:** SVLRC 1999 Annual Status Report submitted to the County Planning Division on February 25, 2000).

MAXIMUM PERMITTED RATE OF DISPOSAL

Daily:

3,000 Tons

Yearly:

1,095,000 Tons (based on maximum permitted daily tons (e.g. 3,000 tons per day) times maximum permitted days of operation during a year. (e.g. 365 days per year)

AVERAGE RATE OF DAILY WASTE RECEIPT

Daily:

2,063 Tons in 1999 (based on 660,219 tons disposed during 320 days of operation during calendar year 1999)

Yearly:

660,219 Tons disposed during calendar year 1999. (**Source:** SVLRC Annual 1999 Annual Status Report to County Planning Division, February 25, 2000)

PERMITTED WASTE TYPES

Types of Waste

Permitted:

SVLRC accepts non-hazardous municipal solid waste from residential, commercial, and industrial customers, primarily from Ventura County, but also from other counties. SVLRC accepts waste suitable for disposal at a Class III Landfill in accordance with CCR Title 27.

FUTURE LAND USE

Expected land use for
areas to be closed within
the 15-year period (2000-2015): Open Space

3.1.2 Toland Road Landfill

FACILITY INFORMATION

Facility Name/Street Address:

Toland Road Landfill (TRL)
3500 North Toland Road
Santa Paula, CA 93060

Facility Location:

TRL is located in the unincorporated area of the county, one mile north of Highway 126 at the terminus of Toland Road. The site is approximately four miles east of the City of Santa Paula, and four miles west of the City of Fillmore (*See Figure 3-3*).

Facility Owner & Operator

Ventura Regional Sanitation District
(VRSD)

PERMIT INFORMATION

Solid Waste Facilities Permit Number:

SWFP #56-AA-0005

Permit Expiration Date:

SWFP:

None

Conditional Use Permit:

May 31, 2027

Date of Last Permit Review:

SWFP:

August, 1996

Conditional Use Permit:

May 23, 2000

Estimate of Remaining Site Life:

CUP Permitted Life:

Physical Life:

Twenty-seven years

Thirty Six Years (Source: June 27,
2000 Letter from Bill Smith, General
Manager, VRSD to SWMD)

MAXIMUM PERMITTED RATE OF DISPOSAL

Daily: 1,500 Tons
Yearly: No annual tonnage limit

AVERAGE RATE OF DAILY WASTE RECEIPT

Daily: 1,120 in 1999 (based on 314,779 Tons disposed during 281 operation days during calendar year 1999).
Yearly: 314,779 Tons disposed during calendar year 1999. (Source: TRL Annual 1999 Annual Status Report submitted to County Planning Division, February 24, 2000)

PERMITTED WASTE TYPES

Types of Waste Permitted: TRL accepts non-hazardous municipal solid waste from residential, commercial, and industrial customers, from Ventura County. TRL accepts waste suitable for disposal at a Class III Landfill in accordance with CCR Title 27.

FUTURE LAND USE

Expected land use for areas to be closed within the 15-year period (2000-2015): Open Space

**Figure 3-1
Permitted Active Solid Waste
Facilities in Ventura County**

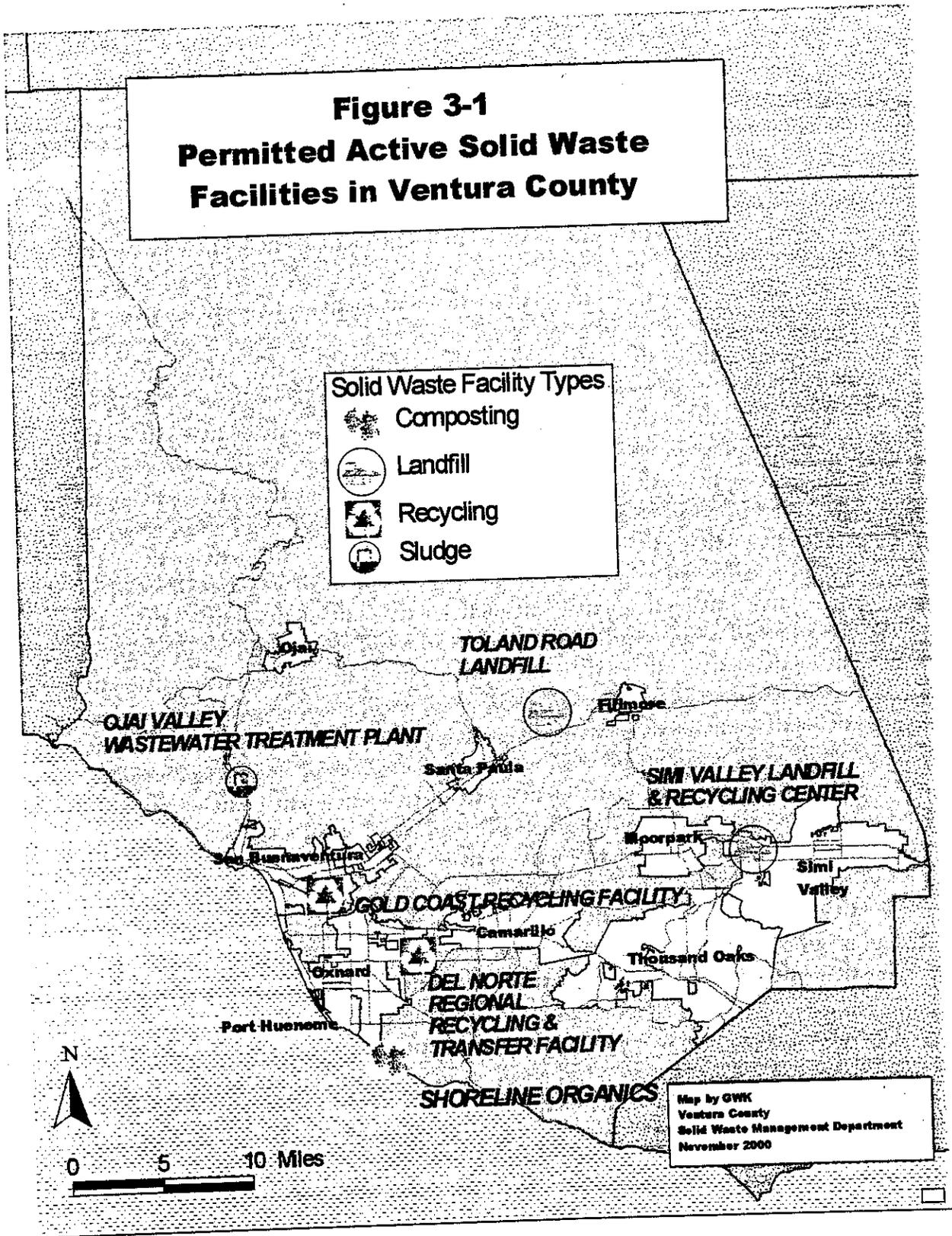
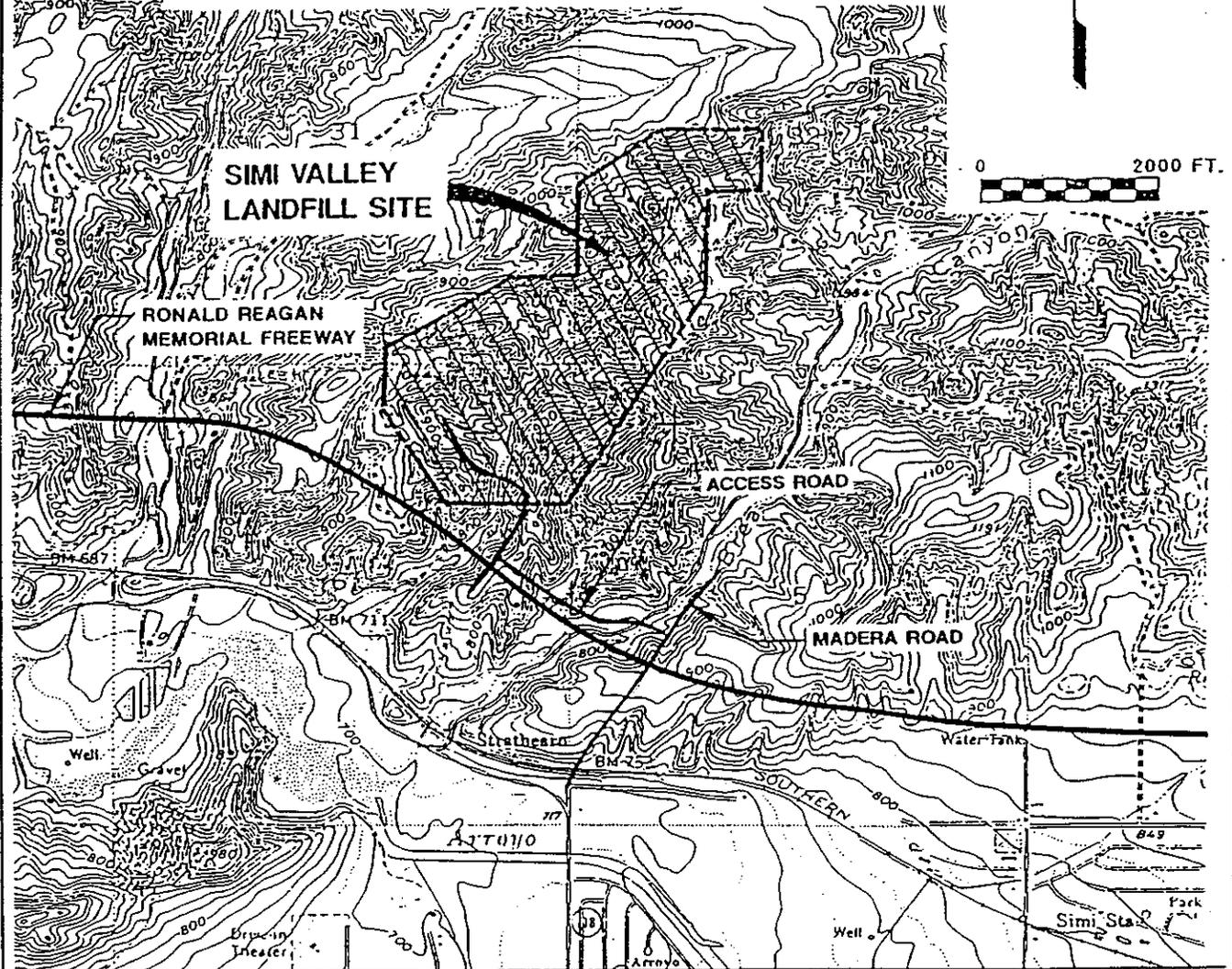
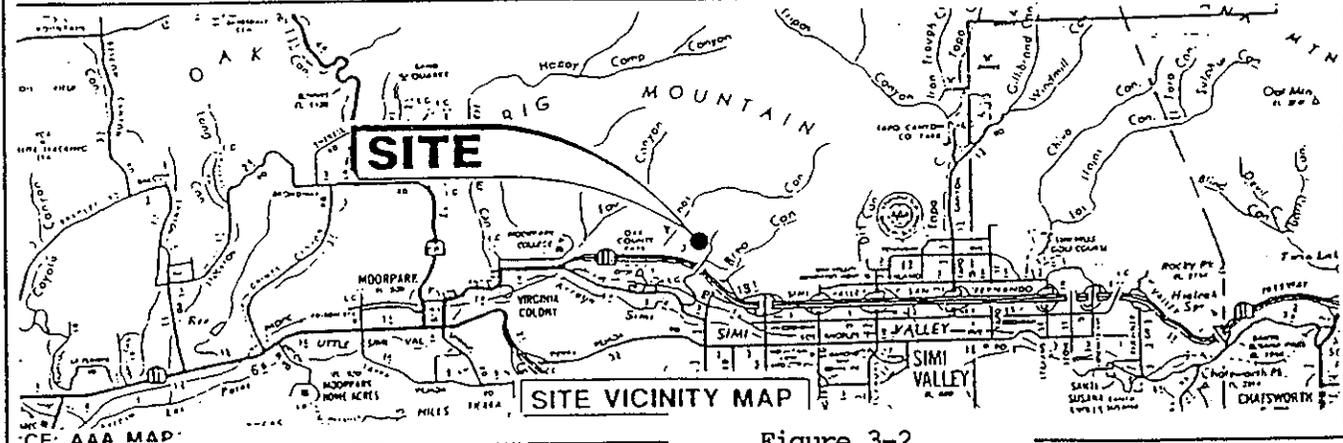


Figure 3-2

Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center Location Map



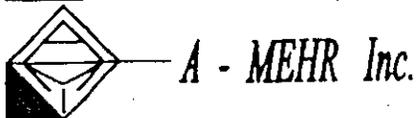
ICE: U.S.G.S. MAP.



CF: AAA MAP

Figure 3-2

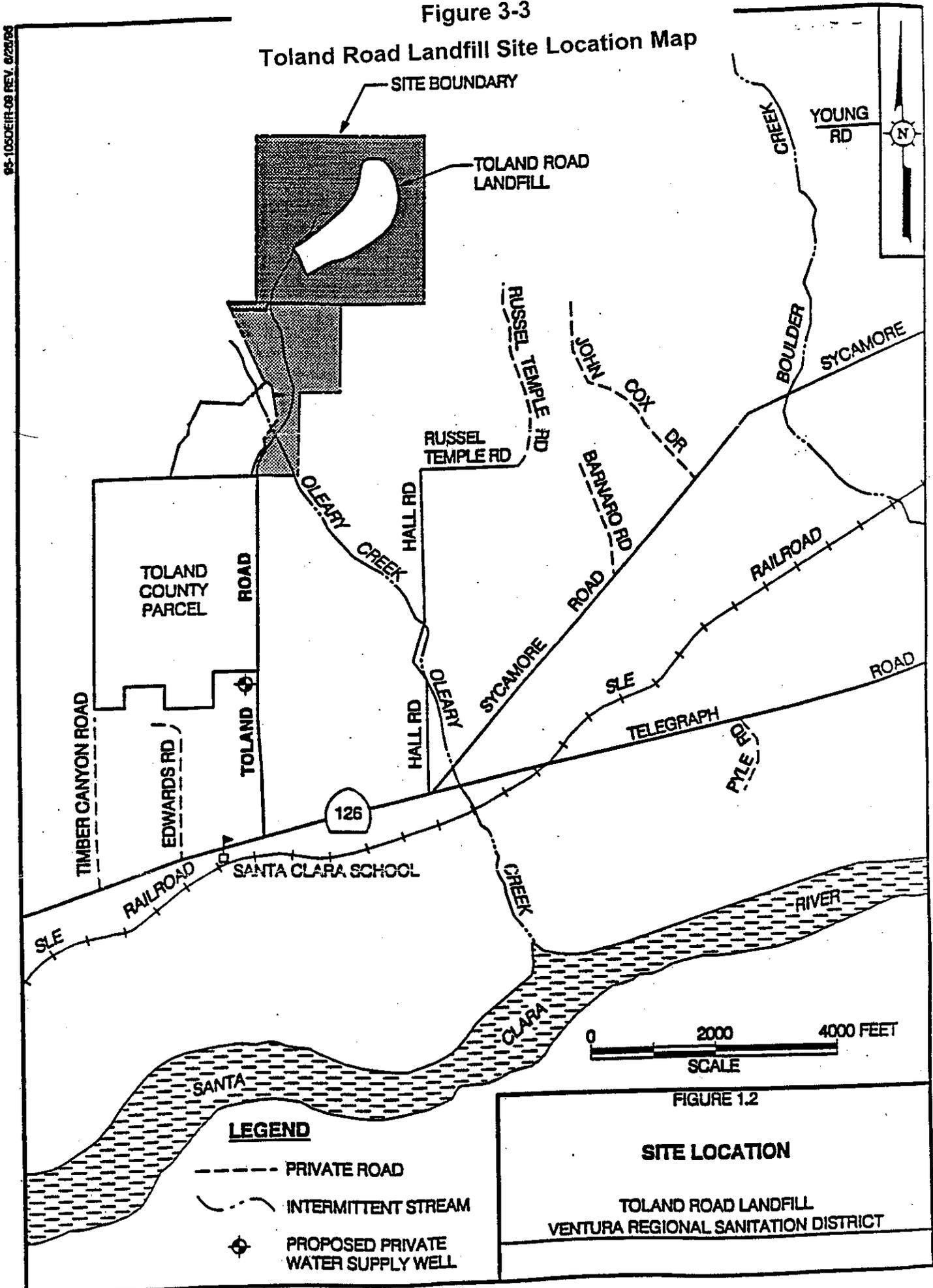
Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center Site Location Map



DRAWN	JOB NUMBER	APPROVED	DATE	REVISED	DATE
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Figure 3-3

Toland Road Landfill Site Location Map



LEGEND

- PRIVATE ROAD
- - - - - INTERMITTENT STREAM
- ⊕ PROPOSED PRIVATE WATER SUPPLY WELL

FIGURE 1.2
SITE LOCATION

TOLAND ROAD LANDFILL
VENTURA REGIONAL SANITATION DISTRICT

95-105DEIR-08 REV. 8/28/98

3.2 Closed Facilities

The following list of Closed Facilities reflects only those solid waste disposal facilities which were operated under a "modern area" (e.g. approximately 1977 on) SWFP.

Bailard Landfill - SWFP # 56-AA-0011(surrendered)

The Bailard Landfill is located in the unincorporated area of the county, north west of the City of Oxnard. The Ventura Regional Sanitation District owns Bailard Landfill. The site was permitted to receive a maximum of 2,000 tons (8,000 cubic yards) per day with a daily average (compiled over six months) not to exceed 1,600 tons (6,400 cubic yards) per day. There was no annual tonnage limit. The average daily tonnage received at the site for 1994 was 1,184 tons per day. The site was permitted to accept all nonhazardous wastes. The postclosure use of this site is open space.

Ozena Sanitary Landfill - SWFP #56-AA-0006

This 40-acre site, owned by the Ventura Regional Sanitation District (VRSD) is located in the sparsely populated North Half of the County. When it was active the VRSD operated the site to handle refuse generated by visitors to the Los Padres National Forest as well as by the few permanent residents located in the area. Landfill activities ceased in July of 1986 at which time it was converted to a transfer station. The transfer station activities were discontinued in February 1988. The inactive site is currently open space and is fenced off to prevent access to the area.

Pacific Missile Test Center Landfill - SWFP #56-AA-008

Owned by the United States Government, this six-acre site located on San Nicholas Island was operated by the U.S. Naval Air Station to handle residential and commercial wastes generated from military operations on the island. When it was operated, the facility contained metal storage areas for the collection and recycling of aluminum. The facility closed in February 1991 and currently exists as open space.

Prudential/Westlake Landfill - SWFP #56-AA-0012

Prudential Property Company owns this facility and conducted its operation when it was active. The 26-acre site opened in 1967 to handle debris from the construction of Westlake Village. Located in the City of Thousand Oaks, the site closed on January 15, 1987, and has remained vacant.

Santa Clara/Coastal Landfill - SWFP #56-AA-0004 (surrendered)

The City of Oxnard owns the Santa Clara portion of this landfill. The Ventura Regional Sanitation District (VRSD) owns the Coastal Landfill portion. Both portions were operated by the VRSD and are located in the City of Oxnard. The Santa Clara portion stopped accepting waste in 1982 and is currently used as a golf course. The Coastal Landfill opened in August 1982 and stopped accepting waste in January 1989. The SWFP for the Santa Clara/Coastal landfills have been surrendered. Currently the site remains as open space.

Texaco (Getty) Landfarm Sites "A" & "B" - SWFP #56-AA-0119

Getty sites "A" and "B" are both owned by the North Foothill Company, and when active were operated by the Four Star Oil and Gas Company. Both sites were land farms, three acres and 30 acres in size respectively, and were used to dispose of non-hazardous oil field wastes such as: tank bottom sediments, drilling muds and cuttings, diatomaceous earth, and work over and redrilling materials. Both sites have been inactive since approximately 1986 and remain as open space.

Texaco (Getty) Disposal Site "C" - SWFP #56-AAA-0009

Getty site "C" is owned by the North Foothill Company and when active was operated by the Four Star Oil and Gas Company. The site is 5.5 acres in size, and has not accepted materials since approximately 1986. Although permitted to handle non-hazardous oil field wastes, the site was used for cement and wood wastes. As of 1994, the owners are seeking to reclassify the site as one that handles inert materials only.

CHAPTER 4.0

SITING CRITERIA

Section 18756 of the California Code of Regulations requires new solid waste disposal facilities and solid waste disposal facility expansions to meet the requirements of a minimum set of siting criteria. The regulations require these criteria to address environmental considerations, environmental impacts, socioeconomic considerations, legal considerations and other concerns the County may identify. In addition, Section 18756 also requires a description of the process that will be instituted countywide to confirm that the criteria established are included as part of the solid waste disposal facility siting process.

This chapter of the Countywide Siting Element (CSE) presents the criteria developed by Ventura County. The County developed three sets of criteria: pass/fail criteria, second-phase criteria, and evaluation criteria to be applied during different stages of the siting process. This Chapter describes how the criteria were developed and the process that will be used to ensure their use during the different stages of the siting process for future solid waste landfills. The Chapter concludes by presenting all three sets of the criteria.

4.1 Siting Criteria Development

The County of Ventura initiated the preparation of the siting criteria under the direction of the Ventura County Waste Commission in its role as the Assembly Bill 939 Local Task Force. In 1993 the Waste Commission, made up of one elected official from each of the County's ten cities and two elected officials from the County, formed a broad-based Community Advisory Committee (CAC) consisting of representatives from 20 organizations including environmental groups, countywide associations and councils, and solid waste industry businesses. The Commission directed the CAC to work jointly with an existing Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) made up of solid waste coordinators from each city and the county to develop landfill siting criteria for use in the CSE.

The joint committee used State and Federal landfill regulations and previous local landfill siting studies as a starting point for criteria development. Through intensive research and consultation with technical experts and other appropriate individuals and organizations, the committee finalized 60 siting criteria addressing a broad range of environmental, public health and safety, and socioeconomic issues. The criteria consisted of 16 pass/fail criteria to be applied to the entire county to eliminate areas unsuitable for landfill development, 41 ranking criteria to be weighted and applied to specific sites identified from areas remaining after the application of the pass/fail criteria, and 3 second-phase criteria that contained standards (critical but unable or infeasible to be mapped at the pass/fail stage) that an individual site must meet in order to be deemed consistent with the CSE.

The committee's recommended criteria were presented to the Waste Commission for release to the cities and other interested parties for review and comment. The detailed comments received on the draft criteria prompted the Waste Commission to examine alternatives to identifying specific landfill sites in the CSE. The Commission concluded that the CSE should contain a limited siting study to identify general areas within the County that could be considered for future landfill development in conjunction with a thorough investigation of waste export options (*see Chapter 6*).

The limited siting study recommended by the Waste Commission eliminated the need for the application of weighted ranking criteria. Using the CAC/TAC recommended pass/fail and second-phase criteria and comments received as a basis, staff developed (and the Waste Commission endorsed) a list of suggested criteria and supporting definitions to be used in the study. These criteria consist of 13 pass/fail and 5 second-phase criteria (*see Section 4.3*). The issues raised by the 41 ranking criteria were integrated into a new set of 32 criteria (Evaluation Criteria) that must be addressed by a site applicant prior to site development.

4.2 Siting Criteria Application

The landfill siting criteria that must be used in the siting of disposal facilities located in Ventura County are to be applied in three stages. Unless specifically indicated, criteria are meant to determine or address areas for final refuse deposition only. The first stage entails the mapping of 13 pass/fail criteria and has already been completed (*see Chapter 5 for mapping results*). The pass/fail criteria were used to eliminate areas unsuitable for landfill siting and address topics including, but not limited to, holocene faults, prime agricultural lands, and groundwater quality. The issues covered by the criteria address the state-mandated topics of environmental, socioeconomic, and legal considerations. If future analysis shows that areas remaining after the application of these pass/fail criteria violate the standards raised by the criteria, the site will be deemed inconsistent with the CSE. Applicants must receive verification from the Planning Division of the Ventura County Resource Management Agency that the proposed refuse column of a site falls within an area remaining after the application of the pass/fail criteria.

The second stage of the siting process occurs once a specific site is proposed within an area that was not eliminated by the pass/fail criteria. The landfill proponent must demonstrate that the proposed site meets the requirements stipulated by the second-phase criteria. Sites that do not meet the requirements of these criteria will be deemed inconsistent with the CSE and eliminated from future consideration until such time as the requirements can be satisfied or the CSE is amended.

The third stage of the siting process requires the landfill proponent to assess the issues addressed by the evaluation criteria. This assessment (as well as the second-phase criteria assessment) may take place during the environmental review of the site and must take place prior to issuance of a local land-use permit. A site will be deemed inconsistent with the CSE until this assessment takes place and the issues are fully analyzed.

CSE consistency findings will take place pursuant to the decisions reached by the California Integrated Waste Management Board in this matter during their September 19-20, 2000 meeting. The CIWMB adopted the so-called "dot on the map" method that shall be used to determine consistency of a proposed site with the CSE. The CIWMB has determined that use of an address, general location, latitude and longitude, or any other means of identifying the location of a proposed solid waste disposal facility will be acceptable in making the CSE consistency determination finding.

Once the site has been issued for the landfill, the landfill will be deemed an existing solid waste disposal facility. Countywide Siting Element consistency findings shall not be required for subsequent permit modifications.

4.3 Pass/Fail Criteria

The pass/fail criteria were applied to the south half of the County (see Study Area Boundary criterion below) to eliminate areas from further consideration that are unsuitable for landfill development. Each criterion contains a description, discussion, and data source section. The description section provides the standards that areas in the County must meet in order to avoid elimination from future landfill consideration. The discussion section provides background information as to why these standards were developed and provides definitions of any necessary terms. Finally, the data source section lists the sources that were used to map and/or evaluate the applicable criterion. Unless otherwise indicated within a specific criterion, the terms "landfill" and "landfill sites" are areas that are suitable for the final disposition of refuse.

A. Airport Distance

Description: Landfill sites will not be located within 5,000 feet from an airport used by piston-type aircraft or within 10,000 feet from an airport used by jet aircraft.

Discussion: Federal regulations require landfills within the above-specified distances from airports to demonstrate that they do not pose a bird hazard to aircraft. The purpose of this requirement is to assure safe takeoffs and landings for aircraft passing through altitudes heavily populated with birds.

Data Source: Thomas Bros. Maps, Ventura County Street Guide; Hazards Plate IV, October, 1974

B. Aquifer Recharge Areas

Description: Landfills will not be located over aquifer recharge zones or where contamination can underflow to an aquifer recharge zone. In canyon sites, landfills can be located over valley filling alluvial aquifer recharge zones if the total dissolved solids concentration of alluvial groundwater is greater than 3,000 mg/l.

Discussion: Accidental releases from disposal sites located directly over major aquifer recharge zones present a potential risk of degradation of significant water resource systems. The aquifer recharge zones mapped within Ventura County will be excluded from further consideration. Disposal operations, if established in these zones, would have a high potential for contaminating or impairing water resources if the necessary mitigation measures failed. It is assumed that if a site is developed suitable facilities will be provided to permanently remove, treat and dispose of landfill contaminated groundwater in a manner approved by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board and appropriate local agencies.

Data Source: Ventura County Unified Mapping System Set #18: Water Resources, The Ventura County Water Resources Division, The California Division of Mines and Geology. Preliminary Report 14

C. Floodplains

Description: Landfills will not be sited within a 100-year floodplain.

Discussion: A 100-year floodplain is defined as any area subject to flooding from storms with frequencies of up to and including occurrence once every 100 years. Sites located within the 100-year floodplain are subjected to heavy flooding which can cause erosion and movement of waste, potentially causing health and environmental problems.

Data Source: Ventura County Unified Mapping System Set #2: Faults and Fault Special Study Zones So. 1/2 Floodplains

D. Groundwater Depth

Description: Landfills will not be sited in an area where the separation between waste and groundwater is less than 10 feet.

Discussion: State regulations require that all new landfills must be sited, constructed, and operated to ensure that wastes will be a minimum of five feet above the highest anticipated elevation of underlying groundwater. Furthermore, the state requires that new Class III landfills must be sited where the distance from waste to ground waters will ensure no impairment of beneficial uses of groundwater. Federal regulations also prohibit landfills from contaminating an underground drinking water source. It has been decided to make the minimum separation between wastes and groundwater twice the minimum separation required by current regulations. This separation is equivalent to 10 feet.

Data Source: Ventura County - Public Works - Water Resources Quadrennial Report of Hydrological Data, 1981-1984

E. Groundwater Quality

- Description:** Landfills will not be located over an area that is an existing or potential source of potable water equal to or less than 3,000 total dissolved solids (tds).
- Discussion:** Accidental releases from a disposal site located directly over a major source of potable water represents potential risk of contamination. A standard for providing qualitative chemical analysis for the suitability of water is the amount of total dissolved solids (tds) in the sample.
- Data source:** Statewide report of water bodies designated municipal or domestic in the Water Quality Control Plans. Water Quality Control Plan, Santa Clara River Basin, Ventura County Public Works - Water Resources

F. Holocene Faults

- Description:** Landfills will not be located within 200 feet of a fault that has had displacement in Holocene time.
- Discussion:** To protect containment structures and to protect the quality of waters beneath and in the vicinity of the site, landfills are prohibited from being sited within 200 feet of a fault that has been active during Holocene time (approximately the last 11,000 years). These faults are of concern because geologic evidence indicates that faults that have moved during this period are likely to move in the future.
- Data Source:** Alquist - Priolo State Special Study Zones, Ventura County Unified Mapping System Set #2: Faults and Fault Special Study Zones No. So. 1/2 Flood Plains

G. PARKS AND RECREATION

- Description:** Areas will be eliminated from consideration that are within designated city, county, state, and national parks; national forest; or recreation areas.
- Discussion:** Parks and recreational areas have been set aside for the benefit and enjoyment of the general public and are incompatible with disposal sites.
- Data Source:** Thomas Bros. Maps, Ventura Street Guide and Directory

H. Previous Land Use

- Description:** Sites listed on the January 1989 or most recent Expenditure Plan for the Hazardous Waste Substances Cleanup Bond Act of 1984 will be eliminated from further consideration.
- Discussion:** Sites listed on the current Expenditure Plan require remediation of uncontrolled releases of hazardous wastes. An uncontrolled release of hazardous wastes may have had an adverse impact on ground water quality and thus require costly corrective action.
- Data Source:** January 1989, or most current Expenditure Plan

I. Prime Agricultural Lands

Description: Consistent with County policy, areas located within regions designated as "Prime", "Statewide Significance", or "Unique" on the County's Important Farmlands Inventory map will not be considered as potential landfill sites. Lands held in the Ventura County Agricultural Land Trust and Conservancy will also not be considered as potential disposal sites.

Discussion: Agricultural production plays an important role in Ventura County's economy. In 1989, Ventura County ranked tenth in the state in agricultural crop production. As such, several programs have been developed to preserve farmland. This criterion is designed to further the goals of the County's agricultural land preservation program.

Data Source: Ventura County Unified Mapping System Set #1: Important Farmlands Inventory

J. Site Size

Description: An area will not be considered for a potential landfill sites unless the area contains a minimum of 100 acres.

Discussion: Based upon technical information from landfill operators, it appears that the minimum acreage needed to operate even a small landfill is at least 100 acres. In this study, areas smaller than this minimum will not be considered viable for a potential landfill and thus will not be evaluated.

Data Source: Areas remaining after the application of all of the pass/fail criteria.

K. Study Area Boundary

Description: The south half of Ventura County will be the only area considered for potential landfill sites.

Discussion: The study area boundary is defined as the south-half of the County which is the geographic area located to the south of the Los Padres National Forest.

Data Source: USGS, California, Ventura County, 7.5-Minute Series, US Forest Service Map of the Los Padres National Forest

L. Urban Areas

Description: Areas located within 2500' of land designated Urban, Urban Reserve (overlay) Existing Community, Rural, and State/Federal Facility will be eliminated from consideration, excluding that part of the Urban Reserve overlay within the 1994 Conditional Use Permit boundary of the Simi Valley Landfill.

Discussion: Urban, Urban Reserve (overlay), Existing Community, Rural and State/Federal Facility are incompatible with landfill activities.

Data Source: Ventura County General Plan Map

M. Wave Related Hazards

Description: Landfills will not be located in areas subject to tsunamis, seiches, and surges.

Discussion: Although federal and state regulations do not prohibit siting municipal landfills in areas subject to tsunamis, seiches, or surges, these events could possibly impair the integrity of the facility unless the landfill is designed, constructed, and maintained to prevent failure. The tsunami threat is mainly confined to the beach areas and river channels, while the threat of seiches or surges involves reservoirs, lakes, and inlets.

Data Source: Ventura County Unified Mapping System Set 4: Beach Erosion, Landslide Area, Septic Tank Limitation, Tsunami Hazard

4.4 Second-Phase Criteria

The requirements contained in the second-phase criteria must be met before a proposed site can be deemed consistent with the CSE. Each second-phase criterion contains a description, discussion, and data source section. The description section provides the standards a specific site must meet for CSE consistency. The discussion section provides background information as to why these standards were developed and definitions of any necessary terms. The data source section lists the appropriate sources that are to be used to map and/or evaluate the applicable criterion. Unless otherwise indicated within a specific criterion, the terms "landfill" and "landfill sites" are those areas that are being proposed for the final disposition of refuse.

A. Paleontological and Cultural Resources

Description: Areas containing significant paleontological and cultural resources will not be considered for landfill development unless they are consistent with the General Plan policies listed in *General Plan Section 1.8.2 Policies*, as it may be amended from time to time.

Discussion: It is the goal of the County's current general plan (1993) to identify, inventory, preserve and protect the paleontological and cultural resources of Ventura County (including archaeological, historical, and Native American resources) for their scientific, educational and cultural value.

The County's General Plan requires that discretionary development subject to CEQA be assessed for potential paleontological and cultural resource impacts and be designed or re-designed to avoid potential impacts to significant paleontological or cultural resources whenever possible. Unavoidable impacts, whenever possible shall be reduced to a less than significant level and/or shall be mitigated by extracting maximum recoverable data. Determinations of impacts, significance and mitigation shall be made by qualified archaeological (in consultation with recognized local Native American groups), historical or paleontological consultants depending on the type of resource in question.

Mitigation of significant impacts on these resources shall follow the Guidelines of the State Office of Historic Preservation, the State Native American Heritage Commission, and shall be performed in consultation with professionals in their respective areas of expertise. Confidentiality regarding locations of archaeological sites throughout the County shall be maintained in order to preserve and protect these resources.

Data Source: Ventura County General Plan Section 1.8.2 as amended from time to time, and as appropriate: local Native American groups, historical and paleontological consultants, State Office of Historic Preservation, State Native American Heritage Commission, County Cultural Heritage Board, and the State Historic Building Code.

B. Receptor Proximity

Description: Potential landfill sites will not be considered if there is a single unmitigated receptor of concern within 2,500' of the landfill site. In addition, the total number of residences within one mile of the landfill site shall not exceed 35, or contain more than 100 people whichever is more restrictive. Acceptable mitigation will have to be provided for any residences within 2,500' of the landfill site.

Discussion: The further residential areas and receptors of concern are from a landfill site, the less likely they are to be subject to significant health and other impacts such as air pollutants, dust, and noise. In order to provide an applicant the option to mitigate impacts through the purchase of existing residential properties, for purposes of this study residences will be allowed to occur within one mile of the landfill site as long as the total number of residences does not exceed 35, and the total residential population does not exceed 100.

Receptors of concern are defined as schools, hospitals, nursing homes, childcare facilities and jails. The 10 in a million health-risk isopleth based on a typical worst case meteorological plume is estimated to occur approximately .5 miles from a large landfill. Additional protection has been provided by extending this distance to one mile and only allowing 35 residential units (or 100 people living in such units) within 1 mile of the landfill.

Data Source: California Department of Social Service, Limited Aerial Reconnaissance or Photographs, and County Superintendent of Schools

C. Species Protection

Description: Sites containing areas known to be habitats of Threatened, Endangered, Rare, Federal Candidates, or Species of Special Concern will be eliminated from further consideration unless the site can be re-configured or the impacts mitigated so the species will not be adversely affected by site operations.

Discussion: The construction and operation of a landfill can result in adverse impacts on wildlife and plant species. Of particular concern are the potential impacts on Endangered, Threatened, Rare, and "Candidates for Listing" species, and California Species of Special Concern. Federal regulations prohibit landfill operations from resulting in the elimination of these species. For this criterion, the term "habitat" implies the presence or occurrence of the species.

Data Source: On-site assessment, California Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity Database and Wildlife Habitat Relationships System, US. Fish and Wildlife Lists, and Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) which may overlap a potential landfill site.

D. Unstable Areas

Description: A landfill site may not be developed where a substantial portion of the site (greater than 75%) lies within unstable areas.

Discussion: Unstable areas include subsidence or liquefaction-prone areas, areas susceptible to massive landslides or other rapid geologic changes, and sites with weak and unstable soils. These areas are unsuitable locations for landfills because they may threaten the integrity of site containment, drainage, and monitoring and may prohibit all-weather operations.

Data Source: Ventura County Unified Mapping System, Set #4 Landslide, Set #9 Liquefaction Subsidence

E. Wetland Habitats

Description: Landfill sites (including access roads) containing significant wetland habitats, as defined in the Ventura County General Plan, will not be considered for landfill development unless they are consistent with the General Plan policies listed in *General Plan Section 1.5.2 Policies* as it may be amended from time to time.

Discussion: It is the goal of the County's current general plan (1993) to preserve and protect significant biological resources in Ventura County from incompatible land uses and development. Significant biological resources include wetland habitats. The General Plan defines wetlands as being "Lands which are transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is periodically covered with shallow water. The frequency of occurrence of water is sufficient to support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands include marshes, bogs, sloughs, vernal pools, wet meadows, river and stream overflows, mudflats, ponds, springs and seeps."

The General Plan requires that a proposed landfill site (discretionary development) which could potentially impact wetland resources be evaluated by a qualified biologist to assess impacts, and if necessary, develop mitigation measures. Unless located in an "Urban" or "Existing" community, discretionary development that would have a significant impact on significant wetland habitats is prohibited by the General Plan, unless mitigation measures are adopted that would reduce the impact to a less than significant level. In addition, the General Plan states that discretionary development shall typically be sited a minimum of 100 feet from significant wetland habitats to mitigate the potential impacts on said habitats. Buffer areas may be increased or decreased upon evaluation and recommendation by a qualified biologist and approval by the decision-making body.

Data Source: Ventura County General Plan Section 1.5.2 as amended from time to time; Qualified biologists

4.5 Evaluation Criteria

Before a proposed site may be developed, the issues raised by the evaluation criteria must be thoroughly assessed. This assessment must occur prior to the issuance of a local land-use permit and may be done separately or in conjunction with any required environmental review of the proposed site. Each evaluation criterion presents a discussion on an issue relevant to landfill siting. The discussion provides background information regarding the significance of the issue in terms of landfill siting, and suggests sources to be used to evaluate the applicable criterion. Unless otherwise indicated within a specific criterion, the terms "landfill" and "landfill sites" are those areas that are being proposed for the final disposition of refuse. The evaluation criteria are broken into issue areas, with a brief introduction provided for each issue area.

A. Air Quality

Air quality is an issue of prime importance and has been ignored or inadequately addressed by previous landfill siting studies conducted in the County. The regional characteristics of the problem along with a limited number of monitoring stations and pollutants monitored in the County made it difficult to develop pass/fail or second-phase air quality criteria other than the one addressing minimum buffer areas between the site and receptors of concern.

The following evaluation criteria call for factors such as receptor distance, wind direction (including topography), and wind velocity to be analyzed for each specific site in regards to several different pollutant types. The unique characteristic of each pollutant warrants a separate analysis. For instance, high wind speeds are preferable for toxins and odors which tend to disperse, where as low wind speeds are preferable for particulate matter which tends to settle closer to the point of generation. Also, differing daytime and nighttime wind direction and velocity for each specific site is also an issue. For purposes of these criteria, downwind is defined as the prevailing wind direction plus and minus 22.5°. Receptors of concern are considered to be schools, hospitals, nursing homes, childcare facilities, jails, and areas with a housing density of greater than one dwelling unit per acre (or areas zoned as such).

1. ODOR Dispersion

Odors associated with landfills can be aesthetically displeasing and in some cases an indicator of toxic emissions. Potential sites should be evaluated for odor on the basis of daytime and nighttime wind direction, daytime and nighttime wind velocity, and receptor distances. Sites that do not have receptors of concern located downwind, that are large distances from receptors of concern (over three miles), and that have higher wind speeds are less likely to have problems with odor. Information sources to conduct this analysis should include: site modeling, the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (APCD), local zoning codes, the California Department of Social Services, and limited aerial reconnaissance or photographs.

2. Particulate Matter - 10 Microns or Less

Primary pollutants associated with landfills, such as fugitive dust, can create adverse local air quality impacts. PM_{10} (particulate matter smaller than 10 microns in diameter) is the only primary pollutant associated with landfills that exceeds, and only in specific parts of the County, Federal and State standards. Proposed sites should be evaluated for PM_{10} impacts on the basis of daytime and nighttime wind direction, daytime and nighttime wind velocity, and receptor distances. In addition, the number and severity of State and Federal exceedences that have occurred in last three years (based on 24-hour PM_{10} concentration samples and Annual Geometric Mean concentrations from the nearest downwind air monitoring station) should also be considered. Sites that do not have receptors located downwind, are large distances (over three miles) from receptors of concern, and have lower wind speeds are more desirable. In addition, sites that are located in areas with a low degree of State and Federal exceedences (under 20 times in the last three years and in concentrations under 2.5 ug/m^3) are preferable. Information sources to conduct this analysis should include: site modeling, the Ventura County APCD, local zoning codes, the California Department of Social Services, and limited aerial reconnaissance or photographs.

3. Toxics Dispersion

Toxic emissions from landfills may cause health risks to the public. This criterion evaluates potential sites, in regards to toxics, on the basis of daytime and nighttime wind direction, daytime and nighttime wind velocity, and receptor distances. Sites that do not have receptors of concern located downwind, are large distances from a receptor of concern (over 3 miles), and have higher wind speeds are less likely to have toxic dispersion impacts. Information sources to conduct this analysis should include: site modeling, the Ventura County APCD, local zoning codes, the California Department of Social Services, and limited aerial reconnaissance or photographs.

4. Transported Secondary Pollutants Dispersion

Secondary pollutants (products of chemical reactions in the atmosphere) can create adverse air quality impacts a long distance downwind from their generation point. Ozone is the only identified transported secondary pollutant for which the County is in violation of State air quality standards, whose precursors (Nitrogen Oxides [NO_x] and Reactive Organic Compounds [ROCs]) are known to be produced by landfills.

Ozone is a pungent, colorless, toxic gas. It is a strong irritant, which attacks the respiratory system and can lead to lung tissue damage. It also negatively affects vegetation and materials such as surface coatings, fabrics, and rubber products.

Potential ozone impacts from a proposed landfill site should be evaluated in regards to the number of times State ozone standards are exceeded per year (based on the most recent five year average of State 1-hour ozone standards) in the air region(s) where the ozone precursor emissions from the proposed site tend to disperse.

There are six air regions in the County - Coastal Shore, Inland Coastal Plain, Conejo Valley, Ojai, Simi Valley/Moorpark, and Piru/Fillmore. If precursors are emitted into more than one region, the number of exceedences for each region should be looked at cumulatively. Sites with emissions that tend to disperse in regions with less than 20 exceedences per year are more desirable than others. Information sources to conduct this analysis should include site modeling and the Ventura County APCD.

5. Valley Fever Spores - Soil Preparation

People and animals may become infected with Valley Fever (Coccidioidomycosis) when they inhale airborne spores of a soil dwelling fungus called *Coccidioides immitis*. *C. immitis* spores are released into the air when wind blows over sparsely vegetated or recently excavated soil containing the spores and creates dust. Because they grow very sporadically, and may be subject to extreme seasonal variation, *C. immitis* spores cannot be reliably tested for in the soil. However, experts agree that soil that has recently (within one to two years) had a high nitrogen content fertilizer added to it is unlikely to contain the spores. The high nitrogen content of the fertilizer creates an environment favorable to other microorganisms, leading to the elimination of the *C. immitis* spores. Therefore, the history of the topsoil of potential sites should be evaluated to determine whether and when it has had fertilizer added to it. Sites that have had a high nitrogen content fertilizer added to over 75% of their topsoil in the past two years are more desirable. Information sources to conduct this analysis should include the Ventura County Planning department, the Agriculture Commissioner, and property owners.

6. Valley Fever Spores - Wind Velocity

People and animals may become infected with Valley Fever (Coccidioidomycosis) when they inhale airborne spores of a soil dwelling fungus called *Coccidioides immitis*. *C. immitis* spores are released into the air when wind blows over sparsely vegetated or recently excavated soil containing the spores and creates dust. The higher the wind velocity the greater amount of dust that will be produced. Therefore, sites located in areas with low average wind velocities (under 10 miles per hour) are preferable. Information sources to conduct this analysis should include on-site modeling and the APCD.

7. Waste Transport Distance - Air Quality

This criterion requires that the transport distance between a proposed site and the main source(s) of waste generation be considered. The further waste is required to be hauled, the greater the negative impacts on air quality. The sources of waste generation (centurions) to be considered should be all existing and/or planned material recovery facilities and transfer stations within the County.

Sites located within 20 miles to the nearest identified centroids are more desirable than others are. Information sources that should be used to conduct this analysis include Waste Commission (AB 939 Local Task Force) staff and the Thomas Brothers Maps Ventura County Street Guide and Directory.

B. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The lack of available mapped information makes it difficult to protect biological resources through the application of pass/fail criteria. For instance, protection of wildlife corridors, although a County policy, cannot be accommodated with available maps. Although materials from previously conducted environmental analysis can be used to provide information for some areas within the County, the expense of examining a large number of EIRs is prohibitive and leaves many areas remaining within the study area boundary unaddressed. To resolve this issue, second-phase criteria addressing species protection and wetland habitats were developed. In addition, to allow for the analysis of impacts on sensitive habitats and additional consideration of potential wetland areas that are not subject to the requirements of the second-phase criterion, the following evaluation criteria were developed.

1. Sensitive Habitats

Sensitive habitats are those habitats that are scarce, unusually sensitive to disturbance, or ecologically important. Landfill development will significantly alter existing vegetative cover, which is used by a number of ecosystems for sustenance, protection from the elements, or the actions of natural predators. Certain vegetation also serves as important areas for migration corridors. For purposes of this study, sensitive habitats are considered to be areas that contain oak woodlands, southern California native grassland, riparian woodlands, and coastal sage scrub. Sites that do not contain sensitive habitats, or that contain less than 50% of sensitive habitats, are preferable. Information sources to conduct this analysis should include the California Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity Database Information Systems and on-site assessment.

2. Wetland Habitats

The County's wetland habitats are sensitive ecosystems that merit special protection. As a policy issue, wetland habitats in Ventura County are typically preserved and protected through the General Plan. Landfill sites may have a significant impact upon wetland habitats and should be sited away from such areas unless stringent mitigation is adopted that would reduce the impact to less than significant levels (see the requirements of the Wetland Habitats second-phase criterion). The Ventura County Wetland Habitats map (VC UMS Set #20 - Wetland Habitats) depicts potential wetland habitats throughout the County.

This criterion requires potential landfill sites to be subject to field survey, and if necessary a project specific wetland delineation to determine whether the proposed landfill site would adversely impact a wetland habitat. Sites with less than 10% of their area contained on the Ventura County Wetland Habitats map are considered to be the most desirable.

C. Geological Issues

The geological issues criteria were developed from previous landfill siting studies conducted in the County, along with assistance from geologists and engineers. The criteria were designed in accordance with legislative prescriptions and considerations of potential operational complications. Due to an overlap of geological and water issues, topics which protect water resources are covered under water criteria. Thus, a comparison of subsurface soil permeability and depth to groundwater is required in conjunction with the *Water Issues* section.

1. Active Fault Proximity

Ground shaking, which would occur from earthquake activity on nearby faults, is termed seismic potential. Landfill containment structures such as liners, leachate collection systems, cover and cut slopes must be designed to resist maximum horizontal acceleration resulting from earthquakes. There is a general relationship that acceleration is inversely proportional to the distance from a seismic source or Holocene fault. Holocene fault activity is defined by the State Mining and Geology Board as having "surface displacement within Holocene time (about the last 11,000 years)." Faults may include: normal, reverse, thrust, bedding plane, strike-slip, etc. Since sites located on active faults are excluded by the pass/fail criteria, only site proximity to known Holocene faults needs to be evaluated. Sites that are 10 miles or greater from mapped Holocene faults are most desirable whereas sites located less than a mile away are least desirable.

Information sources to conduct this analysis should include the Ventura County Unified Mapping System Set #2: Faults and Fault Special Study Zones No. & So. 1/2 Flood Plains.

2. Cover and Liner Material Availability

The objective of this criterion is to evaluate sites based on the relative desirability of general on-site soils as material for daily cover and/or liner. Sites with predominantly clay soils available for use as cover and/or liner material are the most desirable. Sites with predominantly sandy soils for use as cover material are more desirable than sites without on-site cover materials. Information to conduct this analysis should be obtained from on-site studies and the US Department of Agriculture soil survey for Ventura County, and California Division of Mines and Geology "Preliminary Report 14".

3. Landslide Potential

This criterion requires sites to be evaluated according to the relative potential for landslide activity on the site. Landslide activity on site may increase construction and maintenance costs and may adversely affect landfill operations, access roads or damage environmental controls. Sites where less than 25% of the site has landslide potential are more desirable than those with a higher percentage. Information sources to conduct this analysis should include on-site assessment, aerial photographs, the Ventura County Unified Mapping System Set #4 - Landslide Areas, and California Department of Mines and Geology - Major Landslides Map.

4. Mineral Resources Protection

Landfill development may preclude access to aggregate and mineral resources and thus limit the long-term supply of this resource. The California Division of Mines and Geology's classification of mineral resource areas can be used to identify areas in the County with significant mineral resources. Of those sites located in Mineral Resource Zones (MRZ) sites designated MRZ-1 (information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present or there is little likelihood for their presence) are more desirable. Sites located in zones designated primarily as MRZ-4, MRZ-3, or MRZ-3a lack information regarding the significance of their mineral resources and thus should be further investigated. Sites located in an MRZ-2 zone have adequate information indicating that significant mineral deposits are present and consequently are least desirable. Information sources to conduct this analysis should include the Ventura County Unified Mapping System Set #11: Aggregate and Mineral Resources.

5. Slope

Steep slopes may cause access, design, and operational problems and may make landfill features such as liners, borrow areas, and drainage facilities difficult to construct and maintain. Sites with an average slope of 10% or less are most desirable while sites with an average slope greater than 25% are the least desirable. Information sources to conduct this analysis should include the Ventura County Unified Mapping System, Set #5 Slope and/or on-site investigation.

D. Historical, Paleontological, and Archaeological Resources

There are many factors that limit the development of meaningful criteria to address archaeological and ethnographic concerns. Factors include the lack of comprehensive site maps and the fact that the locations of sensitive archaeological sites and those of ethnographic concern are privileged information. Another consideration is that the Native American community wants to determine the degree of sensitivity rather than having nonnative archaeologists do so. In an attempt to resolve these concerns, site analysis of archaeological resources must include consultation with individual Native Americans responsible for the appropriate Chumash clan (as referred by the Ventura County Candelaria Indian Council and the Native American Heritage Commission).

Paleontological resources pose similar problems in that information about sites is protected and available only to authorized individuals. Soil and formation analysis, which would indicate likely fossil deposits in the County, depends on site specific analysis by experts. A County map, drawn by Bruno Benson in 1987, shows some major site areas and should be used as a starting point for site analysis.

Unlike the paleontological and archaeological resources criteria, historical resources have adequate documentation from the County Cultural Heritage Board and the California Office of Historic Preservation Inventory.

1. Archaeological Resources

Landfill construction is potentially incompatible with the County of Ventura's goal to preserve sites with significant archaeological resources. Archaeological resources refer to the material remains (artifacts, structures etc.) produced by prehistoric human societies. Areas remaining after application of the second-phase Paleontological and Cultural Resources criterion must be evaluated to determine their proximity to archaeologically sensitive areas. Sites that contain, or that are located within 2000' feet of such areas, are least desirable. The information sources for locating areas of archaeological significance are the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) Archaeological Survey and on-site assessment. The UCLA Archaeological Institute maintains complete archaeological site report and locational data for Ventura County and may be consulted by qualified persons. It acts as the legally responsible repository of CEQA review archaeological information that is plotted on USGS quadrangle maps. In addition, consultation should be made with individual Native Americans responsible for the appropriate Chumash group as referred by the Native American Heritage Commission and the Candelaria American Indian Council.

2. Historical Resources Proximity

Historical resources refer to material remains of human activities that characterized the post-contact or historic period. Significant historic resources should be protected from impacts resulting from landfill siting and operations. Therefore, sites at least 2000' from historical resources are preferred. Information sources to conduct this analysis should include the Ventura County Cultural Heritage Board.

3. Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources refer to the fossilized remains of prehistoric plant and animal life. These resources are protected as scarce nonrenewable resources and are subject to the same environmental review process afforded other cultural resources. Sites without paleontological resources within the site boundary or within 2000' of the site are most desirable. Paleontological sites have been listed on the Paleontological Importance Map created by the County of Ventura (UMS Set #21 - Paleontological Importance). As an adjunct, the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History can also be consulted as it contains information on sites containing significant paleontological resources.

E. Planning / Land-Use

Although the development of a *General Plan Consistency* criterion requiring conformance with all General Plan goals and policies would be ideal, the difficulties in applying such a criterion resulted in a decision to use the Public Resources Code Section 41702 definition of consistency, which relies principally upon land use designations. The other criteria developed for the study reflect many of the County's existing General Plan goals and policies. Other planning and land-use evaluation criteria address a buffer area to protect "receptors of concern" and proximity to recreation areas.

Despite benefits of remoteness and conformance with State and Federal air quality standards, it was decided not to include the north half of the County in the study, most of which lies within the Los Padres National Forest, as it is against US Forest Service policy and may induce growth pressures in the area.

1. Land-Use

The existing and anticipated uses for land are generally described by considering an area's General Plan land-use designation. All of the areas that may be considered as landfill sites are located within unincorporated Ventura County and therefore fall under the purview of the County's General Plan, although some of these areas may neighbor incorporated areas. Landfill sites located on and neighboring (within 1.5 miles) areas designated open space in the appropriate General Plan are the most desirable, followed by areas designated agriculture, then those designated rural, and finally those areas designated urban. Of those areas designated agriculture in the County's General Plan, the County's Important Farmlands Inventory Map delineates farming designations to be used in ranking agricultural lands. On this map, a grazing land designation is preferred over a farmland of local importance designation (other land-use designations were eliminated by pass/fail criteria). The Ventura County General Plan (along with incorporated area general plans as necessary) should be used to conduct this evaluation. In addition, the Ventura County Unified Mapping System Set #1: Important Farmlands Inventory should be consulted.

2. Proximity To Recreational Areas

Parks and recreational areas have been set aside for the benefit and enjoyment of the general public. The continued use and enjoyment of those areas may be adversely impacted by the proximity of proposed disposal sites to these areas. Consequently, this criterion recognizes that sites that are further away (over four miles) from areas designated as city, county, state, national parks, and recreation areas or those parts of the national forest designated as wilderness or recreation areas are preferred. Information sources to conduct this analysis should include the Recreation Element Map (never adopted) Resource Plan and Program (RPP), April 1974, Thomas Bros. Maps, Ventura Street Guide and Directory, and US Forest Service Map of the Los Padres National Forest.

3. Receptor Proximity

The further receptors of concern are from landfill sites, the less air pollutants, dust, and noise will pose potential health and other impacts. Therefore sites located further from receptors of concern (over 2.5 miles) are preferable. For purposes of this study, receptors of concern are considered to be schools, hospitals, nursing homes, childcare facilities, jails, and areas with a housing density of greater than one dwelling unit per acre (or areas zoned as such). Information sources to conduct this analysis should include local zoning codes, California Department of Social Services, and limited aerial reconnaissance or photographs (it is assumed most housing concentrations will be eliminated through zoning maps).

4. Site Visibility

This criterion recognizes the natural characteristics of the site location that assist in screening the landfill operations from view. The visibility of a site will be evaluated by considering the possible visibility of the site from public paved roads. Sites that are naturally hidden from view from nearby paved public roads are preferable. In addition to on-site assessment, information sources to conduct this analysis should include the USGS, California, Ventura County, 7.5-Minute Series and Thomas Bros. Maps, Ventura Street Guide and Directory.

F. Transportation / Circulation

The primary concerns with transportation issues center around economics, resource conservation, and negative impacts on receptors of concern located along or in close proximity to the access route. Two separate waste transport distance evaluation criteria were developed that reference sources of waste generation (centroids). Centroids are defined as existing or planned regional material recovery facilities

Sited within the county. The access route (defined as the most probable route from the nearest freeway exit to the site) evaluation criterion provides a definition of both the access route and "receptors of concern."

1. Access Road

This criterion considers the average grade of a proposed access road to the site. Sites where the access road has an average grade or slope under six percent are most desirable. Information sources to conduct this analysis should include access road and site assessment. In addition, the USGS, California, Ventura County, 7.5-Minute Series can also be used to calculate average slope of the access road.

2. Access Route

This criterion recognizes the potential environmental impacts (e.g., noise, vibration, safety, dust, and litter) caused by landfill traffic. Increased traffic due to landfill operations could cause a negative impact on the quality of life along the access route. This criterion should examine whether there are receptors of concern within 1000' of the most probable access route to the site from the nearest freeway exit. Receptors of concern are schools, hospitals, nursing homes, childcare facilities, jails, and areas with a housing density of greater than one dwelling unit per acre (or areas zoned as such). Sites that do not have receptors of concern within 1000' of the access route from the nearest freeway exit are preferable. Information to conduct this analysis should include Thomas Bros. Maps Ventura County Street Guide and Directory, local zoning codes, California Department of Social Services, and limited reconnaissance or photographs (it is assumed most housing concentrations will be eliminated through zoning maps).

3. Waste Transport Distance - Transportation

This criterion was developed to consider the transport distance between a proposed site and the main source(s) of waste generation. The further the waste must be transported the more natural resources (fuel and oil) are required to deliver waste to the site. The shorter the distance that must be traveled, the less runoff contamination will occur from oil, antifreeze, and hydraulic fluid that accumulates on the access roads. The centroids of waste generation are existing or planned regional material recovery facilities in the County. Sites nearest the centroid(s) (less than 10 miles) are the most desirable. Sites with an average waste transport distance of over 30 miles are least desirable. Information sources to conduct this analysis should include Local Task Force staff and the Thomas Bros. Maps Ventura County Street Guide and Directory.

G. Utilities

The utilities evaluation criteria are concerned with the issues of economic impacts of site development and maintenance, and worker and customer safety. In developing the *Electrical Transmission Lines* criterion the relative value of land with and without high voltage structures was considered.

Although such utilities could impair landfill operations or be expensive to reroute, the land surrounding these powerlines may be limited in use and, therefore, of possible value for siting a landfill. In addition to potential cost factors, worker safety from exposure to varying levels of electromagnetic waves was also a consideration.

1. Electrical Transmission Lines

The presence of high voltage transmission lines at a site may impose site development restrictions or cause operational difficulties. The cost to reroute transmission lines can be significant. Sites that do not have high voltage lines present within the site boundary are most desirable. Sites with multiple high voltage power lines present are the least desirable. Information sources to conduct this analysis should include site surveying as well as Southern California Edison.

2. Landfill Gas

Landfill gas migration control facilities must be included in the landfill design. However, the presence of low permeability soils abutting the perimeter of a site can provide added natural protection in terms of health and safety issues. Sites located near geological formations conducive of the transmission of landfill gas, including preferential pathways, are least desirable. Sites should be evaluated based on the permeability of surrounding site soil that can be estimated from the County of Ventura soil surveys.

Sites where at least 50% of the site perimeter abuts low permeability soil are the most desirable. Information sources to conduct this analysis include the Ventura County Soil Surveys, Dibblee Maps of Ventura County 1987-1988.

3. Pipelines

The presence of major water, oil, or gas pipeline crossing a site may cause development difficulties. It is undesirable to site a refuse column over a pipeline. Sites with no water, oil, or gas pipelines present are most desirable. Sites with multiple water, oil, and/or gas pipelines known to be within the site boundary are least desirable. Information to conduct this analysis can be obtained from the Ventura County Unified Mapping System Set 11A, Department of Energy.

4. Well Safety

The presence of existing or abandoned gas, oil, or water wells, on or within 500' of a landfill site, increases the chance of safety hazards for that site. Therefore, sites that contain or are located within 500' of abandoned or existing gas, oil, or water wells are considered less desirable. Information sources to conduct this analysis should include the Ventura County Public Works, California Department of Oil and Gas Maps, and California Division of Mines and Geology "Preliminary Report 14" and information from Munger Annual Map Book, California State Division of Oil and Gas Producers, and Conservation Commission and California Oil Producers.

H. WATER

In addressing landfill-siting issues, a strong concern has traditionally been the safeguarding of surface and underground water resources to ensure maximum avoidance of any potential contamination from landfill operations. The nature of modern sites is to combine geological information and environmentally responsible engineering practices with the use of technically specific natural and synthetic materials. This results in the compliance with state and federal laws and most importantly, provides the best possible protection from potential leachate or surface run-off of waste. In developing the evaluation criteria, groundwater protection was approached by integrating subsurface soils composition with the depth of water source. In addition, criteria were developed recognizing that from a practical and technical standpoint, areas with underlying, extremely poor water quality should not be excluded from further siting consideration, even though in Southern California, and especially in times of drought, all water is important. The basis for determining water quality was the amount of total dissolved solids (tds/parts per million) in the water.

1. Annual Precipitation

Even in semi-arid areas such as Ventura County, rain can inundate a disposal site creating leachate and/or surface runoff that must be collected and treated at the site. Torrential downpours can also occur causing soil erosion, which can expose wastes. Mean annual precipitation levels in Ventura County range from 12-30 inches. Sites located in areas having mean average precipitation levels (based on the most current five years) of less than 15 inches per year are highly desirable since less leachate is likely to be produced.

Information to conduct this analysis can be obtained from Ventura County Public Works - Flood Control Department.

2. Downstream Uses

Surface water users downstream of a landfill may be affected by runoff from that landfill. The potential for problems is reduced if the number of potential users is limited. This criterion requires sites to be evaluated based on the number and type (e.g., domestic or agricultural) of users of surface water sources within two miles downstream of a potential site. Sites with a fewer number of users and the least potential for contact with runoff are preferable. Information sources to analyze this data should include the State of California - Division of Water Rights and the Ventura County General Plan - 1989 Resource Appendix.

3. Groundwater Protection

Should there be an accidental release from a lined landfill, unfractured low permeability subsurface materials can provide natural protection of groundwater by slowing the rate of contaminant movement. In addition to subsurface geologic materials, the depth to groundwater also plays an important role in protection of groundwater tables. The

Separation between waste and groundwater affects the potential for an accidental release of liquids or leachate to reach a groundwater resource. This criterion requires an analysis of subsurface geologic materials in conjunction with groundwater depth for the proposed site. Sites that have a large separation between waste and groundwater (over 50 feet) that are predominantly underlain by geologic formations that characteristically have low permeability such as thick, typically unfractured deposits with measured permeability of $<10^{-6}$ cm/sec (clay) are considered most desirable.

Formations with characteristically moderate permeability (clay/loam or loam) can provide moderate protection and are also considered desirable locations. Sites underlain by moderately permeable formations with thin interbeds or fractures of high permeability are less desirable. Sites located in areas having a predominance of sand, gravel, or excessively well-drained soils or underlain by thick deposits composed predominantly of highly permeable materials provide poor protection and are considered undesirable locations for siting landfills. Information sources to conduct this analysis should include on-site assessment, Mineral Resources Map of Ventura County depicted in the California Division of Mines and Geology, "Preliminary Report 14," and Ventura County Unified Mapping System Set #18, Water Resources.

4. Groundwater Quality

The quality of groundwater in a basin determines its suitability for domestic, agricultural, and industrial uses. An accidental release of liquids or leachate from a landfill could affect that use. The California Regional Water Quality Board (RWQCB) classifies the various hydrographic units, subunits, and subareas in Ventura County and has determined that water supplies with 3,000 or greater total dissolved solids are generally non-usable for domestic uses. Potential sites that are underlain by groundwater basins, particularly those of high quality water are least desirable. Information sources to conduct this analysis should include the Statewide Report of Water Bodies Designated Municipal or Domestic in the Water Quality Control Plans, Water Quality Control Plan, Santa Clara River Basin, and the Ventura County Public Works Department/Water Resource Group well sampling records.

5. Off-site Drainage

If runoff from the active portion of a landfill reaches surface water (intermittent or perennial), the quality of that surface water may be impaired. Measuring the distance from a proposed landfill boundary to a perennial or intermittent body of water including lakes, rivers, and streams, is a way of evaluating this potential hazard. Sites located over two miles from the nearest downstream body of water are the most desirable. Sites under 2000' feet from the nearest downstream body of water are the least desirable. The USGS Topographic maps of Ventura County can be used as an information source to apply this criterion.

CHAPTER 5.0

PROPOSED FACILITIES: LOCATION, DESCRIPTION, AND GENERAL PLAN CONSISTENCY

Sections 18755.3 and 18756.1 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) require that the Countywide Siting Element (CSE) provide a description and identify the location of each solid waste disposal facility that is envisioned to be expanded or sited and constructed for the purpose of meeting the fifteen-year permitted disposal capacity requirement. A description must also be provided of how each proposed disposal facility is consistent with the efforts to achieve the waste diversion goals of the Public Resources Code, Section 41780.

Currently, Ventura County is not planning to initiate the development of any specific sites, however interested parties may choose to do so. The pass/fail criteria identified in the previous chapter were applied to the study area boundary in order to identify general areas that may be considered for landfill development (see *Figure 5-1* for mapped results). A general description of these areas and how they contribute towards permitted disposal capacity and diversion requirements are discussed in the first section of this chapter.

The following section of this Chapter identifies those areas that are consistent with applicable city and County general plans and are thus "reserved" for proposed new or the expansion of existing solid waste disposal facilities. As required by Section 18756.3 of the CCR, verification of general plan consistency of these "reserved" areas is provided.

5.1 Facility Locations and Descriptions

The pass/fail criteria identified in Chapter 4 were used to eliminate areas unsuitable for landfill development. Covering a wide range of topics, these criteria address the state-mandated topics of environmental, socioeconomic, and legal considerations. The areas remaining after criteria application are the only areas in the County that may be considered as potential landfill sites. These areas are subject to the application of the second-phase criteria, and an analysis of the issues presented by the evaluation criteria. In addition, these areas, if developed, are subject to California Environmental Quality Act and local land-use requirements.

All of the remaining areas following application of the pass/fail siting criteria are located in the south half of the County. The areas are predominantly in the mountainous areas surrounding the cities and away from unincorporated pockets of significant population concentration. All of the mapped areas are located in the unincorporated area of the county and are a minimum of 100 acres in size. (Proposed sites must meet this minimum size requirement). These areas have the potential to provide a virtually unlimited amount of disposal capacity and, in total, have an immeasurable life expectancy. The establishment of disposal facilities is consistent with diversion requirements, as their primary purpose will be to handle residual materials from recycling operations.

Because the County only allows landfill facilities in areas with open space land-use designations, it is expected that postclosure uses of the site will be consistent with open space land-use designation requirements. The map of the remaining areas contains two existing landfill facilities: Toland Road Landfill, and the Simi Valley Landfill. Full descriptions of these facilities and their expansion capabilities can be found in Chapter Three.

5.2 General Plan Consistency

Section 18756.3 of the CCR requires the CSE to identify areas reserved for new or expanded disposal facilities. These areas must be consistent with the General Plan of the jurisdiction in which they are located. Specifically, a proposed site must have a General Plan land-use designation that allows for disposal facilities. In addition, parcels adjacent to a proposed site must have a compatible General Plan land-use designation.

All of the areas that may be considered for future landfill development are located in the unincorporated County. The County's General Plan allows for waste disposal facilities to be located in areas with an "open space" designation. The areas remaining after the application of the pass/fail siting criteria (see *Figure 5-1*) are designated "open space" in the County's General Plan (as of February, 1995) and are considered reserved for landfill siting.

The majority of reserved areas are adjacent to parcels that have a land-use designation compatible to landfill activities (open space or agricultural exclusive if adjacent parcels are located in the unincorporated county). In order to be consistent with the Countywide Siting Element, proposed sites must be configured to ensure that land-use designations adjacent to the site are compatible with landfill use. Applicants must receive verification from the Operations Division of the Ventura County Resource Management Agency that a proposed site falls within an area remaining after the application of the pass/fail criteria and that the site meets the above General Plan consistency requirements. The Ventura County Board of Supervisors has passed a resolution in support of this policy.

5.3 Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center Permit Modification

On October 23, 1998, Waste Management of California submitted a Revised Project Description in support of an expanded Initial Study for a Major Modification to Conditional Use Permit #3142 which currently governs operations at the Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center (SVLRC). The following Landfill Fact Sheet has been prepared by the SWMD based on the information contained in Waste Management of California's (WMC) project submittals.

TYPE

The SVLRC is an existing permitted Class III, non-hazardous, municipal solid waste landfill owned and operated by WMC. SVLRC accepts waste suitable for disposal at a Class III landfill in accordance with CCR Title 27.

LOCATION

The existing landfill is located in the unincorporated portions of the county, northwest of and just outside of the boundaries of the City of Simi Valley (See Figure 3-2). The major modification area is located adjacent to the existing site.

SIZE

The existing site covers a total of 274 acres, of which 138 acres are currently permitted for disposal. WMC owns the 274-acre site and also has slope easements on 38.6 acres outside of the property boundary.

WMC is proposing an extension to the current fill plan involving an exchange of property with the adjacent land owner Unocal. In this exchange, the SVLRC will acquire 18.99 acres of property to the west of the current property boundary from Unocal, and SVLRC will convey 16.46 acres located on the northern most edge of the facility to Unocal. With this exchange, the SVLRC property will measure 232.26 acres. Property easements on adjoining Unocal property to be held by WMC will measure 232.26 acres.

Property easements on adjoining Unocal property to be held by WMC will measure 63.29 acres. These easements will be comprised of 59.18 acres of slope and excavation easements and 4.11 acres of permanent wildlife habitat migration easements.

CAPACITY

WMC's proposed fill plan extension will increase the capacity of the SVLRC from its currently permitted 23.7 million cubic yards of air-space and 13.98 million tons of waste to 43.9 million cubic yards of airspace and 26.34 million tons of waste. The landfill will continue to be permitted to receive up to 3,000 tons per day or 936,000 tons per year (Based on 3,000 Tons per day times 312 days per year of operation).

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Given the anticipated in-place refuse compaction ration of 1,300 lbs of refuse per cubic yard, the life-expectancy of the remaining existing permitted landfill acreage is 5 years (Source: 1999 10/23/98 WMC Project Description). This landfill expansion will add 14 years to the Simi Valley Landfill site life producing a combined site life expectancy of 19 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.

EXPANSION

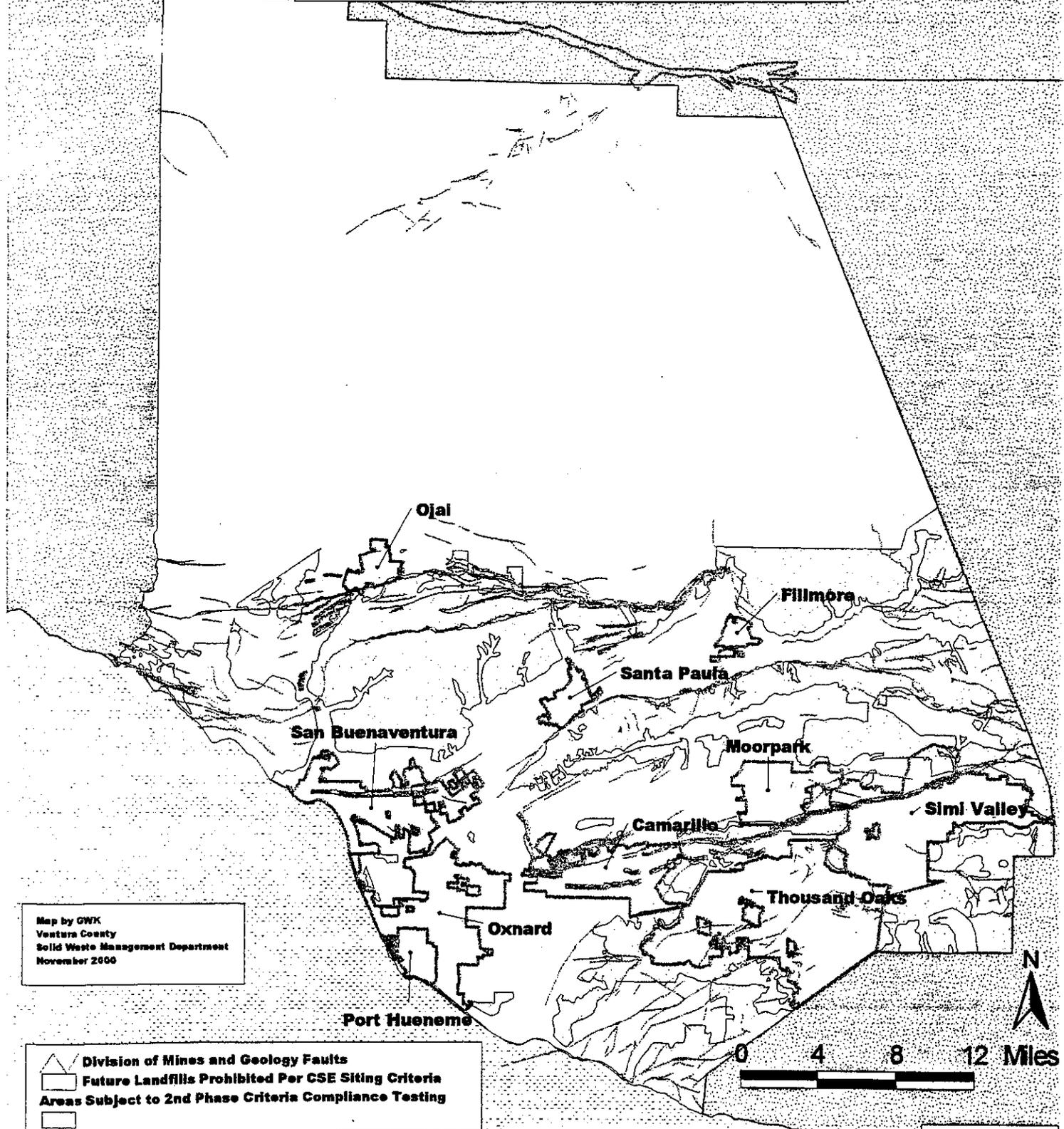
Containment features will be the same and will fully comply with the Federal landfill design standards for new landfills and lateral expansions (40 CFR, Part 258, Subpart D, Section 258.40[b]).

CONSISTENCY

The proposed expansion is consistent with applicable land development and zoning ordinance policies found in the County General Plan. It will contribute to the minimum 15-year disposal capacity that is required for the County of Ventura.

As of November 2000, WMC's application for this Major Modification was still deemed incomplete by the County Planning Division. Pending completion of discussions and negotiations between Waste Management and Unocal, the owner of land adjacent to the SVLRC, it is anticipated that a complete application package will be submitted to the County Planning Division by WMC for review and further processing action.

Figure 5-1 Application of Pass/Fail Siting Criteria



Map by GWK
Ventura County
Solid Waste Management Department
November 2000

 Division of Mines and Geology Faults
 Future Landfills Prohibited Per CSE Siting Criteria
 Areas Subject to 2nd Phase Criteria Compliance Testing

CHAPTER 6.0

WASTE EXPORT STRATEGIES

The previous two chapters focus on in-county disposal strategies to meet the fifteen year permitted disposal capacity requirement. However, with an increasing supply of out-of-county capacity available to Ventura County, waste export is also a viable disposal option.

Section 18756.5 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) requires an analysis describing the reasons why there are no locations available for establishing new or expanding existing solid waste disposal facilities within the County and a description of strategies for disposing of solid waste. Although there are currently in-county locations for facility expansion and siting that may be pursued by private and public entities, the requirements of Section 18756.5 will be met in order to allow for the presentation and implementation of waste export strategies.

This approach is consistent with the County's multi-faceted approach to the management of residuals, and ensures that public and private entities that choose to implement waste export options will be conducting activities that have been identified in, and are consistent with, the Countywide Siting Element.

The first section of this Chapter discusses the County's policy in regards to meeting the fifteen year permitted disposal capacity requirement. The next section describes the types and quantities of wastes in excess of remaining permitted in-county disposal capacity. Finally, the last section of this chapter describes and analyzes the capabilities of existing export options that may be implemented for the safe handling and disposal of excess solid waste.

6.1 Analysis of Existing Situation

The Ventura Council of Governments (VCOG) (AB 939 Local Task Force) (LTF) is responsible for assisting and guiding the County in its development of the CSE. Throughout the preparation of the plan, the LTF continuously reviewed a variety of in-county and out-of-county disposal options. With each jurisdiction facing individual needs and concerns, it became apparent early in the process that no one single strategy would solve the needs of the entire County.

As a culmination of its efforts, over the course of several months, the LTF entertained proposals from various vendors on a variety of specific in county and out-of-county disposal options and decided to include all of these options in the CSE. These options consist of existing facility expansions (in-county and out-of-county), the siting of new in-county facilities, waste export by truck, and waste export by rail. The in-county options were presented in Chapters 4 and 5. This chapter addresses out-of-county options.

The presentations by landfill vendors before the LTF underscored the fact that there is an abundance of landfill capacity available to jurisdictions in Southern California. It also indicates that disposal markets promise to become even more competitive in the future. Rather than relying upon a single disposal alternative, jurisdictions in Ventura County may exercise a variety of waste disposal options.

This strategy allows jurisdictions within the county to avoid long-term commitments or waste tonnage guarantees to landfill operators which could become economically noncompetitive with changing disposal markets, and which could ultimately discourage the development and utilization of new recycling technologies as they become available. If they so choose, jurisdictions can authorize their haulers or the operators of new intermodal transfer stations to broker their residual wastes to the cheapest disposal option.

Currently there are two Materials Recovery/Intermodal Transfer Facilities in operation in Ventura County: the Gold Coast Recycling Center and Transfer Facility in the City of Ventura, and the Del Norte Regional Recycling Facility in the City of Oxnard.

6.2 Excess Waste Types and Quantities

The following table summarizes the permitted disposal capacity shortfall calculated in Chapter 2 under the "worst-case" scenario (i.e. Closure of SVLRC in June 2004) during the 15-year planning period. As required by Section 18756.5, the table displays the types and quantities of waste in excess of remaining volumetric capacity of existing solid waste disposal facilities should this "worst-case" scenario occur.

**Table 6-1
Waste in Excess of Disposal Capacity for the 15-Year Planning Period
(Simi Valley Landfill Closure Scenario)**

Waste Type	Tons	Cubic Yards
Residential	262,355	157,413
Commercial	284,975	170,985
Industrial	90,784	54,470
Special	679	407
TOTAL	638,793	383,275

Closure of the SVLRC, while possible, is not deemed likely. Should closure occur, then one or more of the waste export contingency options identified in Section 6.3, beginning on the next page, would be pursued by Ventura County's jurisdictions.

The SVLRC Extension Scenario is consistent with adopted County goals and policies, and is regarded as the *most likely outcome* of current public-private regional planning efforts. *As indicated in Table 2-2 in Chapter 2, this combination of disposal options not only meets, but also exceeds the County's 15-year capacity needs, with over 17 million tons of total unused capacity remaining in the year 2015.*

6.3 Waste Disposal Contingencies

A. Export by Truck

Ventura County has historically exported a small amount of waste to two Los Angeles County disposal facilities that lie within close proximity (Calabasas and Chiquita Canyon, Landfills). These facilities are described below.

1. Calabasas Landfill (Hwy. 101, L.A. County)

The Calabasas Landfill is located in unincorporated Los Angeles County adjacent to Ventura County and is owned and operated by the Los Angeles County Sanitation District. The Calabasas Landfill has historically accepted a small amount of waste from Ventura County and this practice is expected to continue throughout the life of the facility. The Calabasas Landfill was estimated to have 26.2 million cubic yards of capacity as of December 1999. Based on existing tonnage figures, the site is expected to last until the year 2033.

2. Chiquita Canyon Landfill (Hwy. 126, L.A. County)

This landfill is located in the northwestern Santa Clarita Valley in an unincorporated portion of Los Angeles County. The City of Fillmore and community of Piru utilize the facility. The facility is owned by Newhall Land and Farming, and its operator, Laidlaw Industries. Laidlaw made a presentation to the Ventura County Waste Commission in August of 1994. Subsequent to hearing the presentation, the Commission approved a letter to the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors supporting a major expansion of the site to accommodate volumes up to 10,000 tons per day. The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors approved the expansion in 1996. The site had an estimated 23 million tons or 45.9 million cubic yard of capacity available as of November 1998. Depending on tonnages received, the expected site life should last until the years 2015-2019. With their revised permits in place, this landfill could serve a significant portion of Ventura County.

B. Export by Rail

Several rail-haul disposal options are currently being marketed to jurisdictions in Southern California. All require the development of a transfer station with intermodal loading capability. A summary of the most likely rail-haul options is contained below:

1. Mesquite Regional Landfill (Imperial County)

This project is being developed at the Gold Fields Mine near the town of Glamis in eastern Imperial County. The site is 20 miles west of the California/Arizona border and 20 miles north of the Federal Republic of Mexico/United States International Border. The site is 4,300 acres, at which a 100-year aboveground landfill will be constructed with a total capacity of 600 million tons, or 20,000 tons per day. The site is fully permitted but development is being delayed pending the negotiation of contracts committing sufficient waste disposal tonnages to this facility. The project will be served by Union Pacific.

2. Eagle Mountain Landfill (Riverside County)

This site is located at the old Kaiser Steel iron ore mine near Desert Center in northeastern Riverside County. This project has been in the works for seventeen years, and has recently obtained its necessary operating permits. Anticipated opening is late 2001. The site will have 700 million tons total capacity, and a daily volume of 20,000 tons per day with 2,000 tons per day reserved for Riverside County waste. The project is served by Union Pacific.

3. Roosevelt Landfill (Klickitat County, Washington)

This is a fully permitted site which opened in 1989, and which currently receives five dedicated trains per day with waste from Washington, Oregon, California and Alaska. The site itself currently has a 40-year permit for 120 million tons of capacity, which is expandable to another 700 million tons. Union Pacific and Burlington Northern serve the project.

4. La Paz County Landfill (Quartzite, Arizona)

This site was developed under a 20-year partnership agreement between La Paz County and BFI. Arizona's "streamlined" environmental and land use processes allowed this site to obtain all of its operating permits in *less than one year*. The landfill opened in late 1994 and is served by the Sante Fe Railroad line.

5. East Carbon County Landfill (Eastern Utah)

This is a fully permitted, large desert site that has attracted little business from California, other than contaminated soils from the Bay Area and some earthquake debris from the Los Angeles Basin. In 1994, they lost bids to Regional Disposal in Napa, and to Waste Management in northern San Diego County, but have established some credibility with those in Ventura County who favor rail-haul options. The project is served by Union Pacific.

7.0 IMPLEMENTATION

Section 18756.7 of the California Code of Regulations requires that the Countywide Siting Element (CSE) identify entities responsible for plan implementation, contain an implementation schedule for the goals outlined in Chapter 1, and identify revenue sources sufficient to support the administration and maintenance of the County's solid waste disposal facility siting program.

Section 7.1 lists entities in the County responsible for CSE implementation. This is followed by Section 7.2, which provides an implementation table for the goals and policies identified in Chapter 1. Finally, Section 7.3 identifies revenue sources to be used for CSE implementation.

7.1 Entities Responsible for Plan Implementation

The County of Ventura along with the cities of Camarillo, Fillmore, Moorpark, Ojai, Oxnard, Port Hueneme, San Buenaventura, Santa Paula, Simi Valley, and Thousand Oaks are ultimately responsible for ensuring the safe disposal of residual materials. In order to accomplish this task in a more coordinated effort, several regional planning bodies made up of elected officials have been created. These include the Ventura Council of Governments (VCOG) (acts as the Local Task Force), the West Ventura County Waste Management Authority and the East County Wastashed Task Force. In addition, VCOG has a Technical Advisory Committee comprised of staff representatives from all of the general-purpose governmental jurisdictions in Ventura County. The Ventura County Environmental Health Division (Ventura County's Local Enforcement Agency) is also essential to the management of residuals. A complete description of all of these waste management entities can be found in Chapter 2 of the Summary Plan.

7.2 Implementation Table

The following implementation table displays the policies and subsequent tasks necessary to achieve the goals identified in Chapter 1. As indicated in previous chapters, Ventura County has diverse needs that cannot be solved with a single waste disposal solution. Therefore, the tasks necessary to achieve the certain goals have been delineated, however in many instances it is up to each individual jurisdiction or facility operator to determine their level of participation. Specific dates for task implementation are also difficult to identify, as the circumstances surrounding Ventura County's waste disposal options change quite rapidly and many activities need to occur throughout the entire planning period.

**Table 7-1
CSE Implementation**

Policy/Task	Responsible Agency/Organization	Implementation DATE
Materials Diversion		
<i>Maximize the use of all feasible waste prevention (source reduction), recycling, and composting options consistent with the waste management hierarchy.</i>		
Continue to implement SRRE and newly developed diversion programs.	All jurisdictions	Ongoing
Analyze existing system and create and implement new diversion programs.	All jurisdictions	Ongoing
<i>Educate and motivate the general public, private sector, and public agencies to implement the most current and effective waste diversion practices.</i>		
Analyze and compare latest waste diversion practices and technological advances.	All jurisdictions	Ongoing
Network and distribute information through regional or subregional organizations.	All jurisdictions	Ongoing
Periodically update SRRE and any other public education programs.	All jurisdictions	Ongoing
<i>Support new separation and processing facilities that maximize diversion of materials from the landfill and minimize cost to the public.</i>		
Continue to coordinate private industry and public sector networking committees that address facility development issues.	All jurisdictions	Ongoing
Provide information and assistance to recycling facility owners and operators.	All jurisdictions	Ongoing
Multijurisdictional Coordination		
<i>Maintain formal, ongoing regional and subregional forums comprised of local general-purpose governments.</i>		
Support and maintain the formation of subregional joint powers authorities.	All jurisdictions	Ongoing
Maintain the Local Task Force through the Ventura County Waste Commission or alternate forum.	All jurisdictions, Ventura County SWMD	Ongoing
Maintain a Technical Advisory Committee to coordinate technical issues surrounding plan development and implementation.	All jurisdictions, Ventura County SWMD	Ongoing

Residuals Disposal

Utilize existing, locally permitted disposal capacity (in and out of county).

Conduct annual evaluation of waste disposal rate.	Ventura County SWMD	Ongoing
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Conduct annual evaluation of remaining permitted disposal capacity	Ventura County SWMD	Ongoing
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Extend and/or expand in-county capacity as feasible.

Conduct annual evaluation of waste disposal rate.	Ventura County SWMD	Ongoing
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Conduct annual evaluation of remaining permitted disposal capacity for CIWMP annual report.	Ventura County SWMD	Ongoing
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Conduct preliminary site expansion/extension analysis.	Facility proponent	As determined
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Initiate permit application/extension process.	Facility proponent	As determined
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Conduct environmental assessment.	Facility proponent	As determined
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Obtain local land-use permits.	Facility proponent	As determined
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Obtain new or modified SWFP as appropriate.	Facility proponent	As determined
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Begin site preparation.	Facility proponent	As determined
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Facilitate development of Material Recovery Facilities residual export capacity.

Support the development of proposed materials recovery facilities.	All jurisdictions	Ongoing
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Assist facilities in obtaining and fulfilling proper local permit requirements.	Host jurisdiction(s)	Ongoing
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Obtain local permits.	Facility proponent	As determined
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Obtain SWFP.	Facility proponent	As determined
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Begin site development.	Facility proponent	As determined
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Begin facility implementation.	Facility proponent	As determined
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Access long haul and rail export capacity as feasible.

Conduct annual evaluation of waste disposal rate.	Ventura County SWMD	Ongoing
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Conduct annual evaluation of remaining locally permitted disposal capacity to determine shortfall.	Ventura County SWMD	Ongoing
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Conduct an analysis of long haul and rail export alternatives.	Interested jurisdictions	As determined
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Begin landfill negotiations.	Waste Haulers Interested jurisdictions	As determined
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Select facility(ies).	Waste Haulers Interested jurisdictions	As determined
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Establish contract(s).	Waste Haulers Interested jurisdictions	As determined
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Implement program.	Waste Haulers Interested jurisdictions	As determined
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System Management		
<i>Site and operate all new and existing solid waste disposal facilities in such a manner as to protect public health and safety, and the environment.</i>		
Ensure that all newly sited disposal facilities located in the County meet the CSE siting criteria requirements.	Ventura County SWMD	Ongoing
Maintain the permit and enforcement program of the EHD as LEA.	Ventura County EHD	Ongoing
Work with the Ventura County Planning Division to ensure proper land-use conditions.	Ventura County SWMD, Ventura County EHD	Ongoing
<i>Minimize and/or eliminate all public health, and safety and welfare impacts resulting from abandoned, illegal, and/or unpermitted solid waste facilities.</i>		
Administer State mandated waste assessment and remediation at County disposal sites.	Local Enforcement Agency	Ongoing
Promote LEA program to address negative impacts from abandoned and/or illegal facilities.	Local Enforcement Agency	Ongoing
<i>Diversify disposal options sufficient to manage the solid wastestream in a reliable and environmentally sound manner in order to promote a diversified and cost-effective service.</i>		
Promote the development of a wide variety of waste handling technologies.	All jurisdictions	Ongoing
Promote the maintenance of diversified and competitive solid waste operators.	All jurisdictions	Ongoing
<i>Provide opportunity for meaningful public participation in the residuals management system development and implementation processes.</i>		
Provide workshops and hearings to solicit public input on plan development and review or to address specific issues of concern.	Local Task Force	Ongoing
Publicly notice all workshops and hearings in publications of countywide circulation.	All jurisdictions	Ongoing

Plan Administration		
Prepare and submit CIWMP annual reports and conduct plan revisions as necessary.		
Coordinate preparation of CIWMP annual reports.	Ventura County SWMD	Annually
Prepare reports addressing requirements listed in Article 7, Section 18787.	Ventura County SWMD	Annually
Submit annual report.	Ventura County SWMD	Annually
Coordinate CSE revisions as necessary.	Ventura County SWMD	As needed
Complete revisions and submit to CIWMB.	Ventura County SWMD	As needed
Conduct 5-year review and revision of CIWMP.		
Coordinate plan review.	Ventura County SWMD	5 yrs. after adoption
LTF review of CIWMP.	Local Task Force	As determined
Prepare CIWMP review report addressing requirements of Article 8, Section 18788.	Ventura County SWMD	As determined
Submit findings to CIWMB.	Ventura County SWMD	As determined
Submit CIWMP revision schedule to CIWMB as necessary.	Ventura County SWMD	As necessary
Submit revisions of CIWMP to CIWMB as necessary.	Ventura County SWMD	As necessary
Process Countywide Siting Element amendment proposals as requested.		
Receive amendment proposals.	Ventura County SWMD	As received
Coordinate amendment proposal.	Ventura County SWMD	As needed
LTF amendment proposal review.	Local Task Force	As needed
Attempt to obtain "majority of the majority" approval by the cities and approval by the County Board of Supervisors.	Ventura County SWMD	As needed

7.3 Revenue Sources

Countywide regional planning activities will be funded through CIWMP fees, and/or solid waste fees attached to the collection and processing of waste and/or recyclable materials. Facility development will be funded through private industry capital. Public entities that choose to own or operate facilities will be funded through established fee mechanisms that will vary by agency.