May 27, 2015

Ms. Caroll Mortensen, Director
California Department of Resources
Recycling and Recovery
Cal/EPA Building
1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812-4025

Dear Ms. Mortensen:

TRANSMITTAL OF THE 2013 ANNUAL REPORT
LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
SUMMARY PLAN AND SITING ELEMENT ASSESSMENTS

Enclosed for your review and approval is the 2013 Annual Report for the Summary Plan and Siting Element of the Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan pursuant to Section 41821, of the Public Resources Code.

The 2013 Annual Report includes discussion on the status of the of the revised Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, which is anticipated to be disseminated for public comment in 2016 and submitted to CalRecycle in 2017. Also included in the 2013 Annual Report are descriptions of permit changes for existing in-County disposal facilities, in-depth assessments of the County's disposal capacity needs, detailed analyses on the remaining permitted in-County disposal capacity, and the County's strategies for maintaining adequate disposal capacity through 2028.

Through the analyses of various scenarios, the 2013 Annual Report illustrates the extents to which factors such as diversion, alternative-to-landfill technologies, landfill expansions, exports and recent legislation have impacts on disposal capacities. The analyses also demonstrate that the County would meet the disposal capacity requirements of Assembly Bill 939 through a multi-faceted approach, which includes successfully permitting and developing proposed in-County landfill expansions, using available or planned out-of-County disposal capacity, developing necessary infrastructure to facilitate exportation of waste to out-of-County landfills, developing conversion and other alternative technologies, and increasing the Countywide diversion rate by enhancing waste prevention and diversion programs. Through a comprehensive
approach using a combination of these strategies, jurisdictions in Los Angeles County can ensure adequate disposal capacity is available to serve the needs of the residents and businesses through the 15-year planning period.

If you have any questions regarding this Annual Report, please contact me at (626) 458-3500 or Mr. Bahman Hajialiakbar at (626) 458-3502, Monday through Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Very truly yours,

GAIL FARBER
Director of Public Works

PAT PROANO
Assistant Deputy Director
Environmental Programs Division

cc: California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery Office of Local Assistance for Southern California
    Each City Mayor in the County of Los Angeles
    Each City Recycling Coordinator in the County of Los Angeles
    Each Member of the Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force
    Each Member of the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission
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WHAT IS THE ANNUAL REPORT?

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, also known as Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939), mandates jurisdictions to meet a diversion goal of 50 percent by the year 2000 and thereafter. In addition, each county is also required to prepare and administer a Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan. This plan is comprised of the County’s and the cities’ solid waste reduction planning documents, an Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan (Summary Plan), and a Countywide Siting Element (CSE). In order to assess compliance with AB 939, the Disposal Reporting System (DRS) was established to measure the amount of disposal from each jurisdiction. Comparing current disposal rates to base-year solid waste generation determines whether each jurisdiction complies with the diversion mandate.

The County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (Public Works) is responsible for preparing the Summary Plan and the CSE. These documents were approved by the County, a majority of the cities within the County containing a majority of the cities’ population, the County Board of Supervisors, and the California Department of Resources, Recycling, and Recovery (CalRecycle).

The Summary Plan, approved by CalRecycle on June 23, 1999, describes the steps to be taken by local agencies, acting independently and in concert, to achieve the state mandated diversion rate by integrating strategies aimed toward reducing, reusing, recycling, diverting, and marketing solid waste generated within the County.

The CSE, approved by CalRecycle on June 24, 1998, identifies how the County and the cities within would meet their long-term disposal capacity needs for a 15-year planning period to safely handle solid waste generated in the County that cannot be reduced, recycled, or composted.

The Electronic Annual Report (EAR) which contains an assessment of the Summary Plan and Siting Element was submitted to CalRecycle on July 31, 2014.

The purpose of the Annual Report is to provide an annual update to the Summary Plan and CSE. Public Works prepares the Annual Report to summarize the changes in solid waste management that have taken place since the approval of the Summary Plan and the CSE, including updated strategies to meet the long-term needs and maintain adequate disposal capacity.
SUMMARY PLAN AND SITING ELEMENT ASSESSMENT
ELECTRONIC ANNUAL REPORT (EAR)

Summary Plan Assessment

Summary Plan
1. Question:
   Does the Summary Plan need to be revised?

   Response:
   No.

Siting Element Assessment

Total County or Agency Wide Disposal Capacity
1. Question:
   Based on the best available estimates of current and future disposal, how many years of disposal capacity does your county or regional agency have?

   Response:
   15

Total County or Agency Wide Disposal Capacity
2. Question:
   If you do not currently have 15 years of disposal capacity, describe your strategy for obtaining 15 years of capacity?

   Response:
   Not applicable.
Siting Element Adequacy

3. Question:
Does the Siting Element need to be revised? The Siting Element will need to be revised if you have less than 15 years disposal capacity and have not described a strategy for obtaining 15 years disposal capacity.

Response:
Yes.

As discussed in the Five-Year Review Report, as approved by CalRecycle in August 2010, County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works is currently revising the Siting Element and anticipates releasing it to the public for review and comment around early 2015. On June 16, 2014, an Initial Study and Notice of Preparation for the Siting Element Revision were released to all responsible agencies and interested parties for review and comment. Additionally, detailed analyses will be included in the 2013 Annual Report of the Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan, which will be submitted to CalRecycle separately. The Annual Report will describe the County’s strategy to meet the future disposal demand.
SUMMARY PLAN

The Summary Plan, approved by CalRecycle in 1999, was prepared by the County to describe the steps to be taken by individual jurisdiction, acting independently and in concert, to achieve the 50 percent waste diversion mandate. Since 1999, the County and its cities within have experienced several changes in regional solid waste management, demographics, economics, and public awareness of environmental stewardship. The County and cities continue to enhance and expand their waste reduction efforts while also adapting these strategies to changing conditions.

Individual jurisdiction within the County of Los Angeles continue to implement and enhance waste reduction, recycling, special waste, and public education programs identified in their Source Reduction and Recycling Elements, Household Hazardous Waste Element, and Non-Disposal Facility Element (as updated through their Annual Reports). Through the Countywide and regional programs implemented by the County and the cities, most jurisdictions have already met the 50 percent mandate and achieved significant, measurable results.

The County’s first Five-Year Review Report was approved by CalRecycle on September 21, 2004. CalRecycle approved the second Five-Year Review Report in August 2010, which concluded that an update to the Summary Plan was not necessary. A new Five-Year Review Report was approved by CalRecycle on December 16, 2014, which also determined that an update to the Summary Plan is not necessary.

The following section is a summary discussion on the various regional solid waste issues that currently play a significant role in the County’s continuing solid waste management efforts, including recent legislation, markets for recyclable materials, development of alternative technology facilities, diversion credit for such technology facilities, and the State’s 75 percent recycling goal.
REGIONAL SOLID WASTE ISSUES

Disposal Trend

While the economy has shown signs of improvement in recent years, the amount of waste that residents and businesses generated and disposed of in the County continued to remain relatively low due to various factors. Figure 1 shows a downward disposal trend from 2005 to 2010, which plateaus thereafter.

Figure 1: Disposal Trend

Figure 2 shows the disposal trends of major landfills within the County.

Figure 2: Disposal Trend at Major Landfills
Green Waste as Alternative Daily Cover

Due to the closure of Puente Hills Landfill, jurisdictions that once depended on the facility to recycle their green waste as alternative daily cover (ADC) looked to other sites to recycle or compost their green waste. As shown in Figure 3, Puente Hills Landfill received 176,577 tons of green waste as ADC (an average of 514 tpd) or about 49 percent of the total green waste as ADC used at in-County landfills.

In anticipation of the closure of Puente Hills Landfill, the County, the cities, and the waste management industry have been working towards developing alternatives for managing green waste. However, there are many challenges associated with green waste management, such as green waste capacity within the County due to difficulties in permitting and developing composting facilities, limited markets for compost made from green waste, and costs for long-distance transportation to out-of-County facilities and operations.

In addition, Assembly Bill 1594 (AB 1594 - Williams), which was signed by Governor Brown on September 28, 2014, provides that on and after January 1, 2020, green waste used as ADC will no longer receive diversion credit and will now be considered disposal for purposes of AB 939. The passage of this bill encourages the County, the cities, and the waste management industry to develop alternatives for managing green waste.
Adequacy of Permitted Disposal Capacity

As detailed in the section titled *Strategy for Maintaining Adequate Disposal Capacity* (Page 35), a shortfall in permitted solid waste disposal capacity within the County is not anticipated to occur within the next 15 years under current conditions. To meet disposal capacity needs during the planning period, jurisdictions in the County must further increase their waste reduction and diversion efforts, continue to encourage development of alternative technologies, support exportation of waste to out-of-County facilities, utilize the Waste-by-Rail system to Mesquite Regional Landfill, and if found to be environmentally sound and technically feasible, expand in-County Class III landfill.

Los Angeles County’s Conversion Technology Efforts

The County continues to support alternatives to landfills through our Conversion Technology Program. Focusing on processes that convert non-recyclable materials into renewable energy, bio-fuels, and other useful products, this innovative program emphasizes local project development and statewide outreach and education.

Over the past several years, the County has worked with various stakeholders on a state and local level to identify the barriers to project development in California and to develop solutions to overcoming those barriers.

The County continues to work with the Chief Executive Office to pursue legislation that would establish a more clearly defined permitting pathway for conversion technologies in state statute. The County conducted several educational visits with Sacramento legislators and state agencies such as the Air Resources Board, Energy Commission, and Natural Resources Agency.

The County partnered with the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) to sponsor Senate Bill 498 (SB 498), conversion technology legislation introduced by Senator Ricardo Lara (D-33), which was signed into law on September 28, 2014. The goal is to establish clear definitions in statute that promote the highest and best use of resources while supporting the state’s key environmental goals. The bill would help reach California’s 75 percent recycling goal by facilitating additional mechanisms through which to sustainably manage materials that cannot be
reduced, recycled, or composted. The bill would also assist in meeting the goals of the state’s Bioenergy Action Plan, which has identified municipal solid waste as a substantially underutilized resource for biomass feedstock.

The County continues to chair the Conversion Technology Working Group hosted by CSAC and the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force’s (Task Force) Alternative Technology Advisory Subcommittee. These groups monitor the development of conversion technology projects in California, such as the CR&R Incorporated anaerobic digester project in Perris, CA, which completed design and entered into the construction phase in the spring of 2014 and is expected to be completed in 2015. As a part of its partnership with CR&R, the County assisted the project in receiving a $4.5 million grant from the Energy Commission under the State’s Alternative and Renewable Fuel, Vehicle Technology, Clean Air, and Carbon Reduction Program (commonly known as Assembly Bill 118). In addition, the County hired a consultant to assist in planning elements needed to develop a conversion technology project in the County. For more information, please visit www.SoCalConversion.org.

City of Los Angeles’ Alternative Technology Efforts

In May 2011, the City of Los Angeles (City) Board of Public Works (Board) authorized the Bureau of Sanitation (Bureau) to enter into contract negotiations with Green Conversion Systems, Inc. (GCS) for development of the first commercial-scale alternative technology facility. GCS proposed to build a 1,100 ton per day facility that would include an upfront mechanical pre-processing system to separate and recover recyclable materials, followed by an “advanced thermal recycling” system to produce energy and recover by-products. Negotiations between the Bureau and GCS are ongoing.

In December 2012, the City’s Board authorized the Bureau to enter into contract negotiations with Urbaser-Keppel Seghers for development of an integrated-scale alternative technology facility. The proposed facility may include a combination of one or more of the following technologies: upfront mechanical pre-processing system, anaerobic digestion, composting, advanced thermal recycling, and/or gasification, and would include the flexibility to negotiate for increased tonnage commitments. Negotiations between the Bureau and Urbaser-Keppel Seghers for the development of an emerging alternative technology facility are ongoing.
Additionally, on October 14, 2014, the City Council of the City of Los Angeles authorized the Bureau to pursue negotiations for a partnership with the City of Long Beach and Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County for co-ownership and operation of Southeast Resource Recovery Facility.

California’s 75 Percent “Recycling” Goal

On October 6, 2011, Governor Brown signed Assembly Bill 341 (AB 341, Chesbro) establishing a State policy goal that no less than 75 percent of solid waste generated in the State be source reduced, recycled, or composted by 2020, and required local jurisdictions to implement commercial recycling programs by July 1, 2012. AB 341 required CalRecycle to provide a report to the Legislature that recommends strategies to achieve the policy goal by January 1, 2014. The bill also mandated local jurisdictions to implement commercial recycling by July 1, 2012.

Upon enactment of the bill, CalRecycle conducted workshops to receive feedback from stakeholders on CalRecycle’s draft proposals. In October 2013, CalRecycle released the Update on AB 341 Legislative Report – Statewide Strategies to Achieve the 75 Percent Goal by 2020 (Report).

While the County and the Task Force concur with the overall objective of the Report, the following concerns have been described: the lack of a comprehensive and transparent Lifecycle Analysis (LCA), the lack of any feasibility study for a number of selected programs, the lack of economic analysis, and the proposal to decrease the allowable per capita disposal rate from 12.6 to 10.7 pounds per person per day as provided pursuant to SB 1016 (Chapter 343 of the State statute of 2008). This per capita disposal rate reduction means a much higher diversion rate than the 75 percent goal as mandated by AB 341. If implemented, it could cost the 89 jurisdictions in the County of Los Angeles over $200 million annually to comply with.

The Report identified six focus areas that CalRecycle intends to pursue through new programs, policies, regulations, and legislative changes: (1) Moving organics out of the landfill; (2) Continuing reform of the Beverage Container Recycling Program; (3) Expanding the recycling/manufacturing infrastructure; (4) Exploring new models for state and local funding of materials management programs; (5) Promoting Extended Producer Responsibility; and (6) Promoting state procurement of post-consumer recycled content products. The
Task Force strongly recommends that a seventh focus area be added to conduct a comprehensive and transparent LCA.

As of July 2014 it remains to be seen if CalRecycle incorporated the County’s recommendations, as the finalized report has yet to be released. The County and the Task Force will continue to be active stakeholders and look forward to the state achieving the 75 percent recycling goal.

**AB 32 – Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions in California**

In 2006 then Governor Schwarzenegger signed Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32) into law. AB 32 is considered the most sweeping law addressing climate change in the country, and sets a target of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions statewide back to 1990 levels by 2020. To implement the provisions of the law, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) adopted a Scoping Plan in 2009, which lays out initial measures needed to meet the 2020 targets. The Scoping plan must be updated every five years, and provisions included in the Scoping Plan have the force of law. CARB adopted the first update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan on May 22, 2014. The initial Scoping Plan adopted in 2009 included recommendations for landfill methane emission reductions and reduction in waste generation, both of which were implemented in subsequent regulations and legislation. The 2014 Scoping Plan includes a more comprehensive discussion of the waste management sector, including an expectation for the waste management sector as a whole to be “climate neutral” by 2020.

Among the new recommendations are measures related to increased funding/financing/incentive mechanisms for in-State infrastructure development to support the waste sector. Moreover, the document states that CARB and CalRecycle will work to eliminate landfill disposal of organic materials, a major source of methane which is more potent than other GHGs such as carbon dioxide. Due to efforts towards this goal, Assembly Bill 1826 (AB 1826 - Chesbro), which would require businesses to arrange for recycling services for organic waste, and AB 1594 (Williams), which would eliminate diversion credit for using green material as landfill alternative daily cover, were developed. Both bills were approved by Governor Brown on September 28, 2014.

The County and Task Force have both submitted comments to CalRecycle and CARB regarding the update to the Scoping Plan. The comments emphasized concerns regarding the need for organic waste processing infrastructure and a lack of grant and loan funding for facilities capable of processing organic waste. The County and Task Force also encouraged the State to take a technology neutral approach to organic waste and solid waste in general, noting that despite the significant potential for conversion technologies to divert organic waste from landfills and reduce GHG emissions, the State continues to perpetuate significant barriers to their future development.
Assembly Bill 1594 and 1826 – Organic State Laws

Governor Brown signed two bills on September 28, 2014 that are intended to substantially reduce the amount of organic waste that is sent to California landfills. Assembly Bill 1594 (Chapter 719 of the 2014 State Statutes - Williams) and Assembly Bill 1826 (Chapter 727 of the 2014 State Statutes Chesbro) present a range of challenges for jurisdictions and collectively signal a new era of solid waste management for the State.

Assembly Bill 1594

Since 1993 the State law has considered green material used for ADC at landfills as recycling and not disposal. This greatly promoted the development of needed infrastructure for separate collection of green materials as well as helping jurisdictions with their efforts to comply with the fifty percent solid waste diversion mandate, established pursuant to AB 939.

AB 1594 provides that beginning January 1, 2020, the use of green waste as ADC will be considered disposal and not recycling for the purposes of compliance with AB 939 waste diversion mandates. Also, commencing August 1, 2018, a jurisdiction in its electronic annual report to CalRecycle must include information on how it intends to address compliance with AB 939 waste diversion mandates due to the foregoing change in State law. Jurisdictions which are not able to comply with AB 939 waste diversion mandates as a result of the new law will be required to identify and address barriers to recycling green material, if sufficient capacity at organics waste recycling facilities is not available before the jurisdiction’s next compliance review by CalRecycle.

In the County, several cities could fall out of compliance with AB 939’s 50 percent diversion mandate if they continue to send green waste to landfills for use as ADC after January 1, 2020, and fail to develop and implement new diversion programs to provide for loss of the ADC’s diversion credit. This may potentially expose them to fines of up to $10,000 per day for non-compliance. The Governor included a signing statement with AB 1594 which encourages legislators to address a provision in the law that will exempt green waste sent to landfills from the State’s disposal fee. Legislation that would remove this provision is expected to face opposition, as this provision was included to garner the needed support to pass AB 1594.

Assembly Bill 1826

While AB 1594 only affects jurisdictions which use green material as ADC, AB 1826 affects most jurisdictions throughout the State. AB 1826 requires jurisdictions, by January 1, 2016, to implement an organic waste recycling program for businesses
which includes outreach, education, and monitoring of affected businesses. Additionally, each jurisdiction is to identify a multitude of information, including barriers to siting organic waste recycling facilities as well as closed or abandoned sites that might be available for new organic waste recycling facilities. AB 1826 defines “organic waste” as food waste, green waste, landscape and pruning waste, non-hazardous wood waste, and food-soiled paper waste that is mixed in with food waste; and a “business” as a commercial or public entity, including, but not limited to, a firm, partnership, proprietorship, joint stock company, corporation, or association that is organized as a for-profit or nonprofit entity, or a multifamily residential dwelling consisting of five or more units.

There is a significant lack of organic waste processing infrastructure in the Los Angeles County region. It is estimated that 35 facilities the size of San Jose’s (250 tpd) new anaerobic digestion facility, with an overall estimated cost of $2 billion, would be required to handle all the organic waste in the County. The Task Force has encouraged the State to take a technology neutral position for organic waste processing, so long as the technology can provide equal or greater greenhouse gas reductions than composting and anaerobic digestion while maintaining State environmental standards.

**Assembly Bill 1126 – Engineered Municipal Solid Waste**

Assembly Bill 1126 (AB 1126, Chapter 411 of the 2013 State Statutes), which was signed by Governor Brown on September 28, 2013, defines the terms “engineered municipal solid waste (EMSW) conversion” and “EMSW conversion facility” as a new type of solid waste disposal facility, thereby requiring conforming changes to existing definitions with regard to those operations and facilities.

EMSW conversion is very broadly defined as the conversion of solid waste through a process that meets certain requirements, meaning an EMSW conversion process could include combustion, incineration, or any non-combustion conversion technology. AB 1126 stipulates that solid waste processed through an EMSW conversion facility would be considered disposal, and the energy generated by such a facility would not be considered renewable. AB 1126 additionally excludes EMSW conversion from the definition of transformation, and allows a transformation facility that meets specified requirements relating to EMSW conversion to elect to be considered an EMSW conversion facility.

AB 1126 would also require each county CSE to include a description of the areas to be used for the development of EMSW conversion facilities concurrent and consistent with the development and implementation of the county and city source reduction and recycling elements.

Furthermore, any revision to a CSE to provide for an EMSW conversion facility is only required to be approved by the city in which it is located, or if the EMSW is not located in a city, by the county.
Senate Bill 498 – Conversion Technology

Governor Brown signed into law Senate Bill 498 (SB 498) on September 28, 2014. SB 498, authored by Senator Ricardo Lara and sponsored by Los Angeles County and the California State Association of Counties, revises the definition of “biomass conversion” to include non-combustion thermal technologies.

Biomass waste is organic material such as wood, lawn and garden clippings, agricultural waste, leaves, tree pruning as well as non-recyclable paper that has been separated from other solid waste. Under the previous definition, biomass conversion was limited to controlled combustion if used for the production of electricity or heat. While limited in scope, SB 498 is California’s first successful legislative effort to facilitate conversion technologies as a waste management option for jurisdictions looking for non-combustion alternatives to landfilling.

SB 498 will create a pathway for low-carbon fuels to be utilized from biomass waste. Existing biomass conversion facilities will be able to update their facilities with more efficient and environmentally friendly processes. Moreover, the utilization of conversion technologies will provide jurisdictions with increased flexibility to process biomass material to produce green energy. Without increased options, biomass waste may need to be transported to facilities hundreds of miles away, which is economically and environmentally costly.

Assembly Bill 845 – Prohibition on Local Disposal Limits

Assembly Bill 845, which was signed by Governor Brown on September 25, 2012, prohibits an ordinance enacted by a city or county from otherwise restricting or limiting the importation of solid waste into a privately owned solid waste facility in that city or county based on place of origin.
CalRecycle’s “State of Disposal in California” and “State of Recycling in California” Reports

In March 2015, CalRecycle published two staff reports titled “State of Recycling in California” and “State of Disposal in California”. The State of Recycling in California report analyzes amounts, types, and materials flows of recyclables along with the facilities that handle the material. Relatively, the State of Disposal in California report focuses on key issues related to solid waste disposal, including amounts and types of materials that are disposed, the facilities that handle disposed waste, and disposal fees.

According to the reports, California’s average disposal rate must be less than 2.7 pounds per person per day in order to achieve the 75 percent statewide recycling goal. Unfortunately, without an exact representation of the state’s recycling infrastructure, it will be impossible to determine whether this disposal rate is an accurate reflection of 75 percent recycling.

Additionally, 30.2 million tons of material was landfilled, and 0.86 million tons of waste was incinerated at the three transformation facilities in California, in 2013. The state had a 4.4 pounds per person per day per capita disposal rate in 2013, which is below the 6.3 per capita disposal target, resulting in a diversion rate of 65 percent. The report indicates that California landfills have sufficient capacity statewide for several decades, with approximately 1.7 billion tons of landfill capacity, as of January 2014. The report also describes three models to project future statewide disposal and landfill capacities: high disposal rate, current disposal rate, and low disposal rate. The high disposal rate, conservative approach, shows that California landfills would last for another 25 years. If California reaches its 75 percent statewide recycling goal by 2020, in the case of low disposal rate, there will be available landfill space until the 2080s.

The two reports cover key issues related to statewide recycling and solid waste disposal, including the amount, type, facilities, material flows, and long term funding mechanism. As California moves toward the statewide 75 percent recycling goal, the amount of material entering landfills will decrease. The reports caution that it is critical to consider how to fund California’s recycling programs as the amount of disposed material decreases and the goals get more ambitious.

Markets for Recovered Materials

The County strongly recommends that CalRecycle continue its efforts to address the need to develop sufficient statewide infrastructures and take a leadership role in the expansion of markets for recycled products. These efforts are in line with the statewide goal of 75 percent “recycling.”

State recycling mandates have long created an extensive supply of diverted materials, but have not fully addressed the demand side of the “recycling equation.” The result has been a significant dependence on foreign markets for our recyclable materials, where there are substantially inadequate environmental controls for processing these materials.
This dependence on foreign markets became evident in February 2013, when Chinese customs officials began vigorously enforcing the environmental regulations for container loads of scrap material. Under this policy, known as “Operation Green Fence,” loads which did not meet the regulations were rejected and returned to shippers. As a result, recycling facilities increased their quality control measures to ensure that all loads would meet the new requirements. This was a benefit to domestic manufacturers since they were in need of higher quality loads of scrap material, which were not previously available. Domestic manufacturers can now purchase loads of higher and more consistent quality before they are shipped overseas.

China’s green fence policy shows us that while collection of recyclable materials is an important element of our integrated solid waste management system and is imperative in reducing our dependence on landfills, true success through recycling efforts can only be realized with a strong market demand for recovered materials.

Extended Producer Responsibility

To facilitate a comprehensive solid waste management strategy, the County strongly supports statewide legislation, regulations, and/or policies that establish product stewardship, also known as extended producer responsibility (EPR). EPR is an adopted strategic policy that shifts the responsibility of product waste management from local governments to producers and manufacturers. EPR emphasizes product designs that promote environmental sustainability and minimize the negative impact on human health and the environment, and also considers the cost of treatment and disposal in the total cost of the product.

AB 1343, which took effect in July 2012, requires paint manufacturers to take responsibility for the end-of-life management of postconsumer paints sold in California. This state law is the first significant extended producer responsibility bill in California. It calls for the paint industry to take responsibility of the end-of-life management of their product by designing and managing a collection system for postconsumer paint that would potentially save local governments millions of dollars in taxpayer funds each year. AB 1343 is meant to reduce the end-of-life management costs for paint and mitigate the environmental impacts of its disposal.

As designated by paint manufacturers, the stewardship organization PaintCare implemented a program on October 19, 2012, with a chain of about 134 local paint retail stores countywide to take back postconsumer paint from the public. Currently, there are over 60 retail locations spread throughout the County. In February 2014, the County of Los
Angeles partnered with PaintCare through the County’s Household Hazardous Waste Program. Since the partnership, PaintCare has collected 130,000 pounds of oil based paint and 496,000 pounds of latex paint.

**Waste-by-Rail System**

The Waste-by-Rail (WBR) system is comprised of a remote intermodal yard and disposal facility, local materials recovery facilities/transfer stations, a local intermodal rail yard, and rail transportation. The starting point of the waste-by-rail system is the Puente Hills Intermodal Facility (PHIMF), located near the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility. Residual waste from materials recovery facilities and transfer stations located throughout the County will be loaded unto rail carts at the PHIMF, and then transported via rail to the Mesquite Regional Landfill for disposal.

The Sanitation Districts have completed planning and development of all of the WBR system components except for the local intermodal facility which is currently under construction. Upon completion, the Puente Hills Intermodal Facility will facilitate intermodal transfer of containers up to two trains per day, or approximately 8,000 tpd of municipal solid waste.

The operation of the Mesquite Regional Landfill (MRL) and WBR is entirely dependent on the availability of in-county and near-county disposal capacity, diversion from landfills, and the cost of disposal. When the MRL/WBR disposal capacity is needed and when the tipping fees make MRL/WBR economically viable, then the system may begin operation. However, for the purpose of the disposal analysis, the WBR system is assumed to begin its operation in 2018.

The WBR system, by providing long-term disposal capacity to service jurisdictions in Los Angeles County, will help ensure that solid waste disposal services continue to be provided without interruption throughout the 15-year planning period as well as into the future.
SITING ELEMENT REVISION

AB 939, as amended, requires each county to prepare a countywide siting element that describes how the county and the cities within the county, plan to manage the disposal of their solid waste for a 15-year planning period. The existing CSE was approved by the majority of the cities in the County containing a majority of the cities’ population, by the Board of Supervisors in January 1998, and by CalRecycle on June 24, 1998.

The revised CSE, which covers the 15-year planning period reflects the following significant changes compared to the previous version:

- Removes Elsmere and Blind Canyon Landfills as potential new landfill sites in accordance with the September 30, 2003, Board of Supervisors’ Motion;
- Expands two in-County Class III landfills in order to increase landfill capacities within the County;
- Updates the goals and policies in alignment with a new solid waste management paradigm to enhance the comprehensiveness of the Los Angeles County’s solid waste management system and incorporate current and upcoming solid waste management processes and technologies;
- Promotes development of alternatives to landfilling such as conversion technologies, on a Countywide basis; and
- Promotes development and use of infrastructure to transport solid waste to out-of-County landfills such as Mesquite Regional Landfill to complement the County’s waste management system.
The draft revised CSE and its environmental document will undergo a review and approval process in compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements. This includes review by the Task Force, and review and approval by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County, the County Board of Supervisors, and CalRecycle.
GOALS AND POLICIES OF THE SITING ELEMENT

The existing CSE, approved by the majority of the cities in the County containing a majority of the cities’ population, by the Board of Supervisors, and by CalRecycle, establishes goals and policies for the County to maintain adequate permitted disposal capacity for a 15-year planning period. To provide the needed disposal capacity, the CSE offers strategies and establishes siting criteria to aid in evaluating the feasibility of potential sites for development of solid waste management and disposal facilities. Existing landfills (including out-of-County) are identified and analyzed with regard to their permitted disposal capacity and estimated closure date. Additionally, the CSE includes goals and policies to facilitate the use of out-of-County/remote landfills and foster the development of alternatives to landfill disposal, such as conversion technologies on a Countywide basis.

The goals and policies\(^1\) are either being or may have to be implemented by the County and cities in the County to meet the mandates of the AB 939. These goals are consistent with those listed in the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Action Plan (Action Plan)\(^2\) and County Solid Waste Management Plan (CoSWMP)\(^3\).

The goals are as follows:

1. To protect the health, welfare, and safety of all citizens by addressing the disposal need of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County and the County unincorporated communities during the 15-year planning period through development of environmentally safe and technically feasible disposal facilities for solid waste that cannot be reduced, reused, recycled, or composted.

This goal incorporates policies to:

- Enhance in-County landfill disposal capacity, and
- Facilitate utilization of out-of-County/remote disposal facilities.

2. To foster the development of transformation and other innovative solid waste disposal technologies as alternatives to landfill disposal.

3. To protect the economic well-being of Los Angeles County by ensuring that the cities and the County unincorporated communities are served by an efficient and economical public/private solid waste disposal system.

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\(^{1}\)The corresponding policies associated with each Goal can be found in the 1997 Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element approved by CalRecycle on June 24, 1998.

\(^{2}\)The Action Plan was adopted by the County Board of Supervisors in April 1988, and was subsequently superseded by the County Integrated Waste Management Plan, which was approved by the former California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) (now California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)) in June 1999.

\(^{3}\)The CoSWMP was approved by the majority of the cities in the County with majority of the incorporated population, the County Board of Supervisors, and the former CIWMB (now CalRecycle).
4. To provide siting criteria that considers and provides for the environmentally safe and technically feasible development of solid waste disposal facilities.

5. To reduce the volume (tonnage) of solid waste requiring disposal/transformation by continuing to implement and expand source reduction, recycling, composting, and public education programs.

6. To conserve Class III landfill capacity through diversion of inert waste, disposal of inert waste at unclassified landfills, increased waste disposal compaction rates, and use of green waste and other appropriate materials for landfill daily cover.

7. To promote, encourage, and expand waste diversion activities at disposal facilities.

8. To promote adequate markets for recycled materials and compost products.
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

Permit Changes

Azusa Land Reclamation Company Landfill
This facility is owned and operated by Azusa Land Reclamation Company, Inc. The Azusa Land Reclamation is currently permitted under Solid Waste Facility Permit No. 19-AA-0013 issued on June 28, 1996, and regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) issued by the Los Angeles Region of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) in 2009 (WDR Order No. R4-2009-0098) to accept 6,500 tpd of non-hazardous special waste and unclassified inert. The facility operator filed an application for a revised Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) for the subject facility with the Solid Waste Management Program/Local Enforcement Agency. The revision of the SWFP will involve clarifying the Landfill’s ability to continue accepting up to an average of 6,500 total tpd of inert waste with a peak daily waste throughput of 8,000 tpd and a maximum of 39,000 tons per week. It will also clarify the total acreage of the Landfill (302 acres) versus the permitted disposal area (266 acres). Refer to Appendix E-1 for more information on this facility.

Whittier (Savage Canyon) Landfill
The Savage Canyon Landfill is owned and operated by the City of Whittier. A Revised Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) was issued by the Solid Waste Management Program/Local Enforcement Agency to the Landfill on October 30, 2013, to allow for the continued disposal of 350 tpd of non-hazardous refuse, acceptance of 3,000 tpd of non-hazardous inert debris for beneficial use, and an additional disposal capacity of 4.39 million cubic yards (for a total disposal capacity of 19.3 million cubic yards). Refer to Appendix E-1 for more information on this facility.

Proposed Facility Expansions

Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion
The Chiquita Canyon Landfill is located in the unincorporated area of Castaic and is owned and operated by Waste Connections, Inc. In 2011 Waste Connections resubmitted an application to request an expansion of the waste footprint and an increase in the permitted daily disposal. On July 10, 2014, the County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning (Regional Planning) circulated the Chiquita Canyon Landfill Masterplan Revision Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for public review. The project among other things, proposes to increase the permitted daily disposal from 6,000 to 12,000 tpd, increase the disposal footprint laterally from 257 acres to 400 acres, and increase the maximum elevation from 1,430 feet to 1,573 feet. Refer to Appendix E-1 for more information on this facility.
Scholl Canyon Landfill Expansion
The Scholl Canyon Landfill is located north of the Ventura Freeway in the City of Glendale. The Landfill is operated by the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Sanitation Districts) pursuant to a Joint Powers Agreement between the Sanitation Districts, City of Glendale, and the County. The Landfill is operating under a Use Variance (Case No. 6668-U) granted on November 27, 1978. On April 1, 2014, the City of Glendale released a DEIR prepared by the Sanitation Districts, for the expansion of the landfill. The proposed expansion consists of two variations: Variation 1: vertical expansion only which provides approximately 5.5 million tons of additional disposal capacity and Variation 2: vertical and horizontal expansion which provides approximately 8 million tons of additional disposal capacity. Under both variations, the landfill would continue to be permitted to receive 3,400 tpd of non-hazardous solid waste, and existing resource and material recovery programs will continue to be implemented. Refer to Appendix E-1 for more information on this facility.

Others
Mesquite Regional Landfill
The Sanitation Districts owns and operates the Mesquite Regional Landfill, located in Imperial County, and anticipates receiving a portion of the County’s waste by truck or rail if found to be technically and economically feasible. Refer to Out-of-County Disposal Facilities (Page 47) and Appendix E-1 for more information on this facility.

Puente Hills Landfill
The Puente Hills Landfill is owned and operated by the Sanitation Districts. After 43 years of continuous disposal operations, in accordance with its Conditional Use Permit (CUP), the Landfill officially closed its gates on October 31, 2013. In anticipation of the Landfill’s closure, the Sanitation Districts prepared their other facilities, such as the Puente Hills Materials and Recovery Facility and Downey Area Recycling and Transfer facility, to receive and manage additional waste. Furthermore, the Sanitation Districts have also entered into a Waste Importation Agreement with Orange County to deliver a minimum of 21,250 tons per month of residual solid waste processed at the Districts’ facilities for disposal. The contract period is from November 1, 2013, through June 30, 2016. Refer to Appendix E-1 for more information on this facility.
Solid Waste Disposal

In 2013, the total amount of solid waste disposed of at in-county Class III landfills, transformation facilities, and out-of-County landfills was 8.85 million tons. In addition, the amount of inert waste disposed at a permitted inert waste landfill totaled 142,845 tons. The following is a breakdown of disposal amounts at each type of disposal facility.

Annual Disposal Tonnage for 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disposal Category</th>
<th>Tonnage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-County Class III Landfills</td>
<td>6,193,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transformation Facilities</td>
<td>574,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports to Out-of-County Landfills</td>
<td>2,087,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal Solid Waste Disposed</td>
<td>8,854,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permitted Inert Waste Landfill</td>
<td>142,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total Disposed</td>
<td>8,997,402</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average Daily Disposal Rate for 2013 (Based on Six Operating Days)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disposal Category</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In-County Class III Landfills</td>
<td>19,850   tpd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transformation Facilities</td>
<td>1840     tpd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports to Out-of-County Landfills</td>
<td>6,690    tpd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subtotal Solid Waste Disposed</td>
<td>28,380   tpd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Permitted Inert Waste Landfill</td>
<td>458      tpd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total Disposed</td>
<td>28,838   tpd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 4 below shows the top ten jurisdictions that disposed solid waste, including inert waste disposed at a permitted inert waste landfill, in and outside of the County in 2013.

**Figure 4: Top 10 Jurisdiction Disposal Quantities in 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITY OF LOS ANGELES</td>
<td>3,293,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTY UNINCORP.</td>
<td>762,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LONG BEACH</td>
<td>481,188</td>
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<tr>
<td>CARSON</td>
<td>248,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASADENA</td>
<td>161,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TORRANCE</td>
<td>158,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SANTA CLARITA</td>
<td>146,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLENDALE</td>
<td>131,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POMONA</td>
<td>122,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERNON</td>
<td>115,554</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Waste Generation**

For the purpose of long-term disposal capacity planning, a countywide diversion rate of 60 percent was assumed for 2013. Based on the 8.74 million tons (excluding inert waste and imports) of disposal and the 60 percent diversion rate, the County generated approximately 21.8 million tons or an average of 59,853 tpd.

**Senate Bill 1016**

With the implementation of Senate Bill 1016 (SB 1016), CalRecycle no longer calculates diversion rate based on actual disposal and estimated annual generation using CalRecycle’s Adjustment Methodology. As a result, Countywide diversion rates are no longer calculated. The last diversion rates approved by CalRecycle were for 2006. Using each jurisdiction’s approved diversion rate, a countywide diversion rate for 2006 was estimated at 58 percent.

Under SB 1016, a target per capita disposal rate, which is equivalent to a 50 percent diversion rate, is calculated using an approved jurisdiction-specific average of per capita generation rates of years 2003 to 2006. To establish compliance with AB 939, each jurisdiction’s per capita disposal rate is calculated for each reporting year and compared with their individual target rates.

Using projections of population, employment, and real taxable sales from the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), it is estimated that in order to meet the per capita disposal requirements, jurisdictions in the County would need to continue their diversion programs as well as other disposal reduction strategies.
Waste Disposal at In-County Facilities

In addition to waste generated within the County, Class III landfills and transformation facilities in the County also received 116,089 tons, or 372 tpd, of waste from jurisdictions outside the County in 2013. Figure 6 shows the total amount of solid waste disposed at each Class III landfill and transformation facility, including imports from outside the County. Refer to Appendix E-2 Table 1 for detailed data.
When waste is received at Class III landfills and transformation facilities, some of it is recycled for on-site use, such as ADC, and some is sent off-site for recycling or processing. The remaining waste is landfilled or transformed into energy. If transformed, the residual ash was turned into ashcrete and used as road base for winter deck operating areas and other beneficial uses. Figure 7 quantitatively illustrates these activities. The various types of materials recycled or beneficially used on-site at Class III landfills are further broken down on Figure 8.
Figures 9 through 21 show the annual disposal at each in-County facility (excluding imports from outside the County) broken down by jurisdiction. Refer to Appendix E-5 for a map that shows the location of each facility.

**Figure 9: Antelope Valley Landfill**
456,000 tons

- CITY OF LOS ANGELES: 57%
- PALMDALE: 20%
- LANCASTER: 9%
- COUNTY UNINCORP.: 10%
- OTHERS: 4%

**Figure 10: Burbank Landfill**
33,000 tons

- BURBANK: 100%

**Figure 11: Calabasas Landfill**
200,000 tons

- CITY OF LOS ANGELES: 58%
- MALIBU: 9%
- CALABASAS: 16%
- COUNTY UNINCORP.: 12%
- OTHERS: 5%

**Figure 12: Chiquita Canyon Landfill**
995,000 tons

- CITY OF LOS ANGELES: 56%
- MALIBU: 6%
- CALABASAS: 7%
- COUNTY UNINCORP.: 13%
- OTHERS: 18%
Figure 13: Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility
98,000 tons

- Others: 42%
- Commerce: 9%
- Downey: 10%
- Redondo Beach: 12%
- City of Los Angeles: 27%

Figure 14: Lancaster Landfill
78,000 tons

- Others: 0.2%
- County Unincorp.: 15%
- Lancaster: 82%
- Palmdale: 1.8%
- City of Los Angeles: 1%

Figure 15: Pebbly Beach Landfill
3,000 tons

- Avalon: 100%

Figure 16: Puente Hills Landfill
1,786,000 tons

- Others: 55%
- County Unincorp.: 11%
- Carson: 8%
- Long Beach: 3%
- City of Los Angeles: 23%
Figure 17: San Clemente Landfill
300 tons

Figure 18: Savage Canyon Landfill
92,000 tons

Figure 19: Scholl Canyon Landfill
213,000 tons

Figure 20: Southeast Resource Recovery Facility
436,000 tons
Figure 21: Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill
2,262,000 tons

- CITY OF LOS ANGELES: 59%
- OTHERS: 25%
- INGLEWOOD: 4%
- COMPTON: 3%
- COUNTY UNINCORP.: 9%
Remaining Disposal Capacity at End of 2013

Transforming Facilities

Presently, two transformation facilities operate in the County with a combined average daily tonnage of 1,840 tpd, which is equivalent to 574,136 tpy.

It is expected that these two facilities will continue to operate at their current permitted daily capacity (2,003 tpd) during the planning period of 2013 through 2028. The owners and operators of these facilities indicate that there are no plans to increase the permitted daily capacity.

Class III Landfills

Public Works conducted a survey requesting that landfill operators in the County provide updates to their estimated remaining disposal capacity. Based on the results of the survey and considering permit restrictions, the total remaining permitted Class III landfill capacity in the County is estimated at 124 million tons (before closure of Puente Hills Landfill as of October 31, 2013) and 113 million tons (after closure of Puente Hills Landfill as of December 31, 2013).

The following chart shows a breakdown of each landfill’s remaining capacity in million tons. Refer to Appendix E-2 Table 1 for detailed data.

Figure 24: Class III Landfill Remaining Capacity

The remaining life of each landfill is determined based on the landfill’s average daily disposal, maximum permitted capacity, or permit restrictions (if specified), whichever occurs the soonest. The lifespan of each landfill is shown in the following figure.
Permitted Inert Waste Landfill

There is one permitted Inert Waste Landfill that has a full solid waste facility permit (Azusa Land Reclamation) in the County in 2013. The remaining capacity of this landfill is estimated at 62.34 million tons or 49.87 million cubic yards. Refer to Appendix E-2 Table 1 for detailed data. Given the remaining permitted capacity and the average disposal rate of 458 tpd in 2013, this capacity will be exhausted in 436 years.

Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operations

There are other Inert Waste Landfill operations which are under the State permit tier of Enforcement Agency Notification. These facilities are classified as Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operations (IDEOF). These IDEFOS handled nearly 2.67 million tons or approximately 2.14 million cubic yards of material in the County (Refer to Appendix E-2 Table 2).

Transfer and Processing Capacity

There are 46 permitted Large Volume Transfer/Processing and Direct Transfer Facilities, which are permitted to receive 100 tons of waste or more per operating day, and numerous facilities of smaller volume operating in the County. As local waste disposal capacity options diminish in the County, transfer and processing facilities operators are expected to ship waste to out-of-County landfills via truck or rail transport. Refer to Appendix E-4 for a list of Large Volume Transfer and Processing facilities in the County.
On-going Efforts to Optimize Utilization of Existing Disposal Capacity

Over the last decade, the County has encouraged waste diversion and recycling activities at landfills in the County unincorporated areas through the land use permit process. The process incorporates a Waste Plan Conformance Agreement which requires a landfill operator to implement specified waste diversion and recycling programs as well as other activities on- and off-site to assist jurisdictions in the County in achieving the mandates of AB 939. In addition, the Agreement contains provisions to encourage and assist residents in properly disposing of their wastes. These programs or activities may include:

**Conservation of Capacity**
- Maximize available fill capacity by improving compaction methods and diverting or reducing high-volume or low-density waste materials;
- Conduct waste characterization studies;

**On-Site Reuse**
- Utilize waste materials received and processed at the landfill, such as shredded green waste, as a supplement to daily, intermediate, and final cover;
- Use green waste for other beneficial uses, including composting;
- Salvage wood wastes for landscaping and erosion, weed, and fire break control;
- Salvage construction and demolition wastes for road construction, erosion control, and other uses;

**Establishment of:**
- Materials recovery operations or facilities;
- Used oil collection centers;
- Drop-off or buy-back recycling centers;

**Activities to Encourage Proper Disposal**
- Free disposal days;
- Waste tire processing;
- Christmas tree recycling;
- Acceptance of bulky items from residents free of charge;
- As appropriate, providing reduced rates to customers for source-separated materials which can be diverted or otherwise salvaged at the landfill;
- Public education activities;

**Provide Funding for:**
- Household hazardous and electronic waste collection events; and
- Research and development of alternative technologies;

Active Class III landfills that have a Waste Plan Conformance Agreement with the County include Chiquita Canyon, Lancaster, Puente Hills, and Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfills. Together, these landfills handle over 85 percent of in-County Class III waste. Due to the dynamic and varied nature of solid waste management in the County, the provisions of the Waste Plan Conformance Agreement for each landfill are tailored to meet the specific needs of the communities serviced by the landfill.
As the economy continues to show signs of improvement, increasing the diversion rate and promoting advancements, such as improving methods in compaction techniques, will prevent the remaining capacity of existing landfills from being depleted as quickly as previously projected and is anticipated to provide longer lifespans.
STRATEGY FOR MAINTAINING ADEQUATE DISPOSAL CAPACITY

This section will discuss how the County plans to maintain adequate solid waste disposal capacity for the next 15 years from 2013 to 2028. It will consider recently passed legislation such as the mandatory commercial recycling and diversion of organic waste from landfills as well as information contained in CalRecycle’s State of Disposal and State of Recycling in California reports released on March 2015. The discussion first evaluates whether the existing permitted disposal capacity in the County will be able to accommodate the solid waste generated that cannot be reduced, recycled, or reprocessed. As will be shown by the following evaluation, depending on existing infrastructure at the current diversion rate will result in a shortfall of disposal capacity. As a solution, the discussion goes on to present several scenarios utilizing various options to manage the residual solid waste. Note that since the County currently has adequate permitted inert waste landfill capacity as discussed earlier in Permitted Inert Waste Landfill (Page 32), inert waste landfills are not included in the discussion.

Definitions

Daily Disposal Demand – The amount of solid waste generated less the amount diverted by means of reuse, recycling, composting, or anaerobic digestion based on a 6-day-per-week operation at permitted solid waste disposal facilities.

Disposal Capacity Reserve – The amount by which the total Daily Available Capacity exceeds Daily Disposal Demand.

Disposal Capacity Shortfall – The amount by which Daily Disposal Demand exceeds the total Daily Available Capacity.

Daily Available Capacity – The amount of waste permitted to be received at solid waste disposal facilities based on a 6-day-per-week operation in accordance with the terms, conditions, and wasteshed restrictions of the facility’s SWFP, land use permit, Waste Discharge Requirements, or any other permit regulating the operation, whichever is more restrictive.

Evaluation of Existing Disposal Infrastructure

Waste Generation Projections

Projections of solid waste generation during the planning period were made using the Adjustment Methodology developed by CalRecycle. The Methodology requires knowledge of the waste distribution by residential and non-residential sectors as well as future population, employment, and real taxable sales.

Population, employment, and real taxable sales projections are available from the State Department of Transportation and UCLA for each year of the planning period. The UCLA Long-Term Forecast, published in July 2013, was used since it focuses on the Los Angeles region, in contrast with the State Department of Transportation’s forecast, which is Statewide and yields more general projections. Additionally, the UCLA forecast data is updated more frequently. The graph below
shows the parameters used. The detailed data is also provided in Appendix E-2 Table 4.

Residential Waste Generation = 27 percent of total waste generation

Non-Residential Waste Generation = 73 percent of total waste generation

Daily Disposal Demand Projections

The quantity of Daily Disposal Demand depends on the amount of solid waste that may be diverted. As noted in Waste Generation (Page 25), a diversion rate of 60 percent will be assumed for analysis in this report. With this assumption, the amount of residual waste that requires disposal capacity will be 40 percent of the projected waste generation.

Transformation Facility Capacity

As explained earlier in Remaining Disposal Capacity at End of 2013 (Page 31), the two transformation facilities in the County are expected to provide up to 2,003 tpd of Daily Available Capacity. The capacity is projected during the planning period.

Class III Landfill Capacity Needed

Assuming no other options are available, such as exporting to out-of-County facilities or development of new alternative technologies, the County’s Class III landfill disposal needs are determined after considering the available transformation capacity. The result of the evaluation is plotted in the graph below. The detailed data is also provided in Appendix E-2 Table 5.
Figure 27: Solid Waste Generation and Disposal Trend

The area in green illustrates the amount of Class III landfill capacity needed. By the end of year 2025, the cumulative need for Class III landfill disposal capacity, approximately 117 million tons, will exceed the 2013 remaining permitted Class III landfill capacity of 113 million (Page 31). Refer to Appendix E-2 Table 5. Other constraints that may limit the accessibility of Class III landfill capacity include: wasteshed boundaries, geographic barriers, weather, and natural disasters.

In conclusion, further detailed analysis that incorporates capacity options in addition to existing in-County infrastructure as well as permit constraints is necessary to provide a more thorough evaluation.

Scenario Analysis

The scenario analysis utilizes the various capacity options that are currently available or may become available in the future to assist the County in meeting the Daily Disposal Demand. The analysis will consider the following:

Existing in-County Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities – The analysis takes into account a facility’s permitted capacity, termination date, and wasteshed restriction, if any.

Proposed Expansions of In-County Class III Landfills – The analysis assumes additional disposal capacity that may be provided by proposed landfill expansions. Detailed discussion is provided in Proposed Facility Expansions (Page 21).

Imports and Exports – The analysis considers imported and exported waste from and to out-of-county jurisdictions. Existing facilities in Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura Counties are currently accepting waste from the County. Future use of waste-by-rail system to Mesquite Regional Landfill in Imperial County is also considered. Refer to Out-of-County Disposal Facilities (Page 47) for more detail.
Diversion Rate – Potential increase in diversion rate is assumed in all scenarios upon considering that all jurisdictions in the County are required to comply with new state laws such as the mandatory commercial recycling and diversion of organic waste from landfills. Also, the potential development of composting and anaerobic digestion processing facilities in response to these laws is assumed to contribute to the increase in diversion rate.

Alternative Technologies – Potential EMSW conversion facility or other alternative technologies may be developed during the planning period. As discussed above, the anaerobic digestion capacity is incorporated into the assumption for diversion rate and is therefore, not included in the projections for potential available alternative technology capacity.

Given all the various capacity options, the analysis evaluated seven potential scenarios during the 15-year planning period. The table below summarizes the differences between the scenarios.

For all seven scenarios, the projected waste generation will remain the same. The analysis will examine closely how much Daily Available Capacity from existing Class III landfills is expected to be utilized during each year. No new landfills in the County are expected to be permitted during the planning period. In cases where the Daily Disposal Demand cannot be met, the analysis evaluates when a Disposal Capacity Shortfall is expected to occur during the 15-year planning period. Refer to Appendix E-3 Disposal Capacity Analysis Scenarios.
## Scenario Comparison Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario No.</th>
<th>Existing Permitted In-County Class III Landfill Capacity</th>
<th>Diversion Rate (75 percent by 2020)(^4)</th>
<th>Exports to Out-of-County Landfills</th>
<th>Proposed Expansions of in-County Class III Landfills</th>
<th>Utilization of Additional Alternative Technology Capacity</th>
<th>Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| I  
Utilization of Permitted In-County Disposal Capacity Only | ✓                                                      | ✓                                        |                                  |                                                     |                                                         |                                               |
| II  
Status Quo Scenario                              | ✓                                                      | ✓                                        | ✓                                | ✓                                                   |                                                         |                                               |
| III  
(Status Quo Scenario) – Meeting CalRecycle’s Statewide Disposal Target of 2.7 PPD | ✓                                                      | ✓                                        | ✓                                | ✓                                                   |                                                         |                                               |
| IV  
Proposed In-County Class III Landfill Expansions | ✓                                                      | ✓                                        | ✓                                | ✓                                                   | ✓                                                      |                                               |
| V  
Utilization of Additional Alternative Technology Capacity | ✓                                                      | ✓                                        | ✓                                | ✓                                                   | ✓                                                      |                                               |
| VI  
Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills   | ✓                                                      | ✓                                        | ✓                                | ✓                                                   | ✓                                                      | ✓                                             |
| VII  
All Solid Waste Management Options Considered Become Available | ✓                                                      | ✓                                        | ✓                                | ✓                                                   | ✓                                                      | ✓                                             |

\(^4\) Scenario III assumes an increase in diversion rate (79 percent by 2020) in order to meet CalRecycle’s Statewide Disposal Target of 2.7 pounds per person per day.
Scenario I – Utilization of Permitted In-County Disposal Capacity Only

- Use of Existing Permitted In-County Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities only
- No Exports to Out-of-County Landfills

Scenario I assumes that all solid waste disposed will be managed by existing permitted in-County disposal infrastructure only. The scenario assumes continued jurisdiction’s diversion efforts (increasing countywide diversion rate to 75 percent by 2020), and no expansions of existing landfills.

The following assumptions are made with respect to imports and exports:

**Imports** – Based on the average rate of 372 tpd for 2013, the amount of waste imported to in-County landfills is projected to be at 500 tpd every year thereafter.

**Exports** – The amount of waste exported to out-of-County landfills in 2013 was approximately 6,690 tpd and it is assumed that the use of available out-of-County disposal capacity will not continue through the remainder of the planning period.

Based on these assumptions, a Disposal Capacity Shortfall is expected to occur during the planning period. Refer to Appendix E-3 for detailed data.
Scenario II - Status Quo

- Use of Existing Permitted In-County Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities
- Use of Exports to Out-of-County Landfills

Scenario II assumes that all solid waste disposed will be managed by existing disposal infrastructure and available out-of-County landfill capacity. The scenario assumes continued jurisdiction’s diversion efforts (increasing countywide diversion rate to 75 percent by 2020), and no expansions of existing landfills.

The following assumptions are made with respect to imports and exports:

**Imports** – Based on the average rate of 372 tpd for 2013, the amount of waste imported to in-County landfills is projected to be at 500 tpd every year thereafter.

**Exports** – The amount of waste exported to out-of-County landfills in 2013 was approximately 6,690 tpd and it is assumed to be at 6,800 tpd through the remainder of the planning period.

Based on these assumptions, a Disposal Capacity Shortfall is not expected to occur during the planning period. Refer to Appendix E-3 for detailed data.
**Scenario III (Status Quo) – Meeting CalRecycle’s Statewide Disposal Target of 2.7 PPD**

- Use of Existing Permitted In-County Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities
- Use of Exports to Out-of-County Landfills
- Meeting CalRecycle’s Statewide Disposal Target of 2.7 pounds per person per day (PPD)

Along with the other assumptions mentioned in Scenario II, Scenario III assumes aggressive jurisdiction’s diversion efforts (increasing countywide diversion rate to 79 percent by 2020) in order to achieve CalRecycle’s Statewide disposal target of 2.7 PPD, and no expansions of existing landfills.

The following assumptions are made with respect to imports and exports:

**Imports** – Based on the average rate of 372 tpd for 2013, the amount of waste imported to in-County landfills is projected to be at 500 tpd every year thereafter.

**Exports** – The amount of waste exported to out-of-County landfills in 2013 was approximately 6,690 tpd and it is assumed to be at 6,800 tpd through the remainder of the planning period.

Based on these assumptions, a Disposal Capacity Shortfall is not expected to occur during the planning period. Refer to **Appendix E-3** for detailed data.
Scenario IV – Proposed In-County Class III Landfill Expansions

- Proposed Expansions of In-County Class III Landfills

Along with the other assumptions mentioned in Scenario II, Scenario IV assumes the use of additional capacity from proposed expansions of existing in-County disposal infrastructure.

The following assumptions are made with respect to imports and exports:

**Imports** – Based on the average rate of 372 tpd for 2013, the amount of waste imported to in-County landfills is projected to be at 500 tpd every year thereafter.

**Exports** – The amount of waste exported to out-of-County landfills in 2013 was approximately 6,690 tpd and it is assumed to be at 6,800 tpd through the remainder of the planning period.

Based on these assumptions, a Disposal Capacity Shortfall is not expected to occur during the planning period. Refer to **Appendix E-3** for detailed data.
Scenario V – Utilization of Additional Alternative Technology Capacity

- Additional Alternative Technology Capacity

Along with the other assumptions mentioned in Scenario II, Scenario V assumes the use of additional capacity from potential EMSW conversion facility or other alternative technology facility. Capacity from anaerobic digestion facility is considered part of diversion since anaerobic digestion process fits within the statutory definition of composting which is considered as recycling.

The following assumptions are made with respect to imports and exports:

**Imports** – Based on the average rate of 372 tpd for 2013, the amount of waste imported to in-County landfills is projected to be at 500 tpd every year thereafter.

**Exports** – The amount of waste exported to out-of-County landfills in 2013 was approximately 6,690 tpd and it is assumed to be at 6,800 tpd through the remainder of the planning period.

Based on these assumptions, a Disposal Capacity Shortfall is not expected to occur during the planning period. Refer to Appendix E-3 for detailed data.
Scenario VI – Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills

- Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills (including potential waste-by-rail capacity)

Along with the other assumptions mentioned in Scenario II, Scenario VI assumes an increase in exports to out-of-County landfills up to 12,000 tpd and additional disposal capacity of 4,000 tpd through the waste-by-rail system.

The following assumptions are made with respect to imports and exports:

**Imports** – Based on the average rate of 372 tpd for 2013, the amount of waste imported to in-County landfills is projected to be at 500 tpd every year thereafter.

**Exports** – The amount of waste exported to out-of-County landfills in 2013 was approximately 6,690 tpd and it is assumed to increase up to 12,000 tpd through the remainder of the planning period. In addition, a potential waste-by-rail capacity of 4,000 tpd is assumed to be available in the future.

Based on these assumptions, a Disposal Capacity Shortfall is not expected to occur during the planning period. Refer to Appendix E-3 for detailed data.
Scenario VII - All Solid Waste Management Options Considered Become Available

- Use of Existing Permitted In-County Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities
- Increase in Exports to Out-of-County Landfills (including potential waste-by-rail capacity)
- Proposed Expansions of In-County Class III Landfills

Scenario VII considers all solid waste management options become available throughout the planning period.

The following assumptions are made with respect to imports and exports:

**Imports** – Based on the average rate of 372 tpd for 2013, the amount of waste imported to in-County landfills is projected to be at 700 tpd every year thereafter.

**Exports** – The amount of waste exported to out-of-County landfills in 2013 was approximately 6,690 tpd and it is assumed to increase up to 12,000 tpd through the remainder of the planning period. In addition, a potential waste-by-rail capacity of 4,000 tpd is assumed to be available in the future.

Based on these assumptions, a Disposal Capacity Shortfall is not expected to occur during the 15-year planning period. Refer to Appendix E-3 for detailed data.
Out-of-County Disposal Facilities

The scenario analysis considers the current projected availability of active landfills and the potential availability of landfills that are not yet active at these out-of-County locations:

El Sobrante Landfill, Riverside County – The landfill has a remaining capacity of 106 million tons and an expected design lifespan of about 55 years as of December 31, 2013. It is permitted to receive 16,054 tpd of waste for disposal. In 2013, the landfill received an average of 6,400 tpd, of which 2,884 tpd were imported from the County.

Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill, Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill, and Prima Deshecha Sanitary Landfill, Orange County – Orange County currently has waste importation agreements with various entities in the County. It is assumed that these landfills could collectively receive up to 4,600 tpd from the County through 2015. In 2013, Frank R Bowerman Sanitary Landfill, Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill, and Prima Deshecha Sanitary Landfill received 469 tpd, 2,042 tpd, and one tpd from the County, respectively.

Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill and San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill, San Bernardino County – Both landfills could collectively receive up to 4,750 tpd from the County throughout the planning period. In 2013, both Mid Valley Sanitary Landfill and San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill received 101 tpd from the County.

Simi Valley Landfill & Recycling Center, Ventura County – The landfill has a remaining capacity of 54 million tons and an expected design lifespan of about 60 years. It is permitted to receive a maximum of 6,000 tpd, of which 755 tpd were imported from the County in 2013.

Mesquite Regional Landfill, Imperial County – The Sanitation Districts acquired the landfill in 2002 and completed construction of all infrastructures on December 24, 2008. The landfill is permitted to accept up to 20,000 tpd and has a total disposal capacity of 582 million tons, which is equivalent to a lifespan of nearly 100 years.

These out-of-County landfills could potentially handle up to approximately 21,350 tpd of waste from the County. Refer to Appendix E-2 Table 3 for more detailed data.
Conclusion

The scenario analysis discussed earlier assessed the County’s ability to meet the Daily Disposal Demand under seven scenarios. All seven scenarios assume an increase in diversion rate considering all jurisdictions in the County are required to comply with new state law such as the mandatory commercial recycling and diversion of organics from landfills.

As demonstrated by Scenarios II through VII, the County would be able to meet the disposal needs of all jurisdictions through the 15-year planning period. However, under Scenario I, reliance with existing permitted in-County landfill capacity alone is insufficient to meet the County’s long-term needs.

In conclusion, in order to maintain adequate disposal capacity, jurisdictions in the County must continue to pursue all of the following strategies:

- **Maximize Waste Reduction and Recycling** – An increase in the Countywide diversion rate could significantly reduce the Daily Disposal Demand, extend landfill life, and ensure that the County will be able to meet the disposal needs of its residents and businesses. Therefore, all jurisdictions are strongly encouraged to continue to expand and enhance programs to maximize Diversion.

- **Expand Existing Landfills** – Expanded landfill capacity is necessary, provided it can be done in a technically feasible and environmentally safe manner.

- **Study, Promote, and Develop Alternative Technologies** – The development of commercial-scale state-of-the-art conversion technologies as a convenient alternative to landfilling appears to be an attainable goal. Jurisdictions must invest and actively participate in the research, promotion, and development of alternative technology facilities by:
  - Supporting legislation that places these facilities above landfilling in the waste management hierarchy.
  - Entering into waste commitment agreements.
  - Establishing partnerships with facilities and technology vendors.

- **Expand Transfer and Processing Infrastructure** – Development of additional in-County solid waste management infrastructure, such as transfer/processing, composting, and anaerobic digestion facilities, to assist jurisdictions in achieving higher diversion rates and to facilitate transport to out-of-County landfills.

- **Out-of-County Disposal (including Waste-by-Rail)** – Jurisdictions in the County may use the out-of-County disposal option to achieve their solid waste management goals. Out-of-County disposal may not only be essential for the disposal of the residual solid waste originating within the County in the future, but it also supplements and extends the life of in-County’s current disposal capacity. As the disposal capacity within the County continues to diminish, and the siting of new and/or expansion of existing Class III landfills becomes increasingly difficult, out-of-
County disposal options (such as the waste-by-rail system) become more essential to meet the County's disposal needs.

The assumptions made on the scenario analysis are consistent with the goals and policies established in the CSE as well as recently passed legislation such as the mandatory commercial recycling and diversion of organic waste from landfills as well as information contained in CalRecycle’s State of Disposal and State of Recycling in California Reports released on March 2015. The County acknowledges that although all the scenarios assume an increase in diversion rate, there will be significant challenges in developing the needed processing capacity by the 2020 deadline. Therefore, maintaining adequate reserve (excess) capacity will be essential in ensuring the disposal needs of the County are met throughout the 15-year planning period.

It should be noted that future conditions considered in this report are projections, and may change based on factors such as decisions made by the 89 jurisdictions or their waste management service providers and other conditions such as changes in regulatory requirements, disposal rates, fuel costs, and traffic congestion.

Nevertheless, the preceding scenario analysis provides a useful tool to assess the ability of jurisdictions in the County to meet the disposal needs of their residents and businesses under various conditions. Given that solid waste disposal is an essential public service, it must be provided without interruption in order to protect public health and safety as well as the environment. Accordingly, major concerted actions must continue to be taken by jurisdictions towards expanding and enhancing waste reduction and recycling programs, and implementing prudent solid waste management strategies.
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Appendix E-1 Solid Waste Facility Fact Sheets
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Antelope Valley Recycling & Disposal Facility

1. FACILITY INFORMATION
   Address: 1200 West City Ranch Road, Palmdale, CA 93551
   SWFP No: 19-AA-5624
   Last 5-year Review Date: 11/16/2011
   Operating Days: Monday-Saturday
   SWFP Issue Date: 11/16/2011
   5-year Review Due Date: 11/16/2016

2. REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY (as of December 31, 2013)
   Remaining Permitted Capacity: 12,007,090 tons 20,011,817 cubic yards
   Estimated Remaining Life: 22 years (based on maximum permitted rate of disposal of 1,800 tpd, 308 days per year)
   In-Place Density: 0.60 tons/cubic yard

3. MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY
   Daily: 1,800 tons [3,000 cubic yards]
   Yearly Equivalent: [561,600 tons] [936,000 cubic yards]

4. 2013 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)
   Daily: 1,485 tons [2,475 cubic yards]

5. LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT
   Permit No.: 98-12         Effective: 06/21/2011

6. WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
   Order No.: 6-95-119A2      Effective: 10/10/2001

7. FOC GRANT DATE – 11/17/2011

8. PERMITTED WASTE TYPES: Solid waste

9. FUTURE LAND USE: No plans at this time

10. RESTRICTIONS: There is no wasteshed or restriction on origin of waste. Based on the SWFP, the landfill is permitted to receive 1,800 tpd of MSW and 1,764 tpd of materials for recycling and beneficial use.

11. REMARKS/STATUS: The City of Palmdale approved the expansion of Antelope Valley Landfill, which consolidates Unit 1 and Unit 2, on June 9, 2011

Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of July 2014. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.
1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Owner: Azusa Land Reclamation Inc.  
Operator: Azusa Land Reclamation Inc.

Address: 1211 West Gladstone Street, Azusa, CA 91702

Operating Days: Monday-Friday

SWFP No: 19-AA-0013

SWFP Issue Date: 06/28/1996

Last 5-year Review Date: 03/10/2011

5-year Review Due Date: 03/10/2016

2. REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY (as of December 31, 2013)

Remaining Permitted Capacity: 62,336,024 tons 49,868,819 cubic yards

Estimated Remaining Life: 436 years (based on average daily disposal of 458 tpd, 312 days per year)

In-Place Density: 1.25 tons/cubic yard

3. MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY

Daily: 6,500 tons [5,200 cubic yards]

Yearly Equivalent: [2,028,000 tons] [1,622,400 cubic yards]

4. 2013 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)

Daily: 458 tons [434 cubic yards]

5. LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

Permit No.: Owner Participation Agreement No.1 (incorporated CUP No. C-151 of 4/9/75)

Effective: 01/27/1984  
Expiration: None

6. WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

Order No.: R4-2009-0098  
Effective: 09/03/2009

7. FOC GRANT DATE – 05/16/1996

8. PERMITTED WASTE TYPES – Inert Solid waste

9. FUTURE LAND USE - Open space

10. RESTRICTIONS - 6,500 tpd per SWFP. Only accepts inert solid waste.

11. REMARKS/STATUS - By Court Order, on October 2, 1996, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board-Los Angeles region ordered the Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill to stop accepting Municipal Solid Waste. Permitted daily capacity of 6,500 tpd consists of 6,000 tpd of refuse and 500 tpd of inert waste. Facility currently accepts inert waste only.

Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of July 2014. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.
1. **FACILITY INFORMATION**

   **Owner:** City of Burbank - DPW  
   **Operator:** City of Burbank - DPW

   **Address:** 1600 Lockheed View Drive, Burbank, CA 90745
   **Operating Days:** Monday-Friday

   **SWFP No.:** 19-AA-0040  
   **SWFP Issue Date:** 06/03/1997

   **Last 5-year Review Date:** 07/11/2011  
   **5-year Review Due Date:** 07/11/2016

2. **REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY (as of December 31, 2013)**

   **Remaining Permitted Capacity:** [2,950,200 tons] 5,364,000 cubic yards

   **Estimated Remaining Life:** 40 years (based on the current SWFP estimated closure date)

   **In-Place Density:** 0.55 tons/cubic yard

3. **MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY**

   **Daily:** 240 tons [436 cubic yards]

   **Yearly Equivalent:** [62,400] [113,455 cubic yards]

4. **2013 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)**

   **Daily:** 107 tons [195 cubic yards]

5. **LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT**

   **Permit No.:** 2000-16  
   **Effective:** 11/13/2000  
   **Expiration:** None

6. **WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS**

   **Order No.:** 93-062  
   **Effective:** 09/27/1993

   **Order No.:** R4-2002-0154  
   **Effective:** 09/26/2002

   **Order No.:** R4-2006-0007  
   **Effective:** 01/19/2006

   **Order No.:** R4-2011-0052  
   **Effective:** 03/03/2011

7. **FOC GRANT DATE** – 12/18/1986

8. **PERMITTED WASTE TYPES** - Solid waste

9. **FUTURE LAND USE** - Irrigated open space.

10. **RESTRICTIONS** - Origin of waste limited to the City of Burbank and is not open to the public.

11. **REMARKS/STATUS** - Limited to the City of Burbank use only.

Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of July 2014. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.
Calabasas Landfill

1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Owner: County of Los Angeles
Operator: County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County

Address: 5300 Lost Hills Road, Agoura, CA 91301
(Los Angeles County unincorporated area)
Operating Days: Monday-Saturday

SWFP No.: 19-AA-0056
SWFP Issue Date: 08/11/2009
Last 5-year Review Date: 08/11/2009
5-year Review Due Date: 08/11/2014

2. REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY (as of December 31, 2013)

Remaining Permitted Capacity: 6,763,712 tons 13,065,681 cubic yards
Estimated Remaining Life: 15 years (based on Solid Waste Facility Permit)
In-Place Density: 0.449 tons/cubic yard

3. MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY

Daily: 3,500 tons [7,795 cubic yards]
Yearly Equivalent: [1,092,000 tons] [2,432,071 cubic yards]

4. 2013 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)

Daily: 680 tons [1,514 cubic yards]

5. LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

Permit No.: 5022-(5)
Effective: 08/23/1972
Expiration: None

6. WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

Order No.: 93-062 Effective: 09/27/1993
Order No.: R4-2006-0007 Effective: 01/19/2006
Order No.: R4-2009-0088 Effective: 07/16/2009
Order No.: R4-2011-0052 Effective: 03/03/2011

7. FOC GRANT DATE – None

8. PERMITTED WASTE TYPES - Solid waste

9. FUTURE LAND USE - Open space

10. RESTRICTIONS - Origin of waste is limited to that generated in the Calabasas Wasteshed as defined by Los Angeles County Ordinance No. 91-0003.

11. REMARKS/STATUS - Limited to the Calabasas Wasteshed as defined by Los Angeles County Ordinance No. 91-0003.

Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of July 2014. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.
1. **FACILITY INFORMATION**

Owner: Waste Connections, Inc.  
Operator: Waste Connections, Inc.

Address: 29201 Henry Mayo Drive, Castaic, CA 91384  
(Los Angeles County unincorporated area)

Operating Days: Monday-Saturday

SWFP No.: 19-AA-0052  
SWFP Issue Date: 09/30/1998

Last 5-year Review Date: 10/18/2011  
5-year Review Due Date: 10/18/2016

2. **REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY (as of December 31, 2013)**

Remaining Permitted Capacity: 2,943,559 tons  4,328,763 cubic yards

Estimated Remaining Life: 3 years (based on average daily disposal of 3,364 tpd, 312 days per year)

In-Place Density: 0.68 tons/cubic yard

3. **MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY**

Daily: 6,000 tons  [8,823 cubic yards]

Weekly: 30,000 tons

Yearly Equivalent: 1,560,000 tons  [2,294,118 cubic yards]

4. **2013 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)**

Daily: 3,299 tons  [4,851 cubic yards]

5. **LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT**

Permit No.: 89-081(5)  
Effective: 11/21/2000  
Expiration: 11/24/2019 or when the maximum capacity is reached, whichever is sooner.

6. **WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS**

Order No.: 93-062  
Effective: 09/27/1993

Order No.: 98-086  
Effective: 11/02/1998

Order No.: R4-2006-0007  
Effective: 01/19/2006

Order No.: R4-2011-0052  
Effective: 03/03/2011

7. **FOC GRANT DATE** - 02/16/1998

8. **PERMITTED WASTE TYPES** - Solid waste

9. **FUTURE LAND USE** - Non-irrigated open space

10. **RESTRICTIONS** - Landfill cannot accept biosolids (water and wastewater sludge). There is no wasteshed restriction on origin of waste.

11. **REMARKS/STATUS** - On December 5, 2008, Republic Services, Inc. merged with Allied Waste Industries, Inc. Due to the merger, Republic Services must divest Chiquita Canyon Landfill. On February 6, 2009, Republic Services and Waste Connections signed a definitive agreement providing for the sale of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill to Waste Connections, Inc. LUP limits waste disposal to 30,000 tons per week.

Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of July 2014. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.
**Proposed Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion**

1. **FACILITY TYPE** - Class III landfill
2. **OWNER/OPERATOR** – Waste Connections, Inc.
3. **LOCATION** - 29201 Henry Mayo Drive, Castaic, CA 91355  (Los Angeles County Unincorporated Area)
4. **SIZE**
   - Increase in Proposed Disposal Area: 143 acres  (Total 400 acres)
   - Increase in Total Acreage of Site: 0 acres   (Total 639 acres)
   - Increase in Vertical Elevation: 143 feet
5. **PROPOSED VOLUMETRIC CAPACITY**
   - Daily: 12,000 tons  [18,182 cubic yards]
   - Weekly: 60,000 tons  [90,909 tons]
   - Yearly Equivalent: [3,120,000 tons]  [4,727,273 cubic yards]
   - Additional Facility Capacity: [48,114,000 tons]   72,900,000 cubic yards
   - In-Place Density: 0.66 tons/cubic yard
7. **LIFE EXPECTANCY** – An additional of 46 years based on 2013 average daily disposal of 3,364 tpd or 13 years based on the maximum permitted rate of disposal of 12,000 tpd.
8. **EXPANSION OPTIONS** - Proposed horizontal and vertical expansion of disposal area. The final elevation of the site increases from 1430’ to 1573’.
9. **POST-CLOSURE USES** – Non-irrigated open space
10. **REMARKS/STATUS**

    On December 5, 2008, Republic Services, Inc. merged with Allied Waste Industries, Inc, and was required to divest Chiquita Canyon Landfill. On February 6, 2009, Republic Services and Waste Connections signed an agreement providing for the sale of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill to Waste Connections, Inc. Subsequently, Waste Connections, Inc. applied for a new CUP to increase the daily disposal capacity to 12,000 tpd. The County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning prepared a Notice of Preparation and circulated it for public comments from November 28, 2011 to February 13, 2012. On June 5, 2013, the County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning initiated the CEQA process on behalf of Waste Connections, Inc. for the landfill expansion and circulated the Draft Environmental Impact Report for County agencies’ reviews and comments from June 5, 2013 to August 5, 2013.

Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of July 2014. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.
**Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility (CREF)**

1. **FACILITY INFORMATION**

   **Owner:** Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Authority (City of Commerce and County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County)  
   **Operator:** County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County  
   **Address:** 5926 Sheila Street, Commerce, CA 90040  
   **Operating Days:** Monday-Friday (receive)  
   **Monday-Sunday (process)**  
   **SWFP No.:** 19-AA-0506  
   **SWFP Issue Date:** 07/09/1997  
   **Last 5-year Review Date:** 08/15/2012  
   **5-year Review Due Date:** 08/15/2017

2. **MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY**

   **Daily:** 1,000 tons (SWFP Requirement)  
   **Weekly:** 2,800 tons (SWFP Requirement)

3. **2013 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)**

   **Daily Received:** 337 tpd  
   **Daily Processed:** 288 tpd

4. **LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT** – Not Applicable

5. **WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS** - Not Applicable

6. **PERMITTED WASTE TYPES** - Solid waste

7. **FOC GRANT DATE** – 10/20/1983

8. **FUTURE LAND USE** - Not applicable

9. **RESTRICTIONS** - Facility requires high energy content waste. The City of Commerce Planning Commission made a written determination that the facility is consistent with the City’s Plan, and the adjacent zoning and surrounding land use is compatible with its operation.

Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of July 2014. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.
1. **FACILITY INFORMATION**

   **Owner:** Waste Management of California, Inc.  
   **Operator:** Waste Management of California, Inc.  

   **Address:** 600 East Avenue "F", Lancaster, CA 93535  
   (Los Angeles County Unincorporated Area)  

   **SWFP No.:** 19-AA-0050  
   **SWFP Issue Date:** 02/19/2013  
   **Last 5-year Review Date:** 02/19/2013  
   **5-year Review Due Date:** 02/19/2018

2. **REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY (as of December 31, 2013)**

   **Remaining Permitted Capacity:** 13,195,956 tons  
   **Estimated Remaining Life:** 14 years (based on maximum permitted rate of disposal of 3,000 tpd)  
   **In-Place Density:** 0.91 tons/cubic yard

3. **MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY**

   **Daily:** 3,000 tons  
   **Yearly Equivalent:** [924,000 tons]  
   **[1,015,385 cubic yards]**

4. **2013 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)**

   **Daily:** 258 tons  
   **[284 cubic yards]**

5. **LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT**

   **Permit No.:** 03-170-(5)  
   **Effective:** 12/14/2011  
   **Expiration:** 10/19/2041 or when limit of fill is reached, whichever occurs first.

6. **WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS**

   **Order No.:** 6-00-55  
   **Effective:** 06/14/2000

7. **FOC GRANT DATE** - 05/18/2013

8. **PERMITTED WASTE TYPES** - Solid waste

9. **FUTURE LAND USE** - Open space

10. **RESTRICTIONS** - The Landfill cannot accept more than 10 tpd of biosolids (sewage sludge). There is no wasteshed restriction on origin of waste. Based on the SWFP, the landfill accepts 3,000 tpd of refuse and 2,100 tpd of inert debris and beneficial use.

Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of July 2014. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.
Mesquite Regional Landfill
(Out-of-County Landfill)

1. FACILITY INFORMATION

   Owner: County of Los Angeles Sanitation District 2
   Operator: County of Los Angeles Sanitation District 2
   Address: 6502 E Hwy 78, Brawley 92227
   SWFP No.: 13-AA-0026
   Last 5-year Review Date: 10/03/2011

2. REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY (as of December 31, 2013)

   Remaining Permitted Capacity: [600,000,000 tons] [1,000,000,000 cubic yards]
   Estimated Remaining Life: 100 years
   In-Place Density: 0.60 tons/cubic yard

3. MAXIMUM PERMITTED CAPACITY

   Daily: 20,000 tons [33,333 cubic yards]
   Yearly Equivalent: [7.3 million tons] [12.2 million cubic yards]

4. 2013 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED

   Daily: Not yet operational

5. LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

   Permit No.: NO. 060003
   Effective: 04/27/2011
   Expiration: To Be Determined

6. WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

   Order No.: R7-2009-0003
   Effective: 06/18/2009

7. PERMITTED WASTE TYPES - Solid Waste
8. FUTURE LAND USE – Disposal
9. RESTRICTIONS/CURRENT STATUS

In February 2007, the Sanitation Districts submitted an application to Imperial County to amend the Mesquite Regional Landfill CUP for the receipt of up to 4,000 tpd of municipal solid waste by truck. Once the waste-by-rail system is operational, the ability to receive waste by truck will provide operational flexibility with the ability to ramp up until enough tonnage is received to make up a unit train.

Imperial County Planning and Development Services issued a Notice of Availability of the Final Subsequent EIR on October 6, 2010. The Board of Supervisors held a public hearing on the project on April 5, 2011, and subsequently approved the CUP. The Sanitation Districts also obtained a revised Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) from CalRecycle/Local Enforcement Agency on October 1, 2011 for truck haul and other entitlements granted by the new CUP.

Note: Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.
1. **FACILITY INFORMATION**

   **Owner:** City of Avalon  
   **Operator:** Consolidated Disposal Services dba Seagull Sanitation Systems

   **Address:** 1 Dump Road, Avalon, CA 90704  
   **(Los Angeles County Unincorporated Area)**

   **Operating Days:** Monday-Sunday

   **SWFP No.:** 19-AA-0061  
   **SWFP Issue Date:** 04/10/2001

   **Last 5-year Review Date:** 05/03/2010  
   **5-year Review Due Date:** 05/03/2015

2. **REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY (as of December 31, 2013)**

   **Remaining Permitted Capacity:** [66,026 tons] 74,187 cubic yards

   **Estimated Remaining Life:** 15 years (based on Land Use Permit Restriction)

   **In-Place Density:** 0.89 tons/cubic yard

3. **MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY**

   **Daily:** 49 tons  
   **Yearly Equivalent:** 17,885 tons [20,096 cubic yards]

4. **2013 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)**

   **Daily:** 10 tons  
   **Yearly Equivalent:** [11 cubic yards]

5. **LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT**

   **Permit No.:** 96-162-(4)  
   **Effective:** 07/29/1998  
   **Expiration:** 07/29/2028

6. **WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS**

   **Order No.:** R4-2002-0058  
   **Effective:** 02/28/2002

   **Order No.:** R4-2011-0052  
   **Effective:** 03/03/2011

   **Order No.:** R4-2011-0165  
   **Effective:** 11/07/2011

7. **FOC GRANT DATE** - 01/21/1999

8. **PERMITTED WASTE TYPES** - Solid waste

9. **FUTURE LAND USE** - Open space

10. **RESTRICTIONS** - There is no wasteshed restriction on origin of waste. However, due to its location on Santa Catalina Island, only the City of Avalon and adjacent unincorporated County areas have access to this facility. Based on the SWFP, no Haz-Mat, designated waste, untreated medical waste, or liquids accepted at the facility. Septage must be at least 50% solids on sludge.

Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of July 2014. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.
Puente Hills Landfill
(Closed on 10/31/2013)

1. FACILITY INFORMATION

   Owner: County Sanitation District No. 18 of Los Angeles County
   Operator: County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County
   Address: 13130 Crossroads Parkway South, Industry, CA 91746 (Los Angeles County Unincorporated Area)
   SWFP No.: 19-AA-0053
   Last 5-year Review Date:

2. REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY (as of October 31, 2013)

   Remaining Permitted Capacity: 11,572,519 tons [21,040,944 cubic yards]
   Estimated Remaining Life: 0 years (based on Land Use Permit Restriction)
   Aggregate Density: 0.55 tons/cubic yard

3. MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY

   Daily: 13,200 tons [24,000 cubic yards]
   Yearly Equivalent: [4,118,400 tons] [7,488,000 cubic yards]

4. 2013 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)

   Daily: 5,734 tons [10,425 cubic yards]

5. LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

   Permit No.: 02-027-(4)
   Effective: 12/18/2002
   Expiration: 10/31/2013

6. WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

   Order No.: R4-2013-0156
   Effective: 11/01/2013

7. FOC GRANT DATE - 02/20/2003

8. PERMITTED WASTE TYPES - Solid waste

9. FUTURE LAND USE - Open space and recreational use

10. RESTRICTIONS - Limited to 13,200 tpd of solid waste, 11,700 tpd of soil, and 33,000 tpw of beneficial reuse material. The Landfill can only accept treated incinerator ash, and biosolids sewage (sludge) from the operator’s wastewater treatment facilities. The County of Los Angeles Regional Planning Commission granted a new Conditional Use Permit on December 18, 2002 and the limited life of the project to October 31, 2013.

11. REMARKS/STATUS: Closed on October 31, 2013.

Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of July 2014. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.
San Clemente Island Landfill

1. **FACILITY INFORMATION**

   **Owner:** U.S. Department of the Navy  
   **Operator:** U.S. Department of the Navy

   **Address:** San Clemente Island, CA  
   **Operating Days:** 2 days/week

   **SWFP No.:** 19-AA-0063  
   **SWFP Issue Date:** 06/24/1997

   **Last 5-year Review Date:** 04/22/2013  
   **5-year Review Due Date:** 04/22/2018

2. **REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY (as of December 31, 2013)**

   **Remaining Permitted Capacity:** [39,500 tons] 316,000 cubic yards

   **Estimated Remaining Life:** 20 years (based on the current SWFP estimated closure date)

   **In-Place Density:** 0.125 tons/cubic yard

3. **MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY**

   **Daily:** 10 tons [80 cubic yards]

   **Yearly Equivalent:** 991 tons [7,928 cubic yards]

4. **2013 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)**

   **Daily:** 1 ton [8 cubic yards]

5. **LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT** – Not Applicable

6. **WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS**

   **Order No.:** R4-2004-0057  
   **Effective:** 04/01/2004

   **Order No.:** R4-2010-0045  
   **Effective:** 03/04/2010

7. **FOC GRANT DATE** – None

8. **PERMITTED WASTE TYPES** - Solid waste

9. **FUTURE LAND USE** - Open space. None.

10. **RESTRICTIONS** - This landfill is used solely by the U.S. Department of the Navy. SWFP is still under review by the CalRecycle as they address new Title 27 methane monitoring requirements.

Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of July 2014. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.
Scholl Canyon Landfill

1. **FACILITY INFORMATION**

   **Owner:** City of Glendale & County of Los Angeles
   **Operator:** County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County

   **Address:** 3001 Scholl Canyon Road, Glendale, CA 91206
   **Operating Days:** Monday-Saturday
   **SWFP No.:** 19-AA-0012
   **SWFP Issue Date:** 12/13/2011
   **Last 5-year Review Date:**
   **5-year Review Due Date:** 12/13/2016

2. **REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY (as of December 31, 2013)**

   **Remaining Permitted Capacity:**
   - 4,047,816 tons
   - 8,363,959 cubic yards

   **Estimated Remaining Life:**
   - 17 years (based on Land Use Permit Restriction)

   **In-Place Density:**
   - 0.484 tons/cubic yard

3. **MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY**

   **Daily:**
   - 3,400 tons
   - [7,025 cubic yards]

   **Yearly Equivalent:**
   - [1,060,800 tons]
   - [2,191,736 cubic yards]

4. **2013 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)**

   **Daily:**
   - 682 tons
   - [1,409 cubic yards]

5. **LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT**

   **Permit No.:** 6668-U (Zoning Variance)
   **Effective:** 10/07/1997

6. **WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS**

   **Order No.:** 01-132
   **Effective:** 09/19/2001;

   **Order No.:** R4-2011-0052
   **Effective:** 03/03/2011

7. **FOC GRANT DATE** - None

8. **PERMITTED WASTE TYPES** - Solid waste

9. **FUTURE LAND USE** - Open space

10. **RESTRICTIONS** - The use of the Landfill is restricted by the City of Glendale Ordinance 4780 to the County of Los Angeles Cities of Glendale, La Canada Flintridge, Pasadena, South Pasadena, San Marino, and Sierra Madre; and the Los Angeles County unincorporated areas of Altadena, La Crescenta, Montrose; the unincorporated area bordered by the incorporated cities of San Gabriel, Rosemead, Temple City, Arcadia and Pasadena; and the unincorporated area immediately to the north of the City of San Marino bordered by the City of Pasadena on the west, north, and east sides.

Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of July 2014. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.
Proposed Scholl Canyon Landfill Expansion

1. FACILITY TYPE - Class III landfill

2. OWNER: City of Glendale & County of Los Angeles
   OPERATOR: County Sanitation Districts 2 of Los Angeles County

3. LOCATION - 3001 Scholl Canyon Road, Glendale, CA 91206

4. SIZE

   Increase in Total Acreage of Site: None
   Increase in Proposed Horizontal Expansion:
     Variation 1: None
     Variation 2: Increases the disposal footprint by 13 acres to the north

   Increase in Proposed Vertical Expansion:
     Variation 1: 1525 ft. to 1705 ft.
     Variation 2: 1525 ft. to 1705 ft.

5. PROPOSED VOLUMETRIC CAPACITY

   Daily: 3,400 tons [7,556 cubic yards]
   Yearly Equivalent: [1,060,800 tons] [2,271,520 cubic yards]
   Additional Facility Capacity: Variation 1: 5.5 million tons (vertical expansion only):
     Variation 2: 8.0 million tons (horizontal and vertical expansion)
   In-Place Density: 0.486 tons/cubic yard

6. ADDITIONAL LIFE DUE TO EXPANSION

   Variation 1:
   [5 years] based on 5.5 million tons, at 3,400 tpd, (based on permitted capacity) and 312 operating days/year; or
   [26 years] based on 5.5 million tons, at 682 tpd, (based on 2013 Average Daily Rate) and 312 operating days/year.

   Variation 2:
   [7.5 years] based on 8.0 million tons, at 3,400 tpd, (based on permitted capacity) and 312 operating days/year; or
   [38 years] based on 8.0 million tons, at 682 tpd, (based on 2013 Average Daily Rate) and 312 operating days/year.

7. EXPANSION OPTIONS - The potential expansion of this Landfill is recognized in the Joint Powers Authority governing the operation of the site; however, details on the expansion have not been finalized. The currently proposed expansion consists of two variations: Variation 1 (vertical expansion only) and Variation 2 (vertical and horizontal expansion). The Landfill would continue to be permitted to receive 3,400 tpd of non-hazardous solid waste, and all resource and material recovery programs will continue to be implemented.

8. POST-CLOSURE USES - Park, recreation, and roadway purposes; or for the implementation of solid waste management alternatives or other facilities related to the operation of a sanitary landfill on the premises.

9. REMARKS/STATUS - It is estimated that once the permitted capacity is exhausted, approximately 6 million tons of potentially available capacity would remain at the site.

Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of July 2014. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.
Southeast Resource Recovery Facility

1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Owner: Southeast Resource Recovery Facility Authority, a joint powers authority consisting of the City of Long Beach and the Los Angeles County Sanitation District No. 2

Operator: City of Long Beach

Address: 120 Henry Ford Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90802

Operating Days: Monday-Saturday

SWFP No.: 19-AK-0083

SWFP Issue Date: 03/03/1998

Last 5-year Review Date: 08/27/2009

5-year Review Due Date: 08/27/2014

2. MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY

Daily: 2,240 tons (SWFP Requirement)

3. 2013 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)

Daily Received: 1,504 tpd

Daily Processed: 1,285 tpd

4. LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

Permit No.: HDP-84174

5. WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS - Not Applicable

6. PERMITTED WASTE TYPES - Solid waste

7. FOC GRANT DATE - 09/18/1997

8. FUTURE LAND USE - Not applicable

9. RESTRICTIONS - There is no wasteshed or restriction on origin of waste. 2,240 tpd per SWFP.

Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of July 2014. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.
Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill

1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Owner: Republic Services, Inc.  
Address: 14747 San Fernando Road, Sylmar 91342  
SWFP No.: 19-AA-2000  
Last 5-year Review Date: 12/30/2013

Operator: Republic Services, Inc.  
Operating Days: Monday-Saturday  
SWFP Issue Date: 07/07/2008  
5-year Review Due Date: 12/30/2018

2. REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY (as of December 31, 2013)

Remaining Permitted Capacity: 65,785,320 tons  
Estimated Remaining Life: 19 years (based on the maximum permitted capacity)  
In-Place Density: 0.72 tons/cubic yard

3. MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY

Daily: 12,100 tons  
Yearly Equivalent: [3,775,200 tons]  
[5,101,512 cubic yards]

4. 2013 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)

Daily: 7,250 tons  
[10,069 cubic yards]

5. LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

Permit No.:00-194-(5)  
Effective: 02/06/2007  
Expiration: 02/06/2037 or when landfill capacity is exhausted, whichever is sooner

6. WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

Order No.: 93-062  
Effective: 09/27/1993

Order No.: R4-2006-0007  
Effective: 01/19/2006

Order No.: R4-2007-0064  
Effective: 12/06/2007

Order No.: R4-2008-0088  
Effective: 10/02/2008

Order No.: R4-2011-0052  
Effective: 03/03/2011

7. FOC GRANT DATE – 12/18/2008

8. PERMITTED WASTE TYPES - Solid waste

9. FUTURE LAND USE - Open space

10. RESTRICTIONS - The Landfill cannot accept incinerator ash or biosolids (sewage sludge). The Landfill is prohibited from accepting any solid waste generated outside the County.

11. REMARKS/STATUS - On December 31, 2008, operations in the Sunshine Canyon County Landfill and the Sunshine Canyon City Landfill were combined into one to what is known as the Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill.

Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of July 2014. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.
Whittier (Savage Canyon) Landfill

1. **FACILITY INFORMATION**

   **Owner:** City of Whittier  
   **Operator:** City of Whittier - DPW  
   **Address:** 13919 E. Penn St., Whittier, CA 90602  
   **Operating Days:** Monday-Saturday  
   **SWFP No.:** 19-AH-0001  
   **SWFP Issue Date:** 10/30/2013  
   **Last 5-year Review Date:** 10/30/2013  
   **5-year Review Due Date:** 10/30/2018

2. **REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY (as of December 31, 2013)**

   - **Remaining Permitted Capacity:** 5,461,765 tons [9,102,942 cubic yards]  
   - **Estimated Remaining Life:** 42 years (based on the current SWPF estimated closure date)  
   - **In-Place Density:** 0.6 tons/cubic yard

3. **MAXIMUM PERMITTED DAILY CAPACITY**

   - **Daily:** 350 tons [583 cubic yards]  
   - **Yearly Equivalent:** 109,200 tons [182,000 cubic yards]

4. **2013 AVERAGE WASTE QUANTITIES DISPOSED (INCLUDING IMPORT QUANTITIES)**

   - **Daily:** 293 tons [488 cubic yards]

5. **LAND USE/CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT**

   - **Permit No.:** City Resolution No. 4907  
   - **Effective:** 08/23/1977  
   - **Expiration:** Completion of project

6. **WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS**

   - **Order No.:** 93-062  
   - **Effective:** 09/27/1993  
   - **Order No.:** R4-2006-0007  
   - **Effective:** 01/19/2006  
   - **Order No.:** R4-2006-0080  
   - **Effective:** 10/24/2006  
   - **Order No.:** R4-2011-0052  
   - **Effective:** 03/03/2011

7. **FOC GRANT DATE** – 11/30/1978


9. **FUTURE LAND USE** - Open space

10. **RESTRICTIONS** - Hazardous, radioactive, liquid, or medical waste are all prohibited per Chapter 6.1, Division 20 of California Health and Safety Code.

   Note: Information above was provided by the landfill operator by completing the Annual Survey Form or through the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of July 2014. Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.
Appendix E-2 Tables
## 2013 Annual Report
### Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan

#### Appendix E-2 Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
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<th>Permitted Operation</th>
<th>SWF/CUP Maximum Daily Capacity (Million Tons)</th>
<th>2013 Annual Tonnage (Million Tons)</th>
<th>2013 Average Daily Disposal (tpd-6)</th>
<th>Estimated Remaining Permitted Capacity (as of December 31, 2015) (Million Tons)</th>
<th>Remaining Life (Years)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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### Transformation Facilities

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Solid Waste Facility Permit Number</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Permitted Operation</th>
<th>SWF/CUP Maximum Daily Capacity (Million Tons)</th>
<th>2013 Annual Tonnage (Million Tons)</th>
<th>2013 Average Daily Disposal (tpd-6)</th>
<th>Estimated Remaining Permitted Capacity (as of December 31, 2015) (Million Tons)</th>
<th>Remaining Life (Years)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<tbody>
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### Permitted In-County Landfills

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<th>Facility</th>
<th>Solid Waste Facility Permit Number</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Permitted Operation</th>
<th>SWF/CUP Maximum Daily Capacity (Million Tons)</th>
<th>2013 Annual Tonnage (Million Tons)</th>
<th>2013 Average Daily Disposal (tpd-6)</th>
<th>Estimated Remaining Permitted Capacity (as of December 31, 2015) (Million Tons)</th>
<th>Remaining Life (Years)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azusa Land Reclamation</td>
<td>19-AA-0513</td>
<td>Azusa</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6,000.0</td>
<td>0.079</td>
<td>0.064</td>
<td>0.143</td>
<td>202.0</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,000.0</td>
<td>0.079</td>
<td>0.064</td>
<td>0.143</td>
<td>202.0</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Out-of-County Disposal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Permitted Disposal Facilities</th>
<th>Los Angeles County Waste Exported in 2013 to Out-of-County Class III Disposal Facilities</th>
<th>2,087,368 tpd-6</th>
<th>6,690 tpd-6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Notes:
1. Disposal quantities are based on actual tonnages reported by owners/operators of permitted solid waste disposal facilities to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. Solid Waste Information Management System (www.LACountySWIMS.org) is used.
2. Estimated Remaining Permitted Capacity is based on landfill operators' responses in a written survey conducted by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works in June 2014 as well as site-specific permit criteria established by local land use agencies, local enforcement agencies, CalRecycle, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

### Footnotes:
(a) Conversion factor based on in-place solid waste density is provided by landfill operators, otherwise a conversion factor of 1,200 lb/cy was used for Class III landfills.
(b) Remaining Life is based on either the 2013 average daily disposal tonnage, maximum permitted capacity, or the facility's permit expiration date.
(c) Based on the Solid Waste Facility Permit limit of 2,800 tons per week, expressed as a daily average, seven days per week.
(d) Based on EPA limit of 500,000 tons per year, expressed as a daily average, seven days per week.
(e) Conversion factor to a daily average, six days per week.
(f) Tonnage expressed as a daily average, six days per week.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2015
# 2013 ANNUAL REPORT

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

## APPENDIX E-2 TABLE 2

**DISPOSAL CAPACITY OF INERT DEBRIS ENGINEERED FILL OPERATIONS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>SWFP Maximum Daily Capacity</th>
<th>2013 Average Daily Disposal</th>
<th>2013 Annual Disposal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(cubic yards)³</td>
<td>(tpd)³</td>
<td>(cubic yards)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atkinson Brick Company</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandler's Palos Verdes Sand &amp; Gravel</td>
<td>2,435</td>
<td>3,044</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durbin Inert Debris Engineered Fill Site</td>
<td>3,840</td>
<td>4,800</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanson Aggregates (Livingston-Graham)</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>657</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Azusa Reclamation Project</td>
<td>3,205</td>
<td>4,006</td>
<td>2,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montebello Land &amp; Water Co.</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nu-Way Arrow</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peck Road Gravel Pit</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reliance Landfill</td>
<td>6,729</td>
<td>8,411</td>
<td>1,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun Valley</td>
<td>1,458</td>
<td>1,823</td>
<td>538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Rock</td>
<td>3,077</td>
<td>3,846</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>30,391</td>
<td>37,988</td>
<td>6,959</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**

1. Disposal quantities for 2013 are based on actual tonnages reported by owners/operators through the Solid Waste Management Fee invoice receipt.
2. Conversion factor based on in-place solid waste density if provided by landfill operators, otherwise a conversion factor of 2,500 lb/cy was used.
3. Derived from the permit values noted in the CalRecycle Website as of April 2013.
4. Operator submitted an Inactive Notification to LEA on August 2007. The facility was still inactive based on the January 23, 2013 inspection.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2015
### 2013 Annual Report

Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan

**Appendix E-2 Table 3**

Out-of-County Landfills Currently Available for Use by Jurisdictions in Los Angeles County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Location Owner/Operator</th>
<th>Rail Access</th>
<th>Distance from Los Angeles County (mi)</th>
<th>2013 Average Daily Disposal Rate (tpd)</th>
<th>Potential Available Disposal Capacity from Los Angeles County (tpd)</th>
<th>Permit Operating days/week</th>
<th>Permitted Daily Disposal (tpd)</th>
<th>Remaining Permitted Disposal Capacity (million tons)</th>
<th>Remaining Design Life (years)</th>
<th>Tipping Fees (^6) (per ton)</th>
<th>Import Surcharge (per ton)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mesquite Regional Landfill</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>210 miles</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>$1 (min)(^8)</td>
<td>Not yet operational. Permitted to reserve up to 1,000 tpd of available capacity for Imperial County. Up to 4,000 tpd may be transported by truck haul.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill(^7)</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>45 miles</td>
<td>5,193</td>
<td>11,500</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>$56.05</td>
<td>$23.18</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>The state operating permit for Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill prohibits public dumping at the site. The County of Orange has import waste agreements to import waste into Orange County. Frank R. Bowerman, Olinda Alpha, and Prima Deshecha Sanitary Landfills have import waste agreements with waste hauling companies and County Sanitation Districts which will expire on June 30, 2016.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill(^7)</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>30 miles</td>
<td>5,239</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>$56.05</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prima Deshecha Sanitary Landfill(^7)</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>60 miles</td>
<td>1,122</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>$66.05</td>
<td>$23.33 per ton</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Sobrante Landfill</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>60 miles</td>
<td>6,357</td>
<td>16,054</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>55+</td>
<td>Varies</td>
<td>$3 (min)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>53 miles</td>
<td>1,514</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>$59.94</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simi Valley Landfill &amp; Recycling Center</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>50 miles</td>
<td>1,839</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>60+</td>
<td>$63.51</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24,629</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,315</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

1. “—” data not provided or available.
2. Distance is measured from Downtown Los Angeles, California.
3. Estimated quantity based on the data provided by the Counties in the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) and/or the Disposal Reporting System.
4. Waste exported to other Out of County landfills accounts for another 375 tpd per day. Total Waste exported in 2013 is approximately 6,690 tons per day.
5. Estimated quantity provided by landfill operators in tons, otherwise a conversion factor of 1,200 lb/cy was used.
6. Tipping fees are based on current waste disposal fees provided by landfill operators.
7. The County of Orange has import waste agreements to import waste into Orange County with waste hauling companies and County Sanitation Districts which will expire on June 30, 2016.
8. Amount based on Imperial County Host fees per facility operator.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2015
## APPENDIX E-2 TABLE 4
### POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND REAL TAXABLE SALES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>POPULATION (persons)</th>
<th>EMPLOYMENT (persons)</th>
<th>REAL TAXABLE SALES (dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>9,987,000</td>
<td>3,926,700</td>
<td>115,200,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>10,066,000</td>
<td>4,011,500</td>
<td>117,600,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>10,149,000</td>
<td>4,106,700</td>
<td>120,200,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>10,231,000</td>
<td>4,177,900</td>
<td>123,100,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>10,307,000</td>
<td>4,213,500</td>
<td>125,900,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>10,381,000</td>
<td>4,255,800</td>
<td>128,900,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>10,455,000</td>
<td>4,291,700</td>
<td>131,900,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>10,529,000</td>
<td>4,325,800</td>
<td>135,300,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>10,603,000</td>
<td>4,358,100</td>
<td>138,300,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>10,678,000</td>
<td>4,393,800</td>
<td>136,300,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>10,752,000</td>
<td>4,432,700</td>
<td>138,500,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>10,827,000</td>
<td>4,469,100</td>
<td>141,000,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>10,903,000</td>
<td>4,507,600</td>
<td>142,700,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>10,979,000</td>
<td>4,547,600</td>
<td>145,400,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2027</td>
<td>11,055,000</td>
<td>4,586,800</td>
<td>147,900,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2028</td>
<td>11,131,000</td>
<td>4,628,900</td>
<td>150,600,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2015
## LOS ANGELES COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL CAPACITY

### Yearly Waste Generation and Disposal Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Generation (Tons)</th>
<th>Percent Diversion (Assumed)</th>
<th>Total Transformation &amp; Class III Landfill Disposal (Tons)</th>
<th>Available Transformation Capacity</th>
<th>Class III Landfill Disposal Need</th>
<th>Total Transformation &amp; Class III Landfill Disposal (Tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>21,846,171</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>13,107,703</td>
<td>8,738,469</td>
<td>645,600</td>
<td>8,092,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>22,270,042</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>13,362,025</td>
<td>8,908,017</td>
<td>645,600</td>
<td>8,262,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>22,736,474</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>13,641,885</td>
<td>9,094,590</td>
<td>645,600</td>
<td>8,448,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>23,169,512</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>13,901,707</td>
<td>9,267,805</td>
<td>645,600</td>
<td>8,622,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>23,507,028</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>14,104,217</td>
<td>9,420,811</td>
<td>645,600</td>
<td>8,757,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>23,876,429</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>14,325,858</td>
<td>9,550,572</td>
<td>645,600</td>
<td>8,904,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>24,230,452</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>14,538,271</td>
<td>9,692,181</td>
<td>645,600</td>
<td>9,046,581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>24,612,911</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>14,767,747</td>
<td>9,854,164</td>
<td>645,600</td>
<td>9,199,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>24,630,667</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>14,778,400</td>
<td>9,852,267</td>
<td>645,600</td>
<td>9,206,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>24,902,603</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>14,941,562</td>
<td>9,961,041</td>
<td>645,600</td>
<td>9,315,441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>25,198,311</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>15,118,986</td>
<td>10,079,324</td>
<td>645,600</td>
<td>9,433,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>25,512,881</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>15,307,728</td>
<td>10,205,152</td>
<td>645,600</td>
<td>9,559,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>25,767,271</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>15,460,363</td>
<td>10,306,908</td>
<td>645,600</td>
<td>9,661,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>26,107,170</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>15,664,302</td>
<td>10,442,868</td>
<td>645,600</td>
<td>9,797,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2027</td>
<td>26,428,766</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>15,857,260</td>
<td>10,571,506</td>
<td>645,600</td>
<td>9,925,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2028</td>
<td>26,773,711</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>16,064,227</td>
<td>10,709,484</td>
<td>645,600</td>
<td>10,063,884</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:

1. Waste generation (Column B) is calculated using CalRecycle's Adjustment Methodology, utilizing employment, population, and taxable sales projections from UCLA Anderson Long-term Forecast (July 2013).
2. Waste generation for 2013 is based on actual in-County and out-of-County transformation and Class III landfill disposal by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County. A 60 percent diversion rate is assumed. These tonnages DO NOT include inert waste disposed at permitted inert landfills.
3. The 2013 transformation and Class III landfill disposal quantity (first figure under Column E) is based on tonnages reported by permitted solid waste disposal facility operators in Los Angeles County and export quantities reported by other counties to County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works as part of the 2013 Disposal Quantity Reporting data.
4. Columns H and J are based on Columns G and I, respectively, using an in-place waste density of 1,200 lb/cy.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2015
Appendix E-3 Disposal Capacity Analysis Scenarios
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### 2013 ANNUAL REPORT

**APPENDIX E-3**

**SCENARIO I - UTILIZATION OF EXISTING IN-COUNTY DISPOSAL CAPACITY ONLY**

- **Existing In-County Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities**
- **No Utilization of Out-of-County Disposal Capacity**

#### Diversion Rate (75% by 2020)

- **Daily Available Capacity from Transformation Facilities**
  - **Disposal from Out-County Class III Landfills**
  - **Imports from Other Countries**

#### Analysis of Disposal Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Daily Available Capacity from Transformation Facilities</th>
<th>Disposal from Out-County Class III Landfills</th>
<th>Imports from Other Countries</th>
<th>Total Daily Disposal Demand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>78,202</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>38,008</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>1,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>100,948</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>60,036</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>2,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>122,896</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>72,064</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>3,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>144,844</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>84,092</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>3,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>166,792</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>96,120</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>3,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>188,740</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>108,148</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>4,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>210,688</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>120,176</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>4,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>232,636</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>132,204</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>4,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>254,584</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>144,232</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>4,724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>276,532</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>156,260</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>4,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>298,480</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>168,288</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>5,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>320,428</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>180,316</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>5,324</td>
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<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>342,376</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>192,344</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>5,524</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2015

### ASSUMPTIONS

1. Waste Generation is estimated using CalRecycle's Adjustment Methodology, utilizing population projection, employment and realizable sales projections from UCLA's Longterm Forecast, July 2013.
2. Daily Available Capacity from Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility and Southeast Resource Recovery Facility is assumed to continue at their current permitted daily capacity during the planning period.
3. The scenario assumes utilization of in-county disposal capacity only.
4. Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity is calculated based on Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (in blue bold) for facilities without a restricted wasteshed or Expected Average Daily Tonnage for facilities with a restricted wasteshed.

### LEGEND:
- CCP: Closure due to exhausted capacity or permit expiration
- CS: Expansion may become effective
- CC: Closure due to exhausted capacity
- CP: Restriction wasteshed
### Existing In-County Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Daily Disposal Demand</th>
<th>Imports from Other Counties</th>
<th>Daily Available from Out-of-County Transformation Facilities</th>
<th>Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Demand</th>
<th>Class III Landfill Capacity from Transformation Facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>260,000</td>
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<td>2015</td>
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**Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (tpd)**

### Diversion Rate (75% by 2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Total In-County Landfill Daily Disposal Capacity</th>
<th>Shortfall (Reserve)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>270,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
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<td>280,000</td>
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**Remaining Capacity at Year End (Million Tons)**

### Scenarios

**Scenario II - Status Quo**

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<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<td>75%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>75%</td>
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<td>75%</td>
<td>75%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Daily Disposal Capacity</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>260,000</td>
<td>270,000</td>
<td>280,000</td>
<td>290,000</td>
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<td>340,000</td>
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<td>340,000</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>370,000</td>
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<td>410,000</td>
<td>420,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Remaining Capacity at Year End (Million Tons)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<td>20%</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

**ASSUMPTIONS:**

1. Waste Generation is estimated using California’s Adjustment Methodology, utilizing population projection, employment and real taxable sales projections from UCLA’s Long term Forecast, July 2015.
2. Daily Available Capacity from Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility and Southeast Resource Recovery Facility is assumed to continue at their current permitted daily capacity during the planning period.
3. Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity is calculated based on Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (in blue text) for facilities without a restricted wasteshed or Expected Average Daily Tonnage for facilities with a restricted wasteshed.

**LEGEND:**

CC/CP - Closure due to exhausted capacity (CC) or permit expiration (CP)

E - Expansion may become effective

R - Restricted wasteshed

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2015
### Scenario III (Status Quo) - Meeting CalRecycle's statewide disposal target of 2.7 PPD

#### Existing In-County Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Waste Generation Rate</th>
<th>Diversion Rate</th>
<th>Total Daily Disposal Rate</th>
<th>Per Capita Available Capacity from Class III Landfills</th>
<th>Exports to Out-of-County Landfills</th>
<th>Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Capacity</th>
<th>Remaining Capacity at Year's End (Million Tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>70,020</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>28,008</td>
<td>79% (by 2020)</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>10.2 3,400 11,000 350</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>71,378</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>28,551</td>
<td>80% (by 2020)</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>10.2 3,400 11,000 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>72,873</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>28,421</td>
<td>81% (by 2020)</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>10.2 3,400 11,000 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>74,261</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>27,477</td>
<td>82% (by 2020)</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>10.2 3,400 11,000 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>75,343</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>25,617</td>
<td>83% (by 2020)</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>10.2 3,400 11,000 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>76,527</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>23,723</td>
<td>84% (by 2020)</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>10.2 3,400 11,000 350</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>77,662</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>21,745</td>
<td>85% (by 2020)</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>10.2 3,400 11,000 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>78,888</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>86% (by 2020)</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>10.2 3,400 11,000 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>78,944</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>87% (by 2020)</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>10.2 3,400 11,000 350</td>
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<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>79,018</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>88% (by 2020)</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>10.2 3,400 11,000 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>79,264</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>89% (by 2020)</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>80,400</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>90% (by 2020)</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>10.2 3,400 11,000 350</td>
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<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>81,537</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>91% (by 2020)</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>10.2 3,400 11,000 350</td>
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<tr>
<td>2026</td>
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<td>0%</td>
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<td>92% (by 2020)</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>10.2 3,400 11,000 350</td>
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<td>20,000</td>
<td>93% (by 2020)</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>10.2 3,400 11,000 350</td>
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<td>84,959</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<td>94% (by 2020)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>86,100</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<td>95% (by 2020)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>87,241</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>96% (by 2020)</td>
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<td>97% (by 2020)</td>
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<td>98% (by 2020)</td>
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<td>12.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>10.2 3,400 11,000 350</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### AsAssumptions:
1. Waste Generation is estimated using CalRecycle's Adjustment Methodology, utilizing population projection, employment and real taxable sales projections from UCLA's Longterm Forecast, July 2013.
2. Daily Available Capacity from Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility and Southeast Resource Recovery Facility is assumed to continue at their current permitted daily capacity during the planning period.
3. Total Per Capita Available Capacity is calculated based on Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (in blue box) for facilities without a restricted wasteshed or Expected Average Daily Tonnage for facilities with a restricted wasteshed.

#### Legend:
- CC: Closure due to exhausted capacity (CC) or permit expiration (CP)
- E: Expansion may become effective
- R: Restricted wasteshed

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2015
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Waste Generation Rate</th>
<th>Diversion Rate</th>
<th>Total Daily Disposal Demand</th>
<th>Imports from Other Countries</th>
<th>Daily Available Capacity from Transformation Facilities</th>
<th>Class III Landfill Disposal Demand</th>
<th>Class III Landfill</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>Class III Landfill</th>
<th>Toner</th>
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<tr>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>74,261</td>
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<td>75,343</td>
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<td>76,527</td>
<td>69%</td>
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<td>5,400</td>
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<td>75%</td>
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<td>6,100</td>
<td>11,150</td>
<td>240</td>
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<td>11,150</td>
<td>6,100</td>
<td>17,847</td>
<td>11,150</td>
<td>6,100</td>
<td>17,847</td>
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<tr>
<td>2024</td>
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<td>11,450</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>17,459</td>
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<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>83,677</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>20,919</td>
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<td>6,800</td>
<td>11,600</td>
<td>240</td>
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<td>11,600</td>
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<td>11,600</td>
<td>6,800</td>
<td>17,165</td>
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<td>2026</td>
<td>84,708</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>21,177</td>
<td>500</td>
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<td>7,000</td>
<td>11,750</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>16,871</td>
<td>11,750</td>
<td>7,000</td>
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<td>11,750</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>16,871</td>
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<td>85,813</td>
<td>75%</td>
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<td>500</td>
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<td>11,900</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>16,577</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ASSUMPTIONS:**
1. Waste Generation is estimated using CalRecycle’s Adjustment Methodology, utilizing population projection, employment and real taxable sales projections from UCLA’s Longterm Forecast, July 2013.
2. Daily Available Capacity from Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility and Southeast Resource Recovery Facility is assumed to continue at their current permitted daily capacity during the planning period.
3. Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity is calculated based on Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (in blue text) for facilities without a restricted.wasted or Expected Average Daily Tonnage for facilities with a restricted wasted.

**LEGEND:**
CC/CP - Closure due to exhausted capacity (CC) or permit expiration (CP)
E - Expansion may become effective
R - Restricted wasteshed

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2015
3. Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity = Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (tpd-6) - Remaining Capacity at Year’s End (Million Tons)
4. Exports based on Existing Export Agreement
5. Utilization of Additional Alternative Technology Capacity

### 2013 ANNUAL REPORT

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

#### APPENDIX E-3

**SCENARIO V - UTILIZATION OF ADDITIONAL ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY CAPACITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Waste Generation Rate</th>
<th>Diversion Rate</th>
<th>Total Daily Disposal Demand</th>
<th>Imports from Other Counties</th>
<th>Potential Available Capacity from Alternative Technology Facilities</th>
<th>Exports to Out-of-County Landfills</th>
<th>Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Capacity</th>
<th>Class III Landfill Total Imports</th>
<th>Potential Available Capacity from Alternative Technology Facilities</th>
<th>Exports to Out-of-County Landfills</th>
<th>Class III Landfill Total Imports</th>
<th>Total Class III Landfills</th>
<th>Class III Landfill Total Imports</th>
<th>Class III Landfill Total Imports</th>
<th>Class III Landfill Total Imports</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>18,594</td>
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<td>2,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>18,594</td>
<td>14,804</td>
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<td>18,594</td>
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#### ASSUMPTIONS

1. Waste Generation is estimated using CalRecycle’s Adjustment Methodology, utilizing population projection, employment and real taxable sales projections from UCLA’s Longterm Forecast, July 2013.
2. Potential Available Capacity from Alternative Technology Facilities assume that Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility and Stanford Refuse-to-Energy Recovery Facility will continue to operate at their current permitted daily capacity during the planning period. It also assumes that additional capacity will be available from potential EWSW facilities or other alternative technologies. Potential capacity from anaerobic digestion facility is considered part of diversion since anaerobic digestion process is within the statutory definition of composting which is considered as recycling.
3. Remaining Capacity at Year’s End (Million Tons) = Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (tpd-6) - Expected Average Daily Tonnage during the planning period. It also assumes that additional capacity will be available from potential EWSW facilities or other alternative technologies. Potential capacity from anaerobic digestion facility is considered part of diversion since anaerobic digestion process is within the statutory definition of composting which is considered as recycling.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2015
## APPENDIX E-4
### SCENARIO VI - INCREASE IN EXPORTS TO OUT-OF-COUNTY LANDFILLS (INCLUDING POTENTIAL WASTE-BY-RAIL CAPACITY)

#### Exports based on Existing Export Agreements

**Scholl Sunshine Whittier In-County Potential Class III Landfill**

**Source:** Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2015

**ASSUMPTIONS:**

**Legend:**

- CC/CP - Closure due to exhausted capacity (CC) or permit expiration (CP)
- E - Expansion may become effective
- R - Restricted wasted

**Source:** Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Waste Generation Rate</th>
<th>Diversion Rate</th>
<th>Total Daily Disposal Demand</th>
<th>Imports from Other Counties</th>
<th>Existing In-County Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities</th>
<th>Daily Available Capacity from Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility and Southeast Resource Recovery Facility</th>
<th>Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Demand</th>
<th>Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (tpd-6)</th>
<th>Potential Waste-BY-Rail Capacity</th>
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</table>

**ASUMPTIONS:**

1. Waste Generation is estimated using CalRecycle's Adjustment Methodology, utilizing population projection, employment and real taxable sales projections from UCLA's Longterm Forecast, July 2013.
2. Daily Available Capacity from Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility and Southeast Resource Recovery Facility is assumed to continue at their current permitted daily capacity during the planning period.
3. Total In-County Class III Landfill Available Capacity is calculated based on Maximum Permitted Daily Capacity (blue shading) for facilities without a restricted wasteshed or Expected Average Daily Tonnage for facilities with a restricted wasteshed.
4. The operation of the Mesquite Regional Landfill (MRL) and waste by rail system (WBR) is entirely dependent on the availability of waste from landfills and the cost of disposal. When the MRL/WBR disposal capacity is needed and when the tipping fees make MRL/WBR economically viable, then the system may begin operation. However, for the purpose of the analysis, the waste-by-rail system is assumed to begin its operation in 2018.

---

**Legend:**

- CC/CP - Closure due to exhausted capacity (CC) or permit expiration (CP)
- E - Expansion may become effective
- R - Restrict wasted

**Source:** Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2015
### Appendix E-3

#### Scenario VII - All Solid Waste Management Options Considered Become Available

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Waste Generation Rate</th>
<th>Diversion Rate</th>
<th>Total Daily Disposal Demand</th>
<th>Potential Available Capacity from Alternative Technology Facilities</th>
<th>Out-of-County Landfills</th>
<th>Class III Landfill</th>
<th>Class III Daily Disposal Demand</th>
<th>Total In-County Class III Landfills</th>
<th>Potential Total In-County Class III Landfills</th>
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<td>3,500</td>
<td>10,340</td>
<td>19,978</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2015
Appendix E-4

List and Map of Large Volume Transfer and Processing Facilities in Los Angeles County in 2013
## Transfer and Processing Stations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Name</th>
<th>Location Address</th>
<th>Permitted Capacity (tpd)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Active Recycling MRF and Transfer Station</td>
<td>2000 W. Slauson Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90047</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. American Waste Transfer Station</td>
<td>1449 West Rosecrans Avenue, Gardena, 90249</td>
<td>2,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Angelus Western Paper Fibers, Inc.</td>
<td>2474 Porter Street, Los Angeles, 90021</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Bel-Art Waste Transfer Station</td>
<td>2501 East 68th Street Long Beach, 90805</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Bradley East Transfer Station</td>
<td>9227 Tujunga Avenue, Sun Valley, 91352</td>
<td>1,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Carson Transfer Station and MRF</td>
<td>321 West Francisco Street, Carson, 90745</td>
<td>5,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Central LA Recycling &amp; Transfer Station</td>
<td>2201 E Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles, 90034</td>
<td>4,025</td>
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<td>8. City of Inglewood Transfer Station</td>
<td>222 West Beach Avenue, Inglewood, 90302</td>
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<td>9. City of Lancaster Maintenance Yard MVTS</td>
<td>46008 North 7th Street West, Lancaster, 93534</td>
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<td>10. Compton Recycling &amp; Transfer Station (Allied/BFI Waste Systems)</td>
<td>2509 West Rosecrans Avenue, Compton, 90059</td>
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</tr>
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<td>11. Community Recycling &amp; Resource Recovery, Inc.</td>
<td>9147 De Garmo Avenue, Sun Valley, 91352</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Culver City Transfer/Recycling Station</td>
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<td>13. Downey Area Recycling &amp; Transfer</td>
<td>9770 Washburn Road, Downey, 90241</td>
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<td>14. East Street Maintenance District Yard</td>
<td>452 San Fernando Road, Los Angeles, 90065</td>
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<td>15. EDCO Recycling and Transfer</td>
<td>2755 California Avenue, Signal Hill, 90755</td>
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<td>16. Granada Hills Street MDY</td>
<td>10210 Etiwanda Avenue, Northridge, 91325</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. Innovative Waste Control</td>
<td>4133 Bandini Boulevard, Vernon, 90023</td>
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<td>18. Mission Recycling/West Coast Recycling</td>
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<td>19. Mission Recycling/West Coast Recycling</td>
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<td>20. Mission Road Recycling &amp; Transfer Station</td>
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<td>21. Norwalk Transfer Station</td>
<td>13780 East Imperial Highway, Santa Fe Springs, 90670</td>
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<td>22. Paramount Resource Recycling Facility</td>
<td>7230 Peterson Lane, Paramount, 90723</td>
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<td>23. Pomona Municipal Direct Transfer Facility</td>
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<td>24. Potential Industries</td>
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<td>5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>25. South Gate Transfer Station</td>
<td>9530 South Garfield Avenue, South Gate, 90280</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Southern Cal. Disposal Co. R. &amp; TS</td>
<td>1908 Frank Street, Santa Monica, 90404</td>
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<td>27. Southwest Street MDY</td>
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<tr>
<td>28. Universal Waste Systems Inc. DTF</td>
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<td>29. Van Nuys Street MDY</td>
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<tr>
<td>30. Western District Satellite Yard</td>
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Total: 40,687
## Material Recovery Facility (Dirty)

<table>
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<th></th>
<th>Facility Name</th>
<th>Location Address</th>
<th>Permitted Capacity (tpd)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Azusa Transfer and MRF</td>
<td>1501 West Gladstone Street, Azusa, CA 91701</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>City Terrace Recycling Transfer Station</td>
<td>1511-1533 Fishburn Avenue, City Terrace, 90063</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>East Los Angeles Recycling And Transfer</td>
<td>1512 North Bonnie Beach Place, City Terrace, 90063</td>
<td>700</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Falcon Refuse Center, Inc.</td>
<td>3031 East &quot;I&quot; Street, Wilmington, 90744</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Grand Central Recycling &amp; Transfer Station</td>
<td>999 Hatcher Boulevard, Industry, 91748</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility</td>
<td>2808 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, 90601</td>
<td>4,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Waste Management South Gate Transfer Station</td>
<td>4489 Ardine Street, South Gate, 90280</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Waste Resource Recovery</td>
<td>357 West Compton Boulevard, Gardena, 90247</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>25,450</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Material Recovery Facility (Clean)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Facility Name</th>
<th>Location Address</th>
<th>Permitted Capacity (tpd)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Allan Company Baldwin Park</td>
<td>14604-14618 Arrow Highway, Baldwin Park, 91706</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>City Fibers – West Valley Plant</td>
<td>16714 Schoenborn Street, Los Angeles, 91343</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>City Fibers - LA Plant No. 2</td>
<td>2545 East 25th Street Los Angeles, 90058</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Los Angeles Express Materials Rec. Fac.</td>
<td>6625 Stanford Avenue, Los Angeles, 91001</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pico Rivera MRF</td>
<td>8405 Loch Lomond Drive, Pico Rivera, 90660</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sun Valley Paper Stock MRF and TS</td>
<td>8701 North San Fernando Road, Sun Valley, 91352</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2,684</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnote: (a) – Average Daily Tonnages are based on 2011 Annual Report.
### Construction and Demolition/Processing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Name</th>
<th>Location Address</th>
<th>Permitted Capacity (tpd)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Reclamation CDI Processing Facility</td>
<td>4560 Doran Street, Los Angeles, 90039</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Waste Services, LLC</td>
<td>621 West 152nd Street, Gardena, 90247</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean Up America</td>
<td>2900 Lugo Street, Los Angeles, 90023</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Waste Services, Inc.</td>
<td>1530 and 1540 Date Street, Montebello, 90640</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction and Demolition Recycling</td>
<td>9309 Rayo Avenue, South Gate, 90280</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Disposal C&amp;D Recycling</td>
<td>3720 Noakes Street, Los Angeles, 90023</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looney Bins/East Valley Diversion</td>
<td>11616 Sheldon Street, Sun Valley, 91352</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looney Bins/Downtown Diversion</td>
<td>2424 E Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, 90021</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>6,893</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Composting/Chipping and Grinding Facility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Name</th>
<th>Location Address</th>
<th>Permitted Capacity (tpd)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Reclamation Chipping and Grinding</td>
<td>4560 Doran Street, Los Angeles, 90039</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burbank Green Waste Transfer Operation</td>
<td>3000 Bel Aire Drive, Burbank, 91504</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evergreen Recycling, Inc.</td>
<td>8700 Crocker St., Los Angeles, 90003</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falcon Woodwaste Grinding and Storage Operation</td>
<td>3031 East &quot;I&quot; Street, Wilmington, 90744</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foothill Soils, Inc.</td>
<td>22925 N Coltrane Street, Newhall, 91350</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greencycle, Inc.</td>
<td>12815 E. Imperial Hwy., Santa Fe Springs, 90670</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GS Brothers, Inc.</td>
<td>20331 South Main Street, Carson, 90745</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GWS, Inc.</td>
<td>10120 Miller Avenue, South Gate, 90280</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harbor Mulching Facility</td>
<td>1400 N Gaffey St., San Pedro, 90731</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lopez Canyon Environmental Center</td>
<td>11950 Lopez Canyon Road, Los Angeles, 91342</td>
<td>833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Hills Recycling, Inc.</td>
<td>11700 Blucher Avenue, Granada Hills, 91345</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwalk Industries Green Waste Operation</td>
<td>13780 East Imperial Highway, Santa Fe Springs, 90670</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomona Municipal Chipping &amp; Grinding Operation</td>
<td>1730 E. First St., Pomona, 91766</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent-A-Bin (Chipping and Grinding Operation)</td>
<td>20745 Santa Clara St., Santa Clarita, 91351</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RJ’s Alondra Chipping and Grinding Operation</td>
<td>355 W Alondra Blvd., Gardena, 90248</td>
<td>200</td>
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<tr>
<td>RJ’s Chipping and Grinding Operation</td>
<td>1135 East Florence Avenue, Inglewood, 90302</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Norman Chipping and Grinding Facility</td>
<td>15751 Rinaldi Street, Granada Hills, 91344</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>5,583</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Facilities listed are permitted by the CalRecycle as “Large Volume Transfer/Processing” or “Direct Transfer” Facilities with a permitted daily capacity of at least 100 tpd.
2. Facilities listed are permitted by CalRecycle with a minimum of 100 tpd of permitted capacity or maximum average allowed intake. If capacity is in cubic yards, a conversion factor is assumed as follows: 240 lbs/cubic yard for Composting/Chipping and Grinding facilities; 1200 lbs/cubic yard for Construction and Demolition/Processing facilities; and 900 lbs/cubic yard for Transfer and Processing facilities.
Appendix E-5 Map of Landfills