CHAPTER 9

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CHAPTER 9
OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

9.1 PURPOSE

As the disposal capacity within Los Angeles County (County) continues to diminish, and the siting of new and/or expansion of existing Class III landfills becomes increasingly difficult, development of out-of-County disposal becomes more essential to supplement in-County disposal capacity.

This Chapter describes how jurisdictions in the County may utilize out-of-County Class III landfills in California, to offset the deficiency in in-County disposal capacity and meet their solid waste management goals during the 15-year planning period (i.e., 2010 to 2025). This Chapter also describes the existing and proposed new out-of-County Class III landfills that may be relied upon to provide the additional disposal capacity.

Furthermore, since dependence on out-of-County disposal to address any potential shortfall in the County's disposal capacity during the 15-year planning period may present serious health and safety, as well as economic, risks to jurisdictions in the County, the limitations of the out-of-County disposal option must be well understood. As such, this Chapter also describes the limitations of out-of-County disposal as a means of guaranteeing reliable and economical solid waste disposal capacity to serve the needs of all residents and businesses in the County.

The contents of this Chapter are drawn from California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 9, Article 6.5, Section 18755 (a), (b), and (c) and Section 18756.5 (b)(2); and discussed in **Section 9.3** of this Chapter.

9.2 DEFINITIONS

Below are definitions of key terms used in this Chapter. For a more complete listing of definitions and acronyms, please refer to the Glossary of Terms and List of Acronyms at the beginning of this document.

9.2.1 Available Out-of-County Disposal Capacity

Refers to the amount of solid waste generated in Los Angeles County that can be accepted by out-of-County Class III landfills in California potentially available for out-of-County disposal of solid waste from Los Angeles County.

9.2.2 Construction, Demolition, and Inert (CDI) Debris Processing Facility

Refers to a site that receives any combination of construction and demolition debris, and Type A inert debris per operating day for the purposes of storage, handling, transferring, or processing. Type A inert debris includes, but is not

limited to, concrete (including fiberglass or steel reinforcing bar embedded in the concrete), fully cured asphalt, crushed glass, fiberglass, asphalt or fiberglass roofing shingles, brick, slag, ceramics, plaster, and clay products. The facilities listed in the CSE under the CDI category are only those construction and demolition (C&D) debris recycling facilities in Los Angeles County classified as CDI facilities in the Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) database. For a complete list of the C&D recycling facilities in Los Angeles County, see the Los Angeles County Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling and Reuse Program website: http://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd CD/index.cfm.

9.2.3 Disposal Capacity Need

See "Disposal Capacity Shortfall", or “Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall”.

9.2.4 Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall

Refers to the daily amount of solid waste in need of disposal in excess of the in-County and available out-of-County disposal capacity.

9.2.5 Disposal Facility

Defined in California Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 40121 as “any facility or location where disposal of solid waste occurs.”

9.2.6 Export Agreement

Refers to a negotiated agreement between a jurisdiction or its waste hauler and a solid waste disposal facility owner/operator for a solid waste disposal facility located outside that jurisdiction.

9.2.7 Export Need/Out-of-County Disposal Capacity Need

Refers to the difference between the amount of solid waste generated within (and/or imported into) Los Angeles County that needs to be disposed after waste diversion and alternative technology (e.g., conversion/recovery technology) processes have been utilized, and the available disposal capacity of permitted in-County landfills and transformation facilities.

9.2.8 Flow Controls

Refer to legal provisions that allow state and local governments to designate the places where municipal solid waste (MSW) is taken for processing, treatment, or disposal. Flow controls may take the form of a “wasteshed” restriction, limits on the amount of waste from individual jurisdictions, host fees, and/or outright bans on the importation of solid waste.

9.2.9 Host Fees

Refer to fees paid by one jurisdiction to another jurisdiction for the privilege of utilizing their landfills for the disposal of solid waste. The fee is paid by waste haulers on each ton of solid waste disposed.

9.2.10 Intermodal

Refers to the transport of freight by two or more modes of transportation (e.g., rail to truck, ship to rail, etc.).

9.2.11 Intermodal Facility

Refers to a site consisting of tracks, lifting equipment, and a control point for the transfer of solid waste by means that involve rail transport (e.g., rail to truck, ship to rail, etc.), or vice versa.

9.2.12 Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)

Refers to a solid waste facility where solid wastes or recyclable materials are sorted or separated, by hand or by use of machinery, for the purposes of recycling, composting, or use as feed stock for alternative technology facilities.

9.2.13 Planning Period

Refers to the 15-year planning period defined to begin with the year in which the CSE is prepared or revised. For the purpose of the CSE, “Planning Period” refers to the period beginning in the year 2010 and ending in the year 2025.

9.2.14 Rail-Loading Facilities

Refer to unimodal facilities at which goods are loaded directly onto a railcar for rail transport.

9.2.15 Rail Yards

Refer to locations with a complex series of railroad tracks for storing, switching, sorting, or loading/unloading railroad cars and/or locomotives. Rail yards have many parallel tracks to keep rolling stock stored off the main line as to not obstruct the flow of traffic. Rail yards are normally built with storage capacity for railroad cars while they are not being loaded or unloaded, or are waiting to be assembled into trains.

9.2.16 Railroad Yards

Refer to all rail yards, intermodal, and rail-loading facilities.

9.2.17 Residual Solid Waste

Refers to material remaining after source reduction, recycling, and processing for beneficial products (reusing).

9.2.18 Solid Waste

Defined in PRC, Section 40191 as "(a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), 'solid waste' means all putrescible and nonputrescible solid, semisolid, and liquid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, dewatered, treated, or chemically fixed sewage sludge which is not hazardous waste, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semisolid wastes, and other discarded solid and semisolid wastes. (b) 'Solid waste' does not include any of the following wastes: (1) Hazardous waste, as defined in Section 40141. (2) Radioactive waste regulated pursuant to the Radiation Control Law (Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 114960) of Part 9 of Division 104 of the [California] Health and Safety Code [H&SC]). (3) Medical waste regulated pursuant to the Medical Waste Management Act (Part 14 (commencing with Section 117600) of Division 104 of the [H&SC]). Untreated medical waste shall not be disposed of in a solid waste landfill, as defined in Section 40195.1. Medical waste that has been treated and deemed to be solid waste shall be regulated pursuant to this division."

9.2.19 Solid Waste Disposal

Refers to the final deposition of solid waste onto land, into the atmosphere, or into the waters of the state, as defined in PRC, Section 40192; or the management of solid waste through landfilling or transformation at permitted solid waste facility, as defined in CCR, Title 14, Section 18720 (17).

9.2.20 Solid Waste Disposal Capacity

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

9.2.21 Solid Waste Station

Refers to transfer and processing stations, and materials recovery facilities, and/ or transfer stations as permitted by the applicable Local Enforcement

Agency (LEA) and/or the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle).

9.2.22 Tipping Fee

Refers to the rate charged for each ton of solid waste disposed at landfills.

9.2.23 Transfer Station

Refers to a facility that receives unprocessed waste, temporarily stores it, and ships it off-site to another facility.

9.2.24 Wasteshed

Refers to a geographical area from which waste can logically be delivered to a given disposal facility. This term is synonymous with waste service area.

9.3 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

CCR, Title 14, Section 18755 (a), (b), and (c) requires the following:

a) The Siting Element shall demonstrate that there is a countywide or regionwide minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity through existing or planned solid waste disposal and transformation facilities or through additional strategies.

b) The Siting Element shall describe and identify the areas, numbers, and types of new solid waste disposal and transformation facilities, as well as the expansion of existing solid waste disposal and transformation facilities necessary to provide a minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity.

c) If the requirements of subdivision (b) of this section cannot be demonstrated, then strategies shall be discussed for the transformation, disposal, or diversion of excess waste.

CCR, Title 14, Section 18756.5 (b) requires the following:

b) If new or expandable solid waste disposal facilities are not available, or are not sufficient to meet countywide or regionwide needs, each county and regional agency shall include strategies for disposing of solid waste. The discussion of strategies shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) A description of the types (residual, commercial, industrial, and special) and quantities in cubic yards and in tons of waste in excess of

remaining volumetric capacity of existing solid waste disposal facilities.

(2) A description of the diversion or export programs that will be implemented to safely handle and divert or dispose of excess solid waste. The description shall identify the existing solid waste disposal facilities, including those outside of the county or regional agency, that will be used to implement these strategies. The description shall document how the proposed programs shall provide the county or regional agency with sufficient disposal capacity to meet the required minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity as described in CCR 18755(a) of Article 6.5.

9.4 INTRODUCTION

As discussed in Chapter 1, and consistent with the goals and policies established in Chapter 2 of the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (CSE), the primary goal of the CSE is to address the solid waste disposal needs of the 88 cities in the County and the County unincorporated communities for a 15-year planning period (i.e., 2010 to 2025). The adequacy of in-County disposal capacity to address these needs under various scenarios, through utilization of existing in-County solid waste facilities, approved expansion of existing facilities, and development of alternative technology (e.g., conversion/recovery technology) facilities, have been analyzed and discussed in Chapters 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 of the CSE. Experience in siting new landfills and expanding existing landfills underscores the difficulty of achieving this goal.

Based on the Findings of the Preliminary Alternate Site Study conducted in 1988 by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works and County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSD) to identify the best sites for potential development of land disposal facilities in the County, it is recognized that: (1) with the removal of Elsmere and Blind Canyons from the CSE's list of potential new landfill sites, no new in-County landfill(s) are expected to be developed in the County in the foreseeable future; (2) most landfill expansions proposed in the CSE, dated June 1997, have been permitted; (3) most of the sites identified for expansion in Chapter 7 of this CSE may encounter strong opposition during the permitting process, therefore, all the proposed expansions of existing landfills may not be approved; (4) even if the landfill expansions are successfully permitted, the total approved capacity and daily capacity may be less than those projected in the disposal capacity need analysis in Chapter 4 of this CSE; and (5) adequate reserve daily capacity should be provided to handle daily and seasonal variations in waste quantities and unanticipated disposal needs, and to maintain a competitive environment.

Flexibility on importation/exportation of solid waste is critical to the County due to the difficulties associated with permitting new (or expanding existing)

disposal capacity. However, flexibility may be limited as individual jurisdictions attempt to manage existing disposal capacity within their boundaries.

Therefore, it is important to incorporate into the planning process a number of alternatives to ensure that solid waste disposal, an essential public service, continues to be provided to all residents and businesses in the County without interruption during the planning period and in the long term. One of these alternatives is the development of out-of-County solid waste disposal facilities, together with the in-County infrastructure necessary to provide access to these facilities.

Since approval of the previous CSE in June 1997: (1) five major and two minor Class III landfills in the County were closed, (2) Elsmere and Blind Canyons were removed from the CSE's list of future landfill sites and no new Class IIII landfills are expected to be developed in the County, and (3) the net in-County disposal capacity since 1997 has continued to diminish. These changes resulted in a net reduction of about 25,178 tons (from 67,527 in 1995 to 42,349 in 2010) excluding the proposed Elsmere and Blind Canyon Landfills of the County's daily permitted disposal capacity, a net reduction in the average daily disposal capacity of approximately 16,803 tons (from 37,328 in 1995 to 20,525 in 2010).[1] These changes caused a shift in the solid waste disposal patterns in the County, including an increase in the use of out-of-County disposal facilities. These events underscore the dynamic nature of solid waste management in the County and the importance of maintaining flexibility on the importation/exportation of solid waste across jurisdictional boundaries.

Based on data from the 2010 Disposal Reporting System (DRS) and the Solid Waste Information Management System, about 22 percent of the solid waste generated in Los Angeles County (approximately 6,150 tons per day (tpd)) was exported to Class III landfills in Kern, Kings, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Stanislaus, and Ventura counties in California for disposal. Conversely, about two percent (approximately 630 tpd) of the solid waste disposed in Los Angeles County was imported from other counties. **Table 9-4** summarizes the list of out-of-County Class III Landfills currently used by Los Angeles County jurisdictions for waste disposal.

However, under the Disposal Capacity Need Analysis Status Quo Scenario (see **Chapter 4**, **Table 4-10**), by the end of the planning period (i.e., in 2025) export need of approximately 24,014 tpd must be addressed through out-of-County disposal. As a result, additional out-of-County landfills inside California must be identified for potential exportation of waste from the County during the 15-year planning period.

1 Maximum daily permitted capacity was cited in the previous CSE (dated June 1997) and 2010 Annual Report of the Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan as 67,527 tons per day (tpd) and 42,349 tpd, respectively. The average daily disposal rate was cited in the previous CSE (dated June 1997) and 2010 Annual Report as 37,328 tpd and 20,525 tpd, respectively.

9.5 ELEMENTS OF THE OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL OPTION

Exportation of solid waste out of the County involves the following basic elements: (1) out-of-County landfills and other solid waste facilities, located in-State; (2) transportation modes to transport the solid waste from the County to out-of-County and remote landfills; (3) in-County infrastructure necessary to access the out-of-County capacities; and (4) solid waste import restrictions or bans by specific landfills or its host jurisdictions (county, or city) on solid waste export from the County.

However, due to the dynamic nature of the solid waste management industry, it is very difficult to predict the pattern of flow of solid waste (generated in the County) that is destined for disposal. Exportation of solid waste to other jurisdictions outside the County is dictated more by market forces rather than by government actions. As such, it is difficult to pre-determine with consistent accuracy which of the out-of-County landfills or solid waste facilities in California will receive solid waste exported from the County.

Furthermore, since the objective of this Chapter is not to identify every possible out-of-County landfill or solid waste facility that could potentially receive solid waste from the County for disposal, this Chapter focuses on identifying only the adequate number of out-of-County Class III landfills and in-County infrastructure necessary to provide, at a minimum, the out-of-County disposal capacity needed to offset the in-County disposal capacity shortfall during the 15-year planning period.

9.6 TRANSPORTATION MODES FOR EXPORTING SOLID WASTE TO OUT-OF-COUNTY LANDFILLS

There are a number of proposed out-of-County or remote solid waste disposal facilities (i.e., in-State California Class III landfills), which are identified in **Table 9-1** of this Chapter, that are (or may be) available for disposal of solid waste generated in the County. However, in order to rely on the viability of out-of-County disposal, it is necessary to determine how waste will be transported to these landfills.

9.6.1 Truck Transport

The transportation of solid waste to out-of-County facilities may be achieved by truck. Trucks may transport waste directly from the curbside or receive loads from transfer stations (TS), materials recovery facilities (MRFs), or CDI debris processing facilities. However, reliance on truck transport may occur mostly in outlying County areas exporting waste to a landfill located in an area adjacent to the County.

Currently, a majority of in-County existing MRFs, TS, and CDI debris processing facilities, can be utilized in the process of transporting solid waste

by truck to distant landfills. Economic factors are the major determinants in the utilization of these facilities.

Solid waste industry experts have determined that transporting waste by truck is more economical for distances less than 200 miles, whereas transportation by rail is more economical for distances greater than 200 miles. Until a viable and adequate countywide "Waste-by-Rail" (WBR) system is developed in the County, truck transport would most likely be primarily relied upon to transport waste to out-of-County landfills. In fact, CSD also plans to keep truck transportation as an option for transporting waste to Mesquite Regional Landfill and to the CSD's WBR project (see **Section 9.6.2**).

9.6.2 Rail Transport – Waste-by-Rail System

Solid waste may also be transported to out-of-County disposal facilities by train through the WBR system. It is an alternative means of solid waste transportation that could provide jurisdictions in the County access to a greater array of landfills that would otherwise be inaccessible or extremely expensive. In concept, the WBR system has the potential to reduce labor costs, equipment and vehicle costs, energy costs, and the amount of time typically associated with the transportation of waste to out-of-County landfills by truck (particularly for distances greater than 200 miles).

9.6.2.1 Waste-by-Rail System in Los Angeles County

Currently, there is no other existing or proposed new WBR system in the County besides the WBR System under development by CSD. However, solid waste industry experts expect the diminishing in-County landfill capacity and rising tipping fees to hasten the establishment of a countywide (or individual jurisdiction's) WBR system in the County by the private sector, or through public/private partnerships, in concert with the development of alternative technology (e.g., conversion/recovery technology) facilities.

For example, in 1991, an Ad Hoc Committee comprised of City officials and managers was formed to guide CSD's effort in developing a WBR system consistent with the daily disposal capacity for Puente Hills Landfill upon its closure.

The Ad Hoc Committee determined that the CSD's WBR system will consist of the following components: (1) MRFs, TS, CDI debris processing facilities, etc., located throughout the County, where refuse collection trucks would deliver loads of solid waste for recovery of recyclable materials, with the residual being loaded into intermodal transport containers (i.e., Puente Hills Landfill MRF); (2) local rail yard, where intermodal containers would be delivered by truck and loaded onto rail cars (i.e., Puente Hills Landfill Intermodal Facility); (3) rail transport, where a train would transport the containerized waste to a remote landfill using existing rail lines (i.e., Union

Pacific Railroad (UPRR)); (4) remote rail yard, where containers would be unloaded for transport to the landfill; and (5) out-of-County/remote landfill where waste from the intermodal containers would be disposed (i.e., Mesquite Regional and Eagle Mountain Landfill. An overview of the proposed WBR system is shown in **Flowchart 9-1**.

In 2002, Puente Hills Landfill Conditional Use Permit (CUP) No. 02-027-(4) required CSD to develop a WBR system that would be consistent with the daily disposal capacity of Puente Hills Landfill (13,200 tpd), meet specific milestones, or demonstrate good faith efforts as specified in Condition No. 58 of the CUP. The milestones are as follows: (1) to begin development of at least one remote landfill by December 31, 2007, or CSD would be assessed a penalty of 2,000 tpd reduction in Puente Hills Landfill's daily maximum permitted refuse intake capacity (13,200 tpd); (2) for at least one remote landfill to become operational by December 31, 2008, or CSD would be assessed a penalty of 1,000 tpd reduction in Puente Hills Landfill's daily maximum permitted refuse intake capacity; and (3) for the WBR system to become operational by December 31, 2009, or CSD would be assessed a penalty of 2,000 tpd reduction every year thereafter in Puente Hills Landfill's daily maximum permitted refuse intake capacity.

Puente Hills MRF became operational in 2005 (see Section 9.7.2.1 for more detailed information). Mesquite Regional Landfill is expected to become operational after a CUP is approved that would allow the transportation of waste to the Landfill via truck (see Section 9.8.1.2 for more detailed information). The construction of Mesquite Regional Landfill's rail facility was scheduled to begin in 2010 and may be completed by mid-2012 (see Section 9.8.1.2 for more detailed information). Puente Hills Intermodal Facility is expected to become operational by 2012 (see Section 9.7.4.1 for more detailed information).

Eagle Mountain Landfill is fully permitted; however, on November 10, 2009, a federal court voted to block construction of the Landfill by ruling that the environmental analysis did not adequately address environmental impacts, On October 22, 2010, Kaiser Eagle Mountain, LLC, petitioned the U.S. Supreme Court for review of the decision. On March 28, 2011, the U.S. Supreme Court denied Kaiser Eagle Mountain, LLC's petition and will not review the lower court's decision. (see Section 9.8.1.2 for more information).
The Director of the County Department of Public Works would make the final determination of CSD's compliance with the Puente Hills Landfill CUP Condition No. 58. CSD has met the first and second milestones, and anticipates completing the third milestone in 2012. Due to the Districts best-faith efforts in developing the waste-by-rail system, the penalty for not meeting the third milestone deadline has been waived. While the system is anticipated to be operational prior to the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill on

October 31, 2013[2], it may not be utilized until after 2014, contingent upon factors such as market costs for disposal and transportation, as well as competition with local landfills.

9.7 IN-COUNTY INFRASTRUCTURE NECESSARY FOR ACCESSING OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL CAPACITY

Utilization of the out-of-County landfills and other out-of-County solid waste facilities require adequate in-County infrastructure, such as MRFs, TS, CDI debris processing facilities, rail yards, rail loading, and intermodal facilities, etc., to access these out-of-County facilities. (See **Tables 9-5** and **9-6**, and **Figures 9-4** and **9-5** for the list and locations of these facilities.)

Transportation of solid waste to out-of-County locations would require the use of loading facilities. For a waste-by-truck system, transfer stations enable transportation of waste to disposal facilities with increased efficiency and cost-effectiveness. Transfer stations provide greater flexibility and potential savings because recyclable materials can be recovered, loads can be maximized through compaction, and waste can be more conveniently transported at off-peak hours. Rail-loading facilities are similar to transfer facilities, with the exception that rail-loading facilities transfer solid waste from trucks to rail cars rather than from trucks to trucks.

9.7.1 In-County Materials Recovery Facilities; Transfer Stations; and Construction, Demolition, and Inert Debris Processing Facilities Capacity[3]

Currently, there are approximately 47 MRFs, 13 transfer stations, 6 CDI debris processing facilities, and 3 composting facilities (see **Table 9-5** and **Figure 9-4** for list and map of facility locations) operating in the County. The total permitted capacity for the 47 MRFs (63, 956.80 tpd), 13 TS (2,837 tpd), 6 CDI debris processing facilities (6,374 tpd), and 3 composting facilities (471 tpd) is approximately 73,,638 tpd. In 2010 the total average daily intake for the 47 MRFs (13,952 tpd), 13 TS (137.30 tpd), 6 CDI debris processing facilities (821 tpd), and 3 composting facilities (33) is approximately 14,944 tpd.

In the Status Quo scenario based on the disposal capacity analysis (see **Chapter 4**, **Table 4-10**), the daily disposal demand for the entire County during the planning period 2025 is 39,792 tpd, and the export need for out-of-County disposal is 24,014 tpd, both of which occur in 2025.

2 As indicated in CSD's Progress Report on the Development of a Waste-by-Rail System, Puente Hills Landfill, dated November 16, 2010, delays in meeting the Milestone No. 3 are caused by difficulties in siting and evaluation of potential local intermodal facility, lengthy land use permitting process for the Puente Hills Intermodal Facility, and design challenges with the Puente Hills Intermodal Facility.

3 In-County MRF, TS, and CDI Debris Processing Facilities' Capacity discussed in this Chapter does not include recycling centers (per CalRecycle 3-part test) and source separated C & D Waste Recycling facilities.

Since the total combined permitted capacity (73,638 tpd) of the MRF, TS, and CDI debris processing facilities located in the County is greater than the maximum amount of waste generated in the entire County during the planning period that needs to be disposed (39,792 tpd), by default, there are an adequate number of in-County MRF, TS, and CDI debris processing facilities to handle any amount of waste (e.g., 24,014 tpd) that needs to be exported to out-of-County landfills.

9.7.2 Materials Recovery Facilities, Transfer Stations; and Construction, Demolition, and Inert Debris Processing Facilities with Potential Railroad Yard Capabilities

It is important to note that development of solid waste MRF, TS, and CDI debris processing facilities with railroad yard capability in the County is essential for utilization of remote (over 200 miles away) out-of-County landfills that have rail access.

From an economic perspective, solid waste MRF, TS, and CDI debris processing facilities with rail-loading capabilities are preferable to solid waste MRF, TS, and CDI debris processing facilities without rail-loading capabilities because more solid waste may be transported to remote out-of-County landfills by rail at a lower cost (whereas truck transport is more economical for distances less than 200 miles). Since economic factors are a major consideration in the exportation of solid waste to distant landfills, the appropriate level of rail-loading facilities must be developed in the County. Without these rail-loading facilities in place, solid waste exportation by rail to out-of-County disposal facilities may not be feasible. The railroad yards in the County potentially available to support export to out-of-County solid waste disposal facilities are described in **Sections 9.7.3** and **9.7.4**, listed in **Table 9-6**, and shown in **Figure 9-5** of this Chapter.

Currently, there are no existing MRF, TS, and CDI debris processing facilities with railroad yard facilities in the County. However, in the 1990s, some proponents of some landfill projects proposed developing facilities, such as solid waste stations with rail capability within the County area, upgrading existing facilities to add the rail-loading capability, and using existing intermodal facilities (currently operating for other commercial purposes), for the transport of waste-by-rail cars. Some of the proposed projects incorporate sorting of wastes at local solid waste stations (see **Section 9.2.21** for a definition), as well as the loading of containerized waste onto railroad cars and/or trucks for shipment to out-of-County landfills for disposal.

The **"then existing"** solid waste stations previously evaluated in the 1990s for potential rail loading were:

- Athens Services, County Unincorporated Area of Bassett

- Carson Materials Recovery Facility and Transfer Station (previously named "Western Waste Industries Transfer Station"), City of Carson
- Central Los Angeles Solid Waste Station, City of Los Angeles
- Downey Area Recycling and Transfer Facility, City of Downey
- Grand Central Recycling and Transfer Station, City of Industry
- Innovative Waste Control Transfer Station, City of Vernon
- South Gate Transfer Station, City of South Gate

The **"then proposed"** new solid waste stations that were previously evaluated in the 1990s for potential rail loading were:

- Industry Solid Waste Station, City of Industry ("project terminated")
- Pomona Materials Recovery Facility, City of Pomona ("project terminated")
- Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility (previously named Puente Hills Materials Recovery and Rail-Loading Facility), County unincorporated area near City of Industry
- Rail-Cycle, L.P., Solid Waste Station, City of Commerce ("project terminated")
- Vernon Materials Recovery and Transfer Facility, City of Vernon ("project terminated")

9.7.2.1 Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility – County Unincorporated Area

The Puente Hills MRF is located at 2808 Workman Mill Rd, Whittier, CA 90601, next to the Puente Hills Landfill. The facility is owned and operated by CSD. The MRF is fully permitted, located on approximately 25 acres of the northwest portion of the Puente Hills Landfill site, and became operational in 2005. The MRF is permitted to accept up to 4,400 tpd of MSW or a maximum of 24,000 tons per week When CSD's waste-by-rail system becomes operational (expected by 2012), the residual waste from Puente Hills MRF would be transported to the Puente Hills Intermodal Facility (its component facility) for transfer to remote/out-of-County landfills (Mesquite Regional Landfill) via the CSD's waste-by-rail system.

9.7.2.2 Innovative Waste Control Transfer Station – City of Vernon

Innovative Waste Control Transfer Station is a large volume transfer station in the City of Vernon. Innovative Waste Control, Inc., owns and operates the facility. The facility is an existing solid waste enterprise whose primary business includes materials recovery and transfer services. Innovative Waste Control, Inc., received a revised SWFP on August 26, 2002, and is currently permitted to receive up to 1,250 tpd of solid waste. Innovative Waste Control, Inc., explored the feasibility of establishing a WBR operation at its site.

9.7.3 Railroad Yards in Los Angeles County

Existing and/or proposed new railroad yards including rail yards, rail-loading, and intermodal facilities in the County are listed in **Table 9-6 and** shown in **Figure 9-5**. Note that the facilities near the Port of Long Beach and Los Angeles are included in **Table 9-6** and on **Figure 9-5** for completeness only, but would most likely not be feasible for solid waste management or WBR operations due to the sensitivity of air pollution issues near these port areas.

These rail yards, rail-loading, and intermodal facilities are currently used for commercial purposes other than the transport of solid waste by rail. However, these facilities may potentially be permitted to store, sort, and transfer solid waste for rail transport. Furthermore, in the future, these facilities may be used for the loading of containers with solid waste onto rail cars for transport to distant out-of-County landfills with rail access. The containers would be filled at existing and/or proposed solid waste facilities. However, utilization of these facilities to handle or manage solid waste may require a SWFP and other types of permits.9.7.4Railroad Yards in Los Angeles County with Potential Solid Waste Management Capability

This section discusses the rail yards, intermodal, and rail-loading facilities in the County that may potentially be capable of handling and/or managing solid waste in conjunction with a waste-by-rail system to export waste to the out-of-County landfill sites discussed in **Section 9.8** of this Chapter.

In the 1990s there were several proposals for development of then-existing and new railroad yards, intermodal, and rail-loading facilities (currently operating for other commercial purposes) for the transport of waste-by-rail cars. The “then existing” railroad yards, intermodal, and rail-loading facilities that were previously evaluated in the 1990s for potential capability to handle/manage solid waste were:

- Los Angeles Intermodal Facility (previously named “East Los Angeles Intermodal Facility”), City of Commerce (“project terminated”)
- Los Angeles (Hobart Yard), City of Vernon (“project terminated”)
- Puente Hills Intermodal Facility, City of Industry (previously named "Industry Intermodal Facility")
- Intermodal Container Transfer Facility (previously named “Southern Pacific Intermodal Facility”), City of Long Beach (“project terminated”)

Currently, there are no existing or proposed new rail yards, intermodal, or rail-loading facilities in the County with an operational solid waste handling/management capability. The proposed Puente Hills Intermodal Facility will become operational in mid-2012.

9.7.4.1 Puente Hills Intermodal Facility – City of Industry

CSD is developing a rail yard and intermodal facility named Puente Hills Intermodal Facility (PHIMF), on a 17.2-acre site located at 2500/2520 Pellissier Place in the City of Industry. The PHIMF will be dedicated to serving CSD's WBR program. The function of the PHIMF is to load full containers of MSW onto railcars for transport to a remote landfill (Mesquite Regional Landfill) and unload the empty containers from railcars to trucks for transport to a MRF. The PHIMF would process no MSW at the facility. The PHIMF would function only as a handling facility for containers carrying MSW that had been loaded elsewhere, such as a MRF.

When the railcars on the loading tracks are full of loaded containers, the switch locomotive would pull each section onto the departure track, where a full train would be assembled. UPRR locomotives would transport the full train via the UPRR main line to the Mesquite Regional Landfill.

The project includes three main features: (1) an intermodal facility to support the loading/unloading of up to two dedicated WBR trains per day; (2) off-street access to and from the site from the Puente Hills MRF; and (3) rail improvements within UPRR's right-of-way to allow the efficient operation of the intermodal facility.

The PHIMF would accept up to 4,000 tpd from Puente Hills MRF at the outset and up to 8,000 tpd of containerized solid waste at design capacity of two trains per day. At its permitted capacity, the Puente Hills MRF would only produce approximately 3,500 tpd of residual waste. As a result, the PHIMF would have the capacity to receive additional rail-ready shipping containers from other local MRFs, TSs, and CDI debris processing facilities, etc.

The City of Industry prepared an environmental impact report (EIR) to evaluate potential environmental impacts from the facility, certified the Final EIR on June 12, 2008, and approved a land use permit (LUP) for the project on June 26, 2008. The PHIMF is expected to start operation by 2012.

9.8 OUT-OF-COUNTY LANDFILLS POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

In 1995, no waste was exported out of County on a regular basis by rail cars, although there were some demonstration projects and other small-scale rail shipments of contaminated soil. . In the last decade, several out-of-County landfill projects have been in the planning stages and much work has been done to establish a system that is competitive with current disposal practices.

However, in 2010, jurisdictions within the County exported a combined total of 1,917,993 tons (22 percent of total disposals generated in the County) of solid waste, by truck, to out-of-County landfills. The majority of the waste exported

went to surrounding counties. For example, Orange (7 percent), Riverside (11 percent) and Ventura (3 percent) Counties, respectively, received 21 percent of the 22 percent export. The remaining one percent of the 22 percent export was sent to landfills in, Kern, Kings, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Stanislaus Counties. Thus, based on the Status Quo projected export capacity of over 24,014 tpd (see **Table 4-10**) in 2025, additional out-of-County landfills in California can be identified for the export of waste from the County during the 15-year planning period.

Currently, there are several existing and proposed new out-of-County landfills that have the capability to accept waste by rail and/or truck from the County. In addition to these landfills, there are also a number of proposed out-of-County landfill projects that may be able to serve the 89 jurisdictions (the 88 jurisdictions and unincorporated cities in the County).

A number of existing and proposed new out-of-County landfill sites in California have been identified in this Chapter for possible use by jurisdictions in the County to provide any needed additional disposal capacity for this planning period. **Table 9-1** provides a list and summary of the existing and proposed new out-of-County landfills located in State.

Since waste-by-rail is not yet viable, most waste exported out of County would be done through waste-by-truck. Since waste-by-truck is more economical for transport of waste for distances less than 200 miles, the current waste exports would probably be sent to out-of-County landfills located within 200 miles of the County area.

The data in **Table 9-4** (out-of-County landfills currently used by the County jurisdictions for export) shows the currently available average daily disposal rate[4] for the out-of-County landfills is 43,815.66 tpd; and the permitted daily disposal capacity[5] is 134, 058 tpd. The data in **Table 9-1** shows that the total permitted daily disposal capacity and the average daily disposal capacity of the identified out-of-County landfills (located within 200 miles of the County area) are approximately 121,308 tpd, and 45,944 tpd, respectively.

Based on the data in **Table 9-4**, the available disposal capacity of landfills less than 200 miles from the County is greater than the approximately 24,014 tpd of export need (in the Status Quo scenario) identified in the disposal capacity need analysis in **Chapter 4**, **Table 4-10**.

As previously discussed, waste transported to these landfills would most likely be transported by truck. Therefore, the annual export need could be met through transportation by truck until the time CSD's WBR System project becomes operational and provides even more capacity.

4 Disposal rate is based on the currently available data on the record. The total average daily disposal rate does not include the disposal rates shown as TBD or N/A.
5 See footnote number 4.

9.8.1 Out-of-County Class III Landfills (Located in California) Potentially Available for Out-of-County Disposal

This section describes the factors used to identify and select potentially available landfills located inside California for use for out-of-County disposal.

9.8.1.1 Identification of Existing and Proposed New Out-of-County Class III Landfills (Located in California) Potentially Available for Out-of-County Disposal

The following factors were considered in identifying out-of-County landfills located within California that could potentially be relied upon for exporting solid waste from the County to offset the in-County disposal capacity export need during the 15-year planning period:

(1) The landfill is a permitted out-of County Class III landfill that is currently receiving solid waste from the County; or

(2) The landfill: (a) is a permitted existing or proposed new major Class III landfill (as defined in the CSE), (b) is located in southern California, i.e., Imperial, Kern, Orange, Ventura, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura Counties, and (c) has no restriction on accepting (and/or is not prohibited from) accepting solid waste from a jurisdiction in the County; and

(3) The landfill has at least 15 years of remaining life during the planning period (i.e., 2010 to 2025), or has filed, or intends to file, or is considering the filing of applications for future landfill expansions of the existing facility within the planning period, which may potentially extend the remaining life beyond the planning period; and

(4) Whether the landfill (for those landfills located over 200 miles from the County) has potential for rail access or can be integrated into the County's WBR system but with the understanding that truck transport can still be an option since the transportation mode will depend on whichever mode is more cost effective.

9.8.1.2 Proposed New Out-of-County Class III Landfills (Located in California) Potentially Available for Out-of-County Disposal

The proposed new out-of-County Class III landfills in California that have been identified as potentially viable for exporting solid waste from the County are shown in **Table 9-1**. A summary of the current status of proposed new and potential expansions of existing out-of-County Class III landfills located in California is shown in **Table 9-2**. Additional detailed information on these facilities is provided in the tables, fact sheets, figures, and flowchart included in **Section 9.11** of the CSE.

In August 2000, CSD entered into purchase and sale agreement on the only two fully-permitted rail haul landfill in California described below, namely the Eagle Mountain and Mesquite Regional Landfill.

Eagle Mountain Landfill

Eagle Mountain Landfill is located in Riverside County and is permitted to accept 10,000 tpd for the first 10 years, with the option of increasing the daily limit to 20,000 tpd after a review of environmental performance. Kaiser Eagle Mountain, LLC, owns the Landfill. Its permitted capacity of 460 million tons and total capacity of 708 million tons would give it an approximate lifespan of 100 years. Due in part to a then pending Federal litigation and a bankruptcy filing by the landfill developer, the CSD has did not closed escrow on the purchase of the Eagle Mountain Landfill. See **Tables 9-1** and **9-3**, **Fact Sheet 9-1**, and **Figure 9-1** for more detailed information on the Landfill.

Mesquite Regional Landfill

Mesquite Regional Landfill is Class III landfill located in Imperial County with a maximum permitted capacity of 20,000 tpd. The CSD closed escrow on the fully permitted Landfill in December of 2002. Since then, the CSD has completed long-term site planning, followed by design and construction of all the infrastructure needed for site operations. The Landfill has been capable of receiving refuse since the end of 2008. By the end of 2011, the rail yard and spur will be complete and capable of receiving refuse by rail.

Mesquite Regional Landfill has a disposal capacity of 1.1 billion cubic yards and an approximate lifespan of 100 years at the 20,000 tpd daily rate. Southern California communities can transport 20,000 tpd to the Landfill by a combination of trail or truck (as described below), with up to 1,000 tpd of that capacity reserved for use by Imperial County jurisdictions.

In 2011, the Conditional Use Permit (CUP) #1036-91 was amended to allow 4,000 tpd of out of county waste to be trucked to the Landfill. Additionally, the Landfill can receive 600 tpd of non-hazardous incinerator ash from Los Angeles County. Rail operations are most efficient when unit trains are loaded with 4,000 tons of refuse. The amendment to allow waste delivery by truck avoids inefficient and costly rail operations transporting fragments of a unit train. See **Tables 9-1 and 9-2, Fact Sheet 9-1, and Figure 9-1** for more detailed information on the Landfill.

9.8.1.3 Existing Out-of-County Class III Landfills (Located in California) Potentially Available for Out-of-County Disposal

The existing out-of-County landfills in California that have been identified as potentially viable for exporting solid waste from the County are shown in **Table 9-1**.

9.8.1.4 Expansion of the Existing Out-of-County Class III Landfills (Located in California) Potentially Available for Out-of-County Disposal

A list of the proposed and potential expansions of existing out-of-County landfills in California, and a summary of the current status of the LUP and environmental impact document for the expansion, are shown in **Tables 9-1** and **9-2**.

9.9 OTHER POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE OUT-OF-COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES

Solid waste exported out of the County may possibly end up in other out-of-County solid waste facilities other than Class III landfills (located in other counties in California) either for intermediate transfer and/or processing or final deposition. For example, solid waste exported out of the County could potentially be taken to out-of-County transfer stations, inert waste landfills, transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities, alternative technology facilities, biomass processing facilities, etc.

However, for the purposes of the CSE, only out-of-County Class III landfills (for landfills located within California) are considered in demonstrating the adequacy of out-of-County disposal capacity for the solid waste that needs to be exported out of the County.

9.10 LIMITATIONS OF THE OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL OPTION

While jurisdictions in the County should strive to increase waste diversion activities and provide adequate in-County solid waste disposal capacity to serve the needs of their residents and businesses, the County as a whole can benefit from the utilization of out-of-County disposal facilities as a means to supplement in-County disposal capacity. However, a jurisdiction should carefully consider the following issues when evaluating out-of-County disposal as a part of the jurisdiction's solid waste management strategy.

9.10.1 Flow Control-Restrictions/Bans on the Importation of Solid Waste

Jurisdictions throughout California and the United States are typically protective of the solid waste disposal capacity within their boundaries. This is due to the difficulty in permitting new or expanded capacity as a result of strong public opposition and stringent environmental regulations. One of the more common means of protecting existing capacity has been through the imposition of restrictions or bans on the importation of solid waste from other jurisdictions or communities. These restrictions on waste importation may take the form of a "wasteshed," a prescribed area from which waste designated for disposal may originate; limits on the amount of waste from individual jurisdictions; host fees; and/or outright bans on the importation of solid waste by the host jurisdiction.

Under current federal law, solid waste is considered an article of interstate commerce and, therefore, governed by the Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution. Consequently, states and local jurisdictions (e.g., cities and counties) are generally restricted from interfering with the free flow of solid waste across jurisdictional boundaries.

In an effort to increase their ability to control the flow of solid waste across their boundaries and to fulfill their solid waste management objectives, jurisdictions are turning to the Federal government to grant them this authority. For example, the United States Supreme Court ruled, in United Haulers Association, Inc., et al., v. Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority, et al., that a jurisdiction has the authority to require trash haulers to deliver solid waste to a particular waste processing facility owned by the jurisdiction.

9.10.1.1 Solid Waste Import Restrictions by Los Angeles County

As previously indicated, the objective of the CSE is to provide for adequate disposal capacity to handle the needs of County jurisdictions, preferably within the County, while also recognizing that out-of-County disposal capacity is essential. As such, imposing restrictions on the importation of solid waste into the County may cause out-of-County jurisdictions to reciprocate by also placing restrictions on solid waste importation from jurisdictions in the County for disposal at facilities in their jurisdictions.

This could have a negative impact on the County due to its reliance on out-of-County disposal capacity, and in the event that proposed expansions of in-County facilities (see **Chapter 7**) and alternative technology (e.g., conversion/recovery technology) facilities (see **Chapter 5**) are not developed as proposed. Therefore, efforts must be made to ensure that the current flexibility regarding importation/exportation of solid waste is maintained in the County.

9.10.1.2 Solid Waste Import Restrictions by Out-of-County Landfills and Jurisdictions

Solid waste exported out of the County would most likely be disposed in landfills located in neighboring counties, but some waste may also be exported to other counties in California.

However, a number of neighboring counties have placed restrictions or bans on importation of solid waste into their jurisdictions or to particular landfills within their jurisdictions. Such restrictions or bans may directly affect the export of waste from the County into those jurisdictions or landfills, which should be considered in identifying potential out-of-County landfills. A summary of the solid waste import restrictions by the out-of-County landfills in California (identified in the CSE for use for out-of-County disposal) and their

respective host jurisdictions (cities and counties) is provided in **Tables 9-3.** However, it should be noted that absence of an import restriction today does not necessarily guarantee the availability of the particular disposal capacity in the future, and vice versa.

9.10.2 Export Agreements

In some instances, jurisdictions have secured export agreements with out-of-County disposal facility operators in an effort to ensure that the disposal needs of their residents are guaranteed over a period of time. An export agreement is a negotiated agreement between a jurisdiction or its waste hauler and a solid waste disposal facility owner/operator. The agreement provides for the disposal of a predetermined amount of solid waste at the facility. This serves to reserve disposal capacity to the party disposing the waste at a fixed cost, and to guarantee the owner specific quantities of incoming waste.

However, securing an export agreement will not necessarily guarantee the availability of the disposal capacity through the term of the agreement. Recent trends favor granting jurisdictions additional powers to restrict or regulate the flow of waste. Additionally, a solid waste disposal facility that is forced to cease operations due to financial considerations; operational problems; changes in local, state, or federal regulations; or political considerations, may not be able to continue to honor an export agreement.

For example, Orange County has an export agreement that began on December 31, 1997, with Republic Industries, Inc.; Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc. (Burrtec)/EDCO Disposal Corporation (EDCO); and CSD, to dispose of waste collected from jurisdictions within Los Angeles County at landfills located in Orange County.

Under each agreement: (1) Burrtec/EDCO is to dispose of a minimum of 161,500 tons per year at Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill and 93,500 tons per year at Prima Deshecha Sanitary Landfill; (2) Republic Industries is to dispose of a minimum of 357,000 tons per year at Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill; and (3) CSD is to dispose of a minimum of 255,000 tons per year at Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill.

The export agreement(s) for: (1) Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill with Republic Industries and Burrtec/EDCO will expire on June 30, 2016;; (2) Prima Deshecha Sanitary Landfill with Burrtec/EDCO expires in 2015; and (3) Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill with CSD was terminated in 2009.

9.10.3 Economic Factors

The cost to the residents and businesses ultimately determines where jurisdictions decide to dispose of their solid waste. Jurisdictions must

evaluate total system costs, which typically include collection, transportation, processing, and disposal, to determine the economic feasibility of using a particular disposal facility. A tipping fee (the rate charged for each ton of solid waste disposed), is a major factor to jurisdictions evaluating disposal at facilities located in adjacent counties or states. Even if tipping fees at these facilities are comparably lower than fees charged at local disposal facilities, jurisdictions must consider the impact of additional costs potentially incurred through transfer/loading operations, which may also charge a per-ton handling fee. Furthermore, as the distance to a disposal facility increases, the cost to transport solid waste to the facility increases.

Additionally, as a means to generate revenue, a jurisdiction where a solid waste disposal facility is located may impose host fees and/or other taxes on imported waste. This practice is becoming more common nationwide as host jurisdictions realize the revenue generation potential of accepting imported waste, and as other sources of revenue become scarce. A jurisdiction must carefully consider the possibility of any such action by the host jurisdiction and its economic impact on the jurisdiction exporting the solid waste when evaluating the out-of-County disposal option as a part of the jurisdiction's waste management strategies.

Based on the foregoing, it becomes clear that jurisdictions in the County should not rely solely on out-of-County disposal to meet the disposal needs of their residents and businesses. Instead, jurisdictions should view out-of-County solid waste disposal as the last resort to compensate for potential in-County disposal capacity shortfalls. Diverting waste, developing alternative technologies, and expansion of in-County facilities are the primary alternatives to any disposal capacity shortfalls the County may experience. A reliance on exporting waste to out-of-County landfills may result in a precarious situation where County jurisdictions must pay increased fees and transportation costs beyond their control. Therefore, one of the CSE's goals is to ensure that in-County disposal capacity continues to be available so that jurisdictions can make economically efficient policy decisions about out-of-County disposal.

9.10.4 Environmental Factors

Exportation of solid waste to out-of-County facilities may pose several environmental challenges to jurisdictions.

9.10.4.1 Waste-by-Truck

Air pollution and traffic congestion issues may result from increase in the number of trucks needed to transport the solid waste to out-of-County and/or remote landfills, as well as the leaking of automotive fluids and spilled waste due to vehicular accidents. The increased level of traffic may also lead to degradation of the road system and the environment.

9.10.4.2 Waste-by-Rail

Air pollution due to the excessive idling of train locomotives may be a problem. Also, WBR may result in traffic congestion caused by the lack of adequate grade separations at railroad crossings and vehicles on the streets/roads being backed up for extended periods of time. Other environmental issues may also need to be addressed in permitting and developing the infrastructure (e.g., rail yards, intermodal facilities, MRFs, TSs, CDI debris processing facilities, etc.) needed to transport waste out of the County.

9.11 TABLES, FACT SHEETS, FIGURES, AND FLOWCHARTS

This Section includes: (1) tables listing (a) the potential existing and proposed new out-of-County Class III landfills in California that are potentially available for exportation of solid waste from the County, (b) the in-County infrastructure, such as MRFs, TS, CDI debris processing facilities, railroad yards, etc., for exporting waste out-of-County, (c) status of the new out-of-County landfills or expansion of the existing out-of-County landfills, and (d) waste flow control (import) restrictions for the out-of-County landfills; (2) figures showing the locations of the landfills, MRFs, TS, CDI debris processing facilities, railroad yards, etc.; and (3) a flowchart depicting an overview of the WBR system.

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Table 9-1
SUMMARY OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED NEW OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS[1] (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA) POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

No.[2]	Location		Landfill Name	SWIS Number	Owner	Operator	Facility Operation	Property Site Area	Disposal Area	Daily Disposal Capacity[3]		Estimated Closure Year[4]	Projected Remaining Life, as of 1/1/2011	Estimated Net Remaining Disposal Capacity[5]			Proposed Future Expansion[6]				Accepts Los Angeles County Solid Waste[11]	Rail Access[7]	Distance[8]
	County	City								Maximum Permitted	2010[9] Total Average			Cubic Yards	Tons	Remaining Capacity Date[10]	Yes/ No (Y/N)	Additional Life	Additional Capacity in Cubic Yards or [Tons]	Date Available			
							Days/Week	Acres	Acres	tpd-6[12]	tpd-6		Years	Millions	Millions			Years	Millions		Y/N	Y/N	Miles
PROPOSED NEW OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILL LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA																							
1	**Riverside**	Unincor-porated Riverside County - near Desert Center	Eagle Mountain Landfill[13]	33-AA-0228	Kaiser Eagle Mountain, LLC	Mine Reclamation, LLC	TBD[14]	4,654	1,864	N/A	N/A	2085	74	660.0	[396]	2011	N	N/A[15]	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	176
2	**San Diego**	Pala	Gregory Canyon Landfill	37-AA-0032	Nancy Chase	Gregory Canyon, Ltd.	6	1,770	196.3	5000	N/A	2040	29	49.5	[29.7]	1/13/2006	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	103

[1] Landfills listed in this Table are existing and proposed new out-of-County Class III landfills located in California that could potentially be used by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County for solid waste export during the 15-year period (as referenced in Assembly Bill 939).
[2] The number listed for the facility on this table is different from the number assigned to the facility in Figure 9-2
[3] "Daily Disposal Capacity" is based on CalRecycle's SWIS database, landfill survey conducted by Public Works, or information gathered directly from the landfill operator.
[4] "Estimated closure year" is based on information obtained from (1) California Department of Resource Recycling and Recovery's (CalRecycle) Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) database, (2) 2010 email landfill survey by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (Public Works), or (3) the operator. According to SWIS, the estimated closure refers to the date when the facility will reach its permitted capacity. This date is found in or estimated from information obtained from the current permit or permits application, including the approved closure plan of the facility, and does not represent an exact closure date, but the year in which it was estimated to close. "Projected Remaining Life" is based on "Estimated Closure Year," and no other data.
[5] "Estimated Remaining Disposal Capacity" refers to the remaining quantity of waste (in tons and/or cubic yards) that a permitted landfill or permitted transformation (waste-to-energy) facility is allowed to receive in accordance with the terms, conditions, and limitations of the facility's current Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP), Land/Conditional Use Permit (LUP/CUP), Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) permit, or the Air Quality Management District Permit to Operate, whichever is less. When the remaining disposal capacity is not provided in either tons or cubic yards, it is calculated using a density of 1,200 lb/cy. Calculated or assumed data are shown in brackets [ ].
[6] For landfills designated for "Proposed Future Expansion": Landfills currently with less than 15 years of remaining life as of January 1, 2007, but with potential future expansion are included in the list of "potentially available landfills" until potential expansion information has been fully verified. See Table 9-2 for detailed information on landfill expansions.
[7] "Rail Access" means adjacent to a rail line or is connected to a rail line via a rail spur.
[8] Distance is measured in miles from Los Angeles County, Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration located at 500 W. Temple St. Los Angeles, CA 90012.
[9] Where 2010 total average daily disposal capacity is not provided or currently unavailable on record, the 2010 average daily disposal rate is used in lieu of the average daily disposal capacity. The average daily disposal rate is either provided by operator or obtained from CalRecycle's Disposal Reporting System (DRS) database.
[10] "Remaining Capacity Date" is the date of the most current documentation containing remaining capacity information. Date is either provided by operator or gathered from documentation research.
[11] "Accepts Los Angeles County Solid Waste" information is based on CalRecycle's Disposal Reporting System (DRS) database and review of County and City ordinances and specific landfill information. See Table 9-3 for list/description of solid waste flow restrictions.
[12] "Tpd-6" means tons per day, average six days per week.
[13] Eagle Mountain Landfill: In August 2000, the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSD) entered in to purchase and sale agreements. Due in part to pending federal litigation and more recently MRC bankruptcy filing, the CSD has not closed escrow. Up to 10,000 tons per day of MSW (municipal solid waste) may be received and disposed at the site. After 10 years of operation, the operator may request to increase the daily tonnage rate to 20,000 tons per day.
[14] "TBD" means "to be determined" and applies to entire table.
[15] "N/A" means not applicable.

[16] Mesquite Regional Landfill is fully permitted but not yet operational. For the CSE, the Landfill is considered an existing rather than a new landfill.

Table 9-1
SUMMARY OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED NEW
OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS[1] (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA)
POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

No.[2]	Location		Landfill Name	SWIS Number	Owner	Operator	Facility Operation	Property Site Area	Disposal Area	Daily Disposal Capacity[3]		Estimated Closure Year[4]	Projected Remaining Life, as of 1/1/2011	Estimated Net Remaining Disposal Capacity[5]			Proposed Future Expansion[6]				Accepts Los Angeles County Solid Waste[11]	Rail Access[7]	Distance[8]
	County	City								Maximum Permitted	2010[9] Total Average			Cubic Yards	Tons	Remaining Capacity Date[10]	Yes/ No (Y/N)	Additional Life	Additional Capacity in Cubic Yards or [Tons]	Date Available			
							Days/Week	Acres	Acres	tpd-6[12]	tpd-6		Years	Millions	Millions			Years	Millions		Y/N	Y/N	Miles
EXSISTING OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA																							
3	**Alameda**	Livermore	Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility	01-AA-0009	Waste Management, Inc.	Waste Management, Inc.	5	2,170	472	11,150	3,495	2025	14	[71.6]	43	1/1/2008	Y	14	62	2009	N/A	N	332
4	**Alameda**	Livermore	Vasco Road Landfill	01-AA-0010	Republic Services Vasco Road, LLC.	Republic Services Vasco Road, LLC	5	644	246	2,250	812	2022	11	[18.2]	10.9	01/01/2009	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N	338
5	**Fresno**	Tranquility	American Avenue Disposal Site	10-AA-0009	Fresno County	Fresno County Department of Public Works and Planning, Resources Division	7	440	361	3,600	1,231	2031	20	28.5	[17.1]	6/30/2007	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N	236
6	**Imperial**	Imperial	Allied Imperial Landfill	13-AA-0019	Imperial Landfill, Inc.	Imperial Landfill, Inc.	6	337	162	1,700	493	2040	29	2.1	[1.3]	1/31/2006	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	211
7	**Imperial**	Salton City	Salton City Solid Waste Site	13-AA-0011	County of Imperial, Department of Public Works	Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc.	5	320	7.8	50	14.66	2017	6	0.35	[0.21]	7/1/2009	Y	30	62.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	167

Table 9-1
SUMMARY OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED NEW
OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS[1] (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA)
POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

No.[2]	Location		Landfill Name	SWIS Number	Owner	Operator	Facility Operation	Property Site Area	Disposal Area	Daily Disposal Capacity[3]		Estimated Closure Year[4]	Projected Remaining Life, as of 1/1/2011	Estimated Net Remaining Disposal Capacity[5]			Proposed Future Expansion[6]				Accepts Los Angeles County Solid Waste[11]	Rail Access[7]	Distance[8]
	County	City								Maximum Permitted	2010[9] Total Average			Cubic Yards	Tons	Remaining Capacity Date[10]	Yes/ No (Y/N)	Additional Life	Additional Capacity in Cubic Yards or [Tons]	Date Available			
							Days/Week	Acres	Acres	tpd-6[12]	tpd-6		Years	Millions	Millions			Years	Millions		Y/N	Y/N	Miles
8	**Imperial**	Unincor-porated Imperial County - near City of Brawley	Mesquite Regional Landfill[16]	13-AA-0026	Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	7	4,250	2,290	20,000	N/A	2097	86	[1,100]	660	1/1/2011	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	227
9	**Kern**	Caliente	Bakersfield Metropolitan (Bena) Sanitary Landfill	15-AA-0273	Kern County Waste Management Department	Kern County Waste Management Department	7	2,285	229	4,500	1,385	2038	27	44.8	[26.9]	5/1/2006	Y	90	N/A	2038	Y	N	126
10	**Kern**	Shafter	Shafter-Wasco Sanitary Landfill	15-AA-057	Kern County Waste Management Department	Kern County Waste Management Department	7	161	135	1,500	381	2053	42	7.9	[4.7]	6/21/2001	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N	133
11	**Kings**	Avenal	Avenal Regional Landfill	16-AA-0004	City of Avenal	Madera Disposal System	7	173	123	6,000	2,150	2020	9	26.0	[15.6]	8/10/2006	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	Y	188

[16] Mesquite Regional Landfill is fully permitted but not yet operational. For the CSE, the Landfill is considered an existing rather than a new landfill.

Table 9-1
SUMMARY OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED NEW
OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS[1] (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA)
POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

No.[2]	Location		Landfill Name	SWIS Number	Owner	Operator	Facility Operation	Property Site Area	Disposal Area	Daily Disposal Capacity[3]		Estimated Closure Year[4]	Projected Remaining Life, as of 1/1/2011	Estimated Net Remaining Disposal Capacity[5]			Proposed Future Expansion[6]				Accepts Los Angeles County Solid Waste[11]	Rail Access[7]	Distance[8]
	County	City								Maximum Permitted	2010[9] Total Average			Cubic Yards	Tons	Remaining Capacity Date[10]	Yes/ No (Y/N)	Additional Life	Additional Capacity in Cubic Yards or [Tons]	Date Available			
							Days/Week	Acres	Acres	tpd-6[12]	tpd-6		Years	Millions	Millions			Years	Millions		Y/N	Y/N	Miles
12	**Kings**	Kettleman City	CWMI, KHF MSW Landfill	16-AA-0027[17]	Waste Management, Inc.	Chemical Waste Management, Inc.	6	1600	62	2,000	273	2026	15	18.4	12.5	3/2/2009	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N	176
13	**Orange**	Irvine	Frank R. Bowerman Landfill[18]	30-AB-0360	Orange County Waste & Recycling	Orange County Waste & Recycling	6	725	534	11,500	4,546	2053	42	198.1	[118.9]	6/30/2011	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N	46
14	**Orange**	Brea	Olinda/Olinda Alpha Landfill[19]	30-AB-0035	Orange County Waste & Recycling	Orange County Waste & Recycling	6	565	420	8,000	5,197	2021	10	47.7	[28.6]	6/30/2011	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N	35
15	**Orange**	San Juan Capistrano	Prima Deshecha Landfill[20]	30-AB-0019	Orange County Waste & Recycling	Orange County Waste & Recycling	6	1,530	699	4,000	1,691	2067	56	133.4	[80]	6/30/2011	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N	58
16	**Riverside**	Moreno Valley	Badlands Sanitary Landfill[21]	33-AA-0006	Riverside County Waste Management Department	Riverside County Waste Management Department	6	1,168	150	4,000	1,667	2024	13	14.83	[8.9]	1/1/2011	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N	69

[17] SWFP Number is for Landfill B-17.
[18] For Frank R. Bowerman Landfill: Orange County has signed a 10 year agreement with CSD to export 255,000 tons per year to the landfill. The contract was intended to continue until December 31, 2015; however, CSD terminated the contract in April 2009.
[19] Olinda Alpha Landfill's Importation Agreement with Republic Industries and Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc., began on December 31, 1997, and will end on June 30, 2016.
[20] Prima Deschecha Landfill's Importation Agreement with Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc., began on December 31, 1997, and will end in the year 2015.
[21] For Badlands Sanitary Landfill, expansion will provide for the additional cubic yards, additional life, and available date for expansion.

Table 9-1
SUMMARY OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED NEW OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS[1] (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA) POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

No.[2]	Location		Landfill Name	SWIS Number	Owner	Operator	Facility Operation	Property Site Area	Disposal Area	Daily Disposal Capacity[3]		Estimated Closure Year[4]	Projected Remaining Life, as of 1/1/2011	Estimated Net Remaining Disposal Capacity[5]			Proposed Future Expansion[6]				Accepts Los Angeles County Solid Waste[11]	Rail Access[7]	Distance[8]
	County	City								Maximum Permitted	2010[9] Total Average			Cubic Yards	Tons	Remaining Capacity Date[10]	Yes/ No (Y/N)	Additional Life	Additional Capacity in Cubic Yards or [Tons]	Date Available			
							Days/Week	Acres	Acres	tpd-6[12]	tpd-6		Years	Millions	Millions			Years	Millions		Y/N	Y/N	Miles
17	**Riverside**	Corona	El Sobrante Landfill[22]	33-AA-0217	USA Waste of California, Inc.	USA Waste of California, Inc.	6	1,322	468	16,054	6,492	2045	34	126	111	1/1/2011	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N	59
18	**Riverside**	Beaumont	Lamb Canyon Sanitary Landfill	33-AA-0007	Riverside County Waste Management Department	Riverside County Waste Management Department	6	1,189	145	5,000	1,703	2021	10	11.6	[7.0]	1/1/2011	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N	80
19	**San Bernardino**	Redlands	California Street Landfill	36-AA-0017	City of Redlands Municipal Utilities Department	City of Redlands Municipal Utilities Department	5	115	106	829	252	2042	31	6.8	[4.08]	03/01/2005	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N	61
20	**San Bernardino**	Colton	Colton Sanitary Landfill	36-AA-0051	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	5	98	82	3,100	540	2017	6	1.06	[0.64]	7/2008	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N	60
21	**San Bernardino**	Landers	Landers Sanitary Landfill	36-AA-0057	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	7	637	44	1,200	129	2018	7	0.8	[0.5]	7/2006	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N	136

[22] El Sobrante Landfill has no future plans for a waste-by-rail system.

Table 9-1
SUMMARY OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED NEW OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS[1] (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA) POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

No.[2]	Location		Landfill Name	SWIS Number	Owner	Operator	Facility Operation	Property Site Area	Disposal Area	Daily Disposal Capacity[3]		Estimated Closure Year[4]	Projected Remaining Life, as of 1/1/2011	Estimated Net Remaining Disposal Capacity[5]			Proposed Future Expansion[6]				Accepts Los Angeles County Solid Waste[11]	Rail Access[7]	Distance[8]
	County	City								Maximum Permitted	2010[9] Total Average			Cubic Yards	Tons	Remaining Capacity Date[10]	Yes/ No (Y/N)	Additional Life	Additional Capacity in Cubic Yards or [Tons]	Date Available			
							Days/Week	Acres	Acres	tpd-6[12]	tpd-6		Years	Millions	Millions			Years	Millions		Y/N	Y/N	Miles
22	**San Bernardino**	Rialto	Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill	36-AA-0055	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	6	498	408	7,500	1,751	2033	22	70.6	[42.4]	7/2006	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N	53
23	**San Bernardino**	Redlands	San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill	36-AA-0087	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	6	366	127	1,000	404	2016	5	1.0	[0.6]	7/2008	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N	66
24	**San Bernardino**	Victorville	Victorville Sanitary Landfill	36-AA-0045	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	7	491	341	3,000	695	2047	36	81.5	[48.9]	7/2006	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N	89
25	**San Bernardino**	Barstow	Barstow Sanitary Landfill	36-AA-0046	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	6	640	331	1,500	211	2071	60	0.92	[0.55]	3/2007	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N	117
26	**San Diego**	Chula Vista	Otay Annex Landfill	37-AA-0010	Allied Waste Services	Otay Landfill, Inc.	6	464	230	5,830	3,067	2021	10	33.07	[19.80]	11/30/2006	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N	133
27	**San Diego**	San Diego	Sycamore Landfill	37-AA-0023	Allied Waste Services	Sycamore Landfill, Inc.	7	491	324	3,965	2,814	2031	20	23.2	[13.9]	6/11/2001	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	122
28	**San Diego**	San Diego	West Miramar Sanitary Landfill	37-AA-0020	Department of Navy	City of San Diego	7	807	476	8,000	2,980	2017	6	8.7	[5.2]	8/30/2007	Y	4	[5.6]	2008	Y	N	113
29	**San Luis Obispo**	San Luis Obispo	Cold Canyon Landfill Solid Waste DS	40-AA-0004	Corral De Piedra Land Company	Cold Canyon Landfill, Inc.	7	121	88	1,200	460	2012	1	2.8	[1.7]	7/1/2006	Y	35	N/A	N/A	N	N	178

Table 9-1
SUMMARY OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED NEW OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS[1] (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA) POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

No.[2]	Location		Landfill Name	SWIS Number	Owner	Operator	Facility Operation	Property Site Area	Disposal Area	Daily Disposal Capacity[3]		Estimated Closure Year[4]	Projected Remaining Life, as of 1/1/2011	Estimated Net Remaining Disposal Capacity[5]			Proposed Future Expansion[6]				Accepts Los Angeles County Solid Waste[11]	Rail Access[7]	Distance[8]
	County	City								Maximum Permitted	2010[9] Total Average			Cubic Yards	Tons	Remaining Capacity Date[10]	Yes/ No (Y/N)	Additional Life	Additional Capacity in Cubic Yards or [Tons]	Date Available			
							Days/Week	Acres	Acres	tpd-6[12]	tpd-6		Years	Millions	Millions			Years	Millions		Y/N	Y/N	Miles
30	**Santa Barbara**	Goleta	Tajiguas Sanitary Landfill	42-AA-0015	County of Santa Barbara Public Works Department	County of Santa Barbara Public Works Department	6	357	118	1,500	569	2023	12	5.6	[3.4]	4/2011	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N	121
31	**Solano**	Suisun City	Potrero Hills Landfill	48-AA-0075	Potrero Hills Landfill, Inc.	Potrero Hills Landfill, Inc.	7	525.7	340	4,330	2,300	2048	37	3.08	2.2	1/1/2009	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	385
32	**Stanislaus**	Crows Landing	Fink Road Landfill	50-AA-0001	Stanislaus County	Stanislaus County	7	219	164	2,400	277	2023	12	6.9	[4.1]	10/9/2007	Y	15	2,400	N/A	Y	N	293
33	**Ventura**	Simi Valley	Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center	56-AA-0007	Waste Management of California, Inc.	Waste Management of California, Inc.	7	887	367.5	9,250	3,194	2052	41	119.6	[71.8]	12/2010	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y	N	41
34	**Ventura**	Santa Paula	Toland Road Landfill	56-AA-0005	Ventura Regional Sanitation District	Ventura Regional Sanitation District	6	217	91	1,500	1,078	2027	16	15.2	[9.1]	7/2011	N	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	N	63
								TOTALS[23]		**162,408**	**52,251.66**	**Totals do not include data shown as "N/A".**											

[23] The totals do not include data noted as "N/A".

Table 9-2
SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF THE LAND USE PERMIT AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT FOR THE PROPOSED NEW AND EXPANSION OF EXISTING OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA) POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

LOCATION		LANDFILL NAME	DESCRIPTION[1] OF NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF EXISTING LANDFILL	STATUS[2] OF THE LAND USE PERMIT FOR THE PROPOSED NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING LANDFILL	STATUS[3] OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT FOR THE NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING LANDFILL	COMMENTS
COUNTY	CITY					
STATUS OF PROPOSED NEW OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA)						
Imperial	Unincorporated Imperial County - near City of Brawley[4]	Mesquite Regional Landfill[5]	The new Class III landfill would include: (1) site area of 4,250 acres; (2) disposal area of 2,290 acres; (3) disposal capacity of 660 million tons; (4) daily intake capacity of 20,000 tons per day (tpd),; and (5) a project life of 111 years.	As of 2011, the site is fully permitted to receive 20,000 tpd of waste. 4000 tpd of that 20,000 tpd may be transported by truck; otherwise, out of county waste is to be brought in by rail. Up to 1,000 tpd of the 20,000 tpd may be trucked to the site from Imperial County.	The Imperial County Board of Supervisors certified the Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (EIR) in April 2011 which included analysis for truck transportation of 4,400 tpd of waste to the site from Los Angeles County. This CEQA document is subsequent to the EIR/Environmental Impact Statement certified by the Imperial County BOS in 1995, with an Addendum in 1996.	For additional information on Landfill, see Section 9.8.1.2; Table 9-1; Fact Sheet 9-2 and Figure 9-2.
San Diego	Pala	Gregory Canyon Landfill	The new Class III landfill would include: (1) site area of 1,770 acres; (2) disposal area of 196.3 acres; (3) disposal capacity of 49.5 mcy; (4) daily intake capacity of 5,000 tpd; and (5) a project life of 30 years.	On August 27, 2007, the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) determined the Gregory Canyon Landfill solid waste facility permit application package was complete and correct. On September 26, 2007, in accordance with California Public Resources Code Section 44008, the applicant waived the LEA statutory timeline for the LEA to render a decision regarding the solid waste facility permit by 30 days. This waiver of timeline granted the LEA an additional 30 days in its determination of whether the permit is to be processed as modified or as a revision. On October 15, 2007, the LEA determined the permit application package would be processed as a permit modification. The applicant provided numerous waivers of time extension for submission of the proposed permit application to CalRecycle, with the last extension to January 15, 2009. CalRecycle then had 60 days to concur with or object to the project. On November 23, 2009, the applicant provided an additional waiver of statutory timeline extending the deadline for submission of the proposed permit application package to CalRecycle on February 28, 2010	The Director of Environmental Health (DEH) certified the Final EIR for the landfill project on February 6, 2003. A legal challenge to the EIR was filed. The court ruled that the EIR was defective in three respects and on January 20, 2006, issued a Peremptory Writ of Mandate directing the Director of DEH to rescind his prior action certifying the EIR. The writ requires DEH to address the deficiencies noted by the court: traffic, water supply, and Proposition C biological mitigation. A Revised Partial EIR (RPEIR) was released to the public and interested agencies from July 10, 2006 through August 24, 2006 for comment. On May 31, 2007, the Director of the DEH determined that the RPEIR met the direction of the court. On February 11, 2008, the San Diego Superior Court found the RPEIR incomplete in relation to the use of reclaimed water. In response to the Court's order, a Recycled Water Addendum was prepared by DEH Staff and found to include no new substantial changes to the project, and Director of the DEH recertified the RPEIR on August 8, 2008. On November 20, 2008, the Superior Court concluded that the County of San Diego LEA had met the obligations under CEQA; however, potential environmental impacts needed to be reviewed due to the Olivenheim Municipal Water District voting on May 13, 2009, to not supply recycled water to the Landfill, and the operator needed to identify new sources of water.	For additional information on Landfill, see Table 9-1.

[1] The description of the new landfill or expansion of the existing landfill is subject to change as new information becomes available.
[2] The Land Use Permit status is subject to change as new information becomes available.
[3] The status of the Environmental Impact document is subject to change as new information becomes available.
[4] Location is approximately five miles northeast of the City of Glamis on Highway 78 in Imperial County.
[5] Although Mesquite Regional Landfill is a new landfill, it is fully permitted and, therefore, considered as an existing landfill for the purposes of analysis in the CSE; however, the landfill is not operational as of December 31, 2010.

Table 9-2
SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF THE LAND USE PERMIT AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
FOR THE PROPOSED NEW AND EXPANSION OF EXISTING OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA)
POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

LOCATION		LANDFILL NAME	DESCRIPTION[1] OF NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF EXISTING LANDFILL	STATUS[2] OF THE LAND USE PERMIT FOR THE PROPOSED NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING LANDFILL	STATUS[3] OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT FOR THE NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING LANDFILL	COMMENTS
COUNTY	CITY					
				California Governor Jerry Brown vetoed Senate Bill 833 (Vergas) on October 2011 that would have prevented construction of the Gregory Canyon landfill.		
STATUS OF PROPOSED EXPANSION OF EXISTING OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA						
Alameda	Livermore	Altamont Landfill & Resource Recovery Facility	Expansion includes: (1) vertical expansion; and (2) increase in (a) site area by 89 acres, (b) elevation from 20 feet to 70 feet above mean sea level (msl), (c) disposal capacity by 62 mcy, and (d) life span by 14 years.	Permits are pending from California Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Valley Region), Bay Area Air Quality Management District, United States Fish & Wildlife Service, and California Department of Fish and Game.	The Environmental Impact Documents for the expansion are complete and approved.	For additional information on Landfill, see Table 9-1.
Imperial	Imperial	Allied Imperial Landfill	Expansion includes: increase in (1) disposal capacity by 18 mcy, and (2) life span by 30 years.	N/A[6]	N/A	For additional information on Landfill see Table 9-1.
Imperial	Salton City	Salton City Solid Waste Site	Expansion includes: (1) vertical expansion; and (2) increase in (a) elevation from 15.5 feet above mean sea level (msl) to approximately 218 ft. feet above msl, (b) disposal area from 7.8 acres to 287 acres, (c) Increase the design capacity to 65 mcy, (d) lifespan by 30 years, and (e) maximum disposal capacity from 50 tpd to 6000 tpd.	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the landfill expansion was published in July 2011. The Imperial County Planning Commission approved the expansion of the Salton City landfill, on October 12, 2011. Currently, future public hearing dates are to be determined by the County.	N/A	For additional information on Landfill see Table 9-1.
Kern	Caliente	Bakersfield Metropolitan (Bena) Sanitary Landfill	N/A	Land use permit (LUP) for the expansion has been approved.	The Landfill currently has CEQA approval for expansion beyond the 2038 closure date.	For additional information on Landfill see Table 9-1.
Kern	Shafter	Shafter-Wasco Sanitary Landfill	N/A	N/A	N/A	For additional information on Landfill, see Table 9-1.

[6] "N/A" means information is not available.

Table 9-2
SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF THE LAND USE PERMIT AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
FOR THE PROPOSED NEW AND EXPANSION OF EXISTING OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA)
POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

LOCATION		LANDFILL NAME	DESCRIPTION[1] OF NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF EXISTING LANDFILL	STATUS[2] OF THE LAND USE PERMIT FOR THE PROPOSED NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING LANDFILL	STATUS[3] OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT FOR THE NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING LANDFILL	COMMENTS
COUNTY	CITY					
Riverside	Riverside County - near Moreno Valley	Badlands Sanitary Landfill	N/A	N/A	N/A	For additional information on Landfill see Table 9-1.
Riverside	Riverside County - near Beaumont	Lamb Canyon Sanitary Landfill	N/A	N/A	N/A	For additional information on Landfill see Table 9-1.
Riverside	Unincorporated Riverside County - near Desert Center	Eagle Mountain Landfill	The new Class III landfill would include: (1) site area of 4,643 acres; (2) disposal area of 2,164 acres; (3) disposal capacity of 660 mcy[7]; (4) daily intake capacity of 10,000 tpd; and (5) a project life of 100 years.	Mine Reclamation Corporation (MRC), LLC together with Kaiser Eagle Mountain, Inc. (Kaiser), submitted an application to Riverside County for the Eagle Mountain Landfill Project in 1989. With all litigation cleared, MRC proceeded to apply for the necessary operating permits. The Riverside County Board of Supervisors issued a CUP in 1997. On December 15, 1999, the then California Integrated Waste Management Board issued a Solid Waste Facility Permit for the Eagle Mountain Landfill, giving MRC its final operating permit. In December 1998, following the certification of the second EIR/EIS in 1997, the BLM again approved the land exchange. The decision was appealed twice and both appeals were dismissed by the United States Interior Department Judge.	On November 3, 1992, the Riverside County Board of Supervisors certified a joint EIR/EIS. In December 1992, lawsuits were filed in state court challenging the certification of the EIR/EIS and associated project approvals. On August 27, 1997, the Riverside County Board of Supervisors certified a new EIR. The EIR was challenged by the National Parks Conservation Association. On February 17, 1998, San Diego County Board of Superior Court issued a ruling identifying two areas of deficiency in the EIR relating to the impacts to the desert tortoise and the wilderness experience analysis. MRC and Riverside County appealed the ruling. On May 7, 1999, the Court of Appeals overturned the Superior Court ruling. In 1999, two lawsuits were filed against the project challenging: (1) valuation of the land exchange with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and (2) adequacy of EIS. In September 2005, the U.S. Federal District Court set aside the land exchange due to deficiencies in the land exchange approved by the BLM and in the environmental analysis. The defendants, Kaiser and MRC, and the BLM filed appeals separately on November 16, 2005, and on November 18, 2005, respectively. On November 10, 2009, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, by a 2 to 1 vote, blocked construction of the Landfill by ruling that the environmental analysis did not adequately address the environmental impacts of the land exchange. On October 22, 2010, Kaiser Eagle Mountain, LLC, petitioned the U.S. Supreme Court for review of the decision. On March 28, 2011, the U.S. Supreme Court denied Kaiser Eagle Mountain, LLC's petition and will not review the lower court's decision.	

[7] "Mcy" means "million cubic yards".
[1] See Section 9-2 for definitions of Flow Control, Wasteshed, and Tipping and Host Fees.

Table 9-2
SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF THE LAND USE PERMIT AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
FOR THE PROPOSED NEW AND EXPANSION OF EXISTING OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA)
POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

LOCATION		LANDFILL NAME	DESCRIPTION[1] OF NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF EXISTING LANDFILL	STATUS[2] OF THE LAND USE PERMIT FOR THE PROPOSED NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING LANDFILL	STATUS[3] OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT FOR THE NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING LANDFILL	COMMENTS
COUNTY	CITY					
San Bernardino	Barstow	Barstow Sanitary Landfill	Expansion includes: (1) horizontal expansion; (2) vertical expansion; and (3) increase in (a) site from 640 to 645 acres, (b) elevation from 2,985 feet above mean sea level (msl) to 3,130 feet above msl, (c) disposal area from 190 acres to 340 acres, (d) Increase the design capacity to 80.3 mcy, (e) extend the closure year at 2071 and (f) increase in daily tonnage from 750 tpd to 1,500 tpd	LUP issued July 2010	EIR approved September 2009	For additional information on Landfill see Table 9-1.
San Bernardino	Redlands	California Street Landfill	N/A	N/A	N/A	For additional information on Landfill see Table 9-1.
San Bernardino	Landers	Landers Sanitary Landfill	Expansion includes: horizontal expansion	N/A	We will be going through the RFP process to hire a consultant to perform the EIR Report	For additional information on Landfill see Table 9-1.
San Bernardino	Redlands	San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill	N/A	N/A	N/A	For additional information on Landfill see Table 9-1.
San Bernardino	Victorville	Victorville Sanitary Landfill	Expansion includes: (1) horizontal expansion; and (2) increase in the maximum. permitted capacity to 83.2 mcy	LUP issued June 2010	EIR approved May 2004	For additional information on Landfill see Table 9-1.
San Diego	San Diego	Sycamore Landfill	Expansion includes: (1) horizontal expansion; (2) vertical expansion; (3) increase in (a) daily intake capacity by 9,000 tpd, (b) an elevation of 167 feet above msl, and (c) remaining disposal capacity by 86 mcy.	LUP is still in the process of being approved as part of Sycamore Landfill's Master Plan. Negotiations with the City of Santee are complete.	The Final EIR has been submitted to the City Planning Commission for approval. However, the Final EIR is being challenged by the City of Santee, the East Elliot Land Company, and Citizens Against Landfill Expansion on the grounds that the environmental impacts were not thoroughly analyzed. A trial date of January 26, 2010 was set for the case filed by the City of Santee. The trial for the other two plaintiffs was scheduled to begin in February 2010.	For additional information, see Table 9-1.

Table 9-2
SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF THE LAND USE PERMIT AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
FOR THE PROPOSED NEW AND EXPANSION OF EXISTING OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA)
POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

LOCATION		LANDFILL NAME	DESCRIPTION[1] OF NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF EXISTING LANDFILL	STATUS[2] OF THE LAND USE PERMIT FOR THE PROPOSED NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING LANDFILL	STATUS[3] OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT FOR THE NEW LANDFILL OR EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING LANDFILL	COMMENTS
COUNTY	**CITY**					
San Diego	San Diego	West Miramar Sanitary Landfill	N/A	LUP has been approved by the City of San Diego.	The Environmental Impact Document has been certified by the City of San Diego.	For additional information, see Table 9-1.
San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	Cold Canyon Landfill, Inc.	N/A	N/A	N/A	For additional information, see Table 9-1.
Solano	Suisun City	Potrero Hills Landfill	Expansion includes: (1) horizontal expansion; (2) vertical expansion; and (3) increase in (a) site area to 525.7 acres, (b) elevation from 220 feet above mean sea level (msl) to 345 feet above msl, (c) disposal area from 190 acres to 340 acres, (d) Increase the design capacity to 83.1 mcy, and (e) lifespan by 31 years	LUP was approved by the Solano County Board of Supervisors in June 2009.	The EIR was court certified in November 2009.	For additional information on Landfill, see Table 9-1.
Stanislaus	Crows Landing	Fink Road Landfill	N/A	N/A	The Environmental Impact Document has not been prepared.	For additional information, see Table 9-1.
Ventura	Simi Valley	Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center	Expansion includes: (1) horizontal expansion; (2) vertical expansion; and (3) increase in (a) site area to 887 acres, (b) elevation from 1,118 feet above mean sea level (msl) to 1,270 +/-5 ft. feet above msl, (c) disposal area from 185 acres to 367.5 acres, (d) remaining disposal capacity by 80 mcy, (e) daily intake capacity will be maintained at 9,250 tpd, but the portion of solid waste intake is changed from 3,000 tpd to 6,000 tpd, and (f) lifespan by 19 years (estimated closure date per EIR is 2053)	Conditional Use Permit 3142, Case No. LU 07-0048 Major Modification 8, was approved by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors on July 19, 2011.	The final environmental document was certified by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors on July 19, 2011.	For additional information on Landfill, see Table 9-1.

TABLE 9-3
SOLID WASTE FLOW CONTROL (IMPORT) RESTRICTIONS[1]
FOR EXISTING AND PROPOSED[2] NEW OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA)
POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

COUNTY NAME	COUNTY RESTRICTIONS (CODE/ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION)	CITY NAME	CITY RESTRICTIONS (CODE/ORDINANCE/ RESOLUTION)	LANDFILL NAME	LANDFILL OWNER	LANDFILL OPERATOR	LANDFILL SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS	HOST FEE Dollars/Ton	TIPPING FEE Dollars/Ton[3]
Alameda	None[4]	Livermore	N/A[5]	Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery	Waste Management, Inc.	Waste Management, Inc.	As described in Resolution No. 2000-10, the Landfill can receive waste from Dublin Davis St. Transfer Station, all Alameda County jurisdictions, San Francisco, Brentwood, and San Ramon.	N/A	N/A
				Vasco Road Sanitary Landfill	Republic Services of California	Republic Services of California	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fresno	The County Board of Supervisors has not set a policy on the amount of waste the landfills can or cannot accept from other counties. However, a request to accept waste imported from Los Angeles County would have to be referred the BOS.	Tranquility	None	American Avenue Disposal Site	Fresno County Department of Public Works and Planning, Resources Division	Fresno County Department of Public Works and Planning, Resources Division	N/A	N/A	N/A
Imperial	Imperial County Codified Ordinances Section 8.72, Solid Waste Management.	Unincorporated Area[6]	None	Mesquite Regional Landfill	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSD)	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSD)	Landfill can accept 20,000 tpd of residual municipal solid waste transported from Southern California communities by rail of which 4,000 tpd may be transported by truck from Los Angeles County and 1,000 tpd may be delivered by truck from Imperial County.	N/A	N/A
		Imperial	N/A	Salton City Solid Waste Site	County of Imperial, Department of Public Works	Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc.	Subject to permit requirements and imperial County Air pollution Control District and Air Monitoring requirements.	N/A	N/A
		Imperial	None	Allied Imperial Landfill	Imperial Landfill, Inc.	Imperial Landfill, Inc.	Amendment to the Landfill's CUP No. 98-0021 does not allow solid waste to be imported from Los Angeles County and future permit revisions are also not expected to allow such importation.	N/A	N/A
Kern	Under Kern County's Ordinance No. G-7501, solid waste originating outside Kern County shall not be accepted at the County's waste facilities and no person shall transport refuse from outside the County to County waste facilities, except by the express order of the Board of Supervisors. However, the Board of Supervisors may allow disposal of solid waste originating from outside the County at the County waste facilities on such terms and conditions as it may approve.	Arvin	N/A	Arvin Sanitary Landfill	Kern County Waste Management	Kern County Waste Management	Landfill is inactive and in the closure process.	N/A	N/A
		Caliente	N/A	Bakersfield Metropolitan (Bena) Sanitary Landfill	Kern County Waste Management	Kern County Waste Management	See County Ordinance No. G-7501	N/A	N/A
		Shafter	None	Shafter-Wasco Sanitary Landfill	Kern County Waste Management	Kern County Waste Management	See County Ordinance No. G-7501	N/A	N/A

[1] See Section 9-2 for definitions of Flow Control, Wasteshed, and Tipping and Host Fees.
[2] Landfills designated with an asterisk (*) are proposed new landfills.
[3] For non-hazardous municipal solid waste only.
[4] "None" means that there is no applicable law, ordinance, or resolution restricting the importation of solid waste to the jurisdictions or landfills, including waste from jurisdictions within Los Angeles County.
[5] "N/A"" means not applicable or information is not available.
[6] Approximately five miles northeast of City of Glamis.

TABLE 9-3
SOLID WASTE FLOW CONTROL (IMPORT) RESTRICTIONS[1]
FOR EXISTING AND PROPOSED[2] NEW OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA)
POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

COUNTY NAME	COUNTY RESTRICTIONS (CODE/ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION)	CITY NAME	CITY RESTRICTIONS (CODE/ORDINANCE/ RESOLUTION)	LANDFILL NAME	LANDFILL OWNER	LANDFILL OPERATOR	LANDFILL SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS	HOST FEE Dollars/Ton	TIPPING FEE Dollars/Ton[3]
Kings	None	Avenal	N/A	Avenal Regional Landfill	City of Avenal	Madera Disposal System	None	N/A	N/A
		Kettleman City	N/A	CWMI, KHF (MSW, Landfill B-17)	Waste Management, Inc.	Chemical Waste Management, Inc.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Orange	Under the County of Orange Codified Ordinances, (Title 4, Division 3, Article 2, Section 4-3-116), it shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or dump or cause to be placed, deposited, or dumped in or upon any County disposal station any solid wastes originating outside of the County. Notwithstanding the above, the Board of Supervisors may contract to provide disposal services for solid waste originating outside of Orange County. However, the County of Orange has three import waste agreements with waste hauling companies to import waste into Orange County. Each Importation Agreement requires that the hauler deliver a certain minimum amount of imported tonnage to Orange County Landfills on an annual basis. The total minimum annual tonnage for all three contracts is currently 867,000 tons. Orange County waste has priority over imported waste once the minimum thresholds in the waste agreements are met. (See the Landfill Specific Restrictions column for details of the agreement.)	Brea	None	Olinda Alpha Landfill	County of Orange	OC Waste & Recycling	Municipal solid waste (MSW) from Los Angeles County may only be accepted at this Landfill under the Waste Import Agreement between Orange County and (1) Republic Services, Inc. (Republic), and (2) Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc., (Burrtec) that both began on December 31, 1997. The agreement to end this contract on December 31, 2015 was renewed, and the contracts between Orange County, and (1) Republic, and (2) Burrtec were extended until June 30, 2016., Under the previous agreement, Republic and Burrtec are to deliver a minimum of 357,000 and 161,500 tons, respectively, to the Landfill per year. A host fee of $1.07 per ton of imported waste is paid to the Landfill host city (City of Brea) through the County on a quarterly basis. On April 17, 2007, the Orange County Board of Supervisors directed OC Waste & Recycling to continue to negotiate a Cooperative Agreement with the City of Brea (host city). Negotiations with the City of Brea are still underway and have not yet been completed.	1.07	22.12
		Irvine	The County has an agreement with City of Irvine (host city) to dispose solid waste at this landfill until the year 2053.	Frank R. Bowerman Landfill	County of Orange	OC Waste & Recycling	MSW from Los Angeles County could only be accepted at this Landfill under the Waste Import Agreement between Orange County and the County Sanitation Districts, which began on December 31, 1997 and intended to continue until 2015. Under the agreement, CSD was to deliver a minimum of 255,000 tons per year to the Landfill. Orange County waste had priority over imported waste once the minimum thresholds in the waste agreements were met. A host fee of $1.07 per ton of imported waste was paid to the Landfill host city (City of Irvine) through the County on a quarterly basis. County Sanitation Districts terminated the contract on April 30, 2009. Orange County has an agreement with City of Irvine (host city) to dispose solid waste at this Landfill until the year 2053.	1.07	22.12
		San Juan Capistrano	None	Prima Deshecha Landfill	County of Orange	OC Waste & Recycling	MSW from Los Angeles County may only be accepted at this Landfill under the Waste Import Agreement between Orange County and Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc., (Burrtec) which began on December 31, 1997, and will end on December 31, 2015, and may not be renewed. Under the Agreement, Burrtec is to deliver a minimum amount of 93,500 tons per year be exported to the Landfill. Orange County waste has priority over imported waste once the minimum thresholds in the Waste Agreement are met. A host fee of $1.07 per ton of imported waste is paid to the Landfill host city (San Juan Capistrano) through the County on a quarterly basis.	1.07	22.12

TABLE 9-3
SOLID WASTE FLOW CONTROL (IMPORT) RESTRICTIONS[1]
FOR EXISTING AND PROPOSED[2] NEW OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA)
POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

COUNTY NAME	COUNTY RESTRICTIONS (CODE/ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION)	CITY NAME	CITY RESTRICTIONS (CODE/ORDINANCE/ RESOLUTION)	LANDFILL NAME	LANDFILL OWNER	LANDFILL OPERATOR	LANDFILL SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS	HOST FEE Dollars/Ton	TIPPING FEE Dollars/Ton[3]
Riverside	Section 3 of Riverside County Ordinance No. 779, relating to County Solid Waste Facilities and Establishing Fees states that: No person shall place, deposit, or dump, or cause to be placed, deposited or dumped, in or upon any County owned, leased, or contracted transfer station or disposal site, any solid waste originating outside of the County of Riverside. However, the General Manager—Chief Engineer of the Waste Management Department has discretion to accept incidental amounts of refuse from outside of Riverside County and near Riverside County borders for disposal at Riverside County landfills when payment is made according to Appendix A of the County Ordinance for such incidental refuse.	Beaumont	None	Lamb Canyon Sanitary Landfill	Riverside County Waste Management Department	Riverside County Waste Management Department	Landfill does not accept waste from other counties per Riverside County Siting Element. The second El Sobrante Landfill Agreement with Waste Management, Inc. limits the import of out of county waste to 225,000 tons per year.	Host Fee varies based on contract rate	34.37
		Corona	None	El Sobrante Landfill	USA Waste of California, Inc.	USA Waste of California, Inc.	Forty percent of the landfill capacity is reserved for Riverside County with the remainder reserved for areas outside Riverside County. Landfill can accept up to 11,054 tpd from other counties, including Los Angeles County. The Landfill has a minimum host fee.	Varies from 3 to 5.46	34.37
		Moreno Valley	None	Badlands Sanitary Landfill	Riverside County Waste Management Department	Riverside County Waste Management Department	Landfill does not accept waste from other counties per Riverside County Siting Element. The second El Sobrante Landfill Agreement with Waste Management, Inc., limits the import of out of county waste to 225,000 tons per year.	Host Fee varies based on contract rate	34.37
San Bernardino	Under Title 3, Division 3, Chapter 8, Section 33.08151 of the San Bernardino County Code, Ordinance Number 3931: It shall be unlawful for any person to discharge at any County refuse disposal site any matter of any kind whatsoever the source of San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division which is outside of San Bernardino County, except: (a) that persons residing in dwellings within the area of Los Angeles County described below and known as the Wrightwood Community may discharge solid waste at the Phelan Transfer Station, and (b) that refuse haulers or refuse generators may discharge solid waste generated in counties other than San Bernardino County at facilities within the County Solid Waste Disposal System, if and only to the extent provided for in a written contract entered into with the County allowing for such disposal.	Colton	None	Colton Sanitary Landfill	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	Los Angeles County would need a contractual agreement to export solid waste to San Bernardino County. See the County Restrictions column for more information.	N/A[7]	58.73
		Barstow	None	Barstow Sanitary Landfill	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	Los Angeles County would need a contractual agreement to export solid waste to San Bernardino County. See the County Restrictions column for more information	1	58.73
		Landers	None	Landers Sanitary Landfill	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	Los Angeles County would need a contractual agreement to export solid waste to San Bernardino County. See the County Restrictions column for more information.	1	58.73
		Rialto	None	Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	Los Angeles County would need a contractual agreement to export solid waste to San Bernardino County. See the County Restrictions column for more information.	1	58.73
		Redlands	N/A	California Street Landfill	City of Redlands Municipal Utilities Department	City of Redlands Municipal Utilities Department	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Redlands	None	San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	Los Angeles County would need a contractual agreement to export solid waste to San Bernardino County. See County Restrictions column for more information.	1	58.73
		Victorville	None	Victorville Sanitary Landfill	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	Los Angeles County would need a contractual agreement to export solid waste to San Bernardino County. See County Restrictions column for more information.	1	58.73

[7] "N/A" means not applicable or information is not available.

TABLE 9-3
SOLID WASTE FLOW CONTROL (IMPORT) RESTRICTIONS[1]
FOR EXISTING AND PROPOSED[2] NEW OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA)
POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

COUNTY NAME	COUNTY RESTRICTIONS (CODE/ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION)	CITY NAME	CITY RESTRICTIONS (CODE/ORDINANCE/ RESOLUTION)	LANDFILL NAME	LANDFILL OWNER	LANDFILL OPERATOR	LANDFILL SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS	HOST FEE Dollars/Ton	TIPPING FEE Dollars/Ton[3]
San Diego	None	Chula Vista	None	Otay Annex Landfill	Allied Waste Services	Otay Landfill, Inc.	None	N/A	N/A
		Pala	None	Gregory Canyon Landfill*	Nancy Chase	Gregory Canyon, LLC	None	N/A	N/A
		San Diego	City of San Diego Fee Schedule and Regulation provides that the Landfill may refuse to accept non-City waste.	Sycamore Landfill	Allied Waste Services	Sycamore Landfill, Inc.	N/A	N/A	N/A
				West Miramar Landfill	United States Department of Navy	City of San Diego	Waste generated outside City limits is charged a higher tipping fee and the Landfill may refuse to accept non-City waste.	N/A	N/A
San Luis Obispo	N/A	San Luis Obispo	N/A	Cold Canyon Landfill	Corral De Piedra Land Company	Cold Canyon Landfill, Inc.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Santa Barbara	The County does not have a formal policy or an ordinance regarding the importation of waste from outside Santa Barbara County. However, local elected officials are sensitive to the importation and exportation of solid waste.	Goleta	None	Tajiguas Sanitary Landfill	County of Santa Barbara Public Works Department	County of Santa Barbara Public Works Department	There is no wasteshed restriction at this time. However, the Landfill only receives waste from the south central portion of Santa Barbara County including the Cities of Santa Barbara, Goleta, Solvang and Buellton. Santa Barbara reporting method from 1990 to the present indicates that theTajiguas Sanitary Landfill has never accepted waste from Los Angeles County.	N/A	N/A
Solano	There are no County restrictions at this time. An out-of-County waste volume limitation is being challenged in the courts and at the legislative level.	Suisun City	None	Potrero Hills Landfill	Potrero Hills Landfill, Inc.	Potrero Hills Landfill, Inc.	There is no wasteshed restriction at this time. There is available daily capacity of over 1,000 tpd. Recently approved Waste Discharge Requirements now allow for non-hazardous designated waste to be landfilled.	7.24	N/A
Stanislaus	None	Crows Landing	None	Fink Road Landfill	Stanislaus County	Stanislaus County	None	33	N/A
Ventura		Simi Valley	None	Simi Valley Landfill & Recycling Center	Waste Management of California	Waste Management of California	Based on availability, this Landfill can accept up to 3,000 tpd as Ventura County has priority on available capacity. Simi Valley Landfill & Recycling Center continues to accept "out-of-County" waste. Effective January 1, 2012, a "sustainability fee" may be applied to outofCounty waste. Effective November 15, 2011, the tipping fee increased and will become effective on January 1, 2012.	N/A	45

TABLE 9-3
SOLID WASTE FLOW CONTROL (IMPORT) RESTRICTIONS[1]
FOR EXISTING AND PROPOSED[2] NEW OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS (LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA)
POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

COUNTY NAME	COUNTY RESTRICTIONS (CODE/ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION)	CITY NAME	CITY RESTRICTIONS (CODE/ORDINANCE/ RESOLUTION)	LANDFILL NAME	LANDFILL OWNER	LANDFILL OPERATOR	LANDFILL SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS	HOST FEE Dollars/Ton	TIPPING FEE Dollars/Ton[3]
	Facility will only accept waste generated within Ventura County per Ventura County Code.	Santa Paula	None	Toland Road Landfill	Ventura Regional Sanitation District	Ventura Regional Sanitation District	Facility will only accept waste generated within Ventura County per the Landfill's Land Use Permit issued by the County of Ventura.	39.60	N/A

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TABLE 9-4
SUMMARY OF OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS PREVIOUSLY OR CURRENTLY USED FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY SOLID WASTE EXPORT
AS OF JANUARY 1, 2010

County Location	Facility Name	Owner	Operator	Daily Disposal Rate		Maximum Permitted Daily Intake of Waste from other Counties	Potential Maximum Permitted Daily Waste Intake Capacity from Los Angeles County[1]	Average Daily Waste Imports from Los Angeles County[2]	
				Maximum Permitted	2010 Average[3]			2009	2010
				tpd-6[4]	(tpd)	(tpd)	(tpd)	(tpd)	(tpd)
Alameda	**Vasco Road Sanitary Landfill**	Republic Services of California Vasco Road, LLC	Republic Services of California Vasco Road, LLC	2,250	812	N/A[5]	N/A	0.000	0.00
Fresno	**American Avenue Disposal Site**	Fresno County Department of Public Works and Planning Resources Division	Fresno County Department of Public Works and Planning Resources Division	3,600	1,231	N/A	N/A	0.000	0.00
Imperial	**Mesquite Regional Landfill[6]**	Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	20,000	None[7]	19,000	19,000	N/A	N/A
	Salton City Solid Waste Site	County of Imperial, Department of Public Works	Burrtec Waste Industries, Inc.	50	14.66	N/A	N/A	0	0
Kern	**Bakersfield Metropolitan (Bena) Sanitary Landfill**	Kern County Waste Management Department	Kern County Waste Management Department	4,500	1,385	N/A	N/A	2.68	2.91
	Shafter-Wasco Sanitary Landfill	Kern County Waste Management Department	Kern County Waste Management Department	1,500	381	N/A	N/A	0	0
Kings	**CWMI, KHF (MSW) Landfill B-17**	Waste Management, Inc.	Chemical Waste Management, Inc.	2,000	273	N/A	0.00	218.71	118.72
	Avenal Regional Landfill	City of Avenal	Madera Disposal System	6,000	2,150	N/A	3,000	0.00	0.00
Orange	**Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill[8]**	Orange County Waste & Recycling	Orange County Waste & Recycling	11,500	4,546	N/A	1,500	N/A	667
	Olida Alpha Sanitary Landfill[9]	Orange County Waste & Recycling	Orange County Waste & Recycling	8,000	5,197	N/A	1,500	N/A	1,001
	Prima Desecha Sanitary Landfill[10]	Orange County Waste & Recycling	Orange County Waste & Recycling	4,000	1,691	N/A	1,500	N/A	334
Riverside	**El Sobrante Landfill[11]**	USA Waste of California, Inc.	USA Waste of California, Inc.	16,054	6,492	11,054	4,000	2771.78	3044
San Bernardino	**Barstow Sanitary Landfill**	San Bernardino County	San Bernardino County	1,500	211	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00
	California Street Landfill	City of Redlands Municipal Utilities Department	City of Redlands Municipal Utilities Department	829	252	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00
	Colton Sanitary Landfill	County of San Bernardino Solid Waste Management Division	County of San Bernardino Solid Waste Management Division	3,100	540	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00
	Landers Sanitary Landfill	County of San Bernardino Solid Waste Management Division	County of San Bernardino Solid Waste Management Division	1,200	129	N/A	NA	0.00	0.00

[1] Maximum Permitted Daily Intake of Waste from Los Angeles County means amount of out-of-County imports to the landfill that is available for Los Angeles County waste exports.
[2] Estimated quantity based on the SWIMS database, Disposal Reporting System information from the respective Counties and/or export agreement with the County.
[3] The Average Daily Disposal Rate tonnages are based on the 2010 survey of out-of-County Class III landfills located in California or CalRecycle's Disposal Reporting System (DRS) database.
[4] "Tpd-6" means tons per day, average six days per week.
[5] "N/A" means not applicable or information is not available.
[6] Expected to be operational by 2012. Permitted to reserve up to 1,000 tpd of available capacity for Imperial County wastestream by truck and remaining capacity is available only for out-of-County waste imported by rail. Maximum anticipated waste imported from Los Angeles County is 8,000 tpd by rail system and 4,000 tpd by truck.
[7] Landfill is not operational.
[8] There is no host fee for waste delivered under an imported waste contract. The current disposal fee for these contracts is $21.34 per ton. Importation of waste tonnage is received under 10-year contracts with franchise waste haulers and continues through 2013 at the Olinda Alpha Landfill and 2015 at the Frank R. Bowerman and Prima Deschecha Landfills.
[9] See footnote No. 8.
[10] See footnote No. 8.
[11] El Sobrante is permitted for up to 70,000 tons per week, with a daily tonnage limit of 16,054 tons. A maximum of 5,000 tons/day is reserved for Riverside County waste, leaving the maximum commitment of Out-of County waste at 11,054 tpd.

TABLE 9-4
SUMMARY OF OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS PREVIOUSLY OR CURRENTLY USED FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY SOLID WASTE EXPORT
AS OF JANUARY 1, 2010

County Location	Facility Name	Owner	Operator	Daily Disposal Rate		Maximum Permitted Daily Intake of Waste from other Counties	Potential Maximum Permitted Daily Waste Intake Capacity from Los Angeles County[1]	Average Daily Waste Imports from Los Angeles County[2]	
				Maximum Permitted	2010 Average[3]			2009	2010
				tpd-6[4]	(tpd)	(tpd)	(tpd)	(tpd)	(tpd)
	Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill	County of San Bernardino Waste Management Division	County of San Bernardino Waste Management Division	7,500	1751	N/A	N/A	53.61	116.76
	San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill	County of San Bernardino Waste Management Division	County of San Bernardino Waste Management Division	1,000	404	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00
	Victorville Sanitary Landfill	County of San Bernardino Waste Management Division	County of San Bernardino Waste Management Division	3,000	695	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00
San Diego	**Otay Annex Landfill**	Allied Waste Industries, Inc.	Otay Landfill, Inc.	5,830	3,067	N/A	N/A	2.95	8.35
	Sycamore Landfill	Allied Waste Industries, Inc.	Sycamore Landfill, Inc.	3,965	2,814	N/A	N/A	0	0
	West Miramar Landfill	U.S. Department of Navy	City of San Diego Environmental Services	8,000	2,980	N/A	N/A	0	0
San Luis Obispo	**Cold Canyon Landfill Solid Waste DS**	Corral De Piedra land Company	Cold Canyon Landfill, Inc.	1,200	460	N/A	N/A	0	0
Santa Barbara	**Tajiguas Sanitary Landfill**	County of Santa Barbara Public Works Department	County of Santa Barbara Public Works Department	1,500	569	N/A	N/A	0	0
Solano	**Potrero Hills Landfill**	Potrero Hills Landfill, Inc.	Potrero Hills Landfill, Inc.	4,330	2,300	N/A	N/A	0	0
Stanisiaus	**Fink Road Landfill**	Stanisiaus County	Stanislaus County	2,400	277	N/A	N/A	0.77	0.61
Ventura	**Simi Valley Landfill & Recycling Center Ventura County**	Waste Management of California, Inc.	Waste Management of California, Inc.	9,250	3,194	3000	850	878.92	853.20
			TOTAL[12]	**134,058**	**43,815.66**	**33,054**	**31,350**	**3,929.42**	**6,147**

[12] The total amounts do not include data noted as "N/A".

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works[1] This list does not include recycling centers or source separated construction and demolition recycling facilities. Data for these facilities have been obtained from the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery's (CalRecycle) Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) and Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of December 31, 2009. Also, the number listed for these facilities are different from the number assigned to these facilities in Figure 9-4. Facility type designations may change depending on new information that may be received.

Table 9-5
LIST[1] OF PERMITTED MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES; TRANSFER STATIONS[2]; CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION, AND INERT (CDI) DEBRIS PROCESSING[3] FACILITIES; AND COMPOSTING FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS[4] No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Site Acreage	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity[5] (in tpd-6) []7	2010 Average Daily Tonnage[6] (in tpd-6)[8]
MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES[9]										
1	Allan Company Baldwin Park	14604-14618 Arrow Highway Baldwin Park, CA 91706	19-AA-1110	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility[10]	Cedarwood-Young, Doing Business As Alan Company	Cedarwood-Young, Doing Business As Alan Company	598-A1	7	750	51
2	Allied/Browning Ferris Industries Waste Systems, Compton	2509 West Rosecrans Avenue Compton, CA 90220	19-AA-0048	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	BFI Waste Systems of North America, Inc.	BFI Waste Systems of North America, Inc.	734-E3	3	2,160	595
3	American Waste Transfer Station	1449 West Rosecrans Avenue Gardena, CA 90247	19-AA-0001 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Republic Services of California	Republic Services of California	733-F3	2	4,032	1,567
4	Angelus Western Paper Fibers, Inc.	2474 Porter Street Los Angeles, CA 90021	19-AR-1185 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Bloom Investment	Angelus Western Paper Fibers, Inc.	634-H7	1	700	N/A[11]
5	Athens Services	14048 East Valley Boulevard Industry, CA 91746	19-AA-0863 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Arakelian Enterprises, Inc.	Athens Services	637-H4	14	5,000	2,664

[1] This list does not include recycling centers or source separated construction and demolition recycling facilities. Data for these facilities have been obtained from the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery's (CalRecycle) Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) and Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) as of December 31, 2009. Also, the number listed for these facilities are different from the number assigned to these facilities in Figure 9-4. Facility type designations may change depending on new information that may be received.
[2] "Transfer" means to directly transfer the solid wastes from smaller to larger vehicles for transport, and to those facilities utilized for transformation.
[3] "Processing" means the controlled separation, recovery, volume reduction, conversion/recovery, or recycling of solid waste including, but not limited to, organized, manual, automated, or mechanical sorting, the use of vehicles for spreading of sorting lines or volume reduction equipment.
[4] The SWIS number is the same as the Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) number. The designation of "EAN" means that the MRF, TS, or CDI debris processing facility is identified in the SWIS database as having an Enforcement Agency Notification tier under the 1994 California Integrated Waste Management Board tiered regulatory structure for all solid waste facilities and solid waste handling operation. Under this tier, the facility is responsible to inform the local enforcement agency (responsible for enforcing solid waste handling laws and regulations) in a particular jurisdiction in the State. The designation "P" means that the facility or site holds a SWFP per California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 18200 et seq.
[5] Permitted Daily Intake Capacity is the total quantity of solid waste the facility is allowed to receive in accordance with the terms, conditions, and limitations of relevant permits. The permitted capacity listed is based on information from the SWIS database website.
[6] "Average daily tonnage" is based on facility surveys conducted in 2011 for 2010 operating year.
[7] Figure in brackets is converted from cubic yards to tons using a conversion factor of 900 pounds per cubic yard.
[8] TPD-6" means tons per day, six days per week. The unit of the disposal capacities is in tons per day unless where noted otherwise.
[9] "Materials Recovery Facilities" (MRF) means solid waste facilities where solid wastes or recyclable materials are sorted or separated, by hand or by use of machinery, for the purposes of recycling or composting, or use as feed stock for alternative technology facilities. Facilities listed in this Table under the MRF Category are facilities listed in the SWIS database as transfer and processing facilities.
[10] "Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility" means a facility that receives 100 tons or more solid waste per operating day for the purpose of storing, handling, or processing the waste prior to transferring the waste to another solid waste operation or facility per [14 CCR, Title 14, Section 17402 (a)(9)].
[11] "N/A" means not applicable or information is not available.

Table 9-5
LIST[1] OF PERMITTED MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES; TRANSFER STATIONS[2]; CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION, AND INERT (CDI) DEBRIS PROCESSING[3] FACILITIES; AND COMPOSTING FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS[4] No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Site Acreage	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity[5] (in tpd-6) []7	2010 Average Daily Tonnage[6] (in tpd-6)[8]
6	Athens Sun Valley Materials Recycling & Transfer Station	11121 Pendleton Street Sun Valley, CA 91352	19-AR-5581	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Arakelian Enterprises, Inc.	Arakelian Enterprises, Inc.	532-G1	5	1,500	174
7	Bel Air Street Maintenance District Yard	11165 Missouri Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90025	19-AA-0802 [P]	Medium Volume[12] Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	631-J6	1	68	N/A
8	Bel-Art Waste Transfer Station	2501 East 68th Street Long Beach, CA 90805	19-AK-0001 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Consolidated Disposal Services, LLC	Consolidated Disposal Services, LLC	735-F6	3	1,500	1,084
9	Carson Transfer Station and Materials Recovery Facility	321 West Francisco Street Carson, CA 90745	19-AQ-0001 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	USA Waste of California, Inc.	USA Waste of California, Inc.	764-B4	6	5,300	37
10	Central Los Angeles Recycling Center and Transfer Station	2201 Washington Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90034	19-AR-1182 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	566-F2	9	5,500	996
11	City Fiber – Los Angeles Plant #2	2545 East 25th Street Los Angeles, CA 90058	19-AR-1236	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Todd Jones	Todd Jones	674-J2	1	300	N/A
12	City Fibers – West Valley Plant	16714 Schoenborn Street Los Angeles, CA 91343	19-AR-1235	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Todd Jones	Todd Jones	531-D2	2	350	N/A
13	City of Inglewood Transfer Station	222 West Beach Avenue Inglewood, CA 90302	19-AA-0067 [P]	Medium Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Inglewood	City of Inglewood	703-C3	8	100	N/A
14	City of Irwindale Limited Transfer Operation	4342 Alderson Avenue Irwindale, CA 91706	19-AA-1080 [EAN]	Limited Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Irwindale Public Works Department	City of Irwindale Public Works Department	598-D3	1	[24.8]	[22.5]

[12] "Medium Volume Transfer/Processing Facility" means a facility that receives equal to or more than 60 cubic yards or 15 tons (whichever is greater) of solid waste per operating day but less than 100 tons of solid waste, for the purpose of storing or handling the waste prior to transferring the waste to another solid waste operation or facility; or a facility that receives any amount of solid waste, up to 100 tons per operating day, for the purpose of processing solid waste prior to transferring the waste to another solid waste operation or facility.

Table 9-5
LIST[1] OF PERMITTED MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES; TRANSFER STATIONS[2]; CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION, AND INERT (CDI) DEBRIS PROCESSING[3] FACILITIES; AND COMPOSTING FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS[4] No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Site Acreage	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity[5] (in tpd-6) []7	2010 Average Daily Tonnage[6] (in tpd-6)[8]
15	City of Lancaster Maintenance Yard, Medium Volume Transfer Station	46008 North 7th Street West Lancaster, CA 93534	19-AA-1053 [P]	Medium Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Lancaster Public Works	City of Lancaster Public Works	4015-G2	16	100	N/A
16	City of Santa Monica Transfer Station	2500 Michigan Avenue Santa Monica, CA 90404	19-AA-0008 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Santa Monica	City of Santa Monica	631-H7	0.5	400	232
17	City Terrace Recycling Transfer Station	1511-1525 Fishburn Avenue City Terrace, CA 90063	19-AA-0859 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Robert M. Arsenian	Robert M. Arsenian	635-D3	2	700	280
18	Community Recycling/Resource Recovery, Inc.	9147 De Garmo Avenue Sun Valley, CA 91352	19-AR-0303 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Thomas Fry	Community Recycling and Resource Recovery, Inc.	533-B1	4	1,700	41
19	Culver City Transfer and Recycling Station	9255 West Jefferson Boulevard Culver City, CA 90232	19-AA-0404 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Culver City-Sanitation Division of Public Works Department	City of Culver City-Sanitation Division of Public Works Department	672-J1	1	500	180
20	Downey Area Recycling and Transfer (DART)	9770 Washburn Road Downey, CA 90241	19-AA-0801 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	706-C7	6	5,000	493
21	East Los Angeles Recycling and Transfer Station	1512 N. Bonnie Beach Place City Terrace, CA 90063	19-AA-0845 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Perdomo/BLT Enterprises, LLC c/o Consolidated Services, Inc.	Perdomo/BLT Enterprises, LLC c/o Consolidated Services, Inc.	635-E2	1	700	520
22	East Street Maintenance District Yard	452 San Fernando Road Los Angeles, CA 90065	19-AA-0816 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	594-J7	3	459	N/A
23	Falcon Refuse Center, Inc.	3031 East "I" Street Wilmington, CA 90744	19-AR-0302 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	BFI Waste Systems of North America, Inc.	BFI Waste Systems of North America, Inc.	795-A6	5	3,500	179
24	Granada Hills Street Maintenance District Yard	10210 Etiwanda Avenue Northridge, CA 91325	19-AA-0817 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	500-J4	3	459	N/A

Table 9-5
LIST[1] OF PERMITTED MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES; TRANSFER STATIONS[2]; CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION, AND INERT (CDI) DEBRIS PROCESSING[3] FACILITIES; AND COMPOSTING FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS[4] No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Site Acreage	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity[5] (in tpd-6) []7	2010 Average Daily Tonnage[6] (in tpd-6)[8]
25	Grand Central Recycling and Transfer Station	999 Hatcher Avenue City of Industry, CA 91748	19-AA-1042 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Grand Central Recycling and Transfer Station Inc.	Grand Central Recycling and Transfer Station Inc.	678-G3	10	5,000	426
26	Hollywood Street Maintenance District Yard	6640 Romaine Street Hollywood, CA 90038	19-AA-0807 [P]	Medium Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	563-E6	1	68	N/A
27	Innovative Waste Control (potential rail loading capability)	4133 Bandini Boulevard Vernon, CA 90023	19-DE-0001 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Innovative Waste Control, Inc.	Innovative Waste Control, Inc.	675-E4	2	1,250	922
28	Los Angeles Material Recovery Facility	6625 Stanford Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90001	19-AR-1234	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Waste Management Recycle American, LLC	Waste Management Recycle American, LLC	674-E7	3	207	142
29	Mission Road Recycling and Transfer Station	840 South Mission Road Los Angeles, CA 90033	19-AR-1183 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Waste Management, Inc.	Waste Management, Inc.	634-J6	3	1,785	856
30	Mission Recycling/West Coast Recycling	1326 East 9th Street Pomona, CA 91766	19-AA-1107	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	West Coast Recycling DBA Mission Recycling 1326 East Mission Blvd. Pomona, CA 91766	West Coast Recycling DBA Mission Recycling 1326 East Mission Blvd. Pomona, CA 91766	640-J2	4	300	N/A
31	Mission Recycling/West Coast Recycling	1341 East Mission Boulevard Pomona, CA 91766	19-AA-1108	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	West Coast Recycling DBA Mission Recycling 1326 East Mission Blvd. Pomona, CA 91766	West Coast Recycling DBA Mission Recycling 1326 East Mission Blvd. Pomona, CA 91766	640-J2	3	200	N/A
32	North Hollywood-Studio City Maintenance District Yard	10811 Chandler Boulevard North Hollywood, CA 91601	19-AA-0809 [P]	Medium Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	533-A2	3	68	N/A

Table 9-5
LIST[1] OF PERMITTED MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES; TRANSFER STATIONS[2]; CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION, AND INERT (CDI) DEBRIS PROCESSING[3] FACILITIES; AND COMPOSTING FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS[4] No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Site Acreage	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity[5] (in tpd-6) []7	2010 Average Daily Tonnage[6] (in tpd-6)[8]
33	Norwalk Transfer Station	13780 East Imperial Highway Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	19-AI-0002 [P]	Medium Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Norwalk Industries Transfer Station	Norwalk Industries Transfer Station	707-B1	0.6	100	77
34	Paramount Resource Recycling Facility	7230 Petterson Lane Paramount, CA 90723	19-AA-0840 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Metropolitan Waste Disposal Corporation	Paramount Resource Recycling, Inc.	735-F2	4	2,450	420
35	Pico Rivera Material Recycling Facility	8405 Loch Lomand Drive Pico Rivera, CA 91660	19-AA-1105	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Waste Management Recycle America LLC	Waste Management Recycle America LLC	676-F3	4	327	159
36	Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility (potential rail loading capability)	2808 Workman Mill Road Whittier, CA 90601	19-AA-1043 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	637-D7	25	4,400	381
37	Southeast Street Maintenance District Yard	4206 South Main Street Los Angeles, CA 90037	19-AA-0812 [P]	Medium Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	674-C3	1	68	N/A
38	South Gate Transfer Station	9530 South Garfield Avenue South Gate, CA 90280	19-AA-0005 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	705-G4	4	100	372
39	Southern California Disposal Recycling and Transfer Station	1908 Frank Street Santa Monica, CA 90404	19-AA-0846 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Southern California Disposal Co. Recycling and Transfer Station	Southern California Disposal Co. Recycling and Transfer Station	671-H1	1	2,112	370
40	Southwest Street Maintenance District Yard	5860 South Wilton Place Los Angeles, CA 90047	19-AA-0818 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	673-H6	3	459	76
41	Sunland Street Maintenance District Yard	9401 Wentworth Street Sunland, CA 91040	19-AA-0813 [P]	Medium Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	503-F2	2	68	N/A
42	Sun Valley Paper Stock Materials Recovery Facility and Transfer Station	8701 N. San Fernando Road Sun Valley, CA 91352	19-AR-1227 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Stephen Young	Stephen Young	532-H2	4	1,250	N/A

Table 9-5
LIST[1] OF PERMITTED MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES; TRANSFER STATIONS[2]; CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION, AND INERT (CDI) DEBRIS PROCESSING[3] FACILITIES; AND COMPOSTING FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS[4] No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Site Acreage	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity[5] (in tpd-6) []7	2010 Average Daily Tonnage[6] (in tpd-6)[8]
43	Van Nuys Street Maintenance District Yard	15145 Oxnard Street Van Nuys, CA 91411	19-AA-0814 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	561-H1	3	225	N/A
44	Waste Management South Gate Transfer Station	4489 Ardine Street South Gate, CA 90280	19-AA-0856 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	H.B.J.J., Inc. Subsidiary of USA Waste	H.B.J.J., Inc. Subsidiary of USA Waste	705-D3	2	2,000	392
45	Waste Resources Recovery	357 West Compton Boulevard Gardena, CA 90248	19-AA-0857 [P]	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Waste Resources Recovery, Inc.	Waste Resources Recovery, Inc.	704-C4	2	500	244
46	Western District Satellite Yard	6000 West Jefferson Blvd. Los Angeles, 90016	19-AR-5585 [P]	Direct Transfer Facility	City Of Los Angeles Bureau Of Sanitation	City Of Los Angeles Bureau Of Sanitation	632-J1	5.05	149	N/A
47	Wilshire Street Maintenance District Yard	1274 South Cochran Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90019	19-AA-0815 [P]	Medium Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	593-C4	1	68	N/A
SUBTOTAL (MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES)									**63, 956.80**	**13,952.50**
TRANSFER STATIONS[13]										
48	Alhambra City Yard	900 South New Avenue Alhambra, CA 91801	19-AA-0839 [EAN]	Limited Volume[14] Transfer Operation	City of Alhambra	City of Alhambra	596-D6	0.1	[36]	2.3
49	American Remedial Technologies	2680 Imperial Highway/2680 Seminole Avenue Lynwood, CA 90262	19-AA-5606	Contaminated Soil Operation	American Remedial Technologies, Inc.	American Remedial Technologies, Inc.	704-J6	3	962	N/A

[13] "Transfer Stations" means those facilities utilized to receive solid wastes, temporarily store, separate, convert, or otherwise process the materials in the solid wastes, or to transfer the solid wastes directly from smaller to larger vehicles for transport, and those facilities utilized for transformation. Facilities in this Table listed under the Transfer Stations category are facilities listed in the SWIS database as Transfer facilities, or Direct Transfer Facilities.

[14] "Limited Volume Transfer Operation" means a transfer operation that receives 60 cubic yards or less of solid waste on any operating day per CCR, Title 14, Section 17402(a)(9).

Table 9-5
LIST[1] OF PERMITTED MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES; TRANSFER STATIONS[2]; CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION, AND INERT (CDI) DEBRIS PROCESSING[3] FACILITIES; AND COMPOSTING FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS[4] No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Site Acreage	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity[5] (in tpd-6) []7	2010 Average Daily Tonnage[6] (in tpd-6)[8]
50	Bradley East Transfer Station	9227 Tujunga Avenue Sun Valley, CA 91352	19-AR-1237	Large Volume Transfer/ Processing Facility	Waste Management, Inc.	Waste Management, Inc.	504-H7	16	1,500	N/A
51	City of San Fernando Corporate Yard	501 First Street San Fernando, CA 91340	19-AA-1058 [EAN]	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	City of San Fernando Public Works	City of San Fernando Public Works	482-B7	1.2	7	[9.9]
52	City of San Gabriel Disposal	927 East Grand Avenue San Gabriel, CA 91776	19-AA-0004 [EAN]	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	City of San Gabriel	City of San Gabriel	596-F5	3.3	[22.5]	4.1
53	Cordova Construction Services	12506 Montague Street Pacoima, CA 91331	19-AR-5587 [EAN]	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Cordova Construction Services, Inc.	Cordova Construction Services, Inc.	502-F4	4	[27]	15
54	Pasadena City Yards	233 West Mountain Street Pasadena, CA 91103	19-AA-1052 [EAN]	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	City of Pasadena	City of Pasadena	565-G2	9.6	9	N/A
55	Pomona Municipal Direct Transfer Facility	1730 East First Street Pomona, CA 91769	19-AA-1065 [P]	Direct Transfer Facility[15]	City of Pomona	City of Pomona	600-D4	4	150	N/A
56	Redondo Beach Transfer Station	1513 Beryl Street Redondo Beach, CA 90277	19-AA-0389 [EAN]	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	City of Redondo Beach	City of Redondo Beach	763-A3	1	[20.7]	1.1
57	Rob's Roll-Off and Recycling	416 West 130th Street Los Angeles, CA 90061	19-AA-1051 [EAN]	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Roberto A. Perez	Roberto A. Perez	734-C2	0.5	10	10

[15] "Direct Transfer Facility" means a transfer facility that receives equal to or more than 60 cubic yards or 15 tons (whichever is greater) of solid waste per operating day but less than 150 tons of solid waste and meets the standards specified in CCR, Title 14, Section 17852(f).

Table 9-5
LIST[1] OF PERMITTED MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES; TRANSFER STATIONS[2]; CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION, AND INERT (CDI) DEBRIS PROCESSING[3] FACILITIES; AND COMPOSTING FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS[4] No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Site Acreage	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity[5] (in tpd-6) []7	2010 Average Daily Tonnage[6] (in tpd-6)[8]
58	Salt Lake Transfer Station	9599 Salt Lake Avenue South Gate, CA 90280	19-AA-0837 [P]	Small Volume Transfer Station[16]	City of South Gate	City of South Gate	705-F4	0.8	[44.6]	81
59	Silverlake Maintenance Station	2187 Riverside Drive Los Angeles, CA 90039	19-AA-0824 [P]	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	California Department of Transportation-Sacramento	California Department of Transportation-Sacramento	563-F3	5	[45]	[13.9]
60	Torrance City Services Facility	20500 Madrona Avenue Torrance, CA 90503	19-AA-1045 [EAN]	Limited Volume Transfer Operation	City of Torrance	City of Torrance	763-D7	4	[3.2]	N/A
SUBTOTAL (TRANSFER STATIONS)									**2,837.00**	**137.30**
CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION AND INERT (CDI) DEBRIS PROCESSING FACILITIES[17]										
61	California Waste Services	621 West 152nd Street Gardena, CA 90247	19-AR-1225 [P]	Large Volume CDI Debris Processing Facility[18]	Harbor Redondo, LLC	California Waste Services, LLC	734-B4	3	1,000	210
62	Construction & Demolition Recycling, CDI	9309 Rayo Avenue South Gate, CA 90280	19-AA-1077	Large Volume CDI Debris Processing Facility	Interior Removal Specialists, Incorporated	Carerncar, LLC	705-F3	7	3,000	130
63	Direct Disposal Construction & Demolition Recycling	3720 Noakes Street Los Angeles, CA 90023	19-AR-1228 [EAN]	Small Volume CDI Debris Processing Operation[19]	Daniel and Tamara Agajanian	Direct Disposal	675-C2	1	100	37
64	Looney Bins/East Valley Diversion	11616 Sheldon Street Sun Valley, CA 91352	19-AR-1223 [P]	Large Volume CDI Debris Processing Facility	Waste Management, Inc.	Waste Management, Inc.	502-H5	2	750	N/A
65	Looney Bins/Downtown Diversion	2424 Olympic Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90021	19-AR-1224	Large Volume CDI Debris Processing Facility	Waste Management, Inc.	Waste Management, Inc.	634-H7	5	1,500	444
66	Rent-A-Bin	20745 Santa Clara Street Santa Clarita, CA 91351	19-AA-1097 [EAN]	Large Volume CDI Debris Processing Facility	Howard Randall	Randfarm, Inc.	4551-C2	0.1	24	N/A
SUBTOTAL (CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION, AND INERT DEBRIS PROCESSING FACILITIES)									**6,374**	**821**

[16] "Small Volume Transfer Station" means a station that receives less than 100 cubic yards of waste per operating day (CCR, Title 14, Section 17401). The standards for small volume transfer stations do not apply to those locations where less than 15 cubic yards of combined container volume is provided to serve as community or multi-residence receptacles for residential refuse, nor do they apply to storage receptacles for waste from multi-residential buildings or for commercial solid wastes, a container used to store construction or demolition wastes at the place of generation, or containers used to store salvaged materials (CCR, Title 14, Section 17421).

[17] "CDI Debris Processing Facility" means a site that receives any combination of Construction and Demolition debris, and Type A inert debris per operating day for the purposes of storage, handling, or processing. The facilities listed in this table under the CDI category are only those construction and demolition (C&D) debris recycling facilities in Los Angeles County classified as CDI facilities in the SWIS database. For a complete list of the C&D recycling facilities in Los Angeles County, see the Los Angeles County Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling and Reuse Program website: http://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/CD/index.cfm.

[18] "Large Volume CDI Debris Processing Facility" means a site that receives 175 tons or more of any combination of C&D debris and Type A inert debris per operating day for the purposes of storage, handling, transfer, or processing. "Type A inert debris" includes but is not limited to concrete (including fiberglass or steel reinforcing bar embedded in the concrete), fully cured asphalt, crushed glass, fiberglass, asphalt or fiberglass roofing shingles, brick, slag, ceramics, plaster, clay, and clay products. Type A inert debris is waste that does not contain soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of water quality objectives and has not been treated in order to reduce pollutants.

[19] "Small Volume CDI Debris Processing Operation" means a site that receives less than 25 tons of any combination of C&D debris and Type A inert debris per operating day for the purposes of storage, handling, transfer, or processing.

Table 9-5
LIST[1] OF PERMITTED MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITIES; TRANSFER STATIONS[2]; CONSTRUCTION, DEMOLITION, AND INERT (CDI) DEBRIS PROCESSING[3] FACILITIES; AND COMPOSTING FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

No.	Facility Name	Location	SWIS[4] No. [SWFP Tier]	Facility Type	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Site Acreage	Permitted Daily Intake Capacity[5] (in tpd-6) []7	2010 Average Daily Tonnage[6] (in tpd-6)[8]
COMPOSTING FACILITIES										
67	Agromin Premium Soil Products	Potrero Canyon Road, Newhall, 91381	19-AA-1100	Composting Operation (Green Waste)	Agromin Horticultural Soils	Agromin Horticultural Soils	4550-A4	7	200	N/A
68	Griffith Park Composting Facility	5400 Griffith Park Drive, Los Angeles, 90027	19-AA-0855	Composting Facility (Other: Green Material, Manure, and Biosolids)	City Of Los Angeles Bureau Of Sanitation	City of Los Angeles - Bureau of Sanitation	563-J4	1.5	222	16
69	Pebbly Beach (Avalon) Disposal Site	1 Dump Road Avalon, CA 90704	19-AA-0061 [P]	Composting Facility (Mixed)	City of Avalon	Seagull Sanitation Systems	5923-J5	8	49	17
SUBTOTAL (COMPOSTING FACILITIES)									**471**	**33**
GRAND TOTAL (ALL FACILITY TYPES)20									**73,638.80**	**14,943.80**

20 The totals do not include data noted as "N/A".

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TABLE 9-6
LIST[1] OF RAILROAD YARDS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

NO.	FACILITY NAME[2]	LOCATION/ADDRESS	THOMAS GUIDE	OWNER	OPERATOR[3]/RAIL LINE[4]	OPERATION TYPE	SITE AREA (acres)	ON-SITE OVERHEAD/ GANTRY CRANES[5]
1	Bell Yard	2818 South Easter Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90040	675-E4	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Intermodal	N/A[6]	Yes
2	La Mirada Yard	14503 Macaw Street La Mirada, CA 90638	737-E4	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Manifest[7]	N/A	No
3	Los Angeles (Hobart Yard)	3770 East Washington Boulevard Vernon, CA 90023	675-C2	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Intermodal and Manifest	N/A	Yes
4	Malabar Yard	2492 East 49th Street Vernon, CA 90058	674-J4	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Manifest	N/A	No
5	Pico Rivera Yard	7427 Rosemead Boulevard Pico Rivera, CA 90660	676-E7	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Manifest	N/A	No
6	Redondo Yard	2182 Sacramento Street Los Angeles, CA 90021	634-H7	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Storage Yard Only	N/A	No
7	Watson Yard	1302 Lomita Boulevard Wilmington, CA 90744	794-F3	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company	Manifest	N/A	No
8	Puente Hills Intermodal Facility	2500 Pellissier Place City of Industry, CA 90601	637-C7	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County/Union Pacific Railroad	Intermodal	17.2	Yes
9	Los Angeles Junction	4433 Exchange Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90058	675-C3	Los Angeles Junction	Los Angeles Junction	Manifest	N/A	No
10	International Transportation Service, Inc.	1281 Pier G Way Long Beach, CA 90802	825-C4	Port of Long Beach[8]	International Transportation Service, Inc./Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	N/A	No
11	Long Beach Container Terminal	1171 Pier F Avenue Long Beach, CA 90802	825-B3	Port of Long Beach	Long Beach Container Terminal/Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	N/A	No
12	Metropolitan Stevedore Company	1045 Pier G Avenue Long Beach, CA 90802	825-C3	Port of Long Beach	Metropolitan Stevedore Company/Pacific Harbor Line	Bulk Terminal[9]	N/A	No
13	Pacific Container – Pier J (North)	1521 Pier J Avenue Long Beach, CA 90802	825-D5	Port of Long Beach	Pacific Container/Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	N/A	No
14	Pacific Container – Pier J (South)	1521 Pier J Avenue Long Beach, CA 90802	825-E5	Port of Long Beach	Pacific Container/Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	N/A	No
15	Pier B Yard	1900 Pier B Street Long Beach, CA 90813	795-A6	Port of Long Beach	Pacific Harbor Line	Storage Yard Only	N/A	No
16	Pier S Marine Terminal*	2000 West Seaside Boulevard Long Beach, CA 90802	824-J1	Port of Long Beach	Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	160	Yes
17	SSA Terminals – Pier A (Mediterranean)	700 Pier A Plaza Long Beach, CA 90813	794-J7	Port of Long Beach	SSA Long Beach Terminals/Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	N/A	No

[1] This table is arranged alphabetically by owner names. For the purposes of the Los Angeles Countywide Siting Element and this table, railroad yards include rail yards, intermodal, and rail-loading facilities. A rail yard or railroad yard is a location or facility with complex series of railroad track for storing, switching, sorting, or loading/unloading railroad cars and/or locomotives. Railroad yards have many parallel tracks to keep rolling stock stored off the main line so as to not obstruct the flow of traffic. Railroad yards are normally built with storage capacity for railroad cars while they are not being loaded or unloaded, or are waiting to be assembled into trains. Intermodal means the transport of freight by two or more modes of transportation (e.g., rail to truck, ship to rail, etc.). An intermodal facility is a site consisting of tracks, lifting equipment, paved and/or unpaved areas, and a control point for the transfer (receiving, loading, unloading, and dispatching) of trailers and containers between rail and highway, or between rail and marine modes of transportation. Rail-loading facilities are uni-modal facilities at which goods are loaded directly onto a railcar for rail transport.

[2] Facilities designated with an asterisk (*) are proposed new facilities.

[3] "Operator" means operator of facility.

[4] "Rail Line" means owner of rail line.

[5] Overhead/Gantry Cranes are types of cranes that lift objects by a hoist that is fitted in a trolley and can move horizontally on a rail or pair of rails fitted under a beam. These cranes are used to load and unload containers at an intermodal facility.

[6] "N/A" means information is not available.

[7] Manifest facilities can accept any type of freight car (box car, flat car, gondola, or hopper) but not a container or truck trailer. However, it should be noted that only containers and truck trailers (as used by intermodal facilities) can be utilized to transport solid waste. Therefore, a manifest facility would have to be redesigned in order to handle containerized waste.

[8] Intermodal facilities within the Port of Long Beach are listed for completeness but are not feasible because of air pollution and environmental concerns.

[9] "Bulk Terminal Facility" handles the shipping of bulk materials.

TABLE 9-6
LIST[1] OF RAILROAD YARDS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

NO.	FACILITY NAME[2]	LOCATION/ADDRESS	THOMAS GUIDE	OWNER	OPERATOR[3]/RAIL LINE[4]	OPERATION TYPE	SITE AREA (acres)	ON-SITE OVERHEAD/ GANTRY CRANES[5]
18	TTI/Hanjin Shipping Company (Pier T)	301 Hanjin Road Long Beach, CA 90802	824-G3	Port of Long Beach	Total Terminals International/ Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	N/A	No
19	American President Lines -- Global Gateway South	614 Terminal Way Terminal Island, CA 90731	824-F5	Port of Los Angeles [10]	American President Lines/Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	N/A	No
20	APM Terminals – Pier 400 (Maersk)	2500 Navy Way Terminal Island, CA 90731	824-G6	Port of Los Angeles	APM Terminals/Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	N/A	No
21	Pasha Stevedoring & Terminals	802 South Fries Avenue Wilmington, CA 90744	824-D4	Port of Los Angeles	Pasha Properties, Inc./Pacific Harbor Line	Bulk Terminal	N/A	No
22	Pier A Yard (Pacific Harbor Lines)	340 West Water Street Wilmington, CA 90744	824-E1	Port of Los Angeles	Pacific Harbor Line	Manifest	N/A	No
23	Team Track (Pacific Harbor Lines)	296 South Avalon Wilmington, CA 90744	824-E1	Port of Los Angeles	Pacific Harbor Line	Manifest	N/A	No
24	Terminal Island Container Transfer Facility (TICTF)	1000 New Dock Street Terminal Island, CA 90731	824-F3	Port of Los Angeles	Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	58.3	No
25	West Basin Container Terminal (China Shipping)	2050 John S. Gibson Boulevard San Pedro, CA 90731	824-C3	Port of Los Angeles	West Basin Container Terminal, LLC/Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	N/A	No
26	West Basin Container Terminal (Yang Ming)	2050 John S. Gibson Boulevard San Pedro, CA 90731	824-C2	Port of Los Angeles	West Basin Container Terminal, LLC/Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	N/A	No
27	West Basin East – Intermodal Container Transfer Facility*	920 West Harry Bridges Boulevard Wilmington, CA 90744	824-D1	Port of Los Angeles	Trans Pacific Container Service, Inc./Pacific Harbor Line	Intermodal	N/A	Yes
28	Aurant Yard	5062 Valley Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90032	635-F1	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Storage Yard Only	N/A	No
29	City of Industry Yard	17255 Arenth Avenue City of Industry, CA 91745	678-G2	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Intermodal and manifest	N/A	Yes
30	Dolores Yard	2442 East Carson Street Long Beach 90810	764-J6	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Intermodal	N/A	No
31	Los Angeles Intermodal Facility	4341 East Washington Boulevard City of Commerce, CA 90023	675-E3	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Intermodal and Manifest	160	Yes
32	Gemco Yard	14300 Cabrito Road Van Nuys, CA 91405	532-A3	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Manifest	N/A	No
33	Intermodal Container Transfer Facility (ICTF)	2401 East Sepulveda Boulevard Long Beach, CA 90810	794-J3	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Intermodal	250	Yes
34	J Yard	2100 25th Street Los Angeles, CA 90021	674-H2	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Manifest	N/A	No
35	Los Angeles Transportation Center (LATC)	750 Lamar Street Los Angeles, CA 90031	634-J2	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Intermodal	130	Yes
36	Los Nietos Yard	11394 Los Nietos Road Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	706-H2	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Manifest	N/A	No
37	Manuel Yard	1450 East Road Long Beach, CA 90810	794-J4	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Manifest	N/A	No
38	Mead Yard	2402 Anaheim Street Wilmington, CA 90744	794-J6	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Manifest	N/A	No
39	Transfer Yard	400 Alameda Street Wilmington, CA 90744	794-G7	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Manifest	N/A	No

[10] Intermodal facilities within the Port of Los Angeles are listed for completeness but are not feasible because of air pollution and environmental concerns.

TABLE 9-6
LIST[1] OF RAILROAD YARDS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

NO.	FACILITY NAME[2]	LOCATION/ADDRESS	THOMAS GUIDE	OWNER	OPERATOR[3]/RAIL LINE[4]	OPERATION TYPE	SITE AREA (acres)	ON-SITE OVERHEAD/ GANTRY CRANES[5]
40	Valla Yard	8836 Sorenson Avenue Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	707-A2	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Manifest	N/A	No
41	4th Street Yard	642 South Mission Road Los Angeles, CA 90023	634-J6	Union Pacific Railroad	Union Pacific Railroad	Manifest	N/A	No

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PROPOSED NEW OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILL

LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA

FACT SHEET 9-1
EAGLE MOUNTAIN LANDFILL (PROPOSED NEW LANDFILL)

1. Project Name

Eagle Mountain Landfill

2. Project Proponent

Mine Reclamation Corporation (MRC)

3. Facility Type

Class III landfill

4. Location

60 miles northeast of Indio, in Riverside County, approximately 200 miles east of Los Angeles County along the Union Pacific Railroad.

5. Size

Proposed Disposal Area: 2,164 acres
Total Acreage of Site: 4,643 acres

6. Volumetric Capacity

Daily: 10,000 tons (with option to increase to 20,000 tpd in 10 years)

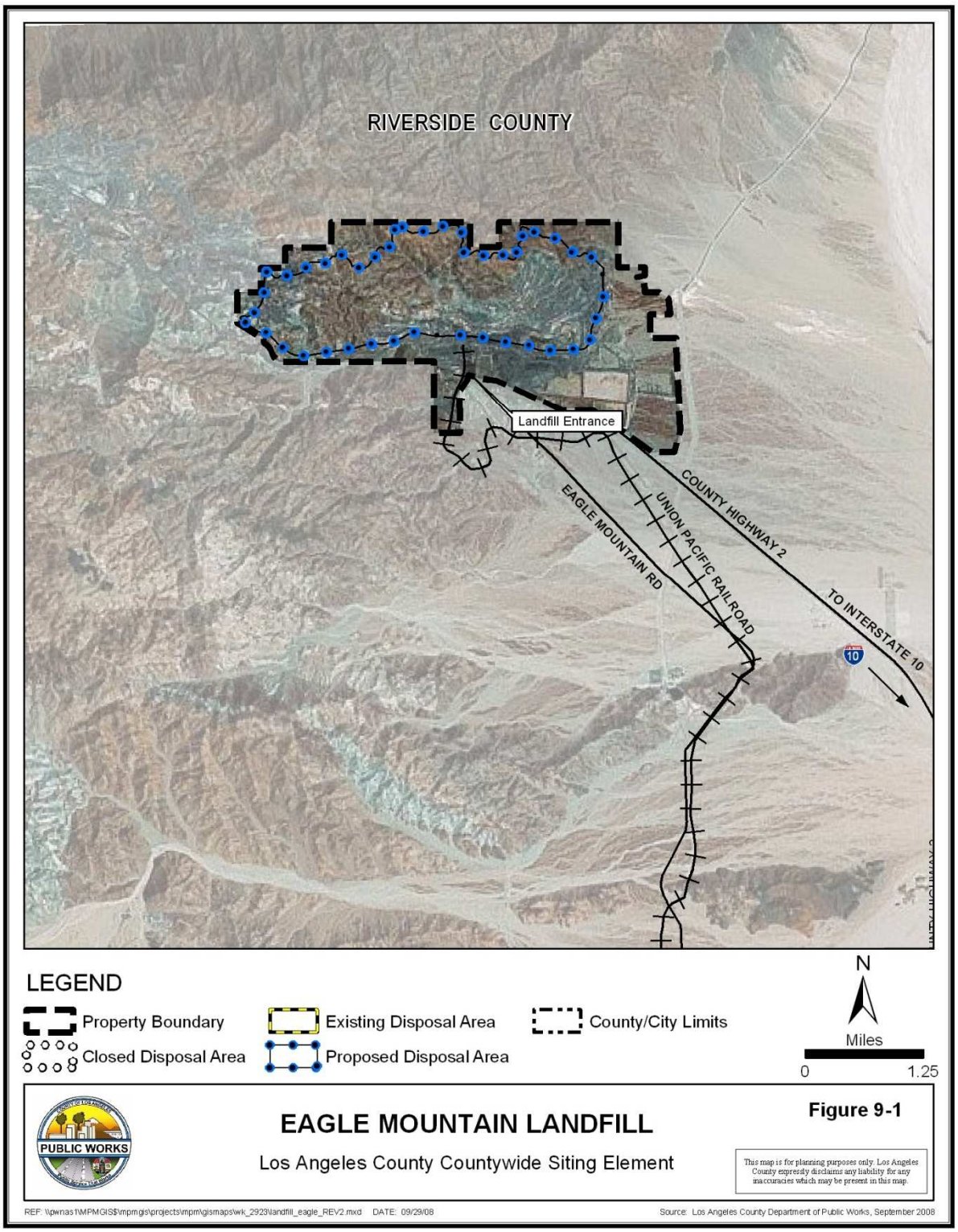
Facility Capacity: 708 million tons

7. Life Expectancy

Approximately 100 years

8. Current Status

Eagle Mountain Landfill is a permitted Class III Landfill that is awaiting resolution of federal litigation before it can be developed. The project developer had received all required permits including the Land Use Permit and Solid Waste Facility Permit but recently filed for bankruptcy. The Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles have been in escrow to purchase the project since 2000. The October 31, 2011 bankruptcy filing puts escrow on hold until resolution by the court. The Landfill is permitted to accept 10,000 tpd for the first 10 years with the option of increasing the daily limit to 20,000 tpd after a review of environmental performance.


RIVERSIDE COUNTY
Landfill Entrance
EAGLE MOUNTAIN RD
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
COUNTY HIGHWAY 2
TO INTERSTATE 10
10
LEGEND
Property Boundary
Existing Disposal Area
County/City Limits
Closed Disposal Area
Proposed Disposal Area
N
Miles
0
1.25
PUBLIC WORKS
EAGLE MOUNTAIN LANDFILL
Figure 9-1
Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element
This map is for planning purposes only. Los Angeles County expressly disclaims any liability for any inaccuracies which may be present in this map.
REF: \\pwnas1\MPMGIS$\mpmgis\projects\mpm\gismaps\wk_2923\landfill_eagle_REV2.mxd DATE: 09/29/08
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, September 2008

FACT SHEET 9-2
MESQUITE REGIONAL LANDFILL (EXISTING BUT NOT YET OPERATIONAL)

1. Project Name

Mesquite Regional Landfill

2. Project Proponent

County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County

3. Facility Type

Class III landfill

4. Location

Approximately 5 miles northeast of Glamis on Highway 78 in Imperial County, and approximately 220 miles southeast of the metropolitan Los Angeles area.

5. Size

Proposed Disposal Area: 2,290 acres
Total Acreage of Site: 4,250 acres

6. Volumetric Capacity

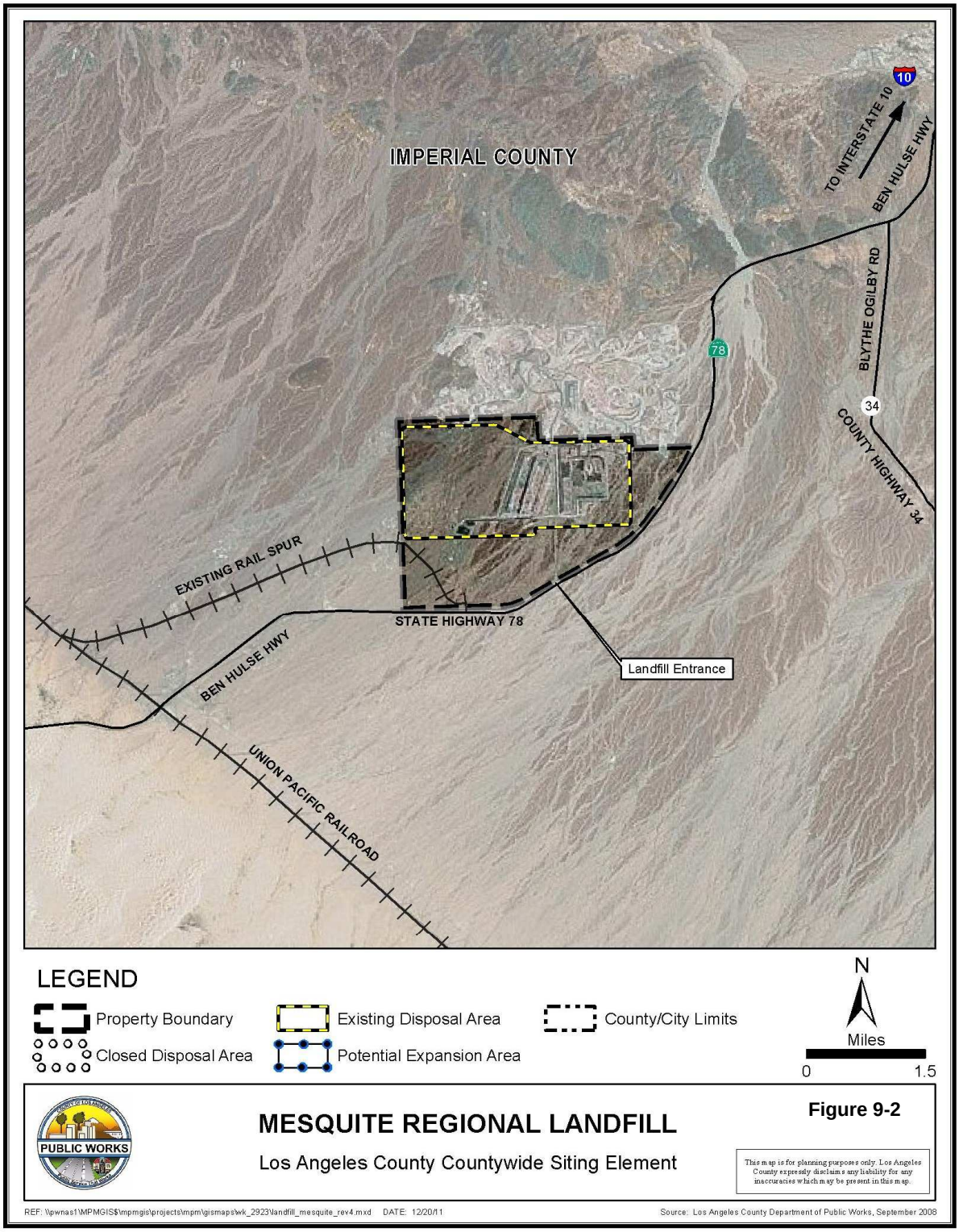
Daily:	20,000 tons (permitted)
Facility Capacity:	600 million tons (1.1 billion cubic yards)
In-Place Density:	No information available

7. Life Expectancy

74 years

8. Current Status

The Landfill is fully permitted and capable of receiving refuse by truck. The site rail yard and spur is complete and the site is capable of receiving waste by rail.


IMPERIAL COUNTY
TO INTERSTATE 10
BEN HULSE HWY
BLYTHE OGILBY RD
COUNTY HIGHWAY 34
EXISTING RAIL SPUR
STATE HIGHWAY 78
BEN HULSE HWY
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
Landfill Entrance
LEGEND
Property Boundary
Existing Disposal Area
County/City Limits
Closed Disposal Area
Potential Expansion Area
N
Miles
0
1.5
PUBLIC WORKS
MESQUITE REGIONAL LANDFILL
Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element
Figure 9-2
This map is for planning purposes only. Los Angeles County expressly disclaims any liability for any inaccuracies which may be present in this map.
REF: \\pwnas1\MPMGIS$\mpmgis\projects\mpm\gismaps\wk_2923\landfill_mesquite_rev4.mxd DATE: 12/20/11
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, September 2008

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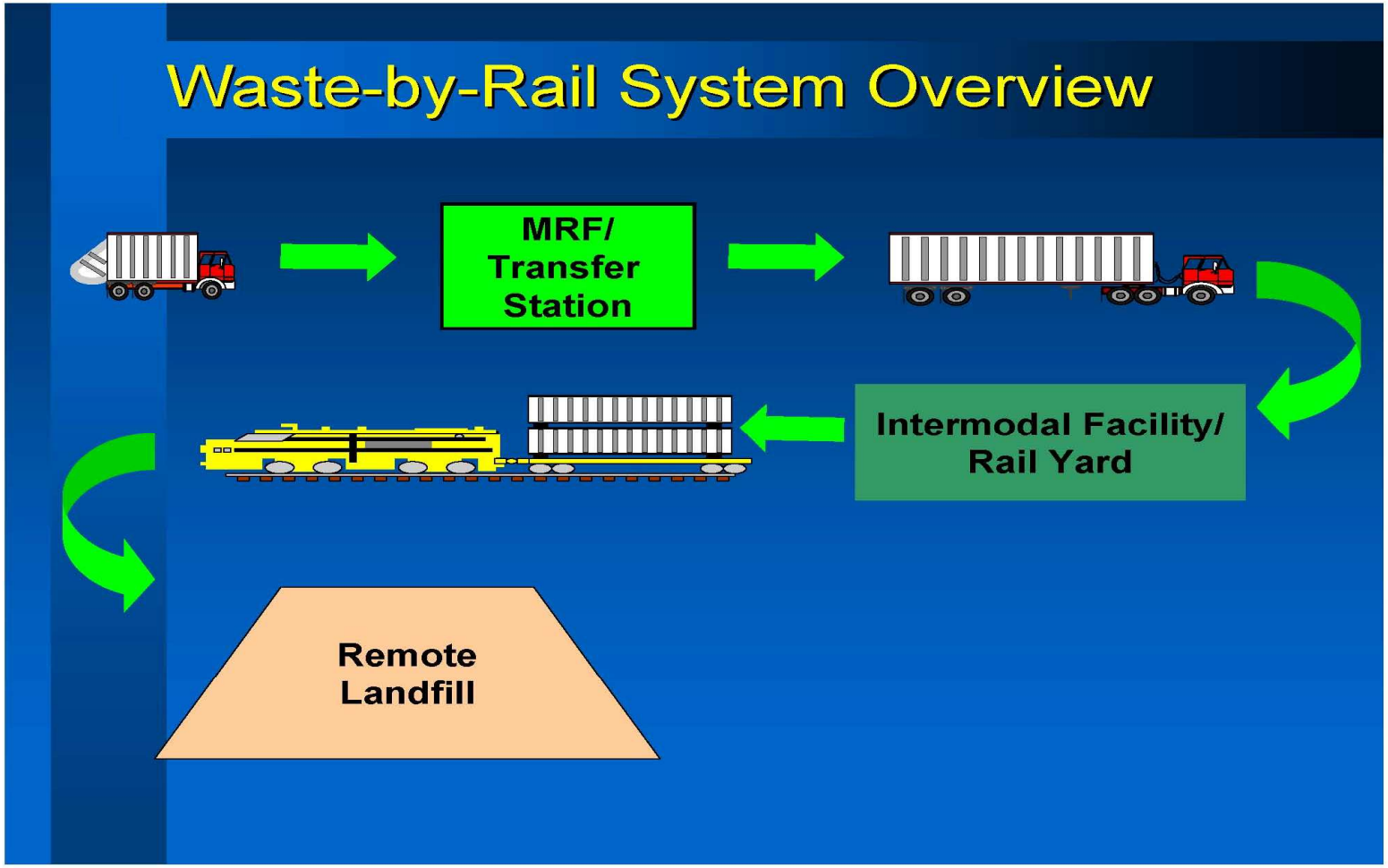
FLOWCHART 9-1

WASTE-BY-RAIL SYSTEM OVERVIEW



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