December 4, 2007

TO: Members of the Facility and Plan Review Subcommittee
Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/
Integrated Waste Management Task Force

FROM: Chuk Agu
Staff

POTENTIAL REVISIONS TO CHAPTER 4 OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT

Attached is a preliminary draft of Chapter 4 (Current Disposal Rate and Assessment of in-County Disposal Capacity Needs) of the Countywide Siting Element, for your review and discussion at the December 10, 2007, Subcommittee meeting.

Please note that the information contained in the preliminary draft is tentative and will continue to be updated as new information become available. Based on the Subcommittee's input, staff will further fine-tune Chapter 4 revisions and resubmit to the Subcommittee for review.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (626) 458-3556, Monday through Thursday, 7 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Attach.

RWB:cw

CHAPTER 4
CURRENT DISPOSAL RATE AND ASSESSMENT OF DISPOSAL CAPACITY NEEDS

4.1 PURPOSE ~~AND REQUIREMENTS~~

The purpose of this chapter is to quantify the current disposal rate in Los Angeles County and address the disposal capacity needs of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County and the County unincorporated communities for a planning period of 15 years pursuant to Title 14, Section 18755.3(b), ~~Title 14~~ of the ~~CCR~~ California Code of Regulations (CCR). ~~The 15-year planning period is defined to begin with the year in which the CSE is prepared, which for this document is 1996~~. Specific requirements for the content of this chapter are drawn from ~~the California Code of Regulations,~~ Title 14, ~~Division 7, Chapter 9, Article 6.5,~~ Sections 18755 and 18755.3 of the CCR.

4.2 ~~SPECIFIC~~ REQUIREMENTS

The California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 18755.3 requires the following:

a) Each county and regional agency, with assistance from the local task force, shall include documentation in the countywide siting element providing the following information:

(1) The January 1, 1990, permitted disposal capacity in tons and cubic yards established pursuant to the CCR, Title 14 Section 18777(b).

(2) The existing permitted disposal capacity in tons and cubic yards in the year the Siting Element is prepared; and

(3) The disposal capacity in cubic yards and in tons in any year the Siting Element is revised.

b) The anticipated disposal capacity needs shall be described in tons and cubic yards, on an annual basis and aggregated for a minimum 15-year period, beginning with the year in which the Siting Element is prepared and any year the Siting Element is revised.

c) Area(s) shall be selected where solid waste disposal facilities are envisioned to be expanded or sited and constructed for the purpose of

meeting a required minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity. Each county shall consider the following in determining the areas where solid waste disposal facilities are planned to be expanded or sited and constructed:

(1) The total amount of solid waste generated, expressed in tons and cubic yards for volumetric capacity for the required 15-year period.

(2) The existing remainder of combined permitted disposal capacity in tons and cubic yards for the required 15-year period.

(3) An estimation of the total disposal capacity in tons and cubic yards needed to meet a minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity.

4.3 DEFINITIONS

Below are the 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 volume.

4.3.1 Available Out-of-County Disposal Capacity

"Available Out-of-County Disposal Capacity" refers to the amount of solid waste generated in Los Angeles County that can be accepted by the out-of-County class III landfills that are currently accepting solid waste from Los Angeles County.

4.3.2 CDI Waste Disposal Facility

"CDI Waste Disposal Facility" means a facility at which construction and demolition waste (C & D) waste, C & D waste together with inert debris (Type A or B) or inert debris (Type B only) is disposed.

4.3.3 Class III Landfill Disposal Need

"Class III Landfill Disposal Need" refers to the difference between the total disposal need (excluding inert waste landfills) and the available disposal capacity of the transformation facilities.

4.3.4 Conversion Technology

"Conversion technology" refers to a wide array of state of the art technologies capable of converting post-recycled or residual solid waste into useful products, green fuels, and renewable energy through non-combustion thermal, chemical, or biological processes other than composting.

4.3.5 Disposal Capacity Shortfall

"Disposal Capacity~~-~~ Shortfall" ~~is defined as~~ refers to the daily amount of solid waste in need of disposal ~~that exceeds~~ in excess of the available in-County and out-of-County disposal capacity. ~~the combined daily permitted capacity of all the Class III landfills and transformation facilities~~.

4.3.6 Disposal Facility

"Disposal Facility" is defined in Section 40121 of the Public Resources Code as "any facility or location where disposal of solid waste occurs."

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

"Export Need/Out-of-County Disposal Capacity Need" refers to the amount of solid waste generated in or imported into Los Angeles County that needs to be exported out of the county.

4.3.8 In-Place Solid Waste Density/Conversion Factor

"In-Place Solid Waste Density/Conversion Factor" refers to the compaction rate, i.e., the density in pounds by per cubic yard~~,~~ of solid waste (excluding cover materials used) deposited in a landfill after it has been compacted. Throughout this CSE, the in-place solid waste density/conversion factor listed has been provided by the landfill operator. When a site-specific density is not available, an in-place solid waste density/conversion factor of 1,200 pounds per cubic yard is assumed for Class III Landfills, 3,000 pounds per cubic yard for Inert Waste Landfills and 900 pounds per cubic yard for Material Recovery Facility/Transfer Stations.

4.3.9 Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation

"Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation" refers to a disposal activity exceeding one year in duration in which only the following inert debris may be used: fully cured asphalt, uncontaminated concrete (including steel reinforcing rods embedded in the concrete), crushed glass, brick, ceramics, clay and clay products, which may be mixed with rock and soil. These materials are spread on land in lifts and compacted under controlled conditions to achieve a uniform and dense mass which is capable of supporting structural loading, as necessary, or supporting other uses such as recreation, agriculture and open space. (Reference: Title 14 Section 17388 of the CCR).

4.3.10 Inert Waste Landfill

"Inert Waste Landfill" refers to a broad category of landfills, which accept only inert waste for disposal. Inert Waste Landfills include facilities/operations such as inert debris disposal facilities, inert debris engineered fill operations, and inert debris engineered fill activities. The Inert Waste Landfills are grouped into four distinct regulatory tiers, namely, full solid waste facility permit tier, registration, enforcement agency notification, and excluded operation tiers. Inert waste includes materials such as soil, concrete, asphalt, and other construction and demolition debris. These landfills must be designed and operated in accordance with all laws and regulations mandated by State, regional, and local jurisdictions. (Reference: Title 14, Section 17387 of the CCR).

4.3.11 Planning Period

The 15-year planning period is defined to begin with the year in which the CSE is prepared or revised. For the purpose of this CSE, "Planning Period" refers to the period beginning in the year 2005 and ending in the year 2020.

4.3.12 ~~Daily~~ Permitted Capacity

"~~Daily~~ Permitted Capacity" ~~is defined~~ refers to ~~as~~ the daily, total or remaining quantity of waste (in tons and/or cubic yards) which a permitted landfill or permitted transformation 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~~/CUP~~ Permit (LUP/CUP), Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) permit, or the Air Quality Management District Permit to Operate, whichever is less.

4.3.13 Solid Waste Disposal Capacity

"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.

4.3.14 Transformation Facility

As used herein, "transformation facility" refers to a facility whose principal function is to process solid waste by incineration. Transformation facility does not include composting, gasification, conversion or biomass processing facilities.

4.3.15 Waste-to-Energy Facility

"Waste-to-Energy Facility" refers to a transformation facility, such as the Commerce Refuse to Energy Facility in the City of Commerce and the Southeast Resource Recovery Facility in City of Long Beach, that engages in the cogeneration of electricity through the incineration of residual solid waste.

4.~~3~~4 EXISTING DISPOSAL QUANTITIES AND CAPACITY

4.~~3~~4.1 1990 Disposal Quantities and Capacity

In accordance with the requirements of the CCR, Title 14, Section 18777, in March 1991, the Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force) completed a study that quantified the amount of solid waste disposed of at landfills and transformation facilities located in Los Angeles County, as well as a projection of remaining permitted combined capacity of these facilities. A summary of the study was submitted to the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) in a report dated March 28, 1991. A copy of the report is provided in ~~Appendix 4-A~~ **Appendix 4-A~~3~~**. An overview of the study is provided below.

4.~~3~~4.1.1 1990 Disposal Quantities

In 1990, the residents/businesses of Los Angeles County disposed of approximately 15.9 million tons of solid waste at existing landfills and transformation facilities within the County. Of this amount, approximately 13.5 million tons (85 percent) were disposed at 19 permitted Class

III landfills; 0.3 million tons (2 percent) were managed by two waste-to-energy facilities (does not include 0.15 million tons of residual ash which was landfilled); and 2.1 million tons (13 percent) were disposed at the ~~unclassified~~ inert waste landfills. A list of the Class III facilities, as well as disposal quantities for each facility as provided in the March 28, 1991, report to the CIWMB is provided in **Table 4-1**. The disposal quantities listed were established based on monthly surveys of solid waste ~~disposal~~ facilities conducted by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works during the 1990 calendar year, a written survey of each solid waste ~~disposal~~ facility conducted during the month of October 1990, and a telephone survey conducted in January 1991.

The above quantities translate into a 1990 average disposal rate of approximately 51,000 tons per day (six days/week) Countywide; 43,245 tons tpd (85 percent) ~~per day~~ at Class III landfills; 1,000 tpd (2 percent) ~~tons per day~~ at waste-to-energy facilities (excluding 500 tons of ash landfilled), and 6,755 tpd (13 percent)~~tons per day~~ at ~~unclassified~~ inert waste landfills.

4.~~3~~4.1.2 1990 Remaining Permitted Disposal Capacity

The remaining permitted disposal capacity for Class III landfills as of December 31, 1990, was also established by the Task Force at approximately 99 million tons (156 million cubic yards based on in-place solid waste density provided by landfill operators). The analysis was based on various data collected by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works from facility operators and site specific permit criteria established by local land use agencies, local enforcement agencies, California Regional Water Quality Control Boards and the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB). A summary of the data collected and various permit limitations are also shown on **Table 4-1**.

The remaining permitted combined disposal capacity of Class III landfills as of January 1, 1990, can be established at approximately 112.5 million tons (178 million cubic yards), which is the sum of the remaining permitted capacity as of December 31, 1990, and the total quantities disposed during the 1990 calendar year.

REPLACED WITH NEW TABLE 4-1

TABLE 4-1

REMAINING PERMITTED COMBINED DISPOSAL CAPACITY OF EXISTING SOLID WASTE CLASS III LANDFILLS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

AS OF JANUARY 1990 AND JANUARY 1991

Class III Landfill	Solid Waste Facility Permit	Operation Days/week	Jan. 1991 SWFP Daily Capacity	LUP Daily Capacity	1990 Average Daily Tonnage 6days/wk	Quantity of Municipal Solid Waste Disposed Year 1990	Projected remaining permitted capacity (effective January 1, 1991)		Estimated remaining permitted capacity (effective January 1, 1990)	
			Tons	Tons	Tons	Million Tons	Million Tons	Million (d) Cubic Yds	Million Tons	Million (d) Cubic Yds
Antelope Valley	19-AA-0009	7	350	---	400	0.125	0.925	2.6	1.050	3.0
Azusa Land Reclamation	19-AA-0013	6	6,500	6,500	2,756	0.86	0	0	0.86	1.23
BKK	19-AF-0001	6	12,000 (a)	---	9,744	3.04	15.96	23.8	19.00	28.3
Bradley West	19-AR-0008	6	7,000	9,500	1,923	0.60	11.8	19.7	12.4	20.7
Brand Park	19-AA-0006	5	104	---	48	0.015	0.306	0.875	0.321	0.918
Burbank	19-AA-0040	5	240	---	196	0.061	11.44	22.0	11.50	22.1
Calabasas	19-AA-0056	6	3,500	---	2,724	0.85	15.155	21.6	16.005	22.8
Chiquita Canyon	19-AA-0052	7	5,000	---	1,763	0.55	1.78	2.2	2.33	2.9
Lancaster	19-AA-0050	6	450	---	295	0.092	0.15	0.5	0.24	0.8
Lopez Canyon	19-AA-0820	5	4,100 (b)	4,000	3,109	0.97	4.2	7.0	5.2	8.6
Pebbly Beach	19-AA-0061	6	30	---	10	0.003	0.097	0.16	0.100	0.16
Pitchess Honor Rancho	19-AA-0057	5	23	---	17	0.0054	2.24	3.73	2.25	3.74
Puente Hills	19-AA-0053	6	12,000	13,200	11,859	3.7	7.5	10.7	11.2	16.0
San Clemente	19-AA-0063	5	1	---	1	0.002	0.024	0.034	0.026	0.037
Scholl Canyon	19-AA-0012	6	3,400	---	2,179	0.68	13.32	19	14.00	20
Spadra	19-AA-0015	6	3,000	---	2,724	0.85	6.95	9.93	7.80	11.14
Sunshine Canyon	19-AR-0002	6	7,000	6,000	3,141	0.98	0.4	1.64	1.4	5.66
Two Harbors	19-AA-0062	5	3.5	---	3.5	0.000088	0.0073	0.0104	0.0074	0.0105
Whitter (Savage Canyon)	19-AH-0001	6	350	---	353	0.11	6.39	10.6	6.50	10.8
TOTAL			63,950 (c)		43,245	13.49	98.65	156.08	112.15	177.42

FOOTNOTES:
(a) Daily capacity established in 6/90, Notice and Order, as amended, by the City of West Covina's Local Enforcement Agency.
(b) Daily capacity established by Report of Disposal Site Information and Courts.
(c) Average daily tonnage, Monday through Friday.
(d) Based on in-place solid waste density provided by landfill operators.

NOTES:
This table (4-1) is based upon a table that is included in the Task Force's March 28, 1991 report to the CIWMB (See Appendix 4A).

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, January 1997.

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4.~~3~~4.2 1990-~~1995~~2005 Disposal Trends

In the past, ~~For many years,~~ the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works ~~has~~ established a process for tracking solid waste disposal quantities at landfills and transformation facilities based on the monthly Solid Waste Management Fee invoices submitted to the Department on a quarterly basis by the facility operators. These invoices were ~~are~~ audited periodically and are compared with the quantities landfill and transformation facility operators report to local enforcement agencies, as well as other regulatory agencies. Today, this data is collected and reported through the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) interactive web-based application.

Starting in 1995, ~~State law,~~ Section 41821.5 of the PRC, ~~has~~ provided jurisdictions an additional tool to track waste quantities through the establishment of the Disposal Reporting System (see Section 4.4.~~3~~.3.1). Under the Disposal Reporting System (DRS), ~~As of January 1995,~~ all permitted solid waste facility operators and haulers are ~~were~~ required ~~by the new regulations~~ to report quarterly to their respective county or regional agency the amount of waste disposed by each jurisdiction utilizing their facilities.

Based on the disposal information from these two tracking systems, a downward trend in the quantities of solid waste disposed was observed during the period 1990 through 1995, at permitted Class III landfills within the County with no reduction in quantities of solid waste managed at the two transformation facilities. The reported disposal quantities from 1990 to 2005 ~~during this period~~ are summarized on a yearly basis in **Tables 4-2** (in tons) and **4-3** (in cubic yards). While aggressive waste diversion programs being implemented by jurisdictions throughout the County contributed in substantial measure to the ~~is~~ drop in disposal quantities during the period of 1990 to 1995, ~~,~~ much of this reduction occurred as a result of the recession experienced in the region between 1990 and 1995.

Another trend that developed during this period was an increase in the amount of municipal solid waste imported from other counties such as Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura Counties for disposal at Los Angeles County disposal facilities. During the 1995 calendar year, approximately 774,000 tons of solid waste were disposed at in-County facilities, which originated from neighboring counties. This trend was attributed to steep increases in disposal costs experienced in those counties and/or the difficulties in permitting new disposal capacity.

REPLACED WITH NEW TABLE 4-2

TABLE 4-2
(PAGE 1 OF 2)

SUMMARY OF YEARLY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL QUANTITIES*
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Year	A In-County Class III Landfill Disposal	B In-County Disposal at Transformation Facilities	C Exports	D Imports	E In-County Unclassified Landfill Disposal	F Total Disposal at Class III landfill + Transformation Facilities A+B+C-D	G Total Disposal at Class III landfill + Transformation + Unclassified landfill A+B+C+E-D
	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS
1990	13,492,000	312,000	N/A	N/A	2,108,000	13,804,000	15,912,000
1991	12,230,000	465,000	N/A	N/A	867,000	12,695,000	13,562,000
1992	11,922,000	523,000	22,000	N/A	867,000	12,467,000	13,334,000
1993	11,300,000	518,000	122,000	N/A	739,000	11,940,000	12,679,000
1994	11,590,000 **	526,000	128,000	305,000	522,000 **	11,939,000 **	12,461,000 **
1995	11,646,000	573,000	52,000	774,000	530,000	11,497,000	12,027,000

Column A Total disposal at Class III landfills in Los Angeles County. Includes waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County.
Column B Total disposal at transformation facilities in Los Angeles County. Includes waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County. For 1990 excludes 500 tons/day of ash which were landfilled, for other years, ash has been diverted from disposal.
Column C Waste exported by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County to disposal facilities located outside the County.
Column D Waste disposed at Class III landfills and transformation facilities located in Los Angeles County which originated outside the County.
Column E Total inert waste disposed by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County at permitted unclassified landfills.
Column F Includes disposal by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County at Class III landfills, Transformation facilities, and the waste exported to disposal facilities located outside the County. **For 1994 and 1995, total excludes waste imported from jurisdictions outside Los Angeles County.**
Column G: Includes disposal at Class III landfills, transformation facilities, permitted Unclassified landfills, and the waste exported for disposal at landfills outside Los Angeles County. **For 1994 and 1995 total excludes waste imported from jurisdictions outside Los Angeles County.**

Notes :

* See Chapter 4, Subsections 4.3.2 and 4.3.3 for discussion.

** Excludes debris generated as a result of Northridge Earthquake.

N/A Not available.

Source : Los Angeles County Department of Public Works,January 1997

Preliminary Working Draft [For Discussion Only]
Tables and Figures to be updated

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REPLACED WITH NEW TABLE 4-3

TABLE 4-2
(PAGE 2 OF 2)

SUMMARY OF YEARLY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL QUANTITIES*
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	In-County Class III Landfill Disposal	In-County Disposal at Transformation Facilities	Exports	Imports	In-County Unclassified Landfill Disposal	Total Disposal at Class III landfill + Transformation Facilities A+B+C-D	Total Disposal at Class III landfill + Transformation + Unclassified landfill A+B+C+E-D
	Cubic Yards	Cubic Yards	Cubic Yards	Cubic Yards	Cubic Yards	Cubic Yards	Cubic Yards
1990	22,486,667	520,000	N/A	N/A	3,513,333	23,006,667	26,520,000
1991	20,383,333	775,000	N/A	N/A	1,445,000	21,158,333	13,562,000
1992	19,870,000	871,667	36,667	N/A	1,445,000	20,778,334	13,334,000
1993	18,833,333	863,333	203,333	N/A	1,231,667	19,899,999	12,679,000
1994	19,316,667 **	876,667	213,333	508,333	870,000 **	11,939,000 **	12,461,000 **
1995	19,410,000	955,000	86,667	1,290,000	883,333	19,161,667	20,045,000

Column A Total disposal at Class III landfills in Los Angeles County. Includes waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County.
Column B Total disposal at transformation facilities in Los Angeles County. Includes waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County. For 1990 excludes 500 tons/day of ash which were landfilled, for other years, ash has been diverted from disposal.
Column C Waste exported by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County to disposal facilities located outside the County.
Column D Waste disposed at Class III landfills and transformation facilities located in Los Angeles County which originated outside the County.
Column E Total inert waste disposed by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County at permitted unclassified landfills.
Column F Includes disposal by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County at Class III landfills, Transformation facilities, and the waste exported to disposal facilities located outside the County. **For 1994 and 1995, total excludes waste imported from jurisdictions outside Los Angeles County.**
Column G: Includes disposal at Class III landfills, transformation facilities, permitted Unclassified landfills, and the waste exported for disposal at landfills outside Los Angeles County. **For 1994 and 1995 total excludes waste imported from jurisdictions outside Los Angeles County.**

Notes :

The quantities expressed in Table 4-2 (page 2 of 2) were obtained from Table 4-2 (page 1 of 2) using a conversion factor of 1,200 lb/cy.

* See Chapter 4, Subsections 4.3.2 and 4.3.3 for discussion.

** Excludes debris generated as a result of Northridge Earthquake.

N/A Not available. Source : Los Angeles County Department of Public Works,January 1997

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~~The trend toward importation may be reversed in the future due to the 1996 closure of the BKK and Lopez Canyon Landfills and the prohibition on the disposal of non-inert solid waste at the Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill. While the impact of these closures was somewhat off-set by the reopening of the Sunshine Canyon Landfill, these events resulted in a net loss of nearly 16,000 tpd (about one fourth) of Los Angeles County's daily permitted capacity.~~

4.~~3~~4.3 2005~~1995~~ Disposal Quantities and Capacity

4.~~3~~4.3.1 Disposal ~~Quantity~~ Reporting System

On October 27, 1994, the CIWMB adopted regulations for the Disposal Reporting System (DRS) pursuant to Sections 18800 through 18813 of the CCR, as amended, and Section 41821.5 of the PRC. Effective January 1995, the regulations required all solid waste disposal facility operators/owners to provide information on a quarterly basis as to the quantities of waste disposed at their facilities by individual jurisdictions. Based on these regulations formulated by the CIWMB, the ~~Disposal Reporting System~~ DRS provides the jurisdictions in Los Angeles County and the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works with a valuable tool for tracking the amount of solid waste disposed by all jurisdictions utilizing disposal facilities in the County.

The CIWMB regulations mandate that disposal facility operators, through quarterly surveys, obtain the jurisdictional origin of the waste being disposed at their facilities from haulers. The facility operators are required to submit this information to the County. The County in turn reports the information to each jurisdiction as to the amount of waste disposed at each disposal facility during the quarter.

To assist the local jurisdictions, solid waste haulers and facility operators in their compliance with these regulations, the Task Force drafted uniform Disposal Quantity Reporting Forms and distributed them to all cities, haulers, and facility operators in Los Angeles County for their review and comments. ~~The Task Force finalized the Forms based on the comments received by mail and at a workshop attended by over 100 representatives of cities, haulers, and facility operators.~~

The data obtained from the ~~Disposal Quantity Reporting system~~ DRS serves as the basis for all jurisdictions to measure their individual waste disposal reduction goals. This data was also used in this~~e Los Angeles County~~ CSE to measure ~~1995~~the 2005 disposal quantities (see Section 4.~~3~~4.3.2) and project waste

generation quantities (see Section 4.5.4) for the ~~1996-2010~~2005-2020 planning period ~~(see Section 4.4).~~

4.~~3~~4.3.2 2005 ~~1995~~ Disposal Quantities

The ~~1995~~ 2005 disposal quantities are based on DRS ~~Disposal Reporting System~~ data for the period of January 1 through December 31, ~~1995~~2005. In ~~1995~~2005, the residents and businesses in Los Angeles County disposed of approximately ~~-~~12.37~~0~~ million tons of solid waste at existing permitted land disposal and transformation facilities located in and out of the County. The disposed quantity distribution among the various types of disposal facilities was as follows:

- In-County Class III Landfills
  - ~~11~~9 major landfills ~~10,809,000~~ 9,437,101tons
  - ~~6~~4 minor landfills ~~(including Two Harbors Landfill 126,000~~ 136,971tons ~~which closed in November 1995)~~(excluding Brand Park Landfill since it only accepts inert waste)
- Transformation facilities ~~510,000~~535,225 tons
- Exports to out-of-County Class III landfills ~~52,000~~ 2,177,097tons
- ~~Unclassified~~Inert waste landfills ~~(inert waste only)~~ ~~530,000~~ 85,678 tons
- Total Disposed ~~12,027,000~~12,372,072 tons

~~It should be noted that the 1995 solid waste disposal quantities calculated above have been adjusted to account for the following:~~

- ~~The in-County Class III landfill disposal quantities **exclude** approximately 712,000 tons of solid waste imported from Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura, and other Counties.~~
- ~~The quantities disposed at transformation facilities **exclude** approximately 62,500 tons of solid waste imported from Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties.~~

The above disposal quantities for solid waste generated in Los Angeles County translate into a ~~1995~~ 2005 average disposal rate of approximately ~~38,550~~ 32,612 tpd ~~tons per day~~ (six days/week) Countywide; ~~35,050~~ 30,686 tpd ~~tons per day~~ at Class III landfills; 1,715~~630~~ tpd ~~tons per day~~ at waste-to-energy facilities; ~~670~~ 275 tpd ~~tons per day~~ at permitted ~~unclassified~~ inert waste~~-~~ landfills, and ~~170~~ 6,978 tpd ~~tons per day~~ exported to out-of-County Class III landfills.~~; and 1,670 211 tons per day at permitted unclassified landfills.~~ ~~Table 4-4~~ **Table 4-10** lists existing permitted landfills and transformation facilities and the quantities of solid waste disposed of originating in Los Angeles County. In addition, approximately ~~2,550~~ 756 tons per day (six days/week) were imported to Los Angeles County for disposal at Class III landfills, ~~unclassified~~ permitted inert waste landfills, and transformation facilities. Please note that the quantities listed in **Tables 4-2** and ~~4-3~~ **4-10** may differ slightly from the above quantities due to rounding.

4.~~3~~4.3.3 Remaining Permitted Disposal Capacity as of December 31, ~~1995~~2005

As part of the preparation ~~of~~ for the revised CSE, a new ~~study~~ survey was conducted by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works to determine, among other things, the remaining combined permitted disposal capacity, as of December 31, ~~1995~~2005. The study consisted of a written survey of all permitted solid waste disposal facilities in Los Angeles County, as well as review of site specific permit criteria established by local land use agencies, local enforcement agencies, California Regional Water Quality Control Boards and the South Coast Air Quality Management District. A summary of the data collected and existing permit limitations provided in Chapter 3, ~~Table 3-2 through 3-21~~ are also shown in **Tables 4-7 and 4-10.** ~~4-4~~

Based on the data provided in **Table 4-10** ~~4-4~~, as of December 31, ~~1995~~2005, the remaining permitted combined disposal capacity for Class III ~~solid waste~~ landfills and transformation facilities located in Los Angeles County are estimated as follows:

- Remaining permitted Class III landfill capacity = 102.~~3~~42 million tons (approximately 16887.49 million cubic yards).

  ~~The 102.2 million tons include 16.9 million tons of capacity at Sunshine Canyon Landfill, which was fully permitted by not operational as of December 31, 1995.~~

- The remaining permitted ~~unclassified~~inert waste landfill capacity = ~~53.1~~47.02 million tons (~~35~~51.43~~4~~ million cubic yards)

- The remaining permitted transformation capacity = ~~1,977~~ 2,069.09 tons per day.

  The above transformation capacity is a 6-day/week average based on the Solid Waste Facility Permit limits of 2,800 tons per week for the Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility and 500,000 ~~471,000~~ tons per year for the Southeast Resource Recovery Facility. It should also be noted that all ash residuals generated by Commerce Refuse-to-Energy and 4.9 percent of the ash residual generated by Southeast Recovery facility ~~transformation facilities~~ are ~~is~~ currently ~~all~~ being diverted for beneficial use.

4.~~4~~5 DISPOSAL NEED PROJECTIONS FOR THE PLANNING PERIOD (2005 – 2020) ~~(1996-2010)~~

Section 18755.3 (b) of Title 14 of the CCR requires a description of the anticipated disposal capacity needs for the 15-year planning period beginning with the year the CSE is prepared, and any year the Siting Element is revised. ~~Each jurisdiction was required to address this issue as part of the preparation of their Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE); however, utilization of the solid waste quantity projection data contained in the jurisdictions' SRREs posed three problems.~~

- ~~First, the SRRE projection data typically covered the planning period from 1990 to 2005, whereas the CSE's planning period would extend from 1996 to 2010 in the case of Los Angeles County. Therefore, additional projections would be required for the period from 2006 through 2010.~~

- ~~Second, the local economy experienced a deep recession between 1990 and 1995, which significantly reduced solid waste generation and disposal quantities in Los Angeles County. For the most part, the local jurisdictions' SRREs had been completed or were nearing completion before the greatest impact of the recession was experienced. Thus, this factor was not taken into consideration in the projections contained in the SRREs.~~

- ~~Third, the Countywide 1990 solid waste disposal quantities calculated based on data provided in all jurisdictions' SRREs are substantially less than the actual 1990 quantities as determined by the Task Force and reported to the California Integrated Waste Management Board in the report dated March 28, 1991, see Subsection 4.3. As such, the 1990 SRREs' data was not used to project the disposal capacity need through 2010.~~

~~Based on the foregoing, it was clear that new projections were needed which reflected more accurately the conditions existing at the time of preparation of the CSE and which better accounted for expected economic conditions in the future. The methodology selected for use in projecting solid waste generation and disposal for the 1996-2010 planning period is described below.~~

4.~~4~~5.1 Base Year Waste Generation and Disposal

The DRS ~~Disposal Reporting System~~ data and the monthly solid waste disposal data ~~Solid Waste Management Fee (tipping fee) invoices~~ submitted by the disposal facility operators~~–~~ to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works ~~by disposal facility operators~~ through the SWIMS database website provide accurate, up-to-date information on the total quantities of solid waste disposed at Los Angeles County facilities and on the quantities exported for disposal at out-of-County sites. Thus, the year for which the most current and complete data is available, ~~1995~~(i.e., 2005), was selected as the base year to be used in projecting waste quantities. The ~~1995~~ 2005 disposal quantities are based on DRS ~~Disposal Reporting System~~ and SWIMS database ~~data~~ from January 1, ~~1995~~2005, through December 31, 2005 ~~1995~~.

In 2005 the approximate total disposal quantity distribution (of solid waste originating within the County) among the various types of disposal facilities was as follows:

In-County Class III landfills	9,574,072	tons
Transformation facilities	535,225	tons
Exports to Out-of-County Class III landfills	2,177,097	tons
~~Unclassified~~ Permitted inert waste landfills ~~(inert waste only)~~	85,678	tons
Total Disposed	12,372,072	tons

In summary, jurisdictions with Los Angeles County disposed of approximately 12,286,394 tons of solid waste at Class III landfills and transformation facilities located in and out of the County (excluding ~~permitted~~ inert waste disposed at ~~unclassified~~permitted inert waste landfills). ~~**Appendix E-2.2**~~ **Table 4-5** shows the 2005 disposal quantities for solid waste disposed at Class III in-County landfills and in-County transformation facilities. Out-of-County exports to Class III landfills are also taken into consideration. The 2005 Solid Waste Generation of 24,572,788 tons (the basis of the solid waste generation projections) was calculated assuming a diversion rate of 50 percent. This estimate of waste

generation excludes disposal at ~~unclassified~~ non-permitted ~~(~~inert waste~~)~~ landfills.

The above disposal quantities for solid waste generated in the County translate into a 2005 average disposal rate of approximately 39,380 tpd (six days per week) Countywide (i.e., ~~–~~ 30,686 tpd at Class III landfills~~;~~ 1,715 tpd at transformation facilities~~:~~, and 6,978 tpd exported to out-of-County Class III landfills). The disposal quantities at permitted ~~unclassified (~~inert waste~~)~~ landfills, translates to approximately ~~275~~275 ~~–~~tpd. ~~**Appendix E-2.1**~~ **Table 4-10** lists existing permitted landfills and transformation facilities and the quantities of solid waste disposed that ~~of~~ originated from ~~ing in the~~ within Los Angeles County.

In addition, approximately 756 tpd (six days per week) were imported for disposal at in-County Class III landfills, ~~unclassified~~ permitted inert waste landfills, and transformation facilities.

~~It should be noted that as of January 1997, the Disposal Reporting System data for the fourth quarter of 1996 was not available. As such, the solid waste generation and disposal need projections for Los Angeles County are based on the 1995 (the base year) data.~~

In order to determine the ~~1995~~ 2005 solid waste generation quantities, a diversion rate must be either quantified or assumed. Since there is currently no accurate method of measuring waste diversion, the total diversion amount was assumed as a percentage of total waste generated.

In 2004, the formal diversion rate for the entire Los Angeles County was over 50 percent, and the diversion rate for Los Angeles County unincorporated area was 53 percent. The unofficial Countywide diversion rate for 2005 is estimated at about 52 percent. Therefore, ~~F~~for ~~1995~~ 2005, the State-mandated diversion rate of ~~25~~ 50 percent is assumed to have been met. The projection for 2005 waste generation is shown in Table 4-5. ~~It should be noted that the diversion rate for the entire Los Angeles County in 204 over 50 percent Los Angeles County unincorporated area eThe diversion rates are assumed to increase linearly in increments of 5 percent per year until reaching 50 percent by the year 2000~~. For the purposes of the analysis in this Chapter, ~~T~~the diversion rate is conservatively assumed to remain at least at 50 percent ~~beyond the year 2000~~ during the planning period, unless where noted otherwise.

4.45.2 ~~Selection of~~ Waste Generation Projection Methodology

A number of alternatives were considered for use in projecting countywide waste generation for the 2005 - 2020~~1996-2010~~ planning period. These include use of the waste generation growth factors from each jurisdiction's SRRE, an adaptation of the CIWMB's Adjustment Methodology, and waste generation growth rates based on population growth projections.

The use of growth factors from each jurisdiction's SRRE were not selected because of the complexity involved in projecting waste generation for 89 individual jurisdictions. In many instances, the jurisdiction's projections were based on jurisdiction-specific population and economic growth projections which are either difficult to emulate or which may now be outdated.

Other methodologies, such as the projection of per capita waste generation in conjunction with population trends, were not used because of their failure to take into consideration the impact that changes in economic conditions has on waste generation. As discussed later in this Section, nearly three fifths of all solid waste generated in Los Angeles County can be attributed to economic activity (i.e., about 58 percent of all waste generated in the County was generated by commercial/industrial sources). Major changes in economic activity would have a significant impact on waste generation, however, population-based methods do not take into account this important factor. For example, linearly projecting the per capita waste generation data for 1990 through 1994 (a recessionary period) and using the projected per capita waste generation figures to project total waste generation, incorrectly assumes that the recession of the early 1990s would continue into the future without any economic recovery.

~~-~~The use of growth rates based on population growth projections was considered for use since population projections are available from the State Department of Finance through the year 2010. However, projections based on population growth would not be able to account for economic downturns or a resumption of strong economic growth ~~in the Los Angeles area in the next few years~~, which may have a significant effect on solid waste generation. Therefore, this alternative was not selected.

The projection methodology selected for use in the CSE consists of projecting solid waste generation using the CIWMB's Adjustment Methodology, which is described below.

REPLACED WITH NEW TABLE 4-4

Table 4-3

REMAINING PERMITTED COMBINED DISPOSAL CAPACITY OF EXISTING SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1995

Facility	Solid Waste Facility Permit Number	Location: City or Unincorporated Area	Operation days/week	12/31/95 SWFP Daily Capacity (Tons)	LUP Daily Capacity (Tons)	1995 Average Daily Disposal 6 days/ week (Tons) (See Note 1) Source: In-County	Source: Out-of-County	Source: Total	Quantity of MSW Disposed in 1995 (Million Tons) (See Note 1) Source: In-County	Source: Out-of-County	Source: Total	Estimated remaining permitted capacity (effective December 31, 1995): Million Tons	Estimated remaining permitted capacity (effective December 31, 1995): Million (a) Cubic Yards	Comments
CLASS III LANDFILLS														
Antelope Valley	19-AA-0009	Palmdale	7	1,400 (b)	---	553	---	553	0.17	---	0.17	2.13	3.55	The proposed expansion in the unincorporated area is not fully permitted as of 1/1/97.
Azusa Land Reclamation	19-AA-0013	Azusa	6	6,000 (c)	---	1,430	157	1,587	0.45	0.05	0.50	3.00	4.29	By Court order the landfill ceased disposal of MSW on 10/2/96. Facility currently accepts inert waste only. See footnote (c).
BKK	19-AF-0001	West Covina	6	12,000 (e)	---	8,581	1,206	9,786	2.68	0.38	3.05	2.65	4.42	Facility closed on 9/15/96 per a settlement dated 1/17/96 between BKK Corporation and the City of West Covina.
Bradley	19-AR-0008	Los Angeles	6	7,000	---	4,055	9	4,064	1.27	0.003	1.27	7.64	10.91	LUP expires 4/13/2007.
Brand Park	19-AA-0006	Glendale	5	102	---	28	---	28	0.009	---	0.009	0.59	0.99	Limited to City of Glendale Department of Public Works use only.
Burbank	19-AA-0040	Burbank	5	240	---	132	---	132	0.041	---	0.041	6.36	10.60	Limited to the City's use only and provided waste is collected by the City's crews.
Calabasas	19-AA-0056	Unincorporated	6	3,500	---	1,833	326	2,159	0.57	0.10	0.67	15.06	30.12	Limited to the Calabasas Wasteshed only.
Chiquita Canyon	19-AA-0052	Unincorporated	7	5,000	---	1,236	153	1,389	0.39	0.048	0.43	1.88	2.78	LUP expires 11/24/97.
Lancaster	19-AA-0050	Lancaster	6	1,000	---	328	264	593	0.10	0.083	0.18	0.47	0.69	Approximate closure date 4/98.
Lopez Canyon	19-AA-0820	Los Angeles	5	4,000	4,000	2,968	---	2,968	0.93	---	0.93	0.52	0.83	Facility closed 7/1/96 when LUP expired. Landfill operation was limited to City of Los Angeles use only and subject to the collection of waste by the City Bureau of Sanitation.
Pebbly Beach	19-AA-0061	Unincorporated	6	33	---	8	---	8	0.003	---	0.003	0.042	0.07	The facility annual average capacity is 49 tpd.
Puente Hills	19-AA-0053	Unincorporated	6	13,200	13,200	10,150	7	10,157	3.17	0.002	3.17	29.33	62.40	LUP limits waste disposal to 72,000 tons per week. Does not accept waste from the City of Los Angeles and Orange County.
San Clemente	19-AA-0063	Unincorporated	2	1.5	---	2	---	2	0.0006	---	0.0006	0.048	0.38	Landfill owned and operated by the U. S. Navy.
Scholl Canyon	19-AA-0012	Glendale	6	3,400	---	1,447	0.39	1,448	0.45	0.0001	0.45	10.91	22.73	Limited to the Scholl Canyon Wasteshed only.
Spadra	19-AA-0015	Unincorporated/ Pomona	6	3,700	---	2,064	158	2,222	0.64	0.049	0.69	2.12	5.00	LUP limits the waste disposal rate to 15,000 tons per week. The facility does not accept waste from the City of Los Angeles and Orange County.
Sunshine Canyon	19-AA-0853	Unincorporated	6	6,600	6,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	16.90	23.72	Facility began accepting waste for disposal on 8/5/96.
Two Harbors	19-AA-0062	Unincorporated	5	---	---	0.35	---	0.35	0.0001	---	0.0001	---	---	Facility closed 9/30/95.
Whittier (Savage Canyon)	19-AH-0001	Whittier	6	350	---	232	---	232	0.0724	---	0.072	2.66	4.44	Limited to the City of Whittier use only.
TOTAL				67,527		35,048	2,281	37,328	10.93	0.71	11.65	102.31	187.92	
UNCLASSIFIED LANDFILLS (INERT SOLID WASTE ONLY)														
Azusa Land Reclamation	19-AA-0013	Azusa	6	6,500 (d)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26.50	17.67	Unclassified portion of the Landfill only.
Nu-way Live Oak Landfill	19-AA-0849	Irwindale	6	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	This facility became permitted on 6/3/96.
Peck Road Gravel Pit	19-AR-0838	Monrovia	6	1,210	---	358	2	360	0.11	0.0007	0.11	10.07	6.71	
Reliance Pit #2	19-AR-0854	Irwindale	5	6,000	---	1,342	68	1,410	0.42	0.021	0.44	16.56	11.04	
TOTAL				19,710		1,699	70	1,770	0.53	0.02	0.55	53.13	35.42	
TRANSFORMATION FACILITIES														
Commerce Refuse To Energy Facility	19-AA-0506	Commerce	7	1,000	---	261	68	329	0.08	0.02	0.10	467 (f)	---	Assumed to remain operational during the 15 - year planning period.
Southeast Resource Recovery Facility	19-AK-0083	Long Beach	7	2,240	---	1,374	133	1,506	0.43	0.04	0.47	1,510 (g)	---	Assumed to remain operational during the 15 - year planning period.
TOTAL				3,240		1,635	200	1,835	0.51	0.063	0.57	1,977 (h)	---	

NOTES:

1. Disposal quantities are based on actual tonnages reported by owners/operators of permitted solid waste disposal facilities to the DPW as a part of 1995 DQRD. The 1995 disposal tonnages listed above are based on tonnages figures for the period of January 1 through December 31,1995.
2. Estimated Remaining Permitted Capacity based on landfill owner/operator responses to a written survey conducted by the DPW in January 1995 as well as a review of site specific permit criteria established by local land use agencies, LEAs, CRWQCBs, and the SCAQMD.

FOOTNOTES:

(a) Conversion factor based on in-place solid waste density if provided by landfill operators, otherwise a conversion factor of 1,200 lb/cy was used.
(b) Antelope Valley Landfill's daily capacity of 1,400 tons is based on the SWFP issued on 12/26/95.
(c) By Court order, on 10/2/96, the CRWQCB-Los Angeles region ordered the Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill to immediately cease accepting MSW. The facility ceased accepting MSW on 10/3/96 but continues to accept inert waste.
(d) Permitted daily capacity of 6,500 tpd consists of 6,000 tpd of refuse and 500 tpd of inert waste. Facility currently accepts inert waste only. (see footnote (c)).
(e) Daily capacity established in 6/90 Notice and Order, as amended by the City of West Covina.
(f) Based on SWFP limit of 2,800 tons per week, expressed as a daily average, six days/week.
(g) Based on SWFP limit of 471,000 tons per year, expressed as a daily average, six days/week.
(h) Expressed as a daily average, six days/week

Abbreviations:

CRWQCB	California Regional Water Quality Control Board
DQRD	Disposal Quantity Reporting Data
DPW	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
LEA	Local Enforcement Agency
LUP	Land Use Permit
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SWFP	Solid Waste Facility Permit
tpd-6	Tons per day, 6 days/ week

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, February 1997.

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4.45.2.1 Description of the Adjustment Methodology

Public Resources Code Section 41780.1(c), mandates that before measuring compliance with the solid waste diversion goals of 25 and 50 percent for the years 1995 and 2000, respectively, each jurisdiction must use a California Integrated Waste Management Board-approved standard adjustment methodology when calculating their maximum allowable disposal quantity for the year.

The CIWMB-approved Adjustment Methodology measures how increases or decreases in population, employment, inflation-adjustable taxes sales and special events (such as natural disasters) affect waste generation amounts. The Adjustment Methodology provides jurisdictions with a valuable tool for more accurately measuring their progress in reducing solid waste disposal, as well as for estimating future disposal quantities.

The adjustment formula uses a combination of ratios of base year to target year population, employment, and taxable sales to calculate target year solid waste generation, and maximum allowable disposal amounts based on established diversion goals. Since population, employment, and taxable sales influence residential waste generation rate differently than waste generated by non-residential sectors (i.e., commercial, industrial, etc.), the formula also provides correction factors to address these variances. As such, residential waste quantities are calculated separately from non-residential solid waste and then combined. The adjustment formula as adopted by the CIWMB is expressed as follows:

Estimated ~~Target Year~~ Solid Waste Generation for the Reporting Year =

= [(B-Y RWG) (~~T-Y~~ RAF)] + [(B-Y NWG) (NAF~~T-Y NWG~~)]

Where:

B-Y RWG = Base-Year Residential Waste Generation
B-Y NWG = Base-Year Non-residential Waste Generation
RAF = Residential Adjustment Factor = {(PR/PB) + [ER/EB+(CB/CR*TR/TB)]/2}/2
NAF = Non-residential Adjustment Factor = [ER/EB+(CB/CR*TR/TB)]/2
PR = ~~Reporting Year~~ Population in the Reporting Year
PB = ~~Base Year~~ Population in the Base Year
ER = ~~Reporting Year~~ Employment in the Reporting Year
EB = ~~Base Year~~ Employment in the Base Year

CR = ~~Reporting Year~~ Consumer Price Sales in the Reporting Year
CB = ~~Base Year~~ Consumer Price Index in the Base Year
TR = ~~Reporting Year~~ Taxable Sales in the Reporting Year
TB = ~~Base Year~~ Taxable Sales in the Base Year

- Population~~:~~ is based on Countywide Population Projection (UCLA, Long Term Forecast of Los Angeles County, June 2006).

- Employment~~:~~ is based on Countywide Employment Projection (UCLA, Long Term Forecast of Los Angeles County, June 2006. Employment data from UCLA only accounts for non-farm employment

- Taxable Sales~~:~~ is based on Countywide Taxable Sales (Source of Information is UCLA, Long Term Forecast of Los Angeles County, June 2006). Taxable Sales data from UCLA considers the real dollar value.

~~**P =** Population in base-year or target-year~~
~~**E =** Employment in base-year or target - year~~
~~**T** = Taxable Sales in base-year or target-year~~
~~**T-Y RAF** = Target-Year Residential Adjustment Factor~~
~~**T-Y NWG** = Target-Year Non-residential Adjustment Factor~~
~~**T-Y RAF** = $[(P_{t\text{-}y}/P_{b\text{-}y})$ + **T-Y NAF**$]/2$~~
~~**T-Y NAF** = $[(E_{t\text{-}y}/E_{b\text{-}y})+(T_{t\text{-}y}/T_{b\text{-}y})]/2$~~

It can be seen that the adjustment formula predicts that increases/decreases in employment and taxable sales would have an impact on non-residential waste generation and, to a lesser extent, residential waste generation. Also, it can be seen that increases in population would have a direct impact on residential waste generation only. This does not mean however, that changes in population would have no effect on non-residential waste generation, since employment and taxable sales are intrinsically related to population.

It should be noted that when jurisdiction-specific data is not available, or when state-supplied data is not considered to be truly representative of a jurisdiction's situation, the method allows the jurisdiction to develop and use locally-developed alternative data or the use of countywide or other data, which the jurisdiction deems representative of its situation.

The Adjustment Methodology was field-tested in spring 1994 by 47 jurisdictions in the State. Based on the test results and independent scientific review, the accuracy of the method is considered to be generally very good.

4.45.3 Waste Generation Projections Factors

Projections of solid waste generation for the 15-year planning period were calculated using the Waste Board-developed Adjustment Methodology developed by the CIWMB. The Methodology was adopted for projecting waste generation by utilizing projections of future population, employment, and taxable sales. The graph in Figure 4-1 shows the resulting projections for population, employment, and taxable sales.

It also requires knowledge of the distribution of waste generation by sector (residential and non-residential). The use of this methodology to project waste generation requires projections of the above factors through the year 2020. The following discusses in more detail the best available data, and how it was applied using the CIWMB Waste Board's Adjustment Methodology.

The Adjustment Methodology is considered to provide the most accurate representation of the effects of economic and population growth on waste generation. As previously indicated, the methodology requires the use of historical data on population, employment, taxable sales, and the Consumer Price Index. It also requires knowledge on the distribution of waste generation by sector (residential and non-residential) for the year to be projected. Therefore, the adaptation of this method for waste projection purposes would require projections of the above factors through the year 2010. Although no State projections are available through the year 2010 for Los Angeles County employment and taxable sales, and no data is available on the distribution of waste generation by sector for each year of the planning period, a number of reasonable assumptions can be made to enable the use of the CIWMB's Adjustment Methodology in projecting waste generation. It should be noted that although certain assumptions are necessary to enable the use of this Methodology, it still represents the best available method for projecting solid waste generation and the only one that takes into account projected changes in future economic conditions. The following is a discussion of the best available data through the year 2010, and how it was projected to estimate unavailable data for use in the CIWMB's Adjustment Methodology.

4.5.3.1 Distribution of Waste Generation by Sector

No data is available on the distribution of waste generation by sector for ~~1994~~2005 and future years. However, the data provided in each jurisdiction's SRRE for the base year (1990) was used to determine the 1990 countywide waste generation distribution by sector. The distribution is as follows:

- 1990 Residential Waste Generation = 42 percent of total waste generation
- 1990 Non-Residential Waste Generation = 58 percent of total waste generation

The 1990 distribution by sector was used to approximate the distribution for the years ~~1996~~2005 through ~~2010~~2020.

4.5.3.2~~1~~ Population Projections

The population projections for the County are available from the State Department of Transportation and University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) for each year during the planning period. The UCLA Long-Term Forecast, which indicates an approximate increase in population of 7.4 percent towards the end of the 15-year planning period, was used to yield slightly more conservative projections. ~~**Appendix E-2.4**~~ The graph in **Figure 4-1** shows the resulting projections for population, employment, and taxable sales.

~~State Department of Finance population projections are available for Los Angeles County for each year during the planning period. No additional projections or assumptions are necessary for use of this data in applying the Adjustment Methodology.~~

4.5.3.3~~1~~ Employment

The employment projections are ~~also~~ available from the State Department of Transportation and UCLA for each year during the planning period. However, ~~T~~the UCLA projections and the State Department of Transportation projections are nearly identical, with UCLA projecting an employment increase of approximately 8.4 percent by the end of the 15-year planning period. UCLA projections were used because the data has been more recently updated than the data from the State Department of Transportation. ~~**Appendix E-2.4**~~ The graph in **Figure 4-1** shows the resulting projections for population, employment, and taxable sales.

~~The State Department of Finance (DoF), the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, the Los Angeles County Economic Development Corporation (LAEDC), and major financial institutions were contacted to determine whether projections for Los Angeles County employment were available through the year 2010. Three of these sources provided sufficient historical and projection data on employment that could be used to project employment through the 15-year planning period (1996 through 2010). These are:~~

- ~~SCAG (SCAG Regional Comprehensive Plan, Chapter 3, adopted June 1994, updated June 1996) included data on total Los Angeles County employment and total non-farm employment for 1995, 2000, 2005, and 2010;~~
- ~~LAEDC (1996 estimate and 1997/2000 forecast, July 1996) - included historical/projection data on total non-farm employment in Los Angeles County for 1995-1997 and for the year 2000; and~~
- ~~UCLA (UCLA - BFP Los Angeles County Forecast, August 1995) - included historical/projection data on total non-farm employment in Los Angeles County for 1995 through the year 2000.~~

~~Of the three sources, only SCAG provided projections for total Los Angeles County employment. However, comparison of total non-farm employment data from these sources shows their projections are nearly identical, with the projected growth rates from SCAG for total employment and total non-farm employment being marginally lower. Of all sources, the SCAG projections for total Los Angeles County employment were selected since they included forecasts through the end of the planning period.~~

4.5.3.4~~!~~ Taxable Sales

Countywide taxable sales projections are available from the UCLA Long-Term Forecast for the County, for each year during the planning period. The figures were available in constant dollars and do not need to be further adjusted for inflation. ~~**Appendix E-2.4**~~ The graph in **Figure 4-1** shows the resulting projections for population, employment, and taxable sales.

4.5.4 2005-2020 Waste Generation Projections

The resulting projections in waste generation, diversion, and disposal for each year of the 15-year planning period are shown in ~~Appendix E-2.3~~ **Table 4-6 and 4-7.** This table also shows the needed Class III landfill disposal capacity for each year of the planning period assuming no additional transformation capacity will be developed. The analysis assumes that the County will be responsible for management of solid waste generated in the County. As such, the analysis does not take credit for that portion of solid waste that is exported out-of-County and neither ~~nor~~ does it consider any capacity for imported solid waste to the County.

~~No taxable sales projections for Los Angeles County, through the year 2010, are available from the DoF, SCAG, UCLA, LAEDC, or other institutions contacted. Three of these sources provided sufficient historical and projection data on taxable sales that could be used to project taxable sales through the 15-year planning period (1996 through 2010). These are:~~

- ~~DoF (California Taxable Sales, May, 6, 1996)- included data on historical/projected total taxable sales in constant dollars in California for 1995-2005;~~
- ~~LAEDC (1996 estimate and 1997/2000 forecast, July 1996) - included historical/projection data on total taxable retail sales in the metropolitan Los Angeles area for 1995-1997 and for the year 2000 which was corrected for the effects of inflation using the EDC consumer price index projection; and~~
- ~~UCLA (UCLA - Business Forecasting Project, Los Angeles County Forecast, August 1995) - included historical/projection data on real taxable sales in Los Angeles County for 1995 through the year 2000.~~

~~The growth rates of the forecasted taxable sales data from these sources are similar through the year 2000 with the DoF data showing slightly lower growth rates. Of all sources, the DoF taxable sales projections were selected since they included more complete forecasts closest to the end of the planning period (i.e., data from the DoF is available through the year 2005, as opposed to the year 2000 for the others). The other forecasts, when projected, appeared to be much more optimistic regarding the future state of the economy.~~

Since Los Angeles County's economy represents a significant share of the total state economy (which means that trends at the County level closely follow trends at the State level), and since the Adjustment Methodology considers the relative changes in the factors used, rather than absolute amounts, it was determined that the changes in taxable sales projections at the State level would provide a good representation of the changes expected in Los Angeles County. The taxable sales amounts for the period 2006 through 2010 were estimated by continuing the trend exhibited by the State Department of Finance projections for the years 2003 through 2005. No adjustments for inflation are necessary since the State projections are available in terms of constant dollars (i.e., adjusted to consider effect of changes in projected cost of living).

Figure 4-1 shows the resulting projections for population, employment, and taxable sales. The shaded symbols are used to indicate data available from the sources identified above whereas unshaded symbols indicate figures projected based on the data available.

The resulting projections in waste generation, diversion and disposal for each year of the 15-year planning period are shown in Table 4-4. This table also provides the needed Class III landfill disposal capacity for each year of the planning period assuming no additional transformation capacity will be developed during the 15-year planning period. Additionally, the analysis assumes that Los Angeles County will be responsible for management of solid waste generated in Los Angeles County. As such, the analysis does not take credit for that portion of solid waste that is exported out of Los Angeles County nor does it consider any capacity for imported solid waste to Los Angeles County. The data provided in Table 4-4 excludes quantities of inert solid waste disposed of at unclassifiedinert waste landfills for the reason listed below.

- The trend toward increased recycling of construction and demolition waste has and will continue to result in substantial reductions in the quantities of inert waste in need of landfill disposal.

- Higher tipping fees at Class III landfills compared to tipping fees at unclassifiedinert waste landfills have and will continue to reduce/eliminate disposal of inert waste at Class III landfills.

- Based on the study conducted as part of the preparation of the CSE, the remaining permitted combined unclassifiedinert waste landfill capacity as of January 1, 1996, is estimated at approximately 53.1 million tons (35.4 million cubic yards). Table 4-3 lists permitted unclassifiedinert waste landfills in Los Angeles County existing in 1995, and the quantities and

rates of inert waste disposed at these facilities in 1995. At the 1995 average rate of disposal of 1,770 tons per day (six days/week) at **permitted** unclassifiedinert waste landfills, this capacity would be mathematically exhausted in approximately 96 years. Additionally, in 1996 the Nu-Way Live Oak Landfill became permitted in 1996, further increasing the permitted capacity available for disposal of inert waste. As such, it is believed (as it was believed in 1990), that Los Angeles County currently has adequate permitted unclassifiedinert waste landfill disposal capacity, and that no inert waste capacity crisis currently exists. Based on the foregoing, the CSE's projected disposal capacity need for each year of the 15-year planning period exclude the need for unclassifiedinert waste landfills.

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REPLACED WITH NEW FIGURE 4-1

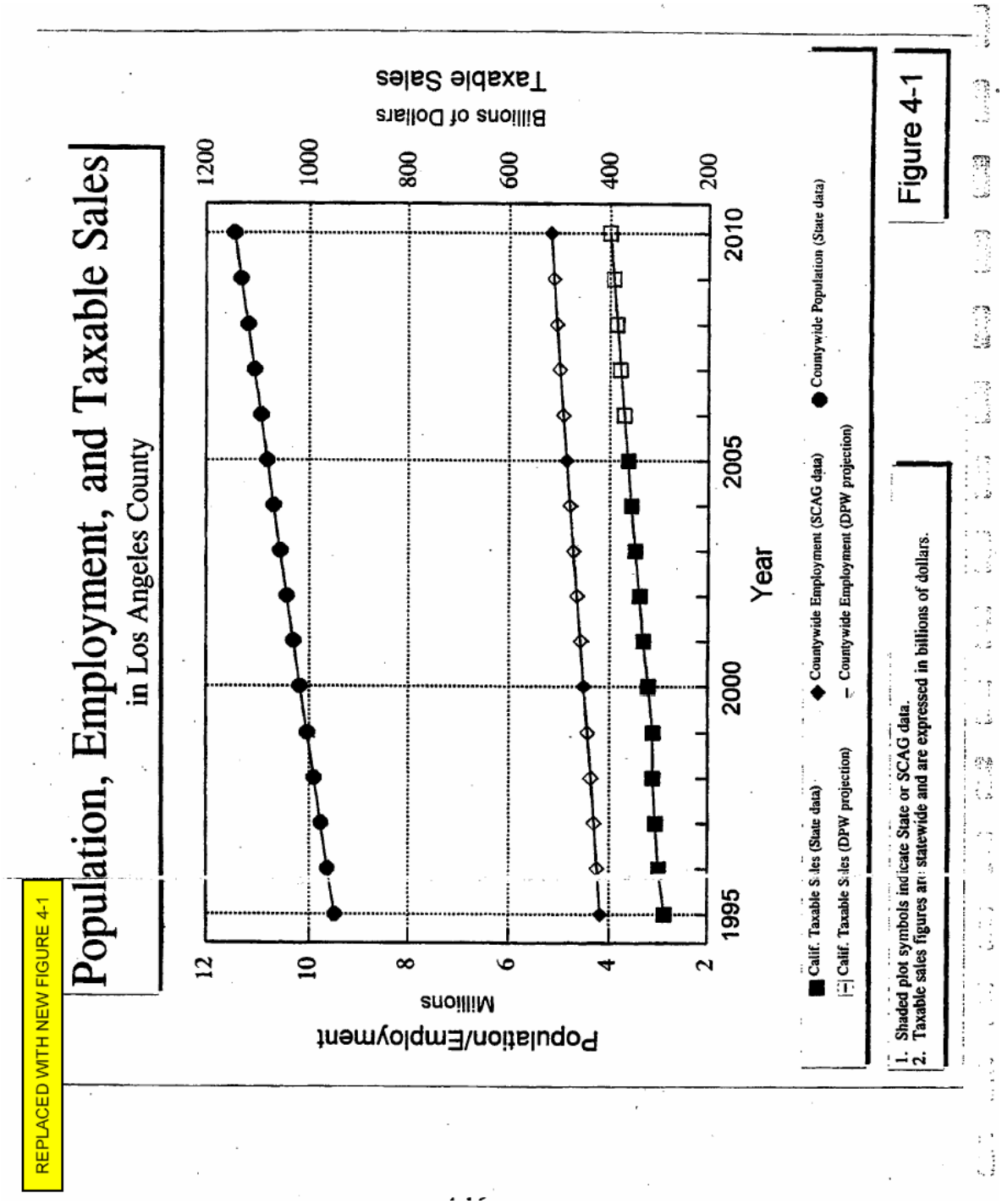

Figure 4-1

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TABLE 4-4
LOS ANGELES COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL CAPACITY
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE 1996 - 2010 PLANNING PERIOD

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
						CLASS III LANDFILL DISPOSAL NEED			
						ANNUAL		CUMULATIVE (YEAR'S END)	
YEAR	TOTAL GENERATION TONS	PERCENT DIVERSION	TOTAL DIVERSION TONS	PROJECTED TRANSFORMATION & CLASS III LANDFILL DISPOSAL (TONS)	AVAILABLE TRANSFORMATION CAPACITY TONS	TONS	CUBIC YARDS	TONS	CUBIC YARDS
1995	15,329,359	25	3,832,340	11,497,000	616,800	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
1996	15,726,813	30	4,718,044	10,948,503	616,800	10,331,703	17,219,505	10,331,703	17,219,505
1997	16,002,526	35	5,600,884	10,401,642	616,800	9,784,842	16,308,070	20,116,545	33,527,575
1998	16,262,256	40	6,504,902	9,757,354	616,800	9,140,554	15,234,256	29,257,099	48,761,831
1999	16,405,678	45	7,382,555	9,023,123	616,800	8,406,323	14,010,538	37,663,421	62,772,369
2000	16,742,087	50	8,371,044	8,371,044	616,800	7,754,244	12,923,739	45,417,665	75,696,108
2001	17,102,214	50	8,551,107	8,551,107	616,800	7,934,307	13,223,845	53,351,972	88,919,953
2002	17,407,134	50	8,703,567	8,703,567	616,800	8,086,767	13,477,945	61,438,739	102,397,898
2003	17,733,877	50	8,866,939	8,866,939	616,800	8,250,139	13,750,231	69,688,877	116,148,129
2004	18,041,168	50	9,020,584	9,020,584	616,800	8,403,784	14,006,307	78,092,661	130,154,436
2005	18,329,961	50	9,164,981	9,164,981	616,800	8,548,181	14,246,968	86,640,842	144,401,403
2006	18,623,831	50	9,311,916	9,311,916	616,800	8,695,116	14,491,859	95,335,957	158,893,262
2007	18,915,815	50	9,457,908	9,457,908	616,800	8,841,108	14,735,179	104,177,065	173,628,442
2008	19,205,724	50	9,602,862	9,602,862	616,800	8,986,062	14,976,770	113,163,127	188,605,212
2009	19,493,143	50	9,746,572	9,746,572	616,800	9,129,772	15,216,286	122,292,898	203,821,497
2010	19,777,664	50	9,888,832	9,888,832	616,800	9,272,032	15,453,387	131,564,930	219,274,884

NOTES:

1. The Waste Generation quantities (Column B) were estimated using the CIWMB's Adjustment Methodology, utilizing population and economic projections available from the State Department of Finance and the Southern California Association of Governments, using 1995 as the base year.
2. Waste generation estimate for 1995 is based on actual transformation and Class III landfill disposal by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County for the 1995 Calandar Year and assumes a 25 percent diversion rate.
3. The 1995 transformation and Class III landfill disposal quantity (Column E) is based on actual tonnages reported by permitted solid waste disposal facility operators and export quantities reported by other counties to the Los Angeles County Department Department of Public Works as part of the 1995 Disposal Quantity Reporting Data.
4. The Cumulative Disposal Need (Columns I and J) listed is the sum of the projected Class III landfill disposal needs of jurisdictions in Los Angeles County, beginning January 1996 through the end of the year listed.
5. The quantities expressed in Columns H and J were obtained from Columns G and I, respectively, using a conversion factor of 1,200 lb/cy.

Source: Los Angeles County Department Of Public Works, January 1997

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REPLACED WITH NEW TABLE 4-9

TABLE 4-5
SCENARIO A
DISPOSAL CAPACITY SHORTFALL ANALYSIS
ASSUMING NO NEW OR EXPANDED LANDFILLS DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
Based on January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995 six-day average tonnages and assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented
Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total Disposal Need	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Landfill Disposal Need	1 Antelope Valley	2 Azusa	3 BKK	4 Bradley	5 R Brand Park	6 R Burbank	7 R Calabasas	8 Chiquita	9 Lancaster	10 R Lopez	11 Pebbly Beach	12 L Puente Hills	13 R San Clemente	14 R Scholl	15 L Spadra	16 Sunshine	17 R Whittier	Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Excess)
						Expected daily tonnage 6 day average (tpd-6)																	
						Remaining permitted landfill capacity at year's end, Million Tons																	
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)																		(tpd-6)
1995	49,139	25.00%	36,849			750	6,000	12,000	6,000	28	132	2,159	1,389	1,000	3,333	15	12,000	2	1,448	2,500	6,000	232	
						2.1	3.0	2.7	7.6	0.59	6.4	15	1.9	0.47	0.5	0.042	29.3	0.046	10.91	2.1	16.9	2.7	
1996	50,406	30.00%	35,285	1,977	33,308	1,400	6,000	12,000	6,000	27	129	2,107	1,389	1,000	3,333	15	12,000	2.0	1,413	2,500	6,000	227	(22,234)
						1.7	P	P	5.8	0.58	6.3	14.4	1.5	0.15	P	0.037	25.6	0.047	10.5	1.3	16.0	2.6	
1997	51,290	35.00%	33,339	1,977	31,362	1,400			6,000	26	125	2,039	1,389	1,000		15	12,000	1.9	1,387	2,500	6,000	219	(2,720)
						1.3			3.9	0.57	6.3	13.8	P	C		0.032	21.8	0.047	10.6	0.6	14.1	2.5	
1998	52,123	40.00%	31,274	1,977	29,297	1,400			6,000	25	121	1,970				15	12,000	1.9	1,321	2,500	6,000	212	(2,269)
						0.8			2.0	0.57	6.2	13.2				0.028	18.1	0.046	9.8	C	12.2	2.5	
1999	52,582	45.00%	28,920	1,977	26,943	1,400			6,000	24	116	1,889				15	12,000	1.8	1,268		6,000	203	(1,972)
						0.4			0.1	0.56	6.2	12.6				0.023	14.4	0.046	9.2		10.3	2.4	
2000	53,661	50.00%	26,830	1,977	24,853	1,400			C	24	112	1,833				15	12,000	1.7	1,229		6,000	197	2,042
						C				0.55	6.2	12.0				0.018	10.6	0.045	8.9		8.5	2.3	
2001	54,815	50.00%	27,407	1,977	25,430					24	115	1,872				15	12,000	1.8	1,256		6,000	201	3,946
										0.54	6.1	11.4				0.014	8.9	0.045	8.5		8.6	2.3	
2002	55,782	50.00%	27,896	1,977	25,919					25	117	1,906				15	12,000	1.8	1,278		6,000	205	4,372
										0.54	6.1	10.8				0.009	3.1	0.044	8.1		4.7	2.2	
2003	56,839	50.00%	28,420	1,977	26,443					25	119	1,941				15	12,000	1.8	1,302		6,000	209	4,830
										0.53	6.1	10.2				0.004	P	0.044	7.7		2.9	2.1	
2004	57,824	50.00%	28,912	1,977	26,935					25	121	1,975				15		1.9	1,325		6,000	212	17,260
										0.52	6.0	9.6				C		0.043	7.2		1.0	2.1	
2005	58,750	50.00%	29,375	1,977	27,398					26	123	2,007						1.9	1,346		6,000	216	17,679
										0.51	6.0	9.0						0.042	6.8		C	2.0	
2006	59,692	50.00%	29,846	1,977	27,869					26	125	2,039						1.9	1,367			219	24,090
										0.50	5.9	8.3						0.042	6.4			1.9	
2007	60,628	50.00%	30,314	1,977	28,337					27	127	2,071						1.9	1,389			223	24,499
										0.50	5.9	7.7						0.041	6.0			1.9	
2008	61,557	50.00%	30,778	1,977	28,801					27	129	2,103						2.0	1,410			226	24,905
										0.49	5.9	7.0						0.041	5.5			1.8	
2009	62,478	50.00%	31,239	1,977	29,262					27	131	2,134						2.0	1,431			229	25,307
										0.48	5.8	6.4						0.040	5.1			1.7	
2010	63,390	50.00%	31,695	1,977	29,718					28	133	2,165						2.0	1,452			233	25,705
										0.47	5.8	5.7						0.039	4.6			1.7	

ASSUMPTIONS:

1. The Waste Generation Rate was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population and econ... projections available from the State Department of Finance and the Southern California Association of Governments.
2. Diversion Rate 25% in 1995, increase to 50% by 2000 and thereafter.
3. Expected Daily Tonnage Rates are based on permitted daily capacity for the Antelope Valley, Azusa, BKK, Lancaster, Lopez Canyon, Pebbly Beach, Puente Hills, Spadra, and Sunshine landfills. The expected daily tonnage rate for Brand Park, Bradley, Burbank, Calabasas, Chiquita, San Clemente, Scholl, and Whittier (Savage) landfills are based on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/95 to 12/31/95.
4. On 10/3/96, the Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill ceased accepting non-inert solid waste for disposal, but continues to accept inert waste.
5. "tpd-6": tons per day, 6 day per week average.

LEGEND:

C - Closed due to exhausted capacity
L - Does not accept waste from the city of Los Angeles and Orange County
P - Closed due to Permit Expiration
R - Restricted Wasteshed
CIWMB - County Integrated Waste Management Board

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, February 1997.

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4.~~5~~6 ~~ADEQUACY OF EXISTING~~ REMAINING PERMITTED IN-COUNTY DISPOSAL CAPACITY AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2005

4.6.1 Inert Waste Landfills

~~Based on the above survey results,~~ There are 12 Inert Waste Landfills in Los Angeles County **(See Table 4-4)**[1]**.** ~~t~~The total inert waste (including imports) disposed in Los Angeles County inert waste landfills in 2005 is 5.86 million tons.~~remaining permitted combined unclassified landfill capacity in the County as of December 31, 2005, was estimated at 47.02 million tons (51.43 million cubic yards) (**Appendix E-2.1**). At the 2005 average rate of disposal of 478 tpd (0.169 million tons per year), this capacity would be exhausted in 278 years. Accordingly, the County currently has adequate permitted unclassified inert landfill disposal capacity.~~ The current classification of inert waste landfills is primarily governed by the State's Construction and Demolition Waste and Inert Debris Disposal Regulatory Requirements (C&D Regulations), Title 14 of CCR, Sections 17387-17390. These regulations have placed inert waste landfills into four regulatory tiers, namely, full solid waste facility permit, registration permit, enforcement agency notification, and excluded operations. However, pursuant to these regulations, only inert waste landfills falling under the full solid waste facility permit and registration permit tiers are considered "permitted" disposal facilities.

4.6.1.1 Permitted ~~Unclassified~~ Inert Waste Landfills

The permitted inert waste landfills are those that fall under the Full Solid Waste Facility Permit Tier. There are only 2 permitted inert waste landfills in Los Angeles County, namely, the Azusa Land Reclamation and Peck Road Gravel Pit. The remaining combined disposal capacity for the permitted inert waste landfills (excluding Brand Park Landfill) is estimated at 46.33 million tons (51.09 million cubic yards) **(see Table 4-4).**

The total remaining permitted disposal capacity for inert waste landfill (including Brand Park Landfill) is estimated at 47.02 million tons (51.43 million cubic yards) **(see Table 4-10).** At the 2005 average rate of disposal of 478 tpd (0.169 million tons per year), and this capacity would be exhausted in 278 years. Accordingly, the County currently has adequate permitted inert waste landfill capacity.

[1] Brand Park Landfill currently permitted as a minor class III landfill with full solid waste facility permit. However, Brand Park Landfill is currently only accepting inert waste. Therefore, for the purposes of this Chapter, Brand Park Landfill is listed under the Permitted Inert Waste Landfill section of Table 4 -1 (Remaining Permitted Combined Disposal Capacity of Existing Solid Waste Disposal Facilities in Los Angeles County) but is not included in the List of Inert Waste Landfills (Table 4-4).

4.6.1.2 Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operations

Inert Debris Engineered Fill operations (IDEFO) are inert waste landfills under the Enforcement Agency (EA) Notification Tier, and are excluded from the disposal capacity analysis as a result of changes in the State law. There are seven IDEFOs in Los Angeles County namely, Chandler's Palos Verdes Sand and Gravel, Hanson Aggregates (Livingston-Graham), Lower Azusa Reclamation Project, Nu-Way Arrow Reclamation, Nu-Way Live Oak Reclamation, Reliance Pit #2 (CalMat) Vulcan and Sun Valley (CalMat/Vulcan). These operations handled approximately 5.32 million tons of inert waste in the County in 2005 (**see Table 4-4).**

4.6.1.3 Non-Permitted ~~Unclassified~~ Inert Waste Landfills

Non-permitted inert waste landfills ~~debris engineered fill operations~~ are those inert waste landfills that are still undergoing reclassification under the Construction and Demolition Debris Phase II Regulation. These inert waste landfills also do not have solid waste facility permit, and are therefore, ~~were~~ excluded from the disposal capacity analysis as a result of changes in the State law. There are three inert waste landfills in Los Angeles County currently undergoing reclassification, namely, Atkinson Brick Company, Montebello Land and Water Company and Strathern Landfill~~.~~. In 2005, ~~T~~these operations ~~and other unclassified inert landfills~~ handled approximately ~~97 percent of all inert debris materials in 2005, or some~~ 453,000 ~~million~~ tons of inert material in the County (~~**Appendix E-2.1.1**~~**See Table 4-4**).

4.~~5~~6.~~1~~2 Transformation Facilities

Presently, two transformation facilities (Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility (CREF) and Southeast Resources Recovery Facility (SERRF)) with a combined maximum permitted daily capacity of ~~2,069~~ 3,240 tons (six days/week average, based on a maximum permitted annual capacity) operate in the County. It is expected that these two facilities will operate at their current permitted daily capacity during the planning period of 2005 through 2020. The owners/operators of these facilities have indicated that currently there are no plans for increasing the permitted daily capacity of these facilities.

Accordingly, the disposal capacity analysis discussed below assumes that the two existing transformation facilities will provide 3240 ~~2,069~~ tpd, six days per week (their combined maximum permitted daily capacity, equivalent to

approximately 645,600 tons per year), of transformation capacity towards satisfying the daily disposal needs of the jurisdictions in the County through the 15-year planning period. The remaining daily disposal needs must be handled by the in-County Class III landfills, out-of-County landfills, and using other strategies.

~~As previously indicated, currently two waste-to-energy facilities with a combined permitted daily capacity of 1,977 tons (six days/week) operate in Los Angeles County. Based on information provided in Chapter 3, it is expected that these two facilities will operate at their current permitted daily capacity during the planning period 1996-2010. Currently, owners/operators of these facilities have indicated that there are no plans for any increase in permitted daily capacity of these facilities even though waste-to-energy facilities conserve the greatest amount of landfill capacity.~~

~~The successful operation of the two existing transformation facilities in Los Angeles County have proven waste-to-energy transformation technology to be commercially, technically, and environmentally feasible while at the same time meeting stringent air quality standards. However, the development of additional transformation facilities in Los Angeles County during the 1996-2010 planning period is unlikely due to the high capital costs involved in developing these facilities, uncertainty caused by deregulation of the energy industry, the current low prices for power, and the unavailability of power contracts (see Chapters 3 and 5 for additional discussions regarding transformation facilities and technologies).~~

~~As such, the CSE assumes that the two existing waste-to-energy facilities will provide approximately 1,977 tons per day, six days per week (their combined maximum permitted daily capacity, equivalent to 616,800 tons per year), of the Los Angeles County permitted daily disposal capacity needs through the 15-year planning period. The remaining permitted disposal needs must be handled by the in-County Class III landfills and/or out-of-County solid waste disposal facilities.~~

4.6.3 Conversion Technology Facilities

Currently, there are no conversion technology (CT) facilities in Los Angeles County. However, in order to encourage their development, the County is working with the Alternative Technology Advisory Subcommittee (ATAS) of the Task Force to investigate and promote conversion technologies.

As part of their investigation, the County and ATAS have conducted a series of studies to evaluate conversion technologies with the ultimate goal of developing a conversion technology demonstration facility in Southern California. The studies resulted in the development of the Los Angeles County Conversion Technology Evaluation (CTE) Report, adopted by the Task Force on August 18, 2005.

On October 18, 2007, the Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Task Force adopted the Phase II Conversion Technology Evaluation Report, which identifies four viable conversion technology suppliers and four locations for potential development of a demonstration project. These technologies and locations will now be participating in a County-sponsored "competition" to select the optimum pairing, and leverage maximum private-sector financing and development.

Concurrently, the City of Los Angeles is also conducting its own conversion technology studies with the goal of developing conversion or other alternative technology facilities by the year 2025. The City's effort is highlighted by the adoption of the RENEW LA Resource Management Blueprint for the City of Los Angeles ,which promotes conversion technologies.

These efforts demonstrate the promise and likely development of CT facilities in Los Angeles County and the Southern California region in the coming years. As such, CSE's disposal capacity analysis assumes that up to 10,000 tpd of solid waste could be managed through conversion technologies by the end of the 15-year planning period. However, it should be noted that at this time, the regulatory status of CT is still uncertain due to lack of legislative clarification on which conversion technologies should be categorized as solid waste disposal facilities, and therefore included and listed in a CSE.

A detailed discussion of conversion technologies is included in Chapter 5 (Alternative Disposal Technologies) and Chapter 7 (Proposed In-County Facility Locations and Descriptions) of this CSE.

4.6.4 Biomass Processing Facilities

There are no existing or proposed new biomass facilities in Los Angeles County.

4.6.5 Class III Landfills

As a part of the preparation of this CSE and the 2005 Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan Annual Report (Annual Report), the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works conducted a survey of landfills in the County to update its estimate of remaining combined permitted disposal capacity. Based on the results of the survey and considering permit restrictions and other factors, the remaining permitted Class III landfill capacity in the County as of December 31, 2005, is estimated at 102 million tons (168 million cubic yards) ~~(Appendix E-2.1)~~ **(see Table 4-4~~1~~0).** As shown in ~~Appendix E-2.3~~ **Table 4-7**, the cumulative permitted Class III landfill disposal capacity needs (approximately 110.5 million tons) will exceed this existing remaining permitted Class III landfill capacity (102 million tons) by the year 2014. However, as discussed below, this simple comparison does not accurately predict when a shortfall in daily permitted disposal capacity may be experienced. Rather, one must compare the maximum permitted daily capacity available with the County's daily disposal needs, with full consideration of the facilities' constraints, to determine when the shortfall in permitted daily capacity will occur. ~~Additionally, waste disposal quantities must be adjusted to account for waste imports, and exports, in projecting when a disposal capacity shortfall may occur.~~

As indicated in Section 4.~~3~~4, the remaining permitted Class III landfill capacity in this County as of December 31, 2005~~1995~~, was estimated at 102.~~3~~42 million tons (~~187.9~~ 168.42 million cubic yards) (see **Table 4-~~3~~10**). As shown in Table 4-~~4~~7, the cumulative permitted Class III landfill disposal capacity needs of ~~104.2~~ 110.4 million tons will exceed the existing remaining permitted Class III landfill capacity by the year 200~~7~~14. However, as indicated above ~~below~~, this simple comparison does not accurately predict when a shortfall in daily permitted disposal capacity will be experienced. Rather, one must look at the maximum permitted daily capacity available and compare it with the County's daily disposal requirements, with full consideration of the facilities' constraints, to determine when the shortfall in permitted daily capacity and permitted landfill capacity will occur.

Additionally, waste generation and disposal quantities must be adjusted to account for waste imported from adjacent counties, waste exports to out-of-County facilities, and waste generated as a result of natural disasters together with the time necessary to develop additional permitted daily capacity and permitted landfill capacity in order to be able to project as to when a ~~D~~d disposal ~~C~~c capacity ~~S~~s hortfall may occur.

4.7 OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL

4.7.1 Introduction

While the goal of jurisdictions in Los Angeles County is to provide in-County disposal capacity to serve the needs of their residents, past and current experience in siting new landfills and/or expansions of existing landfills underscores the magnitude of the challenge facing Los Angeles County. Delays associated with the environmental review process and litigation (which has become an inevitable component of the planning process) have increased the time required to permit a landfill expansion, in excess of seven years, and more than ten years to permit a new landfill. Thus, more than ten years advance planning is required to maintain appropriate disposal capacity in the County, as well as maximizing all available disposal options in the event that planned capacity does not materialize.

One of these options is the disposal of County-generated waste at out-of-County facilities through rail and/or truck transport. Jurisdictions throughout Los Angeles County have recognized the need for out-of-County disposal capacity to supplement and extend the life of in-County disposal capacity. In fact, out-of-County disposal will be necessary to supplement Los Angeles County's disposal capacity in the present as well as in the future, even if most of the potential disposal capacity identified in the CSE is permitted. ~~For this reason, Los Angeles County considers interjurisdictional flow control measures and/or laws to be detrimental to its efforts to provide for the long-term disposal needs of its residents.~~

4.7.2 Available Out-of-County Disposal Capacity

Based on the DRS reports from 2000 to 2005, on the average, approximately 80 percent of the residual solid waste generated in Los Angeles County that is destined for disposal are disposed in landfills located in Los Angeles County. The remaining 20 percent (about 7,000 tpd) are exported for disposal at out-of-County class III landfills. The majority of the 20 percent average waste export are to surrounding counties. For example, Orange, Riverside and Ventura Counties respectively receive eight, eight and two percent of the 20 percent waste exports. The remaining two percent of the exports are sent to landfills in Alameda, Fresno, Kern, King, Kern, King, San Bernardino, San Diego, Solano, and Stanislaus counties combined.

A list of the out-of-County landfills (in the respective counties) currently receiving waste exported from Los Angeles County are shown in **Table 4-21**. Additionally, a list of all the out-of-County (both in-state and out-of-state) landfills that are potentially viable for exporting Los Angeles County waste are listed in **Tables 9-1 and 9-2** of Chapter 9.

The El Sobrante Landfill in Riverside County, which has a remaining capacity of 118 million tons, is permitted to receive 10,000 tpd of waste for disposal, and has an expected lifespan of about 35-40 years. This landfill received an average of 8,200 tpd in 2005, of which about 2,840 tpd were imported from Los Angeles County. Optimistically, the landfill could receive up to 4000 tpd from Los Angeles County through the 15-year planning period. Also, Orange County landfills also received over 3000 tpd in 2005, though ~~as~~ its waste importation agreements with various entities in Los Angeles County is expected to expire in 2015. The Simi Valley Landfill in Ventura County, which has a permitted daily throughput of 3,000 tpd and currently receives an average of 700 tpd from Los Angeles County is proposing an expansion that will extend its remaining life by 14 years. These and other out-of-County landfills shown in ~~**Appendix E-2.1.2**~~ **Table 4-21** could accommodate the County's export disposal need during the 15-year planning period.

Additionally, ~~T~~the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSD) has completed acquisition of the Mesquite Regional Landfill in Imperial County, and ~~. In addition, the Sanitation Districts~~ has signed a purchase agreement for acquisition of the Eagle Mountain Landfill (~~,~~ subject to resolution of pending litigation).

~~Once developed, these two landfills could accommodate the County's out-of-County disposal need during the latter part of the 15-year planning period.~~ The Mesquite Regional Landfill is permitted to accept up to 20,000 tpd with a capacity of 600 million tons. This gives the Landfill an approximate lifespan of 100 years. Construction of Mesquite Regional Landfill began in April 2007. Eagle Mountain 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. Its permitted capacity of 460 million tons and total capacity of 700 million tons would give the Landfill an approximate lifespan of 100 years as well. Once operational, the Mesquite Regional would provide additional out-of-County export capacity during the later part of the 15-year planning period.

Furthermore, other existing and proposed new class III (or equivalent) out-of-county landfills (located both in-state and out-of-state) that could accept solid waste from Los Angeles County also exist (See **Table 9-1 and 9-2** in Chapter 9).~~Additional available out-of-county Class III Landfills (or equivalent) both in-state and out of state are described in detail in **Chapter 9**.~~

Based on the above, ~~this~~ ~~analysis~~, and the analysis in Scenario **Tables 4-12 to 4-18**, the current and future available disposal capacity provided by the landfills listed in **Tables 9-1 and 9-2** of Chapter 9, will provide adequate out-of-County disposal capacity to cover the class III landfill export need and ~~no~~ permitted daily capacity shortfall ~~would occur~~ during the 15-year planning period. However, this conclusion ~~This does however,~~ takes into consideration the following ~~certain~~ assumptions:

a) the amount of export capacity (i.e., out-of-County disposal capacity) available to the County (see **Table 4-21** of Chapter 4 and **Tables 9-1 and 9-2** in Chapter 9 would continue as anticipated in ~~Appendix E-2.1.2~~ Chapter 9 and **Table 4-21.**

b) the amount of current exports will steadily increase ~~remain relatively predictable, and~~ in concert with closure of in-County landfills as anticipated.

4.8. IN-COUNTY SOLID WASTE TRANSFER FACILITY CAPACITY

Currently, there are approximately ~~29~~39 permitted large volume (over 100 tpd permitted in-take capacity) transfer stations/MRF's ~~(over 100 tpd shown in **Appendix E-3** (**Table 4-8**~~) and numerous small volume transfer stations operating Countywide which transfer waste inside and outside the County. However, ~~A~~as local waste disposal capacity options diminish within the County and with the anticipated development of Puente Hills Inter-modal Facility (waste-by-rail) by CSD, transfer station operators may also elect to utilize rail transport to ship waste to out-of-County landfills for disposal (~~**Appendix E-3**~~ **Table 4-8**). Other proposals on shipping waste out of the County by water or combination of various transportation modes are discussed in Chapter 9 of this CSE.

4.9 DISPOSAL CAPACITY NEED ANALYSIS

4.5~~9~~.~~2~~.1 Understanding the Disposal Capacity Need ~~Shortfall~~ Analysis

As indicated in Section 4.5~~3~~, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works has established a process for tracking solid waste disposal quantities at landfills and transformation facilities which is based on the DRS through ~~Solid Waste Disposal Quantity Reporting System~~ and ~~the monthly Solid Waste Management Fee invoices submitted to the Department of Public Works by landfill and transformation facility operators~~ the Solid Waste Information Management System (SWIMS) web-based and database application developed and managed by the Department of Public Works. The database is available to solid waste haulers and facility operators, for submitting the amount of solid waste they manage for disposal via the internet. Based on this and the information ~~and that~~ available by other regulatory agencies (including DRS ~~Disposal Reporting System~~ data from counties receiving Los Angeles County's waste exports), the Department of Public Works has a continuing process of projecting waste disposal demand and available capacity.

The dynamics of the existing solid waste management system in Los Angeles County also result in the projection process being very dynamic. Consequently, projections of waste disposal demand and available capacity are based on reasonable assumptions that reflect past experience, use a conservative approach, and ~~project~~ various projection scenarios.

~~4.2.2 Definition of Disposal Capacity Shortfall~~

~~The Disposal Capacity Need Analysis allows a comparison of the projected date when a shortfall in the daily permitted disposal capacity is expected to occur with the date additional daily capacity can be permitted. As discussed in **Subsection E-2.1**, to accurately predict when a shortfall in combined disposal capacity will be experienced, one must compare the maximum permitted daily capacity available with the County's daily disposal requirements, with full consideration of the facilities' restrictions/ constraints.~~

~~"Disposal Capacity Shortfall" is defined as the daily amount of solid waste in need of disposal that exceeds the combined daily permitted capacity of all Class III landfills and transformation facilities.~~

~~**"Disposal Capacity Shortfall "** is defined as the amount of solid waste in need of disposal which exceeds the daily permitted capacity.~~

~~The Disposal Capacity Shortfall Analysis allows a comparison of the projected date of daily permitted disposal capacity shortfall with the date additional daily capacity can be permitted. Past experience has shown that it takes three to seven years (or more) to permit an expansion of an existing Class III landfill and between seven and ten years (or more) to site a new Class III landfill facility. Additionally, as discussed above in Subsection 4.5.1 and in Chapter 5, the development of new transformation facilities is a remote possibility at this time. Thus, when a shortfall in **permitted daily capacity** at Class III landfills is predicted to occur in less time than it takes to permit new capacity, immediate action is necessary to ensure disposal services continue to be provided to residents and businesses without interruption and at reasonable cost.~~

4.9.2 Disposal Capacity ~~Shortfall~~ Need Analysis Methodology

The Disposal Capacity Need Analysis allows a comparison of the projected date when a shortfall in the daily permitted disposal capacity is expected to occur with the date additional daily capacity can be permitted. ~~As discussed, in **Subsection E-2.1**,~~ To accurately predict when a shortfall in combined disposal capacity will be experienced, one must compare the maximum permitted daily capacity available with the County's daily disposal requirements, with full consideration of the facilities' restrictions/constraints.

The disposal capacity need analysis is presented in scenarios described in **Section 4.11**, analyzed in ~~**Appendices E-2.5**~~ **Tables 4-12 to 4-18,** and summarized in **Tables 4-190 and 4-1120.**~~**, E-2.6, E-2.7, E-2.8, E-2.8.1, E-2.9, and E-2.9.1**~~ The analysis takes into consideration factors listed previously and considers disposal capacity needs for the County as a whole and total disposal capacity at all disposal facilities countywide. Also, as previously indicated, the two transformation facilities in the County are expected to continue operating through the 15-year planning period, and there is currently adequate inert debris/waste landfill capacity in the County. Therefore, the disposal capacity need analysis evaluates the need for additional Class III landfill capacity.

~~The Disposal Capacity Shortfall Analysis allows a comparison of the projected date of daily permitted disposal capacity shortfall with the date additional daily capacity can be permitted.~~ Past experience has shown that it takes three to seven years (or more) to permit an expansion of an existing Class III landfill and

between seven and ten years (or more) to site a new Class III landfill facility. Additionally, as discussed above in **Subsection** ~~4.5.1~~ **4.6.2** and in Chapter 5, the development of new transformation facilities and status of new CT facilities is still uncertain ~~is a remote possibility~~ at this time. Thus, when a shortfall in permitted daily capacity at Class III landfills is predicted to occur in less time than it takes to permit new capacity, immediate action is necessary to ensure disposal services continue to be provided to residents and businesses without interruption and at reasonable cost.

~~The disposal capacity shortfall analysis is presented in Tables 4-5 through 4-14. The analysis takes into consideration factors listed in Subsection 4.5.2.3 and considers disposal capacity needs for the County as a whole.~~

~~The analysis provided in the CSE differs from previous analyses by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works and the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County by considering total disposal capacity at all disposal facilities Countywide. Past analyses:~~

~~a) Excluded minor Class III landfills since, as stated previously, their disposal capacity is relatively small compared to major Class III landfills, their use is restricted to serving only the host jurisdictions' disposal needs and/or is limited due to geographic isolation.~~

~~b) Differentiated between the Metropolitan area and the Antelope Valley area needs. This differentiation was made due to the fact that, in the past, hauling costs traditionally made it economically unfeasible for waste haulers to transport waste from the metropolitan area to the Antelope Valley area. Also, the Antelope Valley and Lancaster Landfills have been able to provide adequate disposal capacity for the needs of the Antelope Valley. However, it is expected that as landfill capacity available in the metropolitan area continues to be exhausted and as disposal costs rise in this area, the geographic separation of the Antelope Valley area will become a less important factor in determining how much solid waste from the metropolitan area is disposed at Antelope Valley landfills. Thus, the current disposal capacity shortfall analysis incorporates available capacity at all permitted disposal facilities in Los Angeles County including all minor Class III landfills and the two landfills in the Antelope Valley area.~~

~~c) Not accounted for import/export quantities of waste, since those quantities were not considered significant in the past, were thought to be equivalent~~

~~(i.e., they canceled each other), and there was no accurate means of quantifying them.~~

4.9.3 Disposal Facility Restrictions

Factors which severely hinder the accessibility of available Class III landfill permitted disposal capacity include: expiration of the Land Use Permit, Waste Discharge Requirements Permit, Solid Waste Facility Permit, air quality permits; restrictions on the acceptance of waste generated outside jurisdictional and/or wasteshed boundaries; permit restrictions on the amount of waste that can be accepted daily and/or weekly; geographic barriers; and/or limitations on the amount of waste that can be handled by a facility on a daily basis due to the lack of manpower and equipment.

One of the critical limiting factors is the restriction on the jurisdiction of origin of the waste. ~~jurisdictional restrictions on waste disposal.~~ For example, as discussed in Chapter 3 and further summarized in ~~Table 4-3~~ **Table 4-10**, Savage Canyon (Whittier) Landfill can only receive solid waste generated within the City of Whittier; Burbank Landfill only accepts waste generated within the City of Burbank, which is collected by City crews; Puente Hills ~~and Spadra~~ Landfill~~s are~~ is prohibited from receiving any waste originating from the City of Los Angeles and Orange County. Also, Calabasas and Scholl Canyon Landfills only accept solid waste generated within their defined wastesheds, and Brand Park and San Clemente Landfills are not open to the public.

Other critical factors which greatly impact a landfill operation, include ~~are~~ the daily quantity of solid waste that a disposal facility can accept (permitted daily capacity), and permitted disposal capacity as established by local jurisdictions/regulatory agencies. For example, in 1995, there were 11 major and six minor class III landfills in operation at the county. However, as of January 1, 2006, there are only eight major and four minor Class III landfills in operation, resulting from ~~as listed in Chapter 3, Table 3-2 through 3-25, by the year 2000, five major landfills could be closed due to~~ capacity limitations, expiration of land use permit, other operational permits, and/or Court decisions. Under these circumstances, if no expansions of existing facilities occur or no new disposal or alternative technology facilities are developed, and waste disposal continue to increase, the County will experience shortfalls in permitted daily disposal capacity.

4.10 DISPOSAL CAPACITY NEED ANALYSIS SCENARIOS

The disposal capacity ~~shortfall~~ need analysis presented below considers seven ~~five~~ scenarios (see **Tables 4-12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18**), which are briefly described in **Table 4-11**, summarized in **Table 4-11** and graphed in **Figures 4-2 and 4-3**. ~~below and are discussed in detail later in this section Appendix. and in Section 4.6.3:~~

~~Scenarios 1 to 85 I, II, III, IV, IV (Alternate), V, and V (Alternate), are discussed in detail below.~~ The ~~following~~ seven scenarios provide ~~a~~ disposal capacity need analysis for the County based on the projected transformation and Class III landfill capacity needs as shown in Table 4-7.

The analysis assumes full implementation of AB 939 waste diversion programs and the achievement of the waste diversion mandate of 50 percent for the year 2005 and thereafter. In addition, ~~alternate s~~Scenarios 4, 5, 6 and 7 ~~– are presented for scenarios 5IV and 6V~~ assumes~~ing~~ increased recycling efforts that achieve a 60 percent diversion rate by 2020. Scenarios 5, 6 and 7 include the use of conversion technologies and up to 10,000 tpd in the year 2020. Except for Scenario 1 (worst case) an available export capacity that is provided by out-of-County class III landfills is also assumed.

~~Based on existing Class III landfill permitted daily capacity (six days per week), the average disposal rate in 2005 and facility restrictions discussed in **Subsection E-2.2**, **Appendix E-2.5 Table 4-13** (~~Columns numbered 1 through 13 ~~)~~ in Scenario Tables 4-13 to 4-17 lists how solid waste tonnages are distributed to each one of the Class III landfills and the transformation facilities existing as of December 31, ~~January~~ 2005. The remaining permitted capacity at the end of each year of the planning period for each ~~one of the~~ Class III landfill~~s~~ is also shown in columns numbered 1 through 13. The 2005 remaining permitted capacity is based on data presented in ~~**Appendix E-2.1**~~ **Table 4-10**. The last sets of columns in ~~**Appendix E-2.5**~~ **Tables 4-12 through ~~2.9.1~~ 4-18~~5~~** shows projected daily disposal capacity shortfall and export need (excess capacity figures are shown in parentheses).

4.10.1 Scenario 1 (Worst Case Scenario) – Utilization of only existing in-County class III landfills and transformation facilities during the planning period

Scenario 1 assumes during the planning period: (1) use of only existing in-County permitted disposal facilities (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills), (2) no utilization of out-of-County landfill disposal capacity, (3) no new and/or

proposed expansions of existing class III landfills and/or transformation facilities will become operational within the County, (4) no increase in diversion rate beyond 50 percent, and (5) no capacity through conversion technologies. The analysis is presented in **Table 4-12.**

The analysis makes the following assumptions with respect to solid waste imports and exports:

a. Solid Waste Imports: The analysis shows the average waste import for the year 2005 as 756 tpd (six days per week). The import quantities are assumed at 800 tpd for subsequent years through 2020.

b. Solid Waste Export: The analysis assumes no export of solid waste out of Los Angeles County to out-of-County disposal facilities.

Furthermore, the analysis considers achievement of the AB 939 waste diversion mandate of 50 percent for the year 2005 and thereafter through the year 2020.

Moreover, as in all the scenarios, transformation facilities are assumed to operate at their maximum permitted daily capacity and their combined capacity is shown in the scenario analysis tables. The resulting Class III landfill disposal capacity shortfall (with excess shown in parenthesis) is listed in the last column of **Table 4-12.**

Based on this analysis, a shortfall in daily permitted disposal capacity of 7,734 tpd (six days per week) was experienced in 2005. The shortfall decreases until 2008 (6,294 tpd) then it starts and continues to increase to the end of the 15-year planning period, where it becomes approximately 41,028 tpd.

Therefore, additional disposal capacity (either in-County or out-of-County) would be necessary to provide for the solid waste disposal needs of the 88 cities and unincorporated County areas through the end of the 15-year planning period.

4.10.1 Scenario 2 (Status Quo) – Utilization of existing in-County class III landfills and transformation facilities, and utilization out-of-County disposal capacity during the planning period.

Scenario 2 assumes during the planning period: (1) use of only existing in-County permitted disposal facilities (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills), (2) utilization of out-of-County landfill disposal capacity, (3) no new and/or

proposed expansions of existing class III landfills and/or transformation facilities will become operational within the County, (4) no increase in diversion rate beyond 50 percent, and (5) no capacity through conversion technologies. The analysis is presented in **Table 4-13.**

The analysis makes the following assumptions with respect to solid waste imports and exports:

a. Solid Waste Imports - The analysis shows the average waste import for the year 2005 as 756 tpd (six days per week). The import quantities are assumed at 800 tpd for subsequent years through 2020.

b. Solid Waste Exports – The analysis assumes that (1) solid waste exports from Los Angeles County will continue during the planning period regardless of the adequacy of in-County disposal capacity, and (2) the current and/or projected future waste exports (i.e., export need) are part of out-of-County disposal portion of the daily disposal capacity need shortfall.

   The currently available out-of-County disposal capacity (i.e., export capacity) is assumed as (1) the amount of Los Angeles County solid waste currently exported to the existing out-of-County class III landfills, (2) less the export amount due to the expiration of the export agreements to Orange County landfills (i.e., Olinda Alpha Sanitary landfill in 2014, and both Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary landfill and Prima Deshecha Canada Sanitary Landfills in 2015), and (3) plus additional 8,000 tpd from CSD's waste-by-rail system to Mesquite Regional Landfill by 2014.

   Moreover, it is assumed that no other new and/or proposed expansions of existing out-of-County class III landfills and/or transformation facilities will become operational during the 15-year planning period.

   Based on the export capacity analysis (see **Table 4-23**) the currently available solid waste export capacity is approximately 6,854 tpd (six days per week) in 2005 but drops to 6,533 tpd in 2006 and remains at that level until 2013. The export capacity increases to 12,873 tpd in 2014 due to export to Mesquite Regional Landfill via the CSD waste-by-rail system. In 2016, the export capacity drops to 11,751 tpd and remains at that level through the end of the planning period (2020).

Furthermore, the analysis considers achievement of the AB 939 waste diversion mandate of 50 percent for the year 2005 and thereafter through the year 2020.

Moreover, as in all the scenarios, transformation facilities are assumed to operate at their maximum permitted daily capacity and their combined capacity is shown in the scenario analysis tables. The resulting Class III landfill disposal capacity shortfall (with excess shown in parenthesis) is listed in the last column of **Table 4-13.**

Based on this analysis, a shortfall in daily permitted disposal capacity of 880 tpd (six days per week) was experienced in 2005 and 520 tpd will be experienced in 2006. Generally, the shortfall would continue to increase to the end of the 15-year planning period, where it becomes approximately 29,277 tpd. However, an excess capacity of 239 tpd would be experienced in 2008.

Therefore, additional disposal capacity (either in-County or out-of-County) would be necessary to provide for the solid waste disposal needs of the 88 cities and unincorporated County areas through the end of the 15-year planning period.

4.10.3 Scenario 3 -- Utilization of existing in-County class III landfills and transformation facilities, utilization of out-of-County disposal capacity, and development of all proposed in-County class III landfill expansions during the planning period.

Scenario 3 assumes during the planning period: (1) use of only existing in-County permitted disposal facilities (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills), (2) utilization of out-of-County landfill disposal capacity, (3) no new class III landfills within the County, (4) development of all proposed in-County class III landfill expansions, (5) no increase in diversion rate beyond 50 percent, and (5) no capacity through conversion technologies. The analysis is presented in **Table 4-14**.

The analysis makes the following assumptions with respect to solid waste imports and exports:

a. Solid Waste Imports - The analysis shows the waste import average for the year 2005 is 756 tpd (six days per week). The import quantities are assumed at 800 tpd for subsequent years through 2020.

b. Solid Waste Exports – The analysis assumes that (1) solid waste exports from Los Angeles County will continue during the planning period regardless of the in-County disposal capacity, and (2) the current and/or projected future waste exports (i.e., export need) are part of out-of-County disposal portion of the daily disposal capacity need shortfall.

The currently available out-of-County disposal capacity (i.e., export capacity) is assumed as (1) the amount of Los Angeles County solid waste currently exported to the existing out-of-County class III landfills, (2) with expiration of the export agreements to Orange County landfills (Olinda Alpha Sanitary landfill in 2014 and both Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary landfill and Prima Deshecha Canada Sanitary Landfills in 2015), (3) plus additional 8,000 tpd from CSD's waste-by-rail system to Mesquite Regional Landfill by 2014, (4) but no other new and/or proposed expansions of existing out-of-County class III landfills and/or transformation facilities will become operational during the 15-year planning period.

Based on the export capacity analysis (see **Table 4-23**) the currently available solid waste export capacity is approximately 6,854 tpd (six days per week) in 2005 but drops to 6,533 tpd in 2006 and remains at that level until 2013. The export capacity increases to 12,873 tpd in 2014 due to export to Mesquite Regional Landfill via the CSD waste-by-rail system. In 2016, the export capacity drops to 11,751 tpd and remains at that level through the end of the planning period (2020).

Furthermore, the analysis considers achievement of the AB 939 waste diversion mandate of 50 percent for the year 2005 and thereafter through the year 2020.

Moreover, as in all the scenarios, transformation facilities are assumed to operate at their maximum permitted daily capacity and their combined capacity is shown in the scenario analysis tables. The resulting Class III landfill disposal capacity shortfall (with excess shown in parenthesis) is listed in the last column of **Table 4-14.**

Based on this analysis, a shortfall in daily permitted disposal capacity of 880 tpd (six days per week) was experienced in 2005 and 520 tpd will be experienced in 2006. An excess disposal capacity is experienced in 2007 (470 tpd) and increases to 6,506 tpd in 2009, after which it starts and continues to drop until it

reached 4,464 tpd in 2013. A shortfall of 2,948 tpd occurs in 2014 and continues to increase to the end of the 15-year planning period, where it becomes approximately 8,477 tpd.

Therefore, additional disposal capacity (either in-County or out-of-County) would be necessary to provide for the solid waste disposal needs of the 88 cities and unincorporated County areas through the end of the 15-year planning period.

4.10.4 Scenario 4 – Utilization of existing In-County class III landfills and transformation facilities, utilization of out-of-County disposal capacity, development of all proposed in-County class III landfill expansions, and increasing the diversion rate during the planning period .

Scenario 4 assumes during the planning period: (1) use of only existing in-County permitted disposal facilities (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills), (2) utilization of out-of-County landfill disposal capacity, (3) no new class III landfills within the County, (4) development of all proposed in-County class III landfill expansions, (5) increase in diversion rate beyond 50 percent, and (5) no capacity through conversion technologies. The analysis is presented in **Table 4-15**.

The analysis makes the following assumptions with respect to solid waste imports and exports:

c. Solid Waste Imports - The analysis shows the waste import average for the year 2005 is 756 tpd (six days per week). The import quantities are assumed at 800 tpd for subsequent years through 2020.

d. Solid Waste Exports – The analysis assumes that (1) solid waste exports from Los Angeles County will continue during the planning period regardless of the in-County disposal capacity, and (2) the current and/or projected future waste exports (i.e., export need) are part of out-of-County disposal portion of the daily disposal capacity need shortfall.

The currently available out-of-County disposal capacity (i.e., export capacity) is assumed as (1) the amount of Los Angeles County solid waste currently exported to the existing out-of-County class III landfills, (2) with expiration of the export agreements to Orange County landfills (Olinda Alpha Sanitary landfill in 2014 and both Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary landfill and Prima Deshecha Canada Sanitary Landfills in 2015),

(3) plus additional 8,000 tpd from CSD's waste-by-rail system to Mesquite Regional Landfill by 2014, (4) but no other new and/or proposed expansions of existing out-of-County class III landfills and/or transformation facilities will become operational during the 15-year planning period.

Based on the export capacity analysis (see **Table 4-23**) the currently available solid waste export capacity is approximately 6,854 tpd (six days per week) in 2005 but drops to 6,533 tpd in 2006 and remains at that level until 2013. The export capacity increases to 12,873 tpd in 2014 due to export to Mesquite Regional Landfill via the CSD waste-by-rail system. In 2016, the export capacity drops to 11,751 tpd and remains at that level through the end of the planning period (2020).

This scenario demonstrates the effect an increase in diversion would have on the County's disposal needs. The analysis considers achievement of AB 939 waste diversion mandate of 50 percent in the year 2005 and thereafter through the year 2020. However, beginning in 2011, the diversion rate is assumed to increased to 51 percent and subsequently increasing by one percent each year, reaching 60 percent by the end of the planning period. An increase in diversion would be a tool the County may use to more easily meet its disposal needs. This increase in diversion represents a general trend of major jurisdictions within the County and State as a whole, but does not reflect any particular jurisdiction's policy. Future programs geared toward diversion are expected to take on greater significance, as the County nears the end of the planning period.

Moreover, as in all the scenarios, transformation facilities are assumed to operate at their maximum permitted daily capacity and their combined capacity is shown in the scenario analysis tables. The resulting Class III landfill disposal capacity shortfall (with excess shown in parenthesis) is listed in the last column of **Table 4-15.**

Based on this analysis, a shortfall in daily permitted disposal capacity of 880 tpd (six days per week) was experienced in 2005, and 520 tpd will be experienced in 2006. However, an excess disposal capacity will be experienced from 2007 (470 tpd) to the end of the 15-year planning period, where it becomes approximately 2,150 tpd. The excess disposal capacity varies from 2007 to 2020 with a maximum excess disposal capacity of 6,929 tpd in 2013.

Therefore, except for the year 2005 and 2006, additional disposal capacity (either

in-County or out-of-County), would not be required in order to adequately provide for the solid waste disposal needs of the 88 cities and unincorporated County areas during the 15-year planning period.

4.10.5 Scenario 5 – Utilization of existing in-County class III landfills and transformation facilities, utilization of out-of-County disposal capacity, development of all proposed in-County class III landfill expansions, increasing the diversion rate, and development of conversion technology facilities capacities (up to 3,000 tpd) during the planning period.

Scenario 5 assumes during the planning period: (1) use of only existing in-County permitted disposal facilities (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills), (2) utilization of out-of-County landfill disposal capacity, (3) no new class III landfills within the County, (4) development of all proposed in-County class III landfill expansions, (5) increase in diversion rate beyond 50 percent, and (6) development of up to 3,000 tpd conversion technology facilities capacity by 2020. The analysis is presented in **Table 4-16**.

The analysis makes the following assumptions with respect to solid waste imports and exports:

a. Solid Waste Imports - The analysis shows the waste import average for the year 2005 is 756 tpd (six days per week). The import quantities are assumed at 800 tpd for subsequent years through 2020.

b. Solid Waste Exports – The analysis assumes that (1) solid waste exports from Los Angeles County will continue during the planning period regardless of the in-County disposal capacity, and (2) the current and/or projected future waste exports (i.e., export need) are part of out-of-County disposal portion of the daily disposal capacity need shortfall.

   The currently available out-of-County disposal capacity (i.e., export capacity) is assumed as (1) the amount of Los Angeles County solid waste currently exported to the existing out-of-County class III landfills, (2) with expiration of the export agreements to Orange County landfills (Olinda Alpha Sanitary landfill in 2014 and both Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary landfill and Prima Deshecha Canada Sanitary Landfills in 2015), (3) plus additional 8,000 tpd from CSD's waste-by-rail system to Mesquite Regional Landfill by 2014, (4) but no other new and/or proposed expansions of existing out-of-County class III landfills and/or

transformation facilities will become operational during the 15-year planning period.

Based on the export capacity analysis (see **Table 4-23**) the currently available solid waste export capacity is approximately 6,854 tpd (six days per week) in 2005 but drops to 6,533 tpd in 2006 and remains at that level until 2013. The export capacity increases to 12,873 tpd in 2014 due to export to Mesquite Regional Landfill via the CSD waste-by-rail system. In 2016, the export capacity drops to 11,751 tpd and remains at that level through the end of the planning period (2020).

The analysis considers achievement of AB 939 waste diversion mandate of 50 percent in the year 2005 and thereafter through the year 2020. However, beginning in 2011, the diversion rate is assumed to increased to 51 percent and subsequently increasing by one percent each year, reaching 60 percent by the end of the planning period. An increase in diversion would be a tool the County may use to more easily meet its disposal needs. This increase in diversion represents a general trend of major jurisdictions within the County and State as a whole, but does not reflect any particular jurisdiction's policy. Future programs geared toward diversion are expected to take on greater significance, as the County nears the end of the planning period.

In addition, the analysis also assumes that up to 3,000 tpd will be managed at the facilities utilizing conversion technologies. These facilities would not become operational until the year 2014. The conversion capacity is assumed to remain at 1,500 tpd through the year 2015, increase to 2,000 tpd in 2016, and increase to 3,000 tpd in 2018 The conversion capacity is assumed to remain at that level through the end of the planning period (2020).

Moreover, as in all the scenarios, transformation facilities are assumed to operate at their maximum permitted daily capacity and their combined capacity is shown in the scenario analysis tables. The resulting Class III landfill disposal capacity shortfall (with excess shown in parenthesis) is listed in the last column of **Table 4-16.**

Based on this analysis, a shortfall in daily permitted disposal capacity of 880 tpd (six days per week) was experienced in 2005, and 520 tpd will be experienced in 2006. However, an excess disposal capacity will be experienced from 2007 (470 tpd) to the end of the 15-year planning period, where it becomes approximately

5,150 tpd. The excess disposal capacity varies from 2007 to 2020 with a maximum excess disposal capacity of 6,929 tpd in 2013.

Therefore, except for the year 2005 and 2006, additional disposal capacity (either in-County or out-of-County), would not be required in order to adequately provide for the solid waste disposal needs of the 88 cities and unincorporated County areas during the 15-year planning period.

4.10.6 Scenario 6 – Utilization of existing in-County class III landfills and transformation facilities, utilization of out-of-County disposal capacity, development of all proposed in-County class III landfill expansions, increasing the diversion rate, and increasing development of conversion technology facilities capacities (up to 10,000 tpd) during the planning period.

Scenario 6 assumes during the planning period: (1) use of only existing in-County permitted disposal facilities (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills), (2) utilization of out-of-County landfill disposal capacity, (3) no new class III landfills within the County, (4) development of all proposed in-County class III landfill expansions, (5) increase in diversion rate beyond 50 percent, and (6) increase in development of conversion technology facilities capacities up to 10,000 tpd by 2020. The analysis is presented in **Table 4-17.**

The analysis makes the following assumptions with respect to solid waste imports and exports:

a. Solid Waste Imports - The analysis shows the waste import average for the year 2005 is 756 tpd (six days per week). The import quantities are assumed at 800 tpd for subsequent years through 2020.

b. Solid Waste Exports – The analysis assumes that (1) solid waste exports from Los Angeles County will continue during the planning period regardless of the in-County disposal capacity, and (2) the current and/or projected future waste exports (i.e., export need) are part of out-of-County disposal portion of the daily disposal capacity need shortfall.

The currently available out-of-County disposal capacity (i.e., export capacity) is assumed as (1) the amount of Los Angeles County solid waste currently exported to the existing out-of-County class III landfills, (2) with expiration of the export agreements to Orange County landfills

(Olinda Alpha Sanitary landfill in 2014 and both Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary landfill and Prima Deshecha Canada Sanitary Landfills in 2015), (3) plus additional 8,000 tpd from CSD's waste-by-rail system to Mesquite Regional Landfill by 2014, (4) but no other new and/or proposed expansions of existing out-of-County class III landfills and/or transformation facilities will become operational during the 15-year planning period.

Based on the export capacity analysis (see **Table 4-23**) the currently available solid waste export capacity is approximately 6,854 tpd (six days per week) in 2005 but drops to 6,533 tpd in 2006 and remains at that level until 2013. The export capacity increases to 12,873 tpd in 2014 due to export to Mesquite Regional Landfill via the CSD waste-by-rail system. In 2016, the export capacity drops to 11,751 tpd and remains at that level through the end of the planning period (2020).

The analysis considers achievement of AB 939 waste diversion mandate of 50 percent in the year 2005 and thereafter through the year 2020. However, beginning in 2011, the diversion rate is assumed to increased to 51 percent and subsequently increasing by one percent each year, reaching 60 percent by the end of the planning period. An increase in diversion would be a tool the County may use to more easily meet its disposal needs. This increase in diversion represents a general trend of major jurisdictions within the County and State as a whole, but does not reflect any particular jurisdiction's policy. Future programs geared toward diversion are expected to take on greater significance, as the County nears the end of the planning period.

In addition, the analysis also assumes an increase in capacity from 3,000 tpd up to 10,000 tpd will be managed utilizing conversion technologies. It is also assumed that the conversion technology facilities would not become operational until the year 2010. The conversion technology capacity is assumed to gradually increase from 1,500 tpd in 2010 to 10,000 tpd at the end of the planning period (2020).

Moreover, as in all the scenarios, transformation facilities are assumed to operate at their maximum permitted daily capacity and their combined capacity is shown in the scenario analysis tables. The resulting Class III landfill disposal capacity shortfall (with excess shown in parenthesis) is listed in the last column of **Table 4-17.**

Based on this analysis, a shortfall in daily permitted disposal capacity of 880 tpd (six days per week) was experienced in 2005, and 520 tpd will be experienced in 2006. However, an excess disposal capacity will be experienced from 2007 (470 tpd) to the end of the 15-year planning period, where it becomes approximately 10,597 tpd. The excess disposal capacity varies from 2007 to 2020 with a maximum excess disposal capacity of 10,597 tpd in 2020.

Therefore, except for the year 2005 and 2006, additional disposal capacity (either in-County or out-of-County), would not be required in order to adequately provide for the solid waste disposal needs of the 88 cities and unincorporated County areas during the 15-year planning period.

4.10.7 Scenario 7 (Best-Case Scenario) – Utilization of existing in-County class III landfills and transformation facilities, increasing utilization of out-of-County disposal capacity, development of all proposed in-County class III landfill expansions, increasing the diversion rate, and increasing development of conversion technology facilities (up to 10,000 tpd) during the planning period.

Scenario 6 assumes during the planning period: (1) use of only existing in-County permitted disposal facilities (excluding disposal at inert waste landfills), (2) increase in utilization of out-of-County landfill disposal capacity by including out-of-County disposal capacities from proposed implementation of waste-by-truck to Mesquite Regional Landfill and proposed expansions of the out-of-County landfills, (3) no new class III landfills within the County, (4) development of all proposed in-County class III landfill expansions, (5) increase in diversion rate beyond 50 percent, and (6) increase in development of conversion technology facilities capacities up to 10,000 tpd by 2020. The analysis is presented in **Table 4-18.**

The analysis makes the following assumptions with respect to solid waste imports and exports:

a. Solid Waste Imports - The analysis shows the waste import average for the year 2005 is 756 tpd (six days per week). The import quantities are assumed at 800 tpd for subsequent years through 2020.

b. Solid Waste Exports – The analysis assumes that (1) solid waste exports from Los Angeles County will continue during the planning period regardless of the in-County disposal capacity, and (2) the current and/or

projected future waste exports (i.e., export need) are part of out-of-County disposal portion of the daily disposal capacity need shortfall.

The currently available out-of-County disposal capacity (i.e., export capacity) is assumed as (1) the amount of Los Angeles County solid waste currently exported to the existing out-of-County class III landfills, (2) with expiration of the export agreements to Orange County landfills (Olinda Alpha Sanitary landfill in 2014 and both Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary landfill and Prima Deshecha Canada Sanitary Landfills in 2015), (3) plus additional 8,000 tpd from CSD's waste-by-rail system to Mesquite Regional Landfill by 2014, (4) plus additional 4,000 tpd from CSD's waste-by-truck to Mesquite Regional Landfill by 2010, and (5) assuming development of proposed expansions of existing out-of-County class III landfills and/or transformation facilities will become operational during the 15-year planning period.

Based on the export capacity analysis (see **Table 4-23**) the currently available solid waste export capacity is approximately 6,854 tpd (six days per week) in 2005 but drops to 6,533 tpd in 2006 and remains at that level until 2010. the export capacity increases to 10,533 tpd in 2010 due to additional 4,000 tpd from waste-by-truck to Mesquite Regional Landfill and remains at same level until 2013. The export capacity increases to 16,873 tpd in 2014 due to export to Mesquite Regional Landfill via the CSD waste-by-rail system. In 2016, the export capacity drops to 15,751 tpd and remains at that level through the end of the planning period (2020).

The analysis considers achievement of AB 939 waste diversion mandate of 50 percent in the year 2005 and thereafter through the year 2020. However, beginning in 2011, the diversion rate is assumed to increased to 51 percent and subsequently increasing by one percent each year, reaching 60 percent by the end of the planning period. An increase in diversion would be a tool the County may use to more easily meet its disposal needs. This increase in diversion represents a general trend of major jurisdictions within the County and State as a whole, but does not reflect any particular jurisdiction's policy. Future programs geared toward diversion are expected to take on greater significance, as the County nears the end of the planning period.

In addition, the analysis also assumes an increase in capacity from 3,000 tpd up to 10,000 tpd will be managed utilizing conversion technologies. It is also assumed that the conversion technology facilities would not become operational

until the year 2010. The conversion technology capacity is assumed to gradually increase from 1,500 tpd in 2010 to 10,000 tpd at the end of the planning period (2020).

Moreover, as in all the scenarios, transformation facilities are assumed to operate at their maximum permitted daily capacity and their combined capacity is shown in the scenario analysis tables. The resulting Class III landfill disposal capacity shortfall (with excess shown in parenthesis) is listed in the last column of **Table 4-18.**

Based on this analysis, a shortfall in daily permitted disposal capacity of 880 tpd (six days per week) was experienced in 2005, and 520 tpd will be experienced in 2006. However, an excess disposal capacity will be experienced from 2007 (470 tpd) to the end of the 15-year planning period, where it becomes approximately 14,597 tpd. The excess disposal capacity varies from 2007 to 2020 with a maximum excess disposal capacity of 14,597 tpd in 2020.

Therefore, except for the year 2005 and 2006, additional disposal capacity (either in-County or out-of-County), would not be required in order to adequately provide for the solid waste disposal needs of the 88 cities and unincorporated County areas during the 15-year planning period.

4.10.8 Impact of Closure of Puente Hills Landfill Alternative Daily Cover Program

Upon closure of Puente Hills Landfills in 2013, the green waste that is diverted (e.g., 318,634 tons in 2005) at Puente Hills Landfill under the Alternative and Intermediate Daily Cover (ADC) Program (see **Table 4-22**) may have to re-enter into the waste stream and count as disposal tonnage, unless an alternative diversion program is developed to handle the green waste. Consequently, the in-county disposal need and daily disposal capacity need shortfall may increase by a proportional amount.

The historical and projected green waste intake at Puente Hills Landfill was 318,634 tons per year (tpy) in 2005 and projected as 376,351 tpy (or 1,206 tpd) by 2020 (see **Table 4-22**), whereas the projected disposal shortfall in Los Angeles County under the worst case scenario is 7,734 tpd in 2005 or 41,028 tpd (or 12.8 million tpy) by 2020 (see **Tables 4-12 and 4-20**). In the worst-case scenario, the closure of Puente Hills Landfill ADC program will increase the disposal shortfall in Los Angeles County by an average of three percent.

Therefore, the impact of termination of Puente Hills Landfill ADC program to the overall in-County disposal shortfall is relatively min or, and would not have a significant impact on the County's disposal strategy. Therefore, no Disposal Analysis Scenario is included in this Chapter. However, the impact to the diversion rate of the jurisdictions that send green-waste to Puente Hills Landfill for ADC credit will be significant, since it could be the difference between meeting or failing to meet the AB 939 50 percent diversion mandate. As a result, affected jurisdictions would have to devise alternative means of recycling the green waste.

~~-- Scenario A. This scenario assumes that all Los Angeles County solid waste that must be disposed of will be managed at existing in-County permitted disposal facilities during the 15-year planning period. The analysis also assumes that no new transformation facilities, no new landfills, and no expansions of existing landfills will become operational within Los Angeles County during the planning period.~~

~~-- Scenario B. This scenario is similar to Scenario A, except that it considers the potential disposal capacity savings that may be realized at in-County landfills through the use of alternative daily cover materials.~~

~~-- Scenario C. This scenario considers use of existing in-County permitted disposal facilities and utilization of up to 6,000 tons per day of out-of-Los Angeles County landfills. The analysis also assumes that no new transformation facilities, no new landfills, and no expansions of existing landfills will become operational within Los Angeles County during the 15-year planning period.~~

~~-- Scenario D. This scenario assumes that all Los Angeles County solid waste that must be disposed of will be managed at existing in-County permitted disposal facilities during the 15-year planning period. Additionally, the scenario assumes that all proposed expansions of existing in-County landfills, as identified in Chapter 7, will be successfully permitted and developed to their full capacity, as proposed. This scenario also assumes that no new landfills will become operational during the 15-year planning period.~~

~~-- Scenario E. This scenario is similar to Scenario D, except that it assumes that all proposed new in-County landfills as identified in Chapter 7, in addition to the expansions of existing landfills, will be successfully permitted and developed to their full capacity, as proposed.~~

Scenarios A, B, and C are discussed in detail below and Scenarios D and E are discussed in detail in Section 4.6.3.

- **Scenario A -- No New Landfills or Expansion of Existing Landfills During the Planning Period**

  Scenario A, Table 4-5 provides a disposal capacity shortfall analysis for Los Angeles County based on the projected permitted Class III landfill capacity needs as shown in Table 4-4. This scenario assumes that all Los Angeles County solid waste that must be disposed of will be managed at existing in-County permitted disposal facilities during the 15-year planning period. The analysis also assumes that no new transformation facilities, no new landfills, and no expansions of existing landfills will become operational within Los Angeles County during the 15-year planning period. Additionally, the analysis assumes full implementation of AB 939 waste diversion programs, and the achievement of the waste diversion mandates of 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by the year 2000 and thereafter through the year 2010. This last assumption is an important one whose implications must be clearly understood in the context of solid waste management planning. Jurisdictions in Los Angeles County are fully committed to achieving the 50 percent diversion goal by the year 2000. However, it is imperative to recognize the difficulty of achieving this goal. To date, no major city in the country has been documented to have achieved a diversion rate of 50 percent. Therefore, in planning solid waste disposal capacity, the goal should also be to provide reserve capacity to handle unanticipated disposal demands (which also include capacity to accommodate disaster-related waste).

  Based on existing Class III landfills' permitted daily capacity (six days per week), average disposal rate in 1995 and factors discussed in Subsection 4.5.2.3, Table 4-5 (columns 1 through 17) lists how solid waste tonnages are distributed to each one of the 17 Class III landfills and the transformation facilities existing in 1995. The remaining permitted capacity at the end of each year of the planning period for each one of the Class III landfills is also shown in Columns 1 through 17 of Table 4-5. The 1995 remaining permitted capacity is based on data presented in Table 4-3. The last column in Table 4-5 shows projected daily disposal capacity shortfall (excess capacity is shown in parentheses). Table 4-6 provides a summary of Table 4-5, by excluding Columns 1 through 17.

The disposal capacity shortfall analysis as provided in Scenario A, Table 4-5, and Table 4-6, Summary, considers full use of the permitted capacity available at the recently approved expansion of the Sunshine Canyon Landfill for the second half of 1996 and thereafter.

Based on the Scenario A, Table 4-5 (or Table 4-6, Summary) analysis, a daily disposal capacity shortfall of approximately 2,000 tons per day (six days per week) will be experienced by 2000. After the year 2000, the shortfall increases gradually to over 4,800 tons per day (six days per week) by the year 2003. The shortfall would increase to over 17,000 tons per day in the year 2004 due to the expiration of the Puente Hills Landfill conditional use permit in November 2003.

It is important to note that reserve (excess) daily capacity of 22,200 tons in 1996 (shown in the right column of Table 4-5 and Table 4-6, Summary, as a number in parenthesis) would decrease to under 3,000 tons per day (six days per week) by 1997, which is substantially less than the minimum reserve daily capacity of 12,000 tons per day (equivalent to the largest single permitted facility) which is necessary to maintain a reliable and economical solid waste disposal system. It is also important to note that in the event that the Puente Hills and/or Sunshine Canyon Landfill expansions (with maximum permitted daily capacities of 12,000 and 6,000 tons per day-six days per week, respectively) had not occurred, a disposal capacity shortfall would have been expected in Los Angeles County as early as 1997.

- **Scenario B -- No New Landfills or Expansion of Existing Landfills During the Planning Period and Potential Alternative Daily Cover Capacity Savings**

Scenario B assumes that all Los Angeles County solid waste that must be disposed of will be managed at existing in-County permitted disposal facilities during the 15-year planning period, and that no new transformation facilities, no new landfills, and no expansions of existing landfills will become operational within Los Angeles County during this planning period. Additionally, the analysis considers disposal capacity savings that may be realized at in-County landfills through the use of alternative daily cover materials such as tarps and foams. The analysis is

similar to Scenario A, and presented in Tables 4-7 and 4-8, Summary, in the same format as Tables 4-5 and 4-6, Summary, respectively.

The analysis assumes a 10 percent increase (see Chapter 5, Section 5.4.1 for detailed discussion) in the remaining permitted disposal capacity, beginning January 1, 1998, at all landfills in operation in Los Angeles County (except the Calabasas, Puente Hills, Scholl Canyon and Spadra Landfills, where green waste is currently being used as an alternative daily cover material). However, it should be noted that actual savings may be less than those assumed under this scenario, since currently the Antelope Valley, Bradley, Lancaster, and Savage Canyon landfills are using some sort of alternative daily cover material. Additionally, the use of alternative daily cover materials will provide no benefits for those landfills whose remaining permitted disposal capacity is controlled by the expiration of their land use permits and/or which would be expected to close before 1998 if no expansions are permitted. That is the case of the Chiquita Canyon and Puente Hills Landfills, whose land use permits will expire in November 1997 and November 2003, respectively.

Furthermore, the analysis recognizes that a majority of the permitted Class III landfills in Los Angeles County have permit limitations on the quantities of solid waste they can receive on a daily or weekly basis. Therefore, while the use of alternative daily cover materials will increase available disposal capacity in the long term, it would not cause an increase in the permitted daily disposal capacity.

The remaining permitted disposal capacities at the Calabasas, Puente Hills, Scholl Canyon and Spadra Landfills were not increased since those facilities currently have approved green waste alternative daily cover programs. These facilities are assumed to continue this program during the planning period. Due to the current lack of adequate composting capacity within Los Angeles County and the need to create markets compost materials, the use of tarps and foams as alternative daily cover materials in-lieu-of green waste at these facilities may result in the disposal of some of the green waste thereby offsetting any potential capacity savings.

Table 4-7 and Table 4-8, Summary, present a disposal capacity shortfall analysis based on this scenario. The analysis considers achievement of the AB 939 waste diversion mandates of 25 percent by 1995 and 50

percent by the year 2000 and thereafter through the year 2010. This analysis also considers use of permitted available capacity at Sunshine Canyon Landfill expansion for the second half of 1996 and thereafter.

Based on this analysis, a permitted daily capacity shortfall of approximately 2,000 tons per day (six days per week) would occur by the year 2000. The shortfall would increase to 4,800 tons per day (six days per week) by 2003, and to over 17,000 tons per day by 2004, due to the November 2003 expiration of the conditional use permit for the Puente Hills Landfill. It should also be noted that under this scenario reserve daily capacity would fall below 3,000 tons per day (six days per week) by 1997.

A comparison of Table 4-5 and Table 4-7 indicates no major change between Scenarios A and B. The reason for this, as discussed above, is that the use of alternative daily cover materials will increase available disposal capacity in the long term, but it will not cause an increase in the permitted daily disposal capacity due to existing landfill waste shed boundaries, daily capacity limits, and other restrictions imposed by the facility owners/operators.

- **Scenario C -- No New Landfills or Expansion of Existing Landfills During the Planning Period and Utilization of Out-of-County Disposal Capacity**

Scenario C considers use of existing in-County permitted disposal facilities and utilization of up to 6,000 tons per day of out-of-Los Angeles County landfills. The analysis also assumes that no new transformation facilities, no new landfills, and no expansions of existing landfills will become operational within Los Angeles County during the 15-year planning period. The analysis is similar to Scenario A, and presented in Tables 4-9 and 4-10, Summary, in the same format as Tables 4-5 and 4-6, Summary, respectively. The analysis makes the following assumptions with respect to solid waste imports and exports:

a) Solid Waste Imports - The analysis assumes waste imports averaging 2,400 tons per day (six days/week) for 1996, which is an estimate based on disposal quantities for the first three quarters of 1996 averaging 2,620 tons per day and assumes substantially lower import quantities for the fourth quarter of 1996. The import quantities are assumed to decrease to 1,500 tons per day by 1997,

and are gradually phased out to zero by the year 2000 and thereafter. It should be noted that, in reality, waste imports may never reach this level during the planning period since certain areas of Ventura County which are within the Calabasas Landfill waste shed have traditionally disposed from 200 to over 400 tons per day at the Landfill, and other facilities in the County may continue to receive some waste imports in the future.

b) Solid Waste Exports - The analysis assumes that waste exports to out-of-County facilities will increase from an average of under 170 tons per day (six days per week) in 1995 to an average of 2,000 tons per day by 1996, and to 3,500 tons per day for 1997 through the year 2003. Upon the expiration of the Puente Hills Landfill's conditional use permit in November 2003, waste exports are assumed to increase to 6,000 tons per day and are maintained at that level through the end of the planning period (the year 2010).

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TABLE 4-8, SUMMARY
SCENARIO B
DISPOSAL CAPACITY SHORTFALL ANALYSIS
ASSUMING NO NEW OR EXPANDED IN-COUNTY LANDFILLS AND
ALTERNATIVE DAILY COVER CAPACITY SAVINGS DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
Based on January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995 six-day average tonnages and assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented
Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total Disposal Need	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Landfill Disposal Need	Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Excess)
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
1995	49,133	25.00%	36,849			
1996	50,406	30.00%	35,285	1,977	33,308	(22,234)
1997	51,290	35.00%	33,339	1,977	31,362	(2,720)
1998	52,123	40.00%	31,274	1,977	29,297	(2,269)
1999	52,582	45.00%	28,920	1,977	26,943	(1,972)
2000	53,661	50.00%	26,830	1,977	24,853	2,042
2001	54,815	50.00%	27,407	1,977	25,430	3,946
2002	55,792	50.00%	27,896	1,977	25,919	4,372
2003	56,839	50.00%	28,420	1,977	26,443	4,830
2004	57,824	50.00%	28,912	1,977	26,935	17,260
2005	58,750	50.00%	29,375	1,977	27,398	17,664
2006	59,692	50.00%	29,846	1,977	27,869	24,090
2007	60,628	50.00%	30,314	1,977	28,337	24,499
2008	61,557	50.00%	30,778	1,977	28,801	24,905
2009	62,478	50.00%	31,239	1,977	29,262	25,307
2010	63,390	50.00%	31,695	1,977	29,718	25,705

ASSUMPTIONS:

1.- The waste Generation Rate was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population and economic projections available from the State Department of Finance and the Southern California Association of Governments.
2.- Diversion Rate 25% in 1995, increase to 50% by 2000 and thereafter.
3.- The remaining permitted disposal capacity at some of the Landfills was increased by 10% beginning 1/1/98, on the assumption that these facilities will fully utilize ADC materials.

NOTES:

1.- The 1995 Disposal Tonnage Rates are based on permitted daily capacity and on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/95 to 12/31/95.
2.- "tpd-6": tons per day, 6 day per week average.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, February 1997.

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Table 4-9 or Table 4-10, Summary, present a disposal capacity shortfall analysis based on this scenario. The analysis considers achievement of the AB 939 waste diversion mandates of 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by the year 2000 and thereafter through the year 2010. This analysis also considers use of permitted available capacity at Sunshine Canyon Landfill expansion for the second half of 1996 and thereafter. Assumed quantities of imported waste are shown in the fifth column (from left to right) of Table 4-9, and export quantities are shown on the sixth column. As in the other scenarios, transformation facilities are assumed to operate at their maximum permitted daily capacity, and their combined capacity is shown in the seventh column of Table 4-9. The resulting in-County Class III landfill disposal need and disposal capacity shortfall (excess), once all of the above factors have been taken into account, are shown in the eighth and last columns of Table 4-9, respectively.

Based on this analysis, a daily disposal capacity shortfall of approximately 450 tons per day (six days per week) will be experienced by 2001. The shortfall would increase to 1,300 tons per day by 2003, and to over 11,000 tons per day by 2004 due to the expiration of the Puente Hills Landfill's conditional use permit in November 2003. It should be noted that under this scenario, reserve daily disposal capacity would fall below 5,000 tons per day by 1997.

Based on the preceding analysis, Scenarios A, B, and C, a shortfall in daily permitted disposal capacity would occur prior to the year 2010. Therefore, in order to satisfy the disposal capacity requirements of AB 939 for the 15-year planning period, additional disposal capacity must be identified.

Chapter 7 describes the site identification process and provides a detailed description of in-County potential landfill expansions and potential new landfill sites which are necessary to meet the disposal capacity requirements. The adequacy of the additional disposal capacity identified in Chapter 7 is discussed in detail in the following section. In addition to in-County potential Class III landfill capacity identified in Chapter 7 and discussed in Section 4.6 of this chapter, Chapter 9 of the CSE describes out-of-County disposal facilities (existing and potential) that can be used by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County during the 15-year planning period.

REPLACED WITH NEW TABLE 4-10

TABLE 4-9
SCENARIO C
DISPOSAL CAPACITY SHORTFALL ANALYSIS
ASSUMING NO NEW OR EXPANDED IN-COUNTY LANDFILLS AND
UTILIZATION OF OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL FACILITIES DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
Based on January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995 six-day average tonnages and assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented
Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total L. A. Co. Disposal Need	Imported Waste	Waste Exports to Out-of County Landfills	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Total In-County Class III Landfill Disposal Need	1 Antelope Valley	2 Azusa	3 BKK	4 Bradley	5 R Brand Park	6 R Burbank	7 R Calabasas	8 Chiquita	9 Lancaster	10 R Lopez	11 Pebbly Beach	12 L Puente Hills	13 R San Clemente	14 R Scholl	15 L Spadra	16 Sunshine	17 R Whittier	Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Excess)
								Expected daily tonnage 6 day average (tpd-6)																	
								Remaining permitted landfill capacity at years end, Million Tons																	
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)																		(tpd-6)
1995	49,133	25.00%	36,849	2,461	167	1,635	37,328	750	6,000	12,000	6,000	28	132	2,159	1,389	1,000	3,333	15	12,000	2	1,448	2,500	6,000	232	
								2.1	3.0	2.7	7.6	0.59	6.4	15	1.9	0.47	0.5	0.042	29.3	0.048	10.91	2.1	16.9	2.7	
1996	50,408	30.00%	35,285	2,460	2,000	1,977	33,708	1,400	6,000	12,000	6,000	27	129	2,107	1,389	1,000	3,333	15	12,000	2.0	1,413	2,500	6,000	227	(21,634)
								1.7	P	P	5.8	0.58	6.3	14.4	1.5	0.15	P	0.037	25.6	0.047	10.5	1.3	16.0	2.6	
1997	51,290	35.00%	33,339	1,500	3,500	1,977	28,362	1,400			6,000	26	125	2,039	1,389	1,000		15	12,000	1.9	1,387	2,500	6,000	219	(4,720)
								1.3			3.9	0.57	6.3	13.8	F	C		0.032	21.8	0.047	10.0	0.6	14.1	2.5	
1998	52,123	40.00%	31,274	1,000	3,500	1,977	26,797	1,400			6,000	25	121	1,970				15	12,000	1.9	1,321	2,500	6,000	212	(4,769)
								0.8			2.0	0.57	6.2	13.2				0.028	18.1	0.046	9.6	C	12.2	2.5	
1999	52,962	45.00%	28,920	500	3,500	1,977	23,943	1,400			6,000	24	116	1,889				15	12,000	1.8	1,266		6,000	203	(4,972)
								0.4			0.1	0.68	6.2	12.6				0.023	14.4	0.046	9.2		10.3	2.4	
2000	53,661	50.00%	26,830	0	3,500	1,977	21,353	1,400			C	24	112	1,833				15	12,000	1.7	1,229		6,000	197	(1,458)
								C				0.55	6.2	12.0				0.018	10.6	0.045	8.9		9.5	2.3	
2001	54,815	50.00%	27,407	0	3,500	1,977	21,930					24	115	1,872				15	12,000	1.8	1,256		6,000	201	446
												0.54	6.1	11.4				0.014	6.9	0.045	8.5		6.6	2.3	
2002	55,792	50.00%	27,896	0	3,500	1,977	22,419					25	117	1,906				15	12,000	1.8	1,278		6,000	205	872
												0.54	6.1	10.8				0.009	3.1	0.044	8.1		4.7	2.2	
2003	56,839	50.00%	28,420	0	3,500	1,977	22,943					25	119	1,941				15	12,000	1.8	1,302		6,000	209	1,330
												0.53	6.1	10.2				0.004	P	0.044	7.7		2.9	2.1	
2004	57,824	50.00%	28,912	0	6,000	1,977	20,935					25	121	1,975				15		1.9	1,325		6,000	212	11,260
												0.52	6.0	9.6				C		0.043	7.2		1.0	2.1	
2005	58,750	50.00%	29,375	0	6,000	1,977	21,398					26	123	2,007						1.9	1,346		6,000	216	11,679
												0.51	6.0	9.0						0.042	6.8		C	2.0	
2006	59,692	50.00%	29,846	0	6,000	1,977	21,869					26	125	2,039						1.9	1,367			219	18,099
												0.50	5.9	8.3						0.042	6.4			1.9	
2007	60,628	50.00%	30,314	0	6,000	1,977	22,337					27	127	2,071						1.9	1,389			223	18,499
												0.50	5.9	7.7						0.041	6.0			1.9	
2008	61,657	50.00%	30,778	0	6,000	1,977	22,801					27	129	2,103						2.0	1,410			225	18,905
												0.49	5.9	7.0						0.041	5.5			1.8	
2009	62,478	50.00%	31,239	0	6,000	1,977	23,262					27	131	2,134						2.0	1,431			229	19,307
												0.48	5.8	6.4						0.040	5.1			1.7	
2010	63,390	50.00%	31,695	0	6,000	1,977	23,718					28	133	2,165						2.0	1,452			233	19,705
												0.47	5.8	5.7						0.039	4.6			1.7	

ASSUMPTIONS:

1.- The Waste Generation Rate was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population and economic projections available from the State Department of Finance and the Southern California Association of Governments.
2.- Diversion Rate 25% in 1995, increase to 50% by 2000 and thereafter.
3.- Expected Daily Tonnage Rates are based on permitted daily capacity for the Antelope Valley, Azusa, BKK, Lancaster, Lopez Canyon, Pebbly Beach, Puente Hills, Spadra, and Sunshine Landfills. The expected daily tonnage rate for Brand Park, Bradley, Burbank, Calabasas, Chiquita, San Clemente, Scholl, and Whittier (Savage) landfills are based on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/95 to 12/31/95.
4.- On 10/3/96, the Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill cease accepting non-inert solid waste for disposal, but continues to accept inert waste.
5.- "tpd-6": tons per day, 6 day per week average.
6.- Import quantities for 1996 and beyond are assumed.
7.- Export quantities for 1996 and beyond are assumed.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, February, 1997.

LEGEND:

C - Closed due to exhausted capacity
L - Does not accept waste from the city of Los Angeles and Orange County
P - Closed due to Permit Expiration
R - Restricted Watershed
CIWMB - County Integrated Waste Management Board

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TABLE 4-6, SUMMARY
SCENARIO A
DISPOSAL CAPACITY SHORTFALL ANALYSIS
ASSUMING NO NEW OR EXPANDED LANDFILLS DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
Based on January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995 six-day average tonnages and assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented
Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total Disposal Need	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Landfill Disposal Need	Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Excess)
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
1995	49,133	25.00%	36,849			
1996	50,406	30.00%	35,285	1,977	33,308	(22,234)
1997	51,290	35.00%	33,339	1,977	31,362	(2,720)
1998	52,123	40.00%	31,274	1,977	29,297	(2,269)
1999	52,582	45.00%	28,920	1,977	26,943	(1,972)
2000	53,661	50.00%	26,830	1,977	24,853	2,042
2001	54,815	50.00%	27,407	1,977	25,430	3,946
2002	55,792	50.00%	27,896	1,977	25,919	4,372
2003	56,839	50.00%	28,420	1,977	26,443	4,830
2004	57,824	50.00%	28,912	1,977	26,935	17,260
2005	58,750	50.00%	29,375	1,977	27,398	17,679
2006	59,692	50.00%	29,846	1,977	27,869	24,090
2007	60,628	50.00%	30,314	1,977	28,337	24,499
2008	61,557	50.00%	30,778	1,977	28,801	24,905
2009	62,478	50.00%	31,239	1,977	29,262	25,307
2010	63,390	50.00%	31,695	1,977	29,718	25,705

ASSUMPTIONS:

1.- The waste Generation Rate was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population and economic projections available from the State Department of Finance and the Southern California Association of Governments.

2.- Diversion Rate 25% in 1995, increase to 50% by 2000 and thereafter.

NOTES:

1.- The 1995 Disposal Tonnage Rates are based on permitted daily capacity and on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/95 to 12/31/95.

2.- "tpd-6": tons per day, 6 day per week average.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, February 1997.

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TABLE 4-7
SCENARIO B
DISPOSAL CAPACITY SHORTFALL ANALYSIS
ASSUMING NO NEW OR EXPANDED IN-COUNTY LANDFILLS AND
ALTERNATIVE DAILY COVER CAPACITY SAVINGS DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
Based on January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995 six-day average tonnages and
assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented
Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total Disposal Need	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Landfill Disposal Need	Antelope Valley	Azusa	BKK	Bradley	Brand Park R	Burbank R	Calabasas R	Chiquita	Lancaster	Lopez R	Pebbly Beach	Puente Hills L	San Clemente R	School R	Spadra L	Sunshine	Whittier R	Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Excess)
	Expected daily tonnage 6 day average (tpd-6)																						
	Remaining permitted landfill capacity at year's end, Million Tons																						
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)																		(tpd-6)
1995	49,133	25.00%	36,849			750	6,000	12,000	6,000	28	132	2,169	1,389	1,000	3,333	15	12,000	2	1,448	2,500	6,000	232	
						2.1	3.0	2.7	7.6	0.59	6.4	15	1.9	0.47	0.5	0.042	29.3	0.048	10.91	2.1	16.9	2.7	
1996	50,409	30.00%	35,286	1,977	33,308	1,400	6,000	12,000	6,000	27	129	2,107	1,389	1,000	3,333	15	12,000	2.0	1,413	2,500	6,000	227	(22,234)
						1.7	P	P	5.8	0.58	6.3	14.4	1.5	0.15	P	0.037	25.6	0.047	10.5	1.3	16.0	2.6	
1997	51,200	35.00%	33,280	1,977	31,302	1,400			6,000	26	126	2,039	1,389	1,000		15	12,000	1.9	1,387	2,500	6,000	219	(2,720)
						1.4			4.3	0.63	6.91	13.8	P	C		0.04	21.8	0.05	10.0	0.6	15.60	2.8	
1998	52,123	40.00%	31,274	1,977	29,297	1,400			6,000	25	121	1,970				15	12,000	1.9	1,321	2,500	6,000	212	(2,269)
						0.9			2.4	0.62	6.9	13.2				1.5	16.1	0.051	5.6	C	13.6	2.7	
1999	52,982	45.00%	29,920	1,977	28,943	1,400			6,000	24	116	1,889				15	12,000	1.8	1,286		6,000	203	(1,972)
						0.5			0.5	0.62	6.8	12.8				0.096	14.4	0.050	8.2		11.8	2.6	
2000	53,661	50.00%	26,830	1,977	24,853	1,400			C	24	112	1,833				15	12,000	1.7	1,226		6,000	197	2,042
						0.1				0.61	6.8	12.0				0.072	10.6	0.050	8.9		8.9	2.8	
2001	54,815	50.00%	27,407	1,977	25,430	C				24	115	1,872				15	12,000	1.8	1,256		6,000	201	3,946
										0.60	6.8	11.4				0.017	6.9	0.049	6.5		6.0	2.5	
2002	55,792	50.00%	27,896	1,977	25,919					25	117	1,906				15	12,000	1.8	1,278		6,000	205	4,372
																0.012	3.1	0.049	8.1		6.1	2.5	
2003	56,839	50.00%	28,420	1,977	26,443					25	119	1,941				16	12,000	1.8	1,302		6,000	209	4,830
										0.59	6.7	10.2				0.006	P	0.048	7.7		4.3	2.4	
2004	57,824	50.00%	28,912	1,977	25,935					25	121	1,975				15		1.9	1,325		6,000	212	17,260
										0.58	6.7	9.8				0.003		0.048	7.2		2.4	2.3	
2005	58,750	50.00%	29,375	1,977	27,398					26	123	2,007				15		1.9	1,346		6,000	216	17,864
										0.57	6.6	9.0				C		0.047	6.8		0.5	2.3	
2006	59,682	50.00%	29,843	1,977	27,866					26	125	2,039						1.9	1,367		C	219	24,090
										0.56	6.8	8.3						0.045	6.4			2.2	
2007	60,628	50.00%	30,314	1,977	28,337					27	127	2,071						1.9	1,389			223	24,489
										0.55	6.5	7.7						0.046	6.9			2.1	
2008	61,587	50.00%	30,778	1,977	28,801					27	129	2,103						2.0	1,410			226	24,965
										0.55	6.5	7.0						0.045	5.5			2.0	
2009	62,478	50.00%	31,239	1,977	29,262					27	131	2,134						2.0	1,431			229	25,307
										0.54	6.5	6.4						0.045	5.1			2.0	
2010	63,380	50.00%	31,685	1,977	29,718					28	133	2,165						2.0	1,452			233	25,705
										0.53	6.4	6.7						0.044	4.9			1.9	

ASSUMPTIONS:

1.- The Waste Generation Rate was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population and economic projections available from the State Department of Finance and the Southern California Association of Governments.
2.- Diversion Rate 25% in 1995, increase to 50% by 2000 and thereafter.
3.- Expected Daily Tonnage Rates are based on permitted daily capacity for the Antelope Valley, Azusa, BKK, Lancaster, Lopez Canyon, Pebbly Beach, Puente Hills, Spadra, and Sunshine landfills. The expected daily tonnage rate for Brand Park, Bradley, Burbank, Calabasas, Chiquita, San Clemente, School, and Whittier (Savage) landfills are based on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/95 to 12/31/95.
4.- On 10/3/88, the Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill ceased accepting non-inert solid waste for disposal, but continues to accept inert waste.
5.- The remaining permitted disposal capacities at the Antelope Valley, Bradley, Brand Park, Burbank, Pebbly Beach, San Clemente, Sunshine Canyon and Whittier Landfills were increased by 10 percent beginning January 1, 1996, on the assumption that these facilities will fully utilize ADC materials. The remaining permitted disposal capacities at the Calabasas, Puente Hills, School and Spadra Landfills were not increased due to the existing use of green waste ADC materials at those Landfills.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, February 1997.

LEGEND:
C - Closed due to exhausted capacity
L - Does not accept waste from the city of Los Angeles and Orange County
P - Closed due to Permit Expiration
R - Restricted Wasteshed
ADC - Alternative Daily Cover
CIWMB - County Integrated Waste Management Board
tpd-6 - tons per day, 6 day per week average.

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TABLE 4-8, SUMMARY
SCENARIO B
DISPOSAL CAPACITY SHORTFALL ANALYSIS
ASSUMING NO NEW OR EXPANDED IN-COUNTY LANDFILLS AND
ALTERNATIVE DAILY COVER CAPACITY SAVINGS DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
Based on January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995 six-day average tonnages and assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented
Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total Disposal Need	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Landfill Disposal Need	Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Excess)
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
1995	49,133	25.00%	36,849			
1996	50,406	30.00%	35,285	1,977	33,308	(22,234)
1997	51,290	35.00%	33,339	1,977	31,362	(2,720)
1998	52,123	40.00%	31,274	1,977	29,297	(2,269)
1999	52,582	45.00%	28,920	1,977	26,943	(1,972)
2000	53,661	50.00%	26,830	1,977	24,853	2,042
2001	54,815	50.00%	27,407	1,977	25,430	3,946
2002	55,792	50.00%	27,896	1,977	25,919	4,372
2003	56,839	50.00%	28,420	1,977	26,443	4,830
2004	57,824	50.00%	28,912	1,977	26,935	17,260
2005	58,750	50.00%	29,375	1,977	27,398	17,664
2006	59,692	50.00%	29,846	1,977	27,869	24,090
2007	60,628	50.00%	30,314	1,977	28,337	24,499
2008	61,557	50.00%	30,778	1,977	28,801	24,905
2009	62,478	50.00%	31,239	1,977	29,262	25,307
2010	63,390	50.00%	31,695	1,977	29,718	25,705

ASSUMPTIONS:

1.- The waste Generation Rate was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population and economic projections available from the State Department of Finance and the Southern California Association of Governments.
2.- Diversion Rate 25% in 1995, increase to 50% by 2000 and thereafter.
3.- The remaining permitted disposal capacity at some of the Landfills was increased by 10% beginning 1/1/98, on the assumption that these facilities will fully utilize ADC materials.

NOTES:

1.- The 1995 Disposal Tonnage Rates are based on permitted daily capacity and on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/95 to 12/31/95.
2.- "tpd-6": tons per day, 6 day per week average.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, February 1997.

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REPLACED WITH NEW TABLE 4-10

TABLE 4-9
SCENARIO C
DISPOSAL CAPACITY SHORTFALL ANALYSIS
ASSUMING NO NEW OR EXPANDED IN-COUNTY LANDFILLS AND
UTILIZATION OF OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL FACILITIES DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
Based on January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995 six-day average tonnages and
assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented
Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
													R	R			R		L	R	R	L		R	
Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total L.A. Co. Disposal Need	Imported Waste	Waste Exports to Out-of County Landfills	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Total In-County Class III Landfill Disposal Need	Antelope Valley	Azusa	BKK	Bradley	Brand Park	Burbank	Calabasas	Chiquita	Lancaster	Lopez	Pebbly Beach	Puente Hills	San Clemente	Scholl	Spadra	Sunshine	Whittier	Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Excess)
								Expected daily tonnage 6 day average (tpd-6)																		
								Remaining permitted landfill capacity at years end, Million Tons																		
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)																				
1995	49,133	25.00%	36,849	2,461	167	1,836	37,328	750	6,000	12,000	6,000	28	122	2,159	1,399	1,000	3,333	15	12,000	2	1,448	2,500	6,000	232	
								2.1	3.0	2.7	7.8	0.89	6.4	15	1.9	0.47	0.5	0.042	15	29.3	0.048	10.91	2.1	16.9	2.7	
1996	50,488	30.00%	35,265	2,460	2,000	1,977	33,708	1,400	6,000	12,000	6,000	27	123	2,107	1,399	1,000	3,333	15	12,000	2.0	1,413	2,500	6,000	227	(21,894)
								1.7	P	P	5.8	0.58	6.3	14.4	1.5	0.15	P	0.037	15	25.8	0.047	10.5	1.3	18.0	2.6	
1997	51,290	35.00%	33,339	1,500	3,500	1,977	28,582	1,400			6,009	28	125	2,059	1,399	1,000		15	12,000	1.9	1,387	2,500	6,000	219	(4,720)
								1.3			3.8	0.57	6.3	13.8	P	C		0.032	15	21.8	0.047	10.9	0.6	14.1	2.5	
1998	52,123	40.00%	31,274	1,000	3,500	1,977	28,797	1,400			6,000	25	121	1,970				15	12,000	1.9	1,321	2,500	6,000	212	(4,769)
								0.8			2.0	0.57	6.2	13.2				0.028	15	18.1	0.046	0.6	C	12.2	2.5	
1999	52,962	45.00%	28,920	500	3,500	1,977	23,943	1,400			6,000	24	116	1,889				15	12,000	1.8	1,268	C	6,000	203	(4,972)
								0.4			0.1	0.68	6.2	12.6				0.023	15	14.4	0.046	0.2		10.3	2.4	
2000	53,661	50.00%	25,830	0	3,500	1,977	21,553	1,400			C	24	112	1,803				15	12,000	1.7	1,229		6,000	197	(1,458)
								C				0.55	6.2	12.0				0.018	15	10.6	0.045	8.9		8.5	2.3	
2001	54,815	50.00%	27,407	0	3,500	1,977	21,630					24	115	1,872				15	12,000	1.8	1,256		6,000	201	446
												0.54	6.1	11.4				0.014	15	6.9	0.045	8.5		6.6	2.3	
2002	55,792	50.00%	27,896	0	3,500	1,977	22,419					25	117	1,906				15	12,000	1.8	1,278		6,000	205	872
												0.54	6.1	10.8				0.008	15	3.1	0.044	8.1		4.7	2.2	
2003	56,859	50.00%	28,430	0	3,500	1,977	22,943					25	119	1,941				15	12,000	1.8	1,302		6,000	209	1,330
												0.53	6.1	10.2				0.004	P		0.044	7.7		2.9	2.1	
2004	57,854	50.00%	28,912	0	6,000	1,977	20,935					25	121	1,973				15		1.9	1,325		6,000	212	11,260
												0.52	6.0	9.6				C			0.043	7.2		1.0	2.1	
2005	58,750	50.00%	29,376	0	6,000	1,977	21,398					26	123	2,007						1.9	1,348		6,000	216	11,679
												0.51	6.0	9.0							0.042	6.8		C	2.0	
2006	59,652	50.00%	29,846	0	6,000	1,977	21,869					26	125	2,039						1.9	1,357			219	18,090
												0.50	5.9	8.3							0.042	6.4			1.9	
2007	60,628	50.00%	30,314	0	6,000	1,977	22,337					27	127	2,071						1.9	1,368			223	18,489
												0.50	5.9	7.7							0.041	6.0			1.9	
2008	61,657	50.00%	30,778	0	6,000	1,977	22,801					27	129	2,103						2.0	1,410			226	18,905
												0.49	5.9	7.0							0.041	5.5			1.8	
2009	62,476	50.00%	31,238	0	6,000	1,977	23,202					27	131	2,134						2.0	1,431			229	19,307
												0.48	5.8	6.4							0.040	5.1			1.7	
2010	63,390	50.00%	31,695	0	6,000	1,977	23,718					28	133	2,165						2.0	1,452			233	19,705
												0.47	5.8	5.7							0.039	4.8			1.7	

ASSUMPTIONS:
1.- Waste Generation Rate was estimated using the CPI-MFD adjustment methodology, utilizing population and economic projections available from the State Department of Finance and the Southern California Association of Governments.
2.- Diversion Rate 25% in 1995, increase to 50% by 2000 and thereafter.
3.- Expected Daily Tonnage Rates are based on permitted daily capacity for the Antelope Valley, Azusa, BKK, Lancaster, Lopez Canyon, Pebbly Beach, Puente Hills, Spadra, and Sunshine Landfills. The expected daily tonnage rate for Brand Park, Bradley, Burbank, Calabasas, Chiquita, San Clemente, Scholl, and Whittier (Savage) landfills are based on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/95 to 12/31/95.
4.- On 10/3/96, the Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill ceases accepting non-inert solid waste for disposal, but continues to accept inert waste.
5.- "tpd-6": tons per day, 6 day per week average.
6.- Import quantities for 1996 and beyond are assumed.
7.- Export quantities for 1996 and beyond are assumed.

LEGEND:
C - Closed due to exhausted capacity
L - Does not accept waste from the city of Los Angeles or County
P - Closed as a result of Permit Expiration
R - Restricted Wastestrd
CIWMB - County Integrated Waste Management Board

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, February, 1997.

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REPLACED WITH NEW TABLE 4-11

TABLE 4-11
SCENARIO D
DISPOSAL CAPACITY SHORTFALL ANALYSIS
UTILIZING EXISTING LANDFILLS , AND ASSUMING DEVELOPMENT OF ALL PROPOSED EXPANSIONS DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
Based on January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995 six-day average tonnages and assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented
Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total Disposal Need	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Landfill Disposal Need	1	2	3	4	5 R	6 R	7 R	8	9	10 R	11	12 L	13 R	14 R	15 L	16	17 R	Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Excess)
						Antelope Valley	Azusa	BKK	Bradley	Brand Park	Burbank	Calabasas	Chiquita*	Lancaster*	Lopez	Pebbly Beach	Puente Hills*	San Clemente	Scholl	Spadra	Sunshine	Whittier	
						Expected daily tonnage 6 day average (tpd-6)																	
						Remaining permitted landfill capacity at year's end, Million Tons																	
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)																		(tpd-6)
1995	49,133	25.00%	36,849			750	6,000	12,000	6,000	28	132	2,159	1,389	1,000	3,333	15	12,000	2	1,446	2,500	6,000	232	
						2.1	3.0	2.7	7.6	0.59	6.4	15	1.9	0.47	0.6	0.042	29.3	0.048	10.91	2.1	18.9	2.7	
1996	50,408	30.00%	35,285	1,977	33,308	1,400	6,000	12,000	6,000	27	129	2,107	1,389	1,000	3,333	15	12,000	2.0	1,413	2,500	6,000	227	(22,234)
						1.7	1.1	P	5.8	0.58	6.3	14.4	1.5	0.15	P	0.037	25.6	0.047	10.5	1.3	16.0	2.6	
1997	51,290	35.00%	33,339	1,977	31,362	1,400	6,000		6,000	26	125	2,039	1,389 E	1,700 E		15	12,000	1.9	1,367	2,500	6,000	219	(9,420)
						1.3	C		3.9	0.57	6.3	13.8	19.4	10.12		0.032	21.8	0.047	10.0	0.6	14.1	2.5	
1998	52,123	40.00%	31,274	1,977	29,297	1,400			6,000	25	121	1,970	5,000	1,700		15	12,000	1.9	1,321	2,500	6,000	212	(8,969)
						0.8			2.0	0.57	6.2	13.2	17.8	9.59		0.026	18.1	0.046	9.6	C	12.2	2.5	
1999	52,582	45.00%	28,920	1,977	26,943	1,400 E			6,000	24	116	1,889	5,000	1,700		15	12,000	1.8	1,286		11,000 E	203	(13,672)
						0.4			0.1	0.55	6.2	12.6	16.2	9.06		0.023	14.4	0.046	9.2		83.8	2.4	
2000	53,661	50.00%	26,830	1,977	24,853	1,800			C	24	112	1,833	5,000	1,700		15	12,000	1.7	1,229		11,000	197	(10,058)
						6.2				0.55	6.2	12.0	14.7	8.53		0.018	10.5	0.045	8.9		80.4	2.3	
2001	54,815	50.00%	27,407	1,977	25,430	1,800				24	115	1,872	5,000	1,700		15	12,000	1.8	1,256		11,000	201	(9,554)
						5.7				0.54	6.1	11.4	13.1	8.00		0.014	6.9	0.045	8.5		76.9	2.3	
2002	55,792	50.00%	27,896	1,977	25,919	1,800				25	117	1,906	5,000	1,700		15	12,000	1.8	1,278		11,000	205	(9,128)
						5.1				0.54	6.1	10.8	11.6	7.47		0.009	3.1	0.044	8.1		73.5	2.2	
2003	56,639	50.00%	28,420	1,977	26,443	1,800				25	119	1,941	5,000	1,700		15	12,000 E	1.8	1,302		11,000	209	(8,670)
						4.5				0.53	6.1	10.2	10.0	6.94		0.004	37.0	0.044	7.7		70.1	2.1	
2004	57,624	50.00%	28,912	1,977	26,935	1,800				25	121	1,975	5,000	1,700		15	12,000	1.9	1,325		11,000	212	(8,240)
						4.0				0.52	6.0	9.6	8.4	6.41		C	33.3	0.043	7.2		66.6	2.1	
2005	58,750	50.00%	29,375	1,977	27,398	1,800				26	123	2,007	5,000	1,700			12,000	1.9	1,346		11,000	216	(7,821)
						3.4				0.51	6.0	9.0	6.9	5.88			29.5	0.042	6.8		63.2	2.0	
2006	59,692	50.00%	29,846	1,977	27,869	1,800				26	125	2,039	5,000	1,700			12,000	1.9	1,367		11,000	219	(7,410)
						2.8				0.50	5.9	8.3	5.3	5.35			25.8	0.042	6.4		59.8	1.9	
2007	60,628	50.00%	30,314	1,977	28,337	1,800				27	127	2,071	5,000	1,700			12,000	1.9	1,389		11,000	223	(7,001)
						2.3				0.50	5.9	7.7	3.8	4.82			22.0	0.041	6.0		56.3	1.9	
2008	61,557	50.00%	30,778	1,977	28,801	1,800				27	129	2,103	5,000	1,700			12,000	2.0	1,410		11,000	226	(6,595)
						1.7				0.49	5.9	7.0	2.2	4.29			18.3	0.041	5.5		52.9	1.8	
2009	62,478	50.00%	31,239	1,977	29,262	1,800				27	131	2,134	5,000	1,700			12,000	2.0	1,431		11,000	229	(6,183)
						1.2				0.48	5.8	6.4	0.6	3.76			14.5	0.040	5.1		49.5	1.7	
2010	63,390	50.00%	31,695	1,977	29,718	1,800				28	133	2,165	C	1,700			12,000	2.0	1,452		11,000	233	(795)
						0.6				0.47	5.8	5.7		3.23			10.8	0.039	4.8		45.0	1.7	

ASSUMPTIONS:

1.- The Waste Generation Rate was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population and economic projections available from the State Department of Finance and the Southern California Association of Governments.
2.- Diversion Rate 25% in 1995, increase to 50% by 2000 and thereafter.
3.- Expected Daily Tonnage Rates are based on permitted daily capacity for the Antelope Valley, Azusa, BKK, Lancaster, Lopez Canyon, Pebbly Beach, Puente Hills, Spadra, and Sunshine landfills. The expected daily tonnage rate for Brand Park, Bradley, Burbank, Calabasas, Chiquita, San Clemente, Scholl, and Whittier (Savage) landfills are based on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/95 to 12/31/95.
4.- On 10/3/96, the Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill ceased accepting non-inert solid, but continues to accept inert waste.
5.- "tpd-6": tons per day, 6 day per week average.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, February 1997.

LEGEND:
C - Closed due to exhausted capacity
E - Expansion becomes effective
L - Does not accept waste from the city of Los Angeles and Orange County
P - Closed due to Permit Expiration
R - Restricted Wasteshed
CIWMB - County Integrated Waste Management Board

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4.11 SUMMARY

The preceding section analyzed the County's disposal needs under seven ~~five~~ scenarios. ~~and two alternate scenarios~~. The this Section summarizes the analysis and its findings:

The description of the variables in each scenarios are summarized in **Table 4-11**. The export need under each scenario is summarized in **Table 4-19** and Figure **4-2**. The disposal shortfall under each scenario is summarized in **Table 4-20** and **Figure 4-3**.

In all the scenarios, the solid waste exports are considered part of the out-of-County disposal regardless of whether the export occur during a period of adequate or inadequate in-County disposal capacity (see **Table 4-11**). As a result, (1) "export need" represents the estimated amount of solid waste that could not be disposed at in-County class III landfills due to lack of in-County class III landfill disposal capacity, (2) "available export capacity" represents the anticipated amount of out-of-County class III landfill disposal capacity available for Los Angeles County waste exports, and (3) the disposal capacity need "shortfall" represents the amount of solid waste that cannot be managed both in-County and out-of-County. (See **Table 4-19 and 4-20,** and **Figures 4-2 and 4-3**).

This shortfall would have to be managed by a combination of various means such as increasing out-of-County disposal capacity, increasing recycling rate, using conversion technology, etc., to meet the Siting Element requirement of providing 15-years of adequate disposal capacity.

Furthermore, the class III landfill disposal capacity need described in the various scenarios (**Tables 4-12 to 4-18**) do not exclude the current and projected future exports under the status quo. However, unlike the disposal capacity need analysis in the 1997 CSE, the daily disposal capacity export need in these scenarios represent the total amount of solid waste that needs to be exported out of the County, and the shortfall represents the amount that still needs to be disposed even after taking into account the currently available out-of-County disposal export capacity.

Under all the Scenarios, there is an existing export need in 2005 and throughout majority of the planning period with a spike in the export need in 2014 reflecting the closure of Puente Hills Landfill. There is a disposal shortfall in 2005 and 2006 for all the scenarios and throughout the planning period for Scenarios 1 and 2. For Scenario 3, there is a mixture of disposal shortfall and excess capacity during the rest of the planning period. There is an excess disposal capacity for the rest of the planning period for Scenarios 4 to 7. There is a diminishing of the export need and disposal shortfall from Scenarios 1 (Worst Case Scenario) to 7 (Best Case Scenario) as other waste management alternatives are progressively incorporated into the analysis.

Therefore, under Scenarios 1, 2, and 3 the solid waste disposal needs of all 88 cities and the unincorporated County areas could not be met in-County (or out-of-County) during the 15-year planning period.

~~Under Scenario Is, which assumes status quo (no new landfills, no expansions of existing landfills, and waste imports and exports remaining at current levels), the solid waste disposal needs of all 88 cities and the unincorporated County areas could not be met through the 15-year planning period. This remains true even under Scenarios II and III, which consider various combinations of existing in-County landfill capacity, use of out-of-County disposal facilities, and development of all proposed in-County landfill expansions.~~

~~Under Scenario 2I, which assumes status quo (no new landfills, no expansions of existing landfills, and waste imports and exports remaining at current levels), the solid waste disposal needs of all 88 cities and the unincorporated County areas could not be met through the 15-year planning period. This remains true even under Scenarios II and III, which consider various combinations of existing in-County landfill capacity, use of out-of-County disposal facilities, and development of all proposed in-County landfill expansions.~~

Development of conversion technology facilities within the County and a gradual increase in the Countywide diversion rate to 60 percent would assist the County's ability to meet its disposal needs as demonstrated in Scenario 4, 5, 6, and 7.~~. Scenarios IV (Alternate) and V (Alternate) demonstrates this benefit .~~ When taken together, these measures would substantially reduce the amount of waste

exported to a level that can more likely be accommodated by out-of-County landfills and the available transportation infrastructure.

~~However,~~Furthermore, ~~-~~Scenario~~s~~ 3~~IV and V~~ demonstrate that the County would not be able to meet its disposal needs through the 15-year planning period by successfully permitting and developing all proposed in-County landfill expansions, and utilizing up to 11,751 tpd ~~22,000 tons per day of~~ out-of-County disposal capacity. Out-of-County landfills (see Tables **4-21, Figures 9-1 and 9-2**) have been identified which could provide the capacity needed to meet these needs ~~(refer to **Appendix E-2.1.2 Table 4-18**~~). However, it remains uncertain whether such capacity will be fully accessible to waste originating in Los Angeles County. Adequate transportation infrastructure (e.g., a waste-by-rail system capable of handling up to 8,000 tpd ~~15,000 tons per day~~ or more) must be developed in order to access that capacity. Also, such out-of-County landfills may receive waste from other cities and counties, with whom Los Angeles County jurisdictions would be competing for that capacity.

However, as~~As~~ indicated in ~~**Appendices E-1.16**~~ **Fact Sheet 9-1**, ~~**E-1.17**~~ **Fact Sheet 9-2**, and ~~**E-2.1.2**~~ **Table 4-21**, the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSD) ~~Sanitation Districts~~ completed acquisition of the Mesquite Regional Landfill in Imperial County. The Mesquite Regional Landfill has a permitted daily capacity of 20,000 tpd (out of which 19,000 tons could be received from out-of-County sources such as Los Angeles County) and a 100-year lifespan. The CSD has also entered into a purchase agreement for the site of Eagle Mountain Landfill in Riverside County. However, the Eagle Mountain Landfill (also with a permitted daily capacity of 20,000 tpd) remains in litigation and its future is uncertain. In addition, CSD ~~Also, the Sanitation Districts~~ are in the process of planning, designing and developing a ~~w~~Waste-by-R~~r~~ail (WBR) system that could transport up to 8,000 tpd to Mesquite Regional ~~the~~ Landfill~~+~~. Additionally, CSD is also negotiating export of about 4,000 tpd of Los Angeles County solid waste by truck to Mesquite Regional Landfill for disposal. ~~However, the Eagle Mountain Landfill (also with a permitted daily capacity of 20,000 tpd) remains in litigation and its future is uncertain.~~

~~Projecting future shortfalls or excess disposal capacity is an estimate at best. It is a very difficult undertaking due to the dynamic nature of the solid waste management system in the County which is heavily impacted by the decisions of 89 jurisdictions and their waste management service providers, and other factors such as changes in regulatory requirements, disposal rates, fuel costs, and traffic congestion. The lack of realistic and proper solid waste management planning in~~

~~the County could have serious health and safety, economic, and environmental consequences. The development of any type of solid waste management facility (e.g., a transfer/processing facility, composting facility, etc.) continues to become more difficult and siting a disposal facility much more complex and costly.~~

Projecting future shortfalls or excess disposal capacity is an estimate at best. It is a very difficult undertaking due various factors including ~~to~~ the dynamic nature of the solid waste management system in the County which is heavily impacted by the decisions of 89 jurisdictions and their waste management service providers, and other factors such as changes in regulatory requirements, disposal rates, fuel costs, and traffic congestion. As a result, ~~The~~ lack of realistic and proper solid waste management planning in the County could have serious health and safety, economic, and environmental consequences. Therefore, development of any type of solid waste management facilities~~y~~ (e.g., a transfer/processing facility, composting facility, conversion technology facilities, etc.) continue~~s~~ to become more difficult and siting a disposal facility much more complex and costly.

The preceding disposal capacity need analysis demonstrates the need and importance of pursuing a multi-faceted approach that incorporates:

- Continued enhancement of jurisdictions' diversion efforts (gradually increasing Countywide diversion rate from 50~~%~~ to 60 percent~~%~~).
- Expansion of existing in-County Class III landfills.
- Aggressively pursuing development of conversion and other alternative technologies, ~~and~~
- Use and development of out-of-County class III landfills.
- Aggressively pursuing development of the in-County infrastructure (e.g., transfer stations/material recovery facilities, rail-access inter-modal facilities, etc.) necessary to access out-of-County landfill capacity.

4.12~~7~~ CONCLUSIONS

The preceding discussions have demonstrated that the potential expansion of existing in-County Class III landfills, increased diversion rate, development of alternative technologies, and use of out-of-County Class III landfills ~~and the~~

~~potential new landfills (~~identified in Chapter~~s 3, 5, 7~~ and 9) address the disposal need requirements of the jurisdictions in Los Angeles County for the 15-year planning period.

However, based on past and current experience in siting new or expanded capacity, it must be recognized that many (or all) of the sites may encounter strong opposition during the permitting process, and that not all of the sites may be approved. Even if a site is successfully permitted, the total approved capacity and daily capacity may be substantially less than requested by the project proponent.

Therefore, based on the Disposal Capacity Shortfall analyses and the foregoing discussion, the following can be concluded:

- The planning process must incorporate adequate reserve daily capacity to handle unanticipated disposal needs as well as daily and seasonal variations in waste quantities.

- The planning process should include a variety of alternatives that will ~~i~~ensure that the provision of solid waste disposal services remain uninterrupted during the planning period and beyond. This may include development of ~~transformation~~ alternative facilities (e.g., conversion technology and other alternative technology facilities, increased recycling and other diversion efforts, and development of the infrastructure necessary for access to out-of-County ~~-~~disposal facilities.

- The anticipated disposal needs of Los Angeles County cannot be met by pursuing a single alternative (i.e., landfill expansions, new landfills, transformation technologies, out-of-County disposal, etc.). Jurisdictions in Los Angeles must work on all fronts simultaneously in order to avert daily disposal capacity shortfalls in the short, medium and long term. As a part of this effort, economic incentives must be formulated to promote development of conversion technology and other ~~transformation facilities, a~~ viable alternatives to landfill technology.

- Since it takes up to 10 years or more to permit new or expanded capacity, the planning process must begin now in order to ensure the uninterrupted availability of solid waste disposal services, at

reasonable cost, to serve the disposal need of all residents and businesses in Los Angeles County.

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TABLE 4-12, SUMMARY
SCENARIO D
DISPOSAL CAPACITY SHORTFALL ANALYSIS
UTILIZING EXISTING LANDFILLS, AND ASSUMING DEVELOPMENT OF ALL PROPOSED EXPANSIONS DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
Based on January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995 six-day average tonnages and assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented
Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total Disposal Need	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Landfill Disposal Need	Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Excess)
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
1995	49,133	25.00%	36,849			
1996	50,406	30.00%	35,285	1,977	33,308	(22,234)
1997	51,290	35.00%	33,339	1,977	31,362	(9,420)
1998	52,123	40.00%	31,274	1,977	29,297	(8,969)
1999	52,582	45.00%	28,920	1,977	26,943	(13,672)
2000	53,661	50.00%	26,830	1,977	24,853	(10,058)
2001	54,815	50.00%	27,407	1,977	25,430	(9,554)
2002	55,792	50.00%	27,896	1,977	25,919	(9,128)
2003	56,839	50.00%	28,420	1,977	26,443	(8,670)
2004	57,824	50.00%	28,912	1,977	26,935	(8,240)
2005	58,750	50.00%	29,375	1,977	27,398	(7,821)
2006	59,692	50.00%	29,846	1,977	27,869	(7,410)
2007	60,628	50.00%	30,314	1,977	28,337	(7,001)
2008	61,557	50.00%	30,778	1,977	28,801	(6,595)
2009	62,478	50.00%	31,239	1,977	29,262	(6,193)
2010	63,390	50.00%	31,695	1,977	29,718	(795)

ASSUMPTIONS:

1.- The waste Generation Rate was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population and economic projections available from the State Department of Finance and the Southern California Association of Governments.
2.- Diversion Rate 25% in 1995, increase to 50% by 2000 and thereafter.

NOTES:

1.- The 1995 Disposal Tonnage Rates are based on permitted daily capacity and on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/95 to 12/31/95.
2.- "tpd-6": tons per day, 6 day per week average.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, February 1997.

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TABLE 4-13
SCENARIO E
DISPOSAL CAPACITY SHORTFALL ANALYSIS
UTILIZING EXISTING LANDFILLS, AND ASSUMING DEVELOPMENT OF ALL PROPOSED EXPANSIONS, AND PROPOSED NEW SITES DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
Based on January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995 six-day average tonnages and
assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented
Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

(Landfill columns: upper figures = Remaining permitted landfill capacity at year's end, Million Tons; figures on the year line = Expected daily tonnage 6 day average (tpd-6))

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total Disposal Need	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Landfill Disposal Need	EXISTING LANDFILLS																	POTENTIAL NEW LANDFILLS		Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Excess)
						1 Antelope* Valley	2 Azusa	3 BKK	4 Bradley	5 R Brand Park	6 R Burbank	7 R Calabasas	8 Chiquita*	9 Lancaster*	10 R Lopez*	11 Pebbly Beach	12 L Puente Hills*	13 R San Clemente	14 R Scholl	15 L Spadra	16 Sunshine*	17 R Whittier	18 Bland	19 Elsmere	
1995	49,133	25.00%	38,849			750	6,000	12,000	6,000	28	132	2,159	1,369	1,000	3,333	15	12,000	2	1,448	2,500	6,000	232			
						2.1	3.0	2.7	7.6	0.59	6.4	15	1.9	0.47	0.5	0.042	29.3	0.046	10.91	2.1	16.9	2.7			
1996	50,406	30.00%	35,285	1,977	33,308	1,400	6,000	12,000	6,000	27	129	2,107	1,389	1,000	3,333	15	12,000	2.0	1,413	2,500	6,000	227			(22,234)
						1.7	1.1	P	5.8	0.58	6.3	14.4	1.5	0.15	P	0.037	25.6	0.047	10.5	1.4	16.0	2.6			
1997	51,290	35.00%	33,339	1,977	31,362	1,400	6,000		6,000	26	125	2,039	1,389	1,700		15	12,000	1.9	1,387	2,500	6,000	219			(9,420)
													E	E											
						1.3	C		3.9	0.58	6.3	13.8	19.4	10.12		0.032	21.8	0.047	10.0	0.6	14.1	2.5			
1998	52,123	40.00%	31,274	1,977	29,297	1,400			6,000	25	121	1,970	5,000	1,700		15	12,000	1.9	1,321	2,500	6,000	212			(8,969)
						0.8			2.0	0.57	6.2	13.2	17.8	9.59		0.028	18.1	0.046	9.6	C	12.2	2.5			
1999	52,582	45.00%	28,920	1,977	26,943	1,400			6,000	24	116	1,889	5,000	1,700		15	12,000	1.8	1,266		11,000	203			(13,672)
																					E				
						0.4			0.1	0.56	6.2	12.6	16.2	9.06		0.023	14.4	0.046	9.2		83.8	2.4		80	
2000	53,661	50.00%	26,830	1,977	24,853	1,800			C	24	112	1,833	5,000	1,700		15	12,000	1.7	1,229		11,000	197		16,500	(26,558)
						E																			
						6.2				0.55	6.2	12.0	14.7	8.533		0.018	10.6	0.045	8.9		80.4	2.3		74.9	
2001	54,815	50.00%	27,407	1,977	25,430	1,800				24	115	1,872	5,000	1,700		15	12,000	1.8	1,256		11,000	201		16,500	(26,054)
						5.7				0.55	6.1	11.4	13.1	8.00		0.014	6.9	0.045	8.5		78.9	2.3		69.7	
2002	55,792	50.00%	27,896	1,977	25,919	1,800				25	117	1,906	5,000	1,700		15	12,000	1.8	1,279		11,000	205		16,500	(25,628)
						5.1				0.54	6.1	10.8	11.6	7.47		0.009	3.1	0.044	8.1		73.5	2.2		64.6	
2003	56,839	50.00%	28,420	1,977	26,443	1,800				25	119	1,941	5,000	1,700		15	12,000	1.8	1,302		11,000	209		16,500	(25,170)
																	E								
						4.5				0.53	6.1	10.2	10.0	6.94		0.004	37.0	0.044	7.7		70.1	2.1		69.4	
2004	57,824	50.00%	28,912	1,977	26,935	1,800				25	121	1,975	5,000	1,700		15	12,000	1.9	1,326		11,000	212		16,500	(24,740)
						4.0				0.52	6.0	9.6	6.4	6.41		C	33.3	0.043	7.2		68.6	2.1	130	54.3	
2005	58,750	50.00%	29,375	1,977	27,398	1,800				26	123	2,007	5,000	1,700			12,000	1.9	1,346		11,000	216	16,500	16,500	(40,821)
						3.4				0.51	6.0	9.0	6.9	5.88			29.5	0.042	6.8		63.2	2.0	124.9	49.1	
2006	59,692	50.00%	29,846	1,977	27,869	1,800				26	125	2,039	5,000	1,700			12,000	1.9	1,367		11,000	219	16,500	16,500	(40,410)
						2.9				0.51	5.9	8.3	5.3	5.35			25.8	0.042	6.4		59.8	1.9	119.7	44.0	
2007	60,626	50.00%	30,314	1,977	28,337	1,800				27	127	2,071	5,000	1,700			12,000	1.9	1,389		11,000	223	16,500	16,500	(40,001)
						2.3				0.50	5.9	7.7	3.8	4.82			22.0	0.041	6.0		56.3	1.9	114.6	38.8	
2008	61,557	50.00%	30,778	1,977	28,801	1,800				27	129	2,103	5,000	1,700			12,000	2.0	1,410		11,000	226	16,500	16,500	(39,595)
						1.7				0.49	5.9	7.0	2.2	4.29			18.3	0.041	5.5		52.9	1.8	109.4	33.7	
2009	62,478	50.00%	31,239	1,977	29,262	1,800				27	131	2,134	5,000	1,700			12,000	2.0	1,431		11,000	229	16,500	16,500	(39,193)
						1.2				0.48	5.8	6.4	0.6	3.76			14.5	0.040	5.1		49.6	1.7	104.3	28.5	
2010	63,360	50.00%	31,695	1,977	29,718	1,800				28	133	2,165	C	1,700			12,000	2.0	1,452		11,000	233	16,500	16,500	(33,795)
						0.6				0.47	5.8	5.7		3.23			10.8	0.039	4.6		46.0	1.7	99.1	23.4	

ASSUMPTIONS:
1.- The Waste Generation Rate was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population and economic projections available from the State Department of Finance and the Southern California Association of Governments.
2.- Diversion Rate 25% in 1995, increase to 50% by 2000 and thereafter.
3.- Expected Daily Tonnage Rates are based on permitted daily capacity for the Antelope Valley, Azusa, BKK, Lancaster, Lopez Canyon, Pebbly Beach, Puente Hills, Spadra, and Sunshine landfills. The expected daily tonnage rate for Brand Park, Bradley, Burbank, Calabasas, Chiquita, San Clemente, Scholl, and Whittier (Savage) landfills are based on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/95 to 12/31/95.
4.- On 10/3/96, the Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill ceased accepting non-inert solid, but continues to accept iner waste.
5.- "tpd-6": tons per day, 6 day per week average.

LEGEND:
C - Closed due to exhausted capacity
E - Expansion becomes effective
L - Does not accept waste from the city of Los Angeles and Orange County
P - Closed due to Permit Expiration
R - Restricted Wasteshed
CIWMB - County Integrated Waste Management Board

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, February 1997.

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TABLE 4-14, SUMMARY
SCENARIO E
DISPOSAL CAPACITY SHORTFALL ANALYSIS
UTILIZING EXISTING LANDFILLS, AND ASSUMING DEVELOPMENT OF ALL PROPOSED EXPANSIONS AND PROPOSED NEW SITES DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
Based on January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995 six-day average tonnages and assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented
Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total Disposal Need	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Landfill Disposal Need	Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Excess)
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
1995	49,133	25.00%	36,849			
1996	50,406	30.00%	35,285	1,977	33,308	(22,234)
1997	51,290	35.00%	33,339	1,977	31,362	(9,420)
1998	52,123	40.00%	31,274	1,977	29,297	(8,969)
1999	52,582	45.00%	28,920	1,977	26,943	(13,672)
2000	53,661	50.00%	26,830	1,977	24,853	(26,558)
2001	54,815	50.00%	27,407	1,977	25,430	(26,054)
2002	55,792	50.00%	27,896	1,977	25,919	(25,628)
2003	56,839	50.00%	28,420	1,977	26,443	(25,170)
2004	57,824	50.00%	28,912	1,977	26,935	(24,740)
2005	58,750	50.00%	29,375	1,977	27,398	(40,821)
2006	59,692	50.00%	29,846	1,977	27,869	(40,410)
2007	60,628	50.00%	30,314	1,977	28,337	(40,001)
2008	61,557	50.00%	30,778	1,977	28,801	(39,595)
2009	62,478	50.00%	31,239	1,977	29,262	(39,193)
2010	63,390	50.00%	31,695	1,977	29,718	(33,795)

ASSUMPTIONS:

1.- The waste Generation Rate was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population and economic projections available from the State Department of Finance and the Southern California Association of Governments.
2.- Diversion Rate 25% in 1995, increase to 50% by 2000 and thereafter.

NOTES:

1.- The 1995 Disposal Tonnage Rates are based on permitted daily capacity and on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/95 to 12/31/95.
2.- "tpd-6": tons per day, 6 day per week average.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, February 1997.

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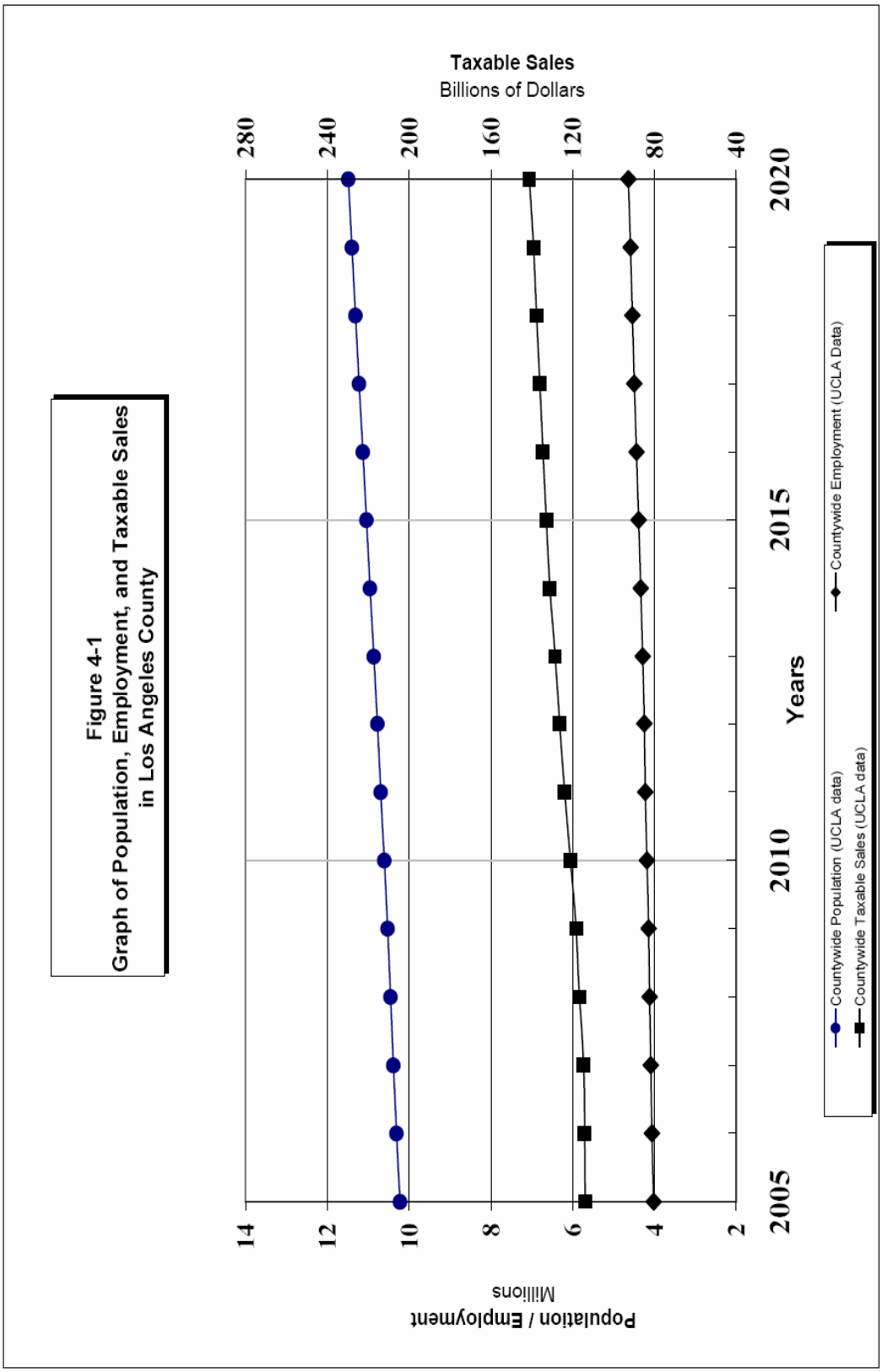
Figure 4-1
Graph of Population, Employment, and Taxable Sales in Los Angeles County



Notes:
1. Based on UCLA's Long-Term Forecast projection of April 2006 (same as fotnote 1 in 4-7).
2. See Table 4-6 for projection data.

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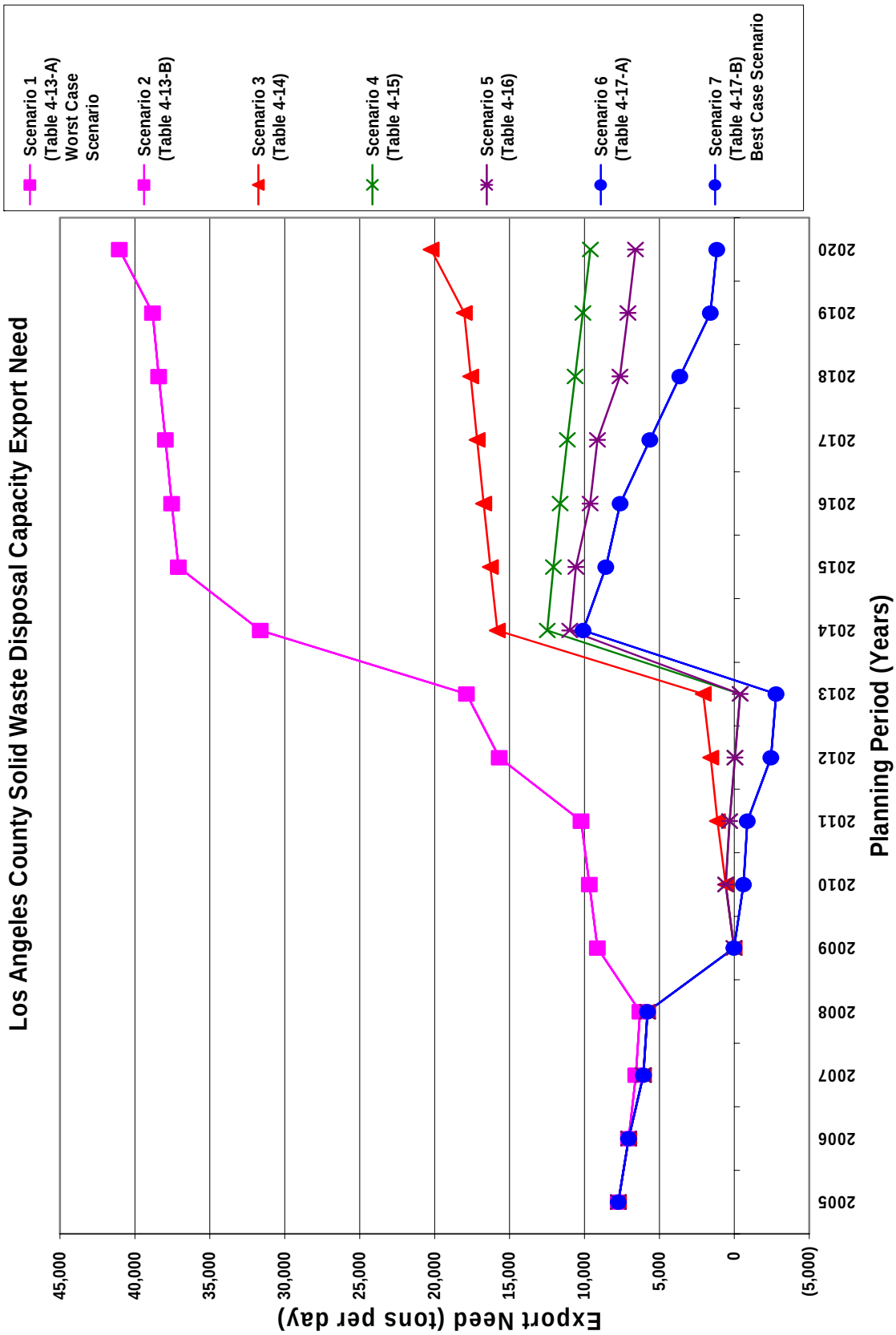

Figure 4-2
Los Angeles County Solid Waste Disposal Capacity Export Need

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Figure 4-3
Los Angeles County Solid Waste Disposal Capacity Shortfall

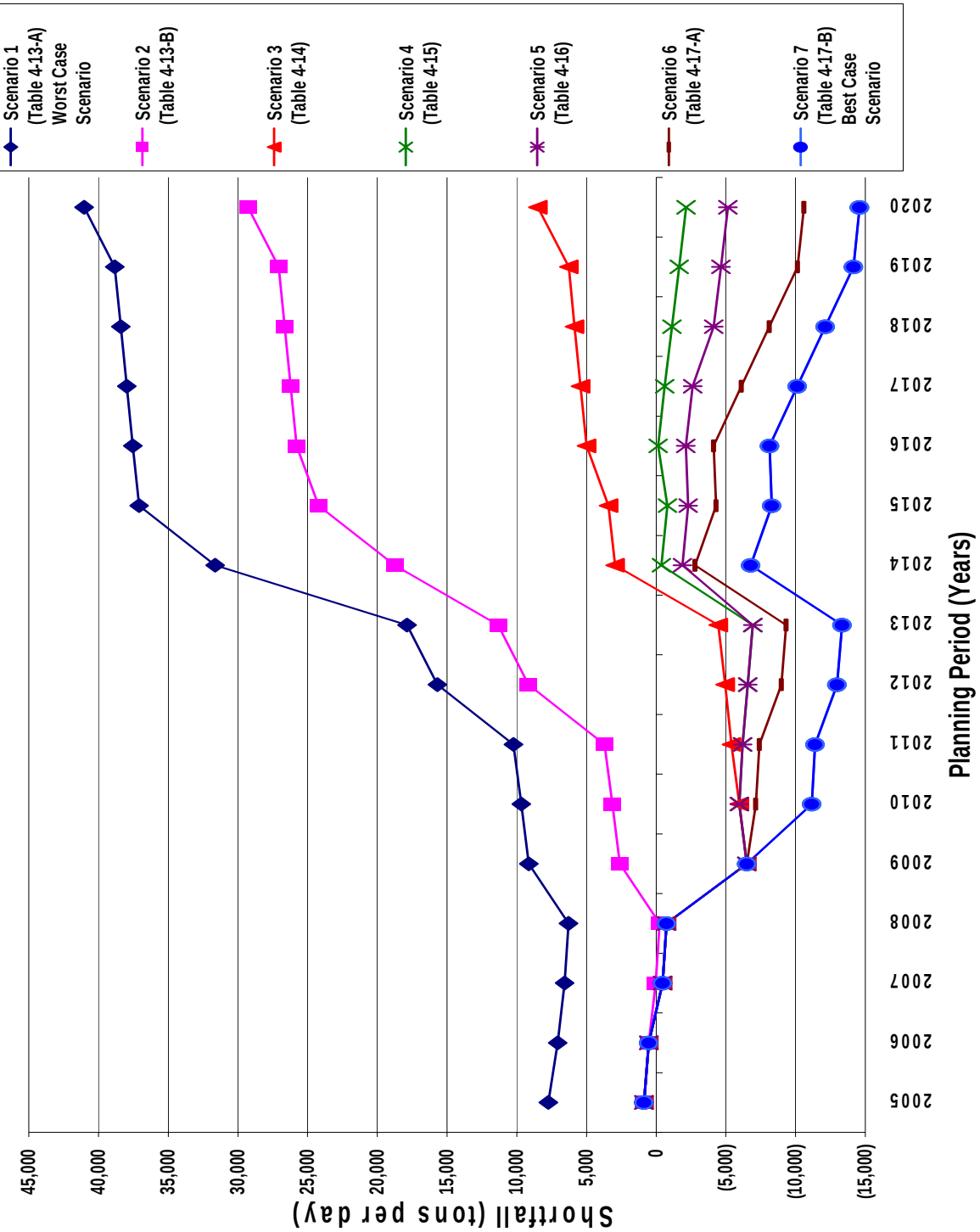

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TABLE 4-1

REMAINING PERMITTED COMBINED DISPOSAL CAPACITY OF EXISTING SOLID WASTE CLASS III LANDFILLS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Class III Landfill	Solid Waste Facility Permit	Operation Days/Week	Jan. 1991 SWFP Daily Capacity	LUP Daily Capacity	1990 Average Daily Tonnage 6days/wk	Quantity of Municipal Solid Waste Disposed Year 1990	Projected remaining permitted capacity (effective Jan. 1, 1991)		Estimated remaining permitted capacity (effective Jan. 1, 1990)	
			Tons	Tons	Tons	Million Tons	Million Tons	Million (d) Cubic Yards	Million Tons	Million (d) Cubic Yards
Antelope Valley	19-AA-0009	7	350	-	400	0.125	0.925	2.6	1.050	3.0
Azusa Land Reclamation	19-AA-0013	6	6,500	6,500	2,756	0.86	0	0	0.86	1.23
BKK	19-AF-0001	6	12,000(a)	-	9,744	3.04	15.96	23.8	19.00	28.3
Bradley West	19-AR-0008	6	7,000	9,500	1,923	0.6	11.8	19.7	12.4	20.7
Brand Park	19-AA-0006	5	104	-	48	0.015	0.306	0.875	0.321	0.918
Burbank	19-AA-0040	5	240	-	196	0.061	11.44	22.0	11.30	22.1
Calabasas	19-AA-0056	6	3,500	-	2,724	0.85	15.155	21.6	16.005	22.8
Chiquita Canyon	19-AA-0052	7	5,000	-	1,763	0.55	1.78	2.2	2.33	2.9
Lancaster	19-AA-0050	6	450	-	295	0.092	0.15	0.5	0.24	0.8
Lopez Canyon	19-AA-0820	5	4,100(b)	4,000	3,109	0.97	4.2	7.0	5.2	8.6
Pebbly Beach	19-AA-0061	6	30	-	10	0.003	0.097	0.16	0.100	0.16
Pitchess Honor Rancho	19-AA-0057	5	23	-	17	0.0054	2.24	3.73	2 .25	3.74
Puente Hills	19-AA-0053	6	12,000	13,200	11,859	3.7	7.5	10.7	11.2	0.16
San Clemente	19-AA-0063	5	1	-	1	0.002	0.024	0.034	0.026	0.037
Scholl Canyon	19-AA-0012	6	3,400	-	2,179	0.68	13.32	19	14.00	20
Spadra	19-AA-0015	6	3,000	-	2,724	0.85	6.95	9.93	7.80	11.14
Sunshine Canyon	19-AR-0002	6	7,000	6,000	3,141	0.98	0.4	1.64	1.4	5.66
Two Harbors	19-AA-0062	5	3.5	-	3.5	0.000088	0.0073	0.0104	0.0074	0.0105
Whitter (Savage Canyon)	19-AH-0001	6	350	-	353	0.11	6.39	10.6	6.50	10.8
TOTAL			63,950(c)		43,245	13.49	98.65	156.08	112.15	177.42

FOOTNOTES:
(a) Daily capacity established in 6/90, Notice and Order as amended, by the City of West Covina's Local Enforcement Agency.
(b) Daily capacity established by Report of Disposal Site Information and Courts.
(c) Average daily tonnage, Monday through Friday.
(d) Based on in-place solid waste density provided by landfill operators.

NOTES:
This Table (4-1) is based ~~upon~~ on a table (See Fact Sheet 4-3) that is included in the Task Force's March 28, 1991, report to the CIWMB , Appendix 4A, Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, January 1997.

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Table 4-2 ~~(Page 1 of 2)~~

SUMMARY OF YEARLY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL QUANTITIES[2] (IN TONS) FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY

FROM 1990 TO ~~1995~~-2005 ~~IN TONS~~

Yearly	In-County Disposal at Class III Landfills	In-County Disposal at Transformation Facilities	Exports	Imports	In-County ~~Unclassified Landfill~~ Disposal at Inert Waste Landfills	Total Disposal at Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities, Including Exports	Total Disposal at Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities, Including Exports and Excluding Imports	Total Disposal at Class III Landfills, Transformation Facilities, and ~~Unclassified landfill~~ Inert Waste Landfills, Including Exports and Excluding Imports
	A	B	C	D	E	F = A+B+C	G = A+B+C-D	H = A+B+C+E-D
1990	13,492,000	312,000	N/A[3]	N/A	2,108,000	13,804,000	13,804,000	15,912,000
1991	12,230,000	465,000	N/A	N/A	867,000	12,695,000	12,695,000	13,562,000
1992	11,922,000	523,000	22,000	N/A	867,000	12,467,000	12,467,000	13,334,000
1993	11,300,000	518,000	122,000	N/A	739,000	11,940,000	11,940,000	12,679,000
1994	11,590,000[4]	526,000	128,000	305,000	522,000	12,244,000	11,939,000	12,461,000
1995	11,646,000	573,000	52,000	774,000	530,000	12,271,000	11,497,000	12,027,000
1996	11,356,744	497,735	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
1997	10,389,210	439,673	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
1998	11,212,563	427,725	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
1999	9,950,602	455,245	738,323	210,600	1,010,000	11,144,170	10,933,570	11,943,570
2000	10,078,989	510,455	794,910	229,320	1,332,572	11,384,354	11,155,034	12,487,606
2001	9,825,357	547,466	1,095,711	182,832	1,296,425	11,468,534	11,285,702	12,582,127
2002	8,973,755	539,542	2,009,845	158,496	1,045,960	11,523,142	11,364,646	12,410,606
2003	9,152,334	539,188	2,207,873	153,504	919,600	11,899,395	11,745,891	12,665,491
2004	9,110,298	548,249	2,308,181	156,000	1,247,500	11,966,728	11,810,728	13,058,228
2005	9,574,072	535,225	2,177,097	235,872	85,678	12,286,394	12,050,522	12,136,200

Column A Total Disposal at Class III landfills in Los Angeles County. **1990-1995 includes waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County. 1999-2005 does not include waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County.**
Column B Total disposal at transformation facilities in Los Angeles County. 1990-1995 includes waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County. **1996-2005 does not include waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County.** 1990 excludes 500 tons/day of ash which were landfilled, for other years, ash has been diverted from disposal.
Column C Waste exported by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County to disposal facilities located outside the County.
Column D Waste disposed at Class III landfills and transformation facilities located in Los Angeles County which originated outside the County.
Column E Total inert waste disposed by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County at permitted (i.e.,with full or registration tier Solid Waste Facility Permit), ~~unclassified~~ inert waste landfills.
Column F Includes disposal by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County at in-County Class III landfills and transformation facilities, and the waste exported to disposal facilities located outside the County.
Column G~~F~~Includes disposal by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County at Class III landfills, Transformation facilities, and the waste exported to disposal facilities located outside the County.
For 1994 and 1995, total excludes waste imported from jurisdictions outside the Los Angeles County. **1999-2005 does not include waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County.**
Column H~~G~~ Includes disposal at Class III landfills, transformation facilities, permitted Inert waste ~~Unclassified~~ landfills, and the waste exported for disposal at landfills outside Los Angeles County**.** For 1994 and 1995, total excludes waste imported from jurisdictions outside the Los Angeles County. **1999-2005 does not include waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County.**

[2] See Chapter 4, ~~Section~~ Subsections ~~4.3.2 and 4.3.3~~ 4.4 for discussion.
[3] N/A~~"~~ means ~~Not~~ not available
[4] Excludes debris generated as a result of Northridge Earthquake.
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, September~~January~~ 1997.

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Table 4-~~23~~ ~~(Page 2 of 2)~~

SUMMARY OF YEARLY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL QUANTITIES[5] (IN CUBIC YARDS) FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY

FROM 1990 TO ~~1995~~2005 ~~IN TONS~~

Yearly	In-County Disposal at Class III Landfills	In-County Disposal at Transformation Facilities	Exports	Imports	In-County ~~Unclassified Landfill~~ Disposal at Inert Waste Landfills	Total Disposal at Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities, Including Exports	Total Disposal at Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities, Including Exports and Excluding Imports	Total Disposal at Class III Landfills, Transformation Facilities, and ~~Unclassified landfill~~ Inert Waste Landfills, Including Exports and Excluding Imports
	A	B	C	D	E	F = A+B+C	G = A+B+C-D	H = A+B+C+E-D
1990	22,486,667	520,000	N/A[6]	N/A	3,513,333	23,006,667	23,006,667	26,520,000
1991	20,383,333	775,000	N/A	N/A	1,445,000	21,158,333	21,158,333.	~~13,562,000~~ 22,603,333
1992	19,870,000	871,667	36,667	N/A	1,445,000	20,778,333	20,778,333	~~13,334,000~~ 22,223,333
1993	18,833,333	863,333	203,333	N/A	1,231,667	19,900,000	19,900,000	~~12,679,000~~ 21,131,667
1994	19,316,667[7]	876,667	213,333	508,333	870,000	20,406,667	~~11,939,000~~ 19,898,333	~~12,461,000~~ 20,768,333
1995	19,410,000	955,000	86,667	1,290,000	883,333	20,451,667	19,161,667	20,045,000
1996	18,927,907	829,558	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
1997	17,315,350	732,788	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
1998	18,687,605	712,875	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
1999	16,584,337	758,742	1,230,538	351,000	1,683,333	18,573,617	18,222,617	19,905,950
2000	16,798,315	850,758	1,324,850	382,200	2,220,953	18,973,923	18,591,723	20,812,677
2001	16,375,595	912,443	1,826,185	304,720	2,160,708	19,114,223	18,809,503	20,970,212
2002	14,956,258	899,237	3,349,742	264,160	1,743,267	19,205,237	18,941,077	20,684,343
2003	15,253,890	898,647	3,679,788	255,840	1,532,667	19,832,325	19,576,485	21,109,152
2004	15,183,830	913,748	3,846,968	260,000	2,079,167	19,944,547	19,684,547	21,763,713
2005	15,956,787	892,042	3,628,495	393,120	142,797	20,477,323	20,084,203	20,227,000

Column A Total Disposal at Class III landfills in Los Angeles County. **1990-1995 includes waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County. 1999-2005 does not include waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County.**
Column B Total disposal at transformation facilities in Los Angeles County. 1990-1995 includes waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County. **1996-2005 does not include waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County.** 1990 excludes 500 tons/day of ash which were landfilled, for other years, ash has been diverted from disposal.
Column C Waste exported by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County to disposal facilities located outside the County.
Column D Waste disposed at Class III landfills and transformation facilities located in Los Angeles County which originated outside the County.
Column E Total inert waste disposed by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County at permitted full registration tier SWFP ~~unclassified~~ inert waste landfills.
Column F Includes disposal by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County at in-County Class III landfills and transformation facilities, and the waste exported to disposal facilities located outside the County.
Column G~~F~~Includes disposal by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County at Class III landfills, Transformation facilities, and the waste exported to disposal facilities located outside the County. For 1994 and 1995, total excludes waste imported from jurisdictions outside the Los Angeles County. **1999-2005 does not include waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County.**
Column H~~G~~ Includes disposal at Class III landfills, transformation facilities, permitted inert waste ~~Unclassified~~ landfills, and the waste exported for disposal at landfills outside Los Angeles County**.** For 1994 and 1995, total excludes waste imported from jurisdictions outside the Los Angeles County. 1999-2005 does not include waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County.

[5] See Chapter 4, ~~Section~~ Subsections ~~4.3.2 and 4.3.3~~ 4.4 for discussion. A conversion factor of 1,200 pounds per cubic yard was assumed for converting quantities from tons to cubic yards.
[6] "N/A" means not ~~Not~~ available
[7] Excludes debris generated as a result of Northridge Earthquake.
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

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TABLE 4-4
DISPOSAL CAPACITY OF INERT WASTE LANDFILLS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY
As of January 1, 2006

No.	Facility	Location	Solid Waste Facility Permit Number	Type of Solid Waste Facility Permit	Type of Operation	Operation days/week	SWFP Maximum Daily Capacity	LUP/CUP Maximum Daily Capacity	2005 Average Daily Disposal 6 days/week (Tpd) (See Note 1)	Amount Disposed in 2005 (See Note 2)	Amount Disposed in 2006 (See Note 2)	Estimated Remaining Permitted Capacity (as of January 1, 2006) (See Note 3)	
							Tons Per Day	Tons Per Day	Tons Per Day	Million Tons	Million Tons	Million Tons	Million (a) Cubic Yards
	Permitted Inert Waste Landfills												
1	Asuza Land Reclamation	Asuza	19-AA-0013	Full	CDI Waste Disposal Facility	6	6,500	TBD	193	0.080	0.100	36.540	44.560
2	Peck Road Gravel Pit	Monrovia	19-AA-0838	Full	CDI Waste Disposal Facility	6	1,210	TBD	18	0.006	0	9.790	6.530
	Subtotal						**7,710**	---	**211**	**0.086**	**0.100**	**46.330**	**51.090**
	Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation												
3	Chandler's Palos Verdes Sand & Gravel	Rolling Hills Estates	19-AA-0004	Enforcement Agency Notification	Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation	6	75	TBD	1,294	0.404	0.123	N/A	N/A
4	Hanson Aggregates (Livingston-Graham)	Irwindale	19-AA-0044	Enforcement Agency Notification	Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation	6	1,600	TBD	609	0.190	0.490	N/A	N/A
5	Lower Azusa Reclamation Project	Arcadia	19-AA-0868	Enforcement Agency Notification	Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation	6	6,000	TBD	4,263	1.330	1.600	N/A	N/A
6	Nu-Way Arrow Reclamation	Irwindale	19-AA-1074	Enforcement Agency Notification	Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation	6	TBD	TBD	TBD	0.750	0.210	N/A	N/A
7	Nu-Way Live Oak Reclamation	Irwindale	19-AA-0849	Enforcement Agency Notification	Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation	6	6,000	TBD	5,208	1.625	0.380	4.200	0.909
8	Reliance Pit #2 (CalMat) Vulcan	Irwindale	19-AA-0854	Enforcement Agency Notification	Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation	6	6,000	TBD	707	0.220	0.007	N/A	N/A
9	Sun Valley (CalMat/Vulcan)	Los Angeles	19-AR-1160	Enforcement Agency Notification	Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation	6	1,823	TBD	2,560	0.800	1.004	N/A	N/A
	Subtotal						**21,498**	---	**14,641**	**5.319**	**3.814**	**4.200**	**0.909**
	Other Inert Waste Landfills (Inert Waste Landfill with Pending Classification)												
10	Atkinson Brick Company	Los Angeles	N/A	None	N/A	6		TBD	190	0.060	0.070	N/A	N/A
11	Montebello Land & Water Co.	Montebello	19-AA-0019	None	N/A	6	20	TBD	1	0.000	0.000	N/A	N/A
12	Strathern Landfill	Sun Valley	19-AR-1016	None	N/A	6	2,700	TBD	1,258	0.393	0.005	N/A	N/A
	Subtotal						**2,720**	---	**1,449**	**0.453**	**0.075**	N/A	N/A
	GRAND TOTAL						**31,428**	---	**16,301**	**5.858**	**3.989**	**50.530**	**51.999**

NOTES:

1. Disposal quantities are based on actual tonnages reported by owners/operators of unclassified inert engineered fill disposal sites through the Solid Waste Management Fund Tipping fee invoice or the State Disposal Reporting System.
2. Conversion factor based on in-place solid waste density if provided by landfill operators, otherwise a conversion factor of 3,000 lb/cy was used.
3. Estimated Remaining Permitted Capacity based on landfill owner/operator responses in a written survey conducted by DPW in August 2006 as well as a review of site specific permit criteria established by local land use agencies, LEAs, CRWQCBs, and the SCAQMD.
4. N/A means data is "not available".
5. TBD means data is "to be determined".

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2007

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TABLE 4-5
2005 SOLID WASTE GENERATION BASED ON CLASS III AND TRANSFORMATION DISPOSAL QUANTITIES BY LOS ANGELES COUNTY JURISDICTIONS
(Excluding Inert Waste Landfills)

Year	A	B	C	D	E	F
	In-County Disposal		Out-of County Class III (Exports)	Total Disposal A+B+C*	State Mandated Diversion Rate	Calculated 2005 Solid Waste Generation
	Class III Landfills	Transformation Facilities				
	TONS	TONS	TONS	TONS	%	TONS
2005	9,574,072	535,225	2,177,097	12,286,394	50	24,572,788

* Excludes disposal at unclassified (inert waste) landfills.

Column A Total disposal at Class III landfills in Los Angeles County. Does not include waste imported from jurisdictions outside the county.

Column B Total disposal at transformation facilities in Los Angeles County. Does not include waste imported from jurisdictions outside the County.

Column C Waste exported by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County to disposal facilities located outside the county.

Column D Columns A + B + C

Column E State Mandated Diversion Rate of 50 percent for the year 2005.

Column F 2005 solid waste generation is based on the disposal of 12,286,394 tons and 50 percent diversion. This estimate is used to project the county's Class III landfill and transformation disposal needs through the year 2020. Disposal at unclassified (inert waste) landfills is excluded from these calculations.

Source : Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, January 2007

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Table 4-6

Los Angeles County Solid Waste Generation Projections for the Planning Period

YEAR	POPULATION	EMPLOYMENT	TAXABLE SALES	B-Y RWG	B-Y NWG	RAF	NAF	TOTAL GENERATION (TONS)
2005	10,222,000	4,016,600	$113,900,000,000	10,320,571	14,252,217			24,572,788
2006	10,306,000	4,059,900	$114,100,000,000	10,320,571	14,252,217	1.007242832	1.006268094	24,736,872
2007	10,383,000	4,089,200	$114,500,000,000	10,320,571	14,252,217	1.013710863	1.011671384	24,880,635
2008	10,451,000	4,119,600	$116,700,000,000	10,320,571	14,252,217	1.023757967	1.025113273	25,175,904
2009	10,526,000	4,141,900	$118,300,000,000	10,320,571	14,252,217	1.032326367	1.034912958	25,404,002
2010	10,606,000	4,182,600	$121,100,000,000	10,320,571	14,252,217	1.044918475	1.052270916	25,781,349
2011	10,690,000	4,221,400	$123,900,000,000	10,320,571	14,252,217	1.05758798	1.069392355	26,156,124
2012	10,776,000	4,247,900	$126,300,000,000	10,320,571	14,252,217	1.068711777	1.083226723	26,468,098
2013	10,864,000	4,286,700	$128,600,000,000	10,320,571	14,252,217	1.080479484	1.098153254	26,802,284
2014	10,953,000	4,336,400	$131,100,000,000	10,320,571	14,252,217	1.093413521	1.115314618	27,180,358
2015	11,042,000	4,386,900	$132,900,000,000	10,320,571	14,252,217	1.104860916	1.129502698	27,500,713
2016	11,132,000	4,438,200	$134,500,000,000	10,320,571	14,252,217	1.115968038	1.142912401	27,806,463
2017	11,221,000	4,488,400	$136,000,000,000	10,320,571	14,252,217	1.126738288	1.155746191	28,100,528
2018	11,310,000	4,536,900	$137,600,000,000	10,320,571	14,252,217	1.137622218	1.16880734	28,399,007
2019	11,398,000	4,585,600	$139,100,000,000	10,320,571	14,252,217	1.148250192	1.181454405	28,688,942
2020	11,486,000	4,635,300	$141,100,000,000	10,320,571	14,252,217	1.160037861	1.196420861	29,023,903

Population: Countywide Population Projection (UCLA, Long Term Forecast of Los Angeles County, June 2006)
Employment: Countywide Employment Projection (UCLA, Long Term Forecast of Los Angeles County, June 2006)
Employment data from UCLA only accounts for non-farm employment.
Taxable Sales: Countywide Taxable Sales (Source of information is UCLA, Long Term Forcast of Los Angeles County, June 2006).
Taxable Sales data from UCLA considers the real dollar value.
B-Y RWG = Base Year Residential Waste Generation. Calculation based on 1990 Residential Waste Generation factor (42 percent of total waste
B-Y NWG = Base Year Non-Residential Waste Generation. Calcuation based on 1990 Non-residential Waste Generation factor (58 percent of total waste
RAF = Residential Adjustment Factor = {(PR/PB)+[ER/EB+(CB/CR*TR/TB)]/2}/2
NAF = Non-Residential Adjustment Factor = [ER/EB+(CB/CR*TR/TB)]/2

The Adjustment Methodology Formula as adopted by the CIWMB is expressed as follows:

Estimated Reporting Year Solid Waste Generation = {[(B-Y RWG) (RAF)] + [(B-Y NWG)(NAF)]}

PR= Reporting Year Population
PB= Base Year Population
ER= Reporting Year Employment
EB= Base Year Employment
CR= Reporting Year Consumer Price Index
CB= Base Year Consumer Price Index
TR= Reporting Year Taxable Sales
TB= Base Year Taxable Sales

Source : Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, August 2007

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Table 4-7

Puente Hills Landfill
Green Waste as Alternative Daily Cover Projections for the Planning Period (2005-2020)

YEAR	POPULATION	EMPLOYMENT	TAXABLE SALES	B-YRWG	B-YNWG	RAF	NAF	TOTAL GENERATION (TONS)
2005	10,222,000	4,016,600	$113,900,000,000	133,826	184,808			318,634
2006	10,306,000	4,059,900	$114,100,000,000	133,826	184,808	1.007242832	1.006268094	320,762
2007	10,383,000	4,089,200	$114,500,000,000	133,826	184,808	1.013710863	1.011671384	322,626
2008	10,451,000	4,119,600	$116,700,000,000	133,826	184,808	1.023757967	1.025113273	326,455
2009	10,526,000	4,141,900	$118,300,000,000	133,826	184,808	1.032326367	1.034912958	329,412
2010	10,606,000	4,182,600	$121,100,000,000	133,826	184,808	1.044918475	1.052270916	334,305
2011	10,690,000	4,221,400	$123,900,000,000	133,826	184,808	1.05758798	1.069392355	339,165
2012	10,776,000	4,247,900	$126,300,000,000	133,826	184,808	1.068711777	1.083226723	343,210
2013	10,864,000	4,286,700	$128,600,000,000	133,826	184,808	1.080479484	1.098153254	347,544
2014	10,953,000	4,336,400	$131,100,000,000	133,826	184,808	1.093413521	1.115314618	352,446
2015	11,042,000	4,386,900	$132,900,000,000	133,826	184,808	1.104860916	1.129502698	356,600
2016	11,132,000	4,438,200	$134,500,000,000	133,826	184,808	1.115968038	1.142912401	360,565
2017	11,221,000	4,488,400	$136,000,000,000	133,826	184,808	1.126738288	1.155746191	364,378
2018	11,310,000	4,536,900	$137,600,000,000	133,826	184,808	1.137622218	1.16880734	368,248
2019	11,398,000	4,585,600	$139,100,000,000	133,826	184,808	1.148250192	1.181454405	372,008
2020	11,486,000	4,635,300	$141,100,000,000	133,826	184,808	1.160037861	1.196420861	376,351

Population: Countywide Population Projection (UCLA, Long Term Forecast of Los Angeles County, June 2006)
Employment: Countywide Employment Projection (UCLA, Long Term Forecast of Los Angeles County, June 2006)
Employment data from UCLA only accounts for non-farm employment.
Taxable Sales: Countywide Taxable Sales (Source of information is UCLA, Long Term Forcast of Los Angeles County, June 2006).
Taxable Sales data from UCLA considers the real dollar value.
B-Y RWG = Base Year Residential Waste Generation. Calculation based on 1990 Residential Waste Generation factor (42 percent of total waste generation).
B-Y NWG = Base Year Non-Residential Waste Generation. Calcuation based on 1990 Non-residential Waste Generation factor (58 percent of total waste gener

RAF = Residential Adjustment Factor = {(PR/PB)+[ER/EB+(CB/CR*TR/TB)]/2}/2

NAF = Non-Residential Adjustment Factor = [ER/EB+(CB/CR*TR/TB)]/2

Note: Assumes rate of generation of green waste is similar to rate of genration of MSW for Los Angeles County

The Adjustment Methodology Formula as adopted by the CIWMB is expressed as follows:

Estimated Reporting Year Solid Waste Generation = {[(B-Y RWG) (RAF)] + [(B-Y NWG)(NAF)]}

PR= Population in the Reporting Year
PB= Population in the Base Year
ER= Employment in the Reporting Year
EB= Employment in the Base Year
CR= Consumer Price Sales in the Reporting Year
CB= Consumer Price Index in the Base Year
TR= Taxable Sales in the Reporting Year
TB= Taxable Sales in the Base Year

Source : Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, August 2007

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TABLE 4-8

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS
(EXCLUDING INERT WASTE DISPOSAL CAPACITY PROVIDED BY PERMITTED INERT WASTE LANDFILLS)
FOR THE PLANNING PERIOD

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
						CLASS III LANDFILL DISPOSAL NEED			
						ANNUAL		CUMULATIVE (YEAR'S END)	
YEAR	TOTAL GENERATION TONS	PERCENT DIVERSION (ASSUMED)	TOTAL DIVERSION TONS	PROJECTED TRANSFORMATION & CLASS III LANDFILL DISPOSAL (TONS)	AVAILABLE TRANSFORMATION CAPACITY TONS	TONS	CUBIC YARDS	TONS	CUBIC YARDS
2005	24,572,788	50	12,286,394	12,286,394	645,600	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
2006	24,736,873	50	12,368,436	12,368,436	645,600	11,722,836	19,538,060	11,722,836	19,538,060
2007	24,880,635	50	12,440,318	12,440,318	645,600	11,794,718	19,657,863	23,517,554	39,195,923
2008	25,175,904	50	12,587,952	12,587,952	645,600	11,942,352	19,903,920	35,459,906	59,099,843
2009	25,404,002	50	12,702,001	12,702,001	645,600	12,056,401	20,094,001	47,516,307	79,193,844
2010	25,781,349	50	12,890,674	12,890,674	645,600	12,245,074	20,408,457	59,761,381	99,602,302
2011	26,156,124	50	13,078,062	13,078,062	645,600	12,432,462	20,720,770	72,193,843	120,323,072
2012	26,468,098	50	13,234,049	13,234,049	645,600	12,588,449	20,980,749	84,782,292	141,303,820
2013	26,802,284	50	13,401,142	13,401,142	645,600	12,755,542	21,259,237	97,537,834	162,563,057
2014	27,180,358	50	13,590,179	13,590,179	645,600	12,944,579	21,574,298	110,482,413	184,137,355
2015	27,500,713	50	13,750,357	13,750,357	645,600	13,104,757	21,841,261	123,587,170	205,978,616
2016	27,806,463	50	13,903,232	13,903,232	645,600	13,257,632	22,096,053	136,844,801	228,074,668
2017	28,100,528	50	14,050,264	14,050,264	645,600	13,404,664	22,341,107	150,249,465	250,415,775
2018	28,399,007	50	14,199,503	14,199,503	645,600	13,553,903	22,589,839	150,398,705	250,664,508
2019	28,688,942	50	14,344,471	14,344,471	645,600	13,698,871	22,831,452	163,948,336	273,247,227
2020	29,023,903	50	14,511,951	14,511,951	645,600	13,866,351	23,110,586	164,265,056	273,775,093

NOTES:

1. The Waste Generation quantities (Column B) were estimated using the CIWMB's Adjustment Methodology, utilizing employment, population, and taxable sales projections from the UCLA long-term forecast for Los Angeles County, June 2006
2. The waste generation estimate for 2005 is based on actual transformation and Class III landfill disposal by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County (at facilities in and out of the county). A 50 percent diversion rate is assumed for the 2005 calendar year. These tonnages **DO NOT** include inert waste disposed of at unclassified (inert waste) landfills.
3. The 2005 transformation and Class III landfill disposal quantity (Column E) is based on tonnages reported by permitted solid waste disposal facility operators in Los Angeles County and export quantities reported by other counties to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works as part of the 2005 Disposal Quantity Reporting data.
4. Columns I and J (Cumulative Disposal Need) are the sum of the projected Class III landfill disposal needs of jurisdictions in Los Angeles County, beginning January 2005 through the end of 2020.
5. The quantities in Columns H and J were obtained from Columns G and I, respectively, using a waste in-place (landfill) density of 1,200 lb/cy.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, January 2007

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TABLE 4-9

SOLID WASTE TRANSFER FACILITY CAPACITY OF PERMITTED MAJOR[8] MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITIES/TRANSFER STATIONS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

No.	Facility Name	SWIS[9]	Location	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Site Acreage	Average Daily Tonnage[10] (tpd-6)[11]	Permitted Capacity[12] (tpd-6) [cy/day][6]
1.	American Waste Transfer Station	19-AA-0001	1449 West Rosecrans Avenue Gardena, CA 90247	Republic Services of California	Republic Services of California	733-F3	2	1,600	4,032
2.	Angelus Western Paper Fibers, Inc.	19-AR-1185	2474 Porter Street Los Angeles, CA 90021	Bloom Investment	Angelus Western Paper Fibers, Inc.	634-H7	1	650	700
3.	Athens Services	19-AA-0863	14048 East Valley Boulevard Industry, CA 91746	Arakelian Enterprises, Inc.	Athens Services	637-H4	14	1,920	1,920
4.	Bel-Art Waste Transfer Station	19-AK-0001	2501 East 68th Street Long Beach, CA 90805	Consolidated Disposal Services, LLC	Consolidated Disposal Services, LLC	735-F6	3	1,500	1,500
5.	Browning Ferris Industries Recycling and Transfer Station	19-AA-0048	2509 West Rosecrans Avenue Compton, CA 90220	BFI Waste Systems of N.A. Inc.	BFI Waste Systems of N.A. Inc.	734-E3	3	1,100	4,000
6.	California Waste Services	19-AR-1225	621 West 152nd Street Gardena, CA 90247	Harbor Redondo, LLC	California Waste Services, LLC	734-B4	6	242	1,000

[8] A major MRF/Transfer Station is a large volume solid waste transfer/processing facility with a daily capacity of at least 100 tons per day (tpd).
[9] The SWIS (Solid Waste Information System) number is the same as the SWFP number.
[10] Average daily tonnage is based on a March 2006 survey conducted by Department of Public Works or most current available information.
[11] Tpd-6 means tons per day, six days per week.
[12] Permitted capacity is the total quantity of solid waste the facility is allowed to receive in accordance to the terms, conditions, and limitations of relevant permits. The maximum permitted capacity listed is based on information from the Waste Board's web site.
6 In instances where the intake tonnages are reported in cubic yard per day in SWIS, a conversion factor of 900 pounds per cubic yard (for uncompacted loads) is being used to convert quantities into tons per day.

TABLE 4-9

SOLID WASTE TRANSFER FACILITY CAPACITY OF PERMITTED MAJOR[8] MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITIES/TRANSFER STATIONS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

No.	Facility Name	SWIS[9]	Location	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Site Acreage	Average Daily Tonnage[10] (tpd-6)[11]	Permitted Capacity[12] (tpd-6) [cy/day][6]
7.	Carson Transfer Station and Materials Recovery Facility	19-AQ-0001	321 West Francisco Street Carson, CA 90745	USA Waste of California, Inc.	USA Waste of California, Inc.	764-B4	6	3,000	5,300
8.	Central Los Angeles Recycling Center and Transfer Station	19-AR-1182	2201 Washington Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90034	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	566-F2	9	1,330	5,500
9.	City of Inglewood Transfer Station	19-AA-0067	222 West Beach Avenue Inglewood, CA 90302	City of Inglewood	City of Inglewood	703-C3	8	~~N/A~~25	100
10.	City of Lancaster Maintenance Yard, MVTS	19-AA-1053	46008 North 7th Street West Lancaster, CA 93534	City of Lancaster Public Works	City of Lancaster Public Works	4015-G2	16	15	100
11.	City of Santa Monica Transfer Station	19-AA-0008	2500 Michigan Avenue Santa Monica, CA 90404	City of Santa Monica	City of Santa Monica	631-H7	N/A	250	600
12.	City Terrace Recycling Transfer Station	19-AA-0859	1511-1525 Fishburn Avenue City Terrace, CA 90063	Robert M. Arsenian	Robert M. Arsenian	635-D3	1	200	200
13.	Coastal Material Recovery Facility and Transfer Station	19-AA-0857	357 West Compton Boulevard Gardena, CA 90248	Phoenix Waste and Recycling Services	Phoenix Waste and Recycling Services	734-C4	2	150	500

TABLE 4-9

SOLID WASTE TRANSFER FACILITY CAPACITY OF PERMITTED MAJOR[8] MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITIES/TRANSFER STATIONS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

No.	Facility Name	SWIS[9]	Location	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Site Acreage	Average Daily Tonnage[10] (tpd-6)[11]	Permitted Capacity[12] (tpd-6) [cy/day][6]
14.	Community Recycling/Resource Recovery, Inc.	19-AR-0303	9147 De Garmo Avenue Sun Valley, CA 91352	Thomas Fry	Community Recycling and Resource Recovery	533-B1	4	1,460	1,700
15.	Culver City Transfer and Recycling Station	19-AA-0404	9255 West Jefferson Boulevard Culver City, CA 90232	City of Culver City-Sanitation Division of Public Works Department	City of Culver City-Sanitation Division of Public Works Department	672-J1	1	220	500
16.	Downey Area Recycling and Transfer Station (DART)	19-AA-0801	9770 Washburn Road Downey, CA 90241	LA County Sanitation District	LA County Sanitation District	706-C7	6	5,000	5,000
17.	Downtown Diversion	19-AR-1224	2424 Olympic Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90021	Southern California Gas Company	Looney Bins, Inc./Downtown Diversion, Inc.	634-H7	5	700	1,500
18.	East Los Angeles Recycling and Transfer Station	19-AA-0845	1512 N. Bonnie Beach Place City Terrace, CA 90063	Perdomo/BLT Enterprises, LLC c/o Consolidated Services, Inc.	Perdomo/BLT Enterprises, LLC c/o Consolidated Services, Inc.	635-E2	1	690	700
19.	East Street Maintenance District Yard	19-AA-0816	452 San Fernando Road Los Angeles, CA 90065	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	594-J7	3	64	459

TABLE 4-9

SOLID WASTE TRANSFER FACILITY CAPACITY OF PERMITTED MAJOR[8] MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITIES/TRANSFER STATIONS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

No.	Facility Name	SWIS[9]	Location	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Site Acreage	Average Daily Tonnage[10] (tpd-6)[11]	Permitted Capacity[12] (tpd-6) [cy/day][6]
20.	Falcon Refuse Center, Inc.	19-AR-0302	3031 East "I" Street Wilmington, CA 90744	BFI Waste Systems of North America	BFI Waste Systems of North America	795-A6	5	1,200	3,500
21	First Street Transfer Station	19-AA-1065	1730 East 1st Street Pomona, CA 91769	City of Pomona	City of Pomona	600-D4	4	150	150
22.	Granada Hills Street Maintenance District Yard	19-AA-0817	10210 Etiwanda Avenue Northridge, CA 91325	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	500-J4	3	43	459
23.	Grand Central Recycling and Transfer Station	19-AA-1042	999 Hatcher Avenue City of Industry, CA 91748	Grand Central Recycling and Transfer Station Inc.	Grand Central Recycling and Transfer Station Inc.	678-G3	10	1,100	5,000
24.	H & C Disposal Co.	19-AA-1041	3249 W. El Segundo Boulevard Hawthorne, CA 90250	H & C Disposal Co.	H & C Disposal Co.	733-B2	1	120	150
25.	Innovative Waste Control	19-DE-0001	4133 Bandini Boulevard Vernon, CA 90023	Innovative Waste Control, Inc.	Innovative Waste Control, Inc.	675-E4	2	1,250	1,250

TABLE 4-9

SOLID WASTE TRANSFER FACILITY CAPACITY OF PERMITTED MAJOR[8] MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITIES/TRANSFER STATIONS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

No.	Facility Name	SWIS[9]	Location	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Site Acreage	Average Daily Tonnage[10] (tpd-6)[11]	Permitted Capacity[12] (tpd-6) [cy/day][6]
26.	Interior Removal Specialists, Incorporated, CDI	19-AA-1077	9309 Rayo Avenue South Gate, CA 90280	Interior Removal Specialists, Incorporated	City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	705-F3	7	130	174
27.	Looney Bins/East Valley Diversion	19-AR-1223	11616 Sheldon Street Sun Valley, CA 91352	City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	502-H5	2	400	750
28.	Mission Road Recycling and Transfer Station	19-AR-1183	840 South Mission Road Los Angeles, CA 90033	Waste Management Inc.-Bradley Landfill & Miss	Waste Management Inc.-Bradley Landfill & Miss	634-J6	3	1,350	1,785
29.	Paramount Resource Recycling Facility	19-AA-0840	7230 Petterson Lane Paramount, CA 90723	Metropolitan Waste Disposal Corporation	Paramount Resource Recycling, Inc.	735-F2	4	2,400	2,400
30.	Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility	19-AA-1043	2800 Workman Mill Road Whittier, CA 90601	County of Los Angeles Sanitation District	County of Los Angeles Sanitation District	637-D7	25	400	4,400
31	Road Maintenance Division #4, Small Volume Transfer Station	19-AA-0398	11282 South Garfield Avenue Downey, CA 90201	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works	705-D5	10	N/A[6]	100

TABLE 4-9

SOLID WASTE TRANSFER FACILITY CAPACITY OF PERMITTED MAJOR[8] MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITIES/TRANSFER STATIONS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

No.	Facility Name	SWIS[9]	Location	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Site Acreage	Average Daily Tonnage[10] (tpd-6)[11]	Permitted Capacity[12] (tpd-6) [cy/day][6]
32	Rob's Roll-off and Recycling	19-AA-1051	416 West 130th Street Los Angeles, CA 90061	Robert A. Perez	Robert A. Perez	734-C2	0.5	80	2,500
33.	South Gate Transfer Station	19-AA-0005	9530 South Garfield Avenue South Gate, CA 90280	County of Los Angeles Sanitation District	County of Los Angeles Sanitation District	705-G4	4	1,000	2,200
34.	Southern California Disposal Co. Recycling and Transfer Station	19-AA-0846	1908 Frank Street Santa Monica, CA 90404	Southern California Disposal Co. Recycling and Transfer Station	Southern California Disposal Co. Recycling and Transfer Station	671-H1	N/A	1,056	2,112
35.	Southwest Street Maintenance District Yard	19-AA-0818	5860 South Wilton Place Los Angeles, CA 90047	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	673-H6	3	76	459
36.	Sun Valley Paper Stock Materials recovery Facility and Transfer Station	19-AR-1227	8701 N. San Fernando Road Sun Valley, CA 91352	Stephen Young	Stephen Young	532-H2	4	300	1,250
37.	Van Nuys Street Maintenance District Yard	19-AA-0814	15145 Oxnard Street Van Nuys, CA 91411	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Street Maintenance	561-H1	3	17	225

TABLE 4-9

SOLID WASTE TRANSFER FACILITY CAPACITY OF PERMITTED MAJOR[8] MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITIES/TRANSFER STATIONS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

No.	Facility Name	SWIS[9]	Location	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Site Acreage	Average Daily Tonnage[10] (tpd-6)[11]	Permitted Capacity[12] (tpd-6) [cy/day][6]
38.	Waste Management South Gate Transfer Station	19-AA-0856	4489 Ardine Street South Gate, CA 90280	H.B.J.J. Inc. Subsidiary of USA Waste	H.B.J.J. Inc. Subsidiary of USA Waste	705-D3	2	700	2,000
39.	Waste Resources Recovery	19-AA-0857	357 West Compton Boulevard Gardena, CA 90247	Waste Resources Recovery, Incorporated	Waste Resources Recovery, Incorporated	704-C4	2	150	500
							TOTALS[13]	32,038	66,725

[13] Totals do not include data indicated as "N/A".

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TABLE 4-10
REMAINING PERMITTED COMBINED DISPOSAL CAPACITY OF EXISTING SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY
As of January 1, 2006

Facility	Solid Waste Facility Permit Number	Location: City or Uninc. Area	Operation days/week	12/31/2005 SWFP Maximum Daily Capacity: Tons	LUP Maximum Daily Capacity: Tons	2005 Average Daily Disposal 6 days/week (Tons) (See Note 1): In-County	Out-of-County	Total	MSW Disposed in 2005 (Million Tons): In-County	Out-of-County	Total	MSW Disposed in 2006 (Million Tons): In-County	Out-of-County	Total	Estimated Remaining Permitted Capacity (as of January 1, 2006) (See Note 2): Million Tons	Million (a) Cubic Yards	Comments
Class III Landfills (Major and Minor Class III Landfills																	
Antelope Valley	19-AA-0009	Palmdale	6	1,400.00		1,185.54	3.00	1,188.54	0.37	0.00	0.37	0.30	0.00	0.31	10.21	12.60	Remaining permitted capacity does not include the expansion in the bridge area between Landfill Unit1 and Landfill Unit 2. See footnote (c).
	19-AA-5624	Palmdale		1,800.00 (b)	1,800.00												
Bradley	19-AR-0008	Los Angeles	6	10,000.00	---	861.00	3.00	864.00	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.09	0.11	LUP expires 4/14/2007.
Burbank[i]	19-AA-0040	Burbank	5	240.00	---	133.00	0.00	133.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	3.00	5.00	Limited to the City of Burbank's use only and provided waste is collected by the City's crews.
Calabasas	19-AA-0056	Uninc.	6	3,500.00	---	1,606.00	166.00	1,772.00	0.50	0.05	0.55	0.47	0.05	0.52	8.81	19.15	Limited to the Calabasas Wasteshed as defined by Los Angeles County Ordinance #91-0003.
Chiquita Canyon	19-AA-0052	Uninc.	6	6,000.00	6,000.00	4,909.60	55.42	4,965.02	1.53	0.02	1.55	1.51	0.02	1.53	13.74	19.63	Proposed expansion in 2008. LUP limits waste disposal to 30,000 tons per week. LUP expires 11/24/2019. New CUP pending.
Lancaster	19-AA-0050	Lancaster	6	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,489.58	13.47	1,503.05	0.46	0.00	0.47	0.38	0.01	0.39	13.60	17.89	LUP expires 8/1/2012.
Pebbly Beach[i]	19-AA-0061	Uninc.	7	49.00	49.00	9.63	0.00	9.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.12	LUP expires 07/29/2028
Puente Hills	19-AA-0053	Uninc.	6	13,200.00	13,200.00	12,391.55	151.00	12,542.55	3.87	0.05	3.91	3.77	0.05	3.82	32.30	58.73	LUP limits waste disposal to 72,000 tons per week. Does not accept waste generated from portions of the City of Los Angeles outside the CSD boundary and Orange County. Landfill closes on 01/2013. An intermodal facility with a design capacity of 8,000 tpd, is to be developed by CSD as part of a waste-by-rail system, to transport waste to Mesquite Regioanl and Eagle Mountain Landfills.
San Clemente[i]	19-AA-0063	Uninc.	2	9.60	---	2.29	0.00	2.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.19	Landfill owned and operated by the U. S. Navy.
Scholl Canyon	19-AA-0012	Glendale	6	3,400.00	---	1,451.77	0.00	1,451.77	0.45	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.45	6.80	14.20	Limited to the Scholl Canyon Wasteshed as defined by City of Glendale Ordinance #4782. Estimated closure date 2024.
Sunshine Canyon (County side)	19-AA-0853	Uninc.	6	6,600.00	6,600.00	4,521.34	0.00	4,521.34	1.41	0.00	1.41	0.84	0.00	0.84	1.95	2.83	County LUP limits the weekly net tonnage to 36,000 tons. City of Los Angeles granted a LUP for the expansion of the landfill into the City on 12/6/99. City LUP limits the weekly tonnage to 30,000 tons.
Sunshine Canyon (City side)	19-AR-0002-2	City		5,500.00	5,500.00	1,830.72		1,830.72	0.57	0.00	0.57	1.28	0.00	1.29	7.20	10.30	Total expansion capacity (County and City) will provide an additional 75 million tons as of January, 2006. Under the Replacement CUP that became effective on 05/24/2007, Sunshine Canyon Landfill is prohibitted from accepting out-of-County waste.
Whittier (Savage Canyon)[i]	19-AH-0001	Whittier	6	350.00	---	293.73	0.48	294.21	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.11	0.00	0.11	4.60	7.67	Only accepts waste from the City of Whittier or waste hauler contracted with the City of Whittier
TOTAL (CLASS III LANDFILLS				53,748.60		30,685.75	392.37	31,078.12	9.57	0.12	9.70	9.61	0.14	9.75	102.42	168.42	
Inert Waste Landfills (Permitted Inert Waste Landfills Only																	
Azusa Land Reclamation	19-AA-0013	Azusa	6	6,500.00	---	256.60	267.88	524.48	0.08	0.08	0.16	0.10	0.07	0.16	36.54 (d)	44.56	
Brand Park [h]	19-AA-0006	Glendale	5	100.00	---	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.35	Limited to City of Glendale Department of Public Works use only.
Peck Road Gravel Pit	19-AA-0838	Monrovia	6	1,210.00	---	18.01	0.00	18.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.79	6.53	
TOTAL (INERT WASTE LANDFILLS				7,810.00		274.61	267.88	542.49	0.09	0.08	0.17	0.10	0.07	0.16	47.02	51.43	
Waste-to-Energy Facilities																	
Commerce Refuse To-Energy Facility	19-AA-0506	Commerce	5	1,000.00	---	320.31	4.42	324.73	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10	466.64 (e)	777.73	Assumed to remain operational during the 15 - year planning period.
Southeast Resource Recovery Facility	19-AK-0083	Long Beach	7	2,240.00	---	1,395.15	91.51	1,486.66	0.44	0.03	0.46	0.43	0.06	0.49	1,602.45 (f)	2,670.75	Assumed to remain operational during the 15 - year planning period.
TOTAL (WASTE-TO-ENERGY FACILITIES				3,240.00		1,715.46	95.93	1,811.39	0.54	0.03	0.57	0.53	0.06	0.59	2,069.09 (g)	3,448.48	
GRAND TOTAL				64,798.60		32,675.82	756.18	33,432.00	10.19	0.24	10.43	10.23	0.27	10.50	N/A	N/A	
Out-of-County Disposal	Waste Exported in 2005 by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County to Out-of-County Class III Disposal Facilities =			2,177,097 tons		6,978 tpd, (Average daily Rate)											

NOTES:

1. Disposal quantities are based on actual tonnages reported by owners/operators of permitted solid waste disposal facilities to the DPW through the State Disposal Reporting System. The 2005 disposal tonnages listed above are based on tonnage figures for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2005.
2. Estimated Remaining Permitted Capacity based on landfill owner/operator responses in a written survey conducted by DPW in August 2006 as well as a review of site specific permit criteria established by local land use agencies, LEAs, CRWQCBs, and the SCAQMD.

FOOTNOTES:

(a) Conversion factor based on in-place solid waste density if provided by landfill operators, otherwise a conversion factor of 1,200 lb/cy was used.

(b) Antelope Valley Landfill's daily capacity of 1,800 tons is based on the SWFP issued on 12/26/95 for the unincorporated County landfill area (expansion capacity included).

(c) The portion of the landfill within the previously unincorporated County area was annexed to the City of Palmdale on August 27, 2003.

(d) By Court order, on 10/2/96, the CRWQCB-Los Angeles region ordered the Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill to stop accepting MSW. Permitted daily capacity of 6,500 tpd consists of 6,000 tpd of refuse and 500 tpd of inert waste. Facility currently accepts inert waste only.

(e) Based on SWFP limit of 2,800 tons per week, expressed as a daily average, six days/week.

(f) Based on EPA limit of 500,000 tons per year, expressed as a daily average, six days/week.

(g) Tonnage expressed as a daily average, six days/week

(h) Brand Park Landfill is permitted as a Minor Class III Landfill but is currently only accepting inert waste.

(i) Minor Class III landfills (i.e., landfills with permitted daily intake capacity of less than 800 tpd)

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, August 2007

Abbreviations:

CRWQCB	California Regional Water Quality Control Board
DQRD	Disposal Quantity Reporting Data
DPW	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
LUP	Land Use Permit or Conditional Use Permit
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SWFP	Solid Waste Facility Permit
tpd-6	Tons per day, 6 days/ week

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Table 4-11

Summary of Disposal Capacity Need Analysis Scenarios during the Planning Period and Assuming AB 939 Diversion is fully Implemented

Scenarios	Utilization of Existing Permitted In-County Class III Landfill Capacity	Utilization of Out-of-County Disposal Facilities Capacity	Development of New In-County Class III Landfill	Assuming Development of all Proposed Expansions of in-County Class III Landfills	Assuming Increased Diversion Rate to 60% in 2020	Utilization of Conversion Technologies	Description of the Disposal Need Scenarios
Scenario 1 (Worst Case)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	- Use of existing in-county class III landfills and transformation facilities only - No utilization of out-of-county disposal facilities capacity
Scenario 2	Y	Y[1]	N	Y	N	N	- Use of existing in-county class III landfills and transformation facilities only - Plus utilization of currently available out-of-county disposal facilities capacity[1]
Scenario 3	Y	Y[1]	N	Y	N	N	- Use of existing in-county class III landfills and transformation facilities only - Plus utilization of currently available out-of-county disposal facilities capacity[1] - Plus development of all proposed in-county landfill expansions
Scenario 4	Y	Y[1]	N	Y	Y	N	- Use of existing in-county class III landfills and transformation facilities only - Plus utilization of currently available out-of-county disposal facilities capacity[1] - Plus development of all proposed in-county landfill expansions - Plus increased diversion rate to 60% in 2020
Scenario 5	Y	Y[1]	N	Y	Y	Y	- Use of existing in-county class III landfills and transformation facilities only - Plus utilization of currently available out-of-county disposal facilities capacity[1] - Plus development of all proposed in-county landfill expansions - Plus increased diversion rate to 60% in 2020 - Plus development of conversion technology facilities (1,500 tpd in 2014 to 3,000 tpd in 2020)
Scenario 6	Y	Y[1]	N	Y	Y	Y	- Use of existing in-county class III landfills and transformation facilities only - Plus utilization of currently available out-of-county disposal facilities capacity[1] - Plus development of all proposed in-county landfill expansions - Plus increased diversion rate to 60% in 2020 - Plus development of conversion technology facilities (1,200 tpd in 2010 to 10,000 tpd in 2020)
Scenario 7 (Best Case)	Y	Y[2]	N	Y	Y	Y	- Use of existing in-county class III landfills and transformation facilities only - Plus increased utilization of currently available out-of-county disposal facilities capacity[2] - Plus development of all proposed in-county landfill expansions - Plus increased diversion rate to 60% in 2020 - Plus development of conversion technologies (1,200 tpd in 2010 to 10,000 tpd in 2020)

Footnotes:

1 The Out-of-County disposal facilities capacity includes: (1) export capacity of the out-of-County class III landfills providing the currently available export capacity (i.e., Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill, Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill, Prima Deshecha Canada Sanitary Landfill, El Sobrante Landfill, Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill and Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center, (2) export capacity via the waste-by-rail system (8,000 tpd) to Mesquite Regional Landfill, (3) consideration of the expiration of the export agreements with Orange County. Additional export capacity from proposed expansion of the Out-of-County landfills are not included.

2 The Out-of-County disposal facilities capacity includes: (1) those providing currently available export capacity (i.e., Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill, Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill, Prima Deshecha Canada Sanitary Landfill, El Sobrante Landfill, Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill and Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center, (2) including waste-by-rail (8,000 tpd), (3) including expiration of the export agreements with Orange County, (4) including waste-by-truck (4,000 tpd) to Mesquite Regional Landfill. The additional export capacity from proposed expansion of the currently available Out-of-County landfills are included.

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TABLE 4-12
SCENARIO 1 (WORST CASE SCENARIO)
DISPOSAL CAPACITY NEED ANALYSIS (EXCLUDING INERT WASTE LANDFILLS)
UTILIZATION OF ONLY EXISTING IN-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITIES
DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
(Based on January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005 six-day average tonnages and assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented)

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total Disposal Need	Imported Waste	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Class III Landfill Disposal Need	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total Expected Daily Tonnage and Remaining Permitted Landfill Capacity	Export Need	Available out-of-County Disposal Capacity	**Disposal Capacity Shortfall** (Excess)
									R	R				L	R	R			R				
							Antelope Valley	Bradley	Burbank	Calabasas	Chiquita	Lancaster	Pebbly Beach	Puente Hills	San Clemente	Scholl	Sunshine County	Sunshine City	Whittier				
							Expected daily tonnage 6 day average (tpd-6)													tpd-6			
							Remaining permitted landfill capacity at year's end, Million Tons													milion tons			
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)															(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
2005	78,759	50%	39,379	756	1,715	38,420	1,186	861	133	1,606	4,910	1,490	9.6	12,392	2.3	1,452	4,521	1,831	294	30,686	7,734	0	**7,734**
							10.2	0.1	3.0	8.8	13.7	13.6	0.10	32.3	0.02	6.8	2.0	7.2	4.6	102			
2006	79,285	50%	39,642	800	2,069	38,373	1,400	200	134	1,617	5,000	1,700	9.7	12,500	2.3	1,461	3,000	4,000	296	31,320	7,053	0	**7,053**
							9.8	0.0	3.0	8.3	12.2	13.1	0.094	28.4	0.023	6.3	1.0	6.0	4.5	93			
2007	79,746	50%	39,873	800	2,069	38,604	1,800	C	135	1,626	5,000	1,700	9.8	12,500	2.3	1,470	3,000	4,500	297	32,041	6,563	0	**6,563**
							9.2		2.9	7.8	10.6	12.5	0.091	24.5	0.023	5.9	0.1	4.5	4.4	83			
2008	80,692	50%	40,346	800	2,069	39,077	1,800		137	1,645	5,000	1,700	9.9	13,200	2.3	1,487	3,000	4,500	301	32,783	6,294	0	**6,294**
							8.7		2.9	7.3	9.1	12.0	0.088	20.4	0.022	5.4	C	3.1	4.3	73			
2009	81,423	50%	40,712	800	2,069	39,442	1,800		138	1,660	5,000	1,700	10.0	13,200	2.4	1,501		5,000	304	30,315	9,127	0	**9,127**
							8.1		2.8	6.8	7.5	11.5	0.085	16.3	0.021	5.0		1.6	4.2	64			
2010	82,633	50%	41,316	800	2,069	40,047	1,800		140	1,685	5,000	1,700	10.1	13,200	2.4	1,523		5,000	308	30,369	9,678	0	**9,678**
							7.5		2.8	6.2	5.9	10.9	0.082	12.1	0.020	4.5		0.0	4.1	54			
2011	83,834	50%	41,917	800	2,069	40,648	1,800		142	1,709	5,000	1,700	10.3	13,200	2.4	1,545		5,000	313	30,422	10,226	0	**10,226**
							7.0		2.7	5.7	4.4	10.4	0.078	8.0	0.0196	4.0		C	4.0	46			
2012	84,834	50%	42,417	800	2,069	41,148	1,800		144	1,730	5,000	1,700	10.4	13,200	2.5	1,564			316	25,467	15,681	0	**15,681**
							6.4		2.7	5.2	2.8	C	0.075	3.9	0.0188	3.5			3.9	29			
2013	85,905	50%	42,952	800	2,069	41,683	1,800		145	1,752	5,000		10.5	13,200	2.5	1,583			320	23,814	17,869	0	**17,869**
							5.8		2.7	4.6	1.3		0.072	(0.2)	0.0180	3.0			3.8	21			
2014	87,117	50%	43,558	800	2,069	42,289	1,800		148	1,776	5,000		10.7	C	2.5	1,606			325	10,668	31,621	0	**31,621**
							5.3		2.6	4.1	(0.3)		0.069		0.0172	2.5			3.7	18			
2015	88,143	50%	44,072	800	2,069	42,803	1,800		149	1,797	C		10.8		2.6	1,625			329	5,713	37,089	0	**37,089**
							4.7		2.6	3.5			0.065		0.0164	2.0			3.6	17			
2016	89,123	50%	44,562	800	2,069	43,293	1,800		151	1,817			10.9		2.6	1,643			332	5,757	37,536	0	**37,536**
							4.2		2.5	2.9			0.062		0.0156	1.5			3.5	15			
2017	90,066	50%	45,033	800	2,069	43,764	1,800		152	1,837			11.0		2.6	1,660			336	5,799	37,965	0	**37,965**
							3.6		2.5	2.4			0.058		0.0148	1.0			3.4	13			
2018	91,022	50%	45,511	800	2,069	44,242	1,800		154	1,856			11.1		2.6	1,678			339	5,841	38,401	0	**38,401**
							3.0		2.4	1.8			0.055		0.0140	0.5			3.3	11			
2019	91,952	50%	45,976	800	2,069	44,707	1,800		156	1,875			11.2		2.7	1,695			343	5,883	38,824	0	**38,824**
							2.5		2.4	1.2			0.051		0.0131	C			3.2	9			
2020	93,025	50%	46,513	800	2,069	45,244	1,800		158	1,897			11.4		2.7				347	4,215	41,028	0	**41,028**
							1.9		2.3	0.6			0.051		0.0123				3.1	8			

NOTES/ASSUMPTIONS:

1 - The Waste Generation Rate (excluding the inert waste being handled at inert waste landfills) was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population projection, employment and taxable sales projections available from UCLA.
2 - Diversion Rate is 50 percent for years 2005 through 2020.
3 - Expected daily and remaining capacity is based on the permitted daily capacity for the Antelope Valley, Chiquita, Lancaster, Puente Hills, and Sunshine Canyon landfills and the expected daily tonnage rate for Burbank, Calabasas, Pebbly Beach, San Clemente, Scholl, and Whittier (Savage). The expected daily tonnage rate for Burbank, Calabasas, Pebbly Beach, San Clemente, Scholl, and Whittier (Savage) landfills are based on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/05 to 12/31/05. Expected daily tonnage rate for Bradley Landfill is based on the assumption that the Landfill remained open until April 14, 2007.
4 - "tpd-6" means tons per day, 6 day per week average.
5 - Class III Landfill Disposal Need refers to the amount of solid waste generated in or imported into Los Angeles County that needs to be disposed in Class III Landfills located within Los Angeles County.
6 - Class III Landfill Export Need refers to the daily amount of solid waste in need of disposal that exceeds the combined daily permitted and expected capacity of all in-County Class III landfills and transformation facilities.
7 - Available out-of-County disposal capacity refers to the amount of solid waste generated in Los Angeles County that can be accepted by the out-of-County class III landfills that are currently accepting solid waste from Los Angeles County.
8 - Disposal Capacity shortfall refers to the daily amount of solid waste in need of disposal that exceeds in excess of the available in-County and out-of-County disposal capacity.
9 - Existing export quantities are considered part of the Class III landfill export need and are considered in determining the disposal capacity shortfall.
10 - 2005 Import waste quantities are based on the 2006 Landfill survey for the period if 1/1/05 to 12/31/05. Import waste quantities for 2007 and beyond are assumed to be 800 tpd.

LEGEND:

C -Closure due to exhausted capacity
L -Does not accept waste from the City of Los Angeles and Orange County
R -Restricted Wasteshed

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TABLE 4-13
SCENARIO 2

DISPOSAL CAPACITY NEED ANALYSIS (EXCLUDING INERT WASTE LANDFILLS)
UTILIZATION OF EXISTING IN-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITIES
AND UTILIZATION OF OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL CAPACITY
DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
(Based on January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005 six-day average tonnages and assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented)

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total Disposal Need	Imported Waste	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Class III Landfill Disposal Need	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total Expected Daily Tonnage and Remaining Permitted Landfill Capacity	Export Need	Available out-of-County Disposal Capacity	**Disposal Capacity Shortfall** (Excess)
									R	R				L	R	R			R				
							Antelope Valley	Bradley	Burbank	Calabasas	Chiquita	Lancaster	Pebbly Beach	Puente Hills	San Clemente	Scholl	Sunshine County	Sunshine City	Whittier				
							Expected daily tonnage 6 day average (tpd-6)																
							Remaining permitted landfill capacity at year's end, Million Tons																
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)														tpd-6 milion tons	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
2005	78,759	50%	39,379	756	1,715	38,420	1,186	861	133	1,606	4,910	1,490	9.6	12,392	2.3	1,452	4,521	1,831	294	30,686	7,734	6,854	**880**
							10.2	0.1	3.0	8.8	13.7	13.6	0.10	32.3	0.02	6.8	2.0	7.2	4.6	102			
2006	79,285	50%	39,642	800	2,069	38,373	1,400	200	134	1,617	5,000	1,700	9.7	12,500	2.3	1,461	3,000	4,000	296	31,320	7,053	6,533	**520**
							9.8	0.0	3.0	8.3	12.2	13.1	0.094	28.4	0.023	6.3	1.0	6.0	4.5	93			
2007	79,746	50%	39,873	800	2,069	38,604	1,800	**C**	135	1,626	5,000	1,700	9.8	12,500	2.3	1,470	3,000	4,500	297	32,041	6,563	6,533	**30**
							9.2		2.9	7.8	10.6	12.5	0.091	24.5	0.023	5.9	0.1	4.5	4.4	83			
2008	80,692	50%	40,346	800	2,069	39,077	1,800		137	1,645	5,000	1,700	9.9	13,200	2.3	1,487	3,000	4,500	301	32,783	6,294	6,533	(239)
							8.7		2.9	7.3	9.1	12.0	0.088	20.4	0.022	5.4	**C**	3.1	4.3	73			
2009	81,423	50%	40,712	800	2,069	39,442	1,800		138	1,660	5,000	1,700	10.0	13,200	2.4	1,501		5,000	304	30,315	9,127	6,533	**2,594**
							8.1		2.8	6.8	7.5	11.5	0.085	16.3	0.021	5.0		1.6	4.2	64			
2010	82,633	50%	41,316	800	2,069	40,047	1,800		140	1,685	5,000	1,700	10.1	13,200	2.4	1,523		5,000	308	30,369	9,678	6,533	**3,145**
							7.5		2.8	6.2	5.9	10.9	0.082	12.1	0.020	4.5		0.0	4.1	54			
2011	83,834	50%	41,917	800	2,069	40,648	1,800		142	1,709	5,000	1,700	10.3	13,200	2.4	1,545	5,000		313	30,422	10,226	6,533	**3,693**
							7.0		2.7	5.7	4.4	10.4	0.078	8.0	0.0196	4.0	**C**		4.0	46			
2012	84,834	50%	42,417	800	2,069	41,148	1,800		144	1,730	5,000	1,700	10.4	13,200	2.5	1,564			316	25,467	15,681	6,533	**9,148**
							6.4		2.7	5.2	2.8	**C**	0.075	3.9	0.0188	3.5			3.9	29			
2013	85,905	50%	42,952	800	2,069	41,683	1,800		145	1,752	5,000		10.5	13,200	2.5	1,583			320	23,814	17,869	6,533	**11,336**
							5.8		2.7	4.6	1.3		0.072	(0.2)	0.0180	3.0			3.8	21			
2014	87,117	50%	43,558	800	2,069	42,289	1,800		148	1,776	5,000		10.7	**C**	2.5	1,606			325	10,668	31,621	12,873	**18,748**
							5.3		2.6	4.1	(0.3)		0.069		0.0172	2.5			3.7	18			
2015	88,143	50%	44,072	800	2,069	42,803	1,800		149	1,797	**C**		10.8		2.6	1,625			329	5,713	37,089	12,873	**24,216**
							4.7		2.6	3.5			0.065		0.0164	2.0			3.6	17			
2016	89,123	50%	44,562	800	2,069	43,293	1,800		151	1,817			10.9		2.6	1,643			332	5,757	37,536	11,751	**25,785**
							4.2		2.5	2.9			0.062		0.0156	1.5			3.5	15			
2017	90,066	50%	45,033	800	2,069	43,764	1,800		152	1,837			11.0		2.6	1,660			336	5,799	37,965	11,751	**26,214**
							3.6		2.5	2.4			0.058		0.0148	1.0			3.4	13			
2018	91,022	50%	45,511	800	2,069	44,242	1,800		154	1,856			11.1		2.6	1,678			339	5,841	38,401	11,751	**26,650**
							3.0		2.4	1.8			0.055		0.0140	0.5			3.3	11			
2019	91,952	50%	45,976	800	2,069	44,707	1,800		156	1,875			11.2		2.7	1,695			343	5,883	38,824	11,751	**27,073**
							2.5		2.4	1.2			0.051		0.0131	**C**			3.2	9			
2020	93,025	50%	46,513	800	2,069	45,244	1,800		158	1,897			11.4		2.7				347	4,215	41,028	11,751	**29,277**
							1.9		2.3	0.6			0.051		0.0123				3.1	8			

NOTES/ASSUMPTIONS:

1.- The Waste Generation Rate (excluding the inert waste being handled at inert waste landfills) was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population projection, employment and taxable sales projections available from UCLA.
2.- Diversion Rate is 50 percent for years 2005 through 2020.
3.- Expected daily and remaining capacity is based on the permitted daily capacity for the Antelope Valley, Chiquita, Lancaster, Puente Hills, and Sunshine Canyon landfills and the expected daily tonnage rate for Burbank, Calabasas, Pebbly Beach, San Clemente, Scholl, and Whittier (Savage). The expected daily tonnage rate for Burbank, Calabasas, Pebbly Beach, San Clemente, Scholl, and Whittier (Savage) landfills are based on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/05 to 12/31/05. Expected daily tonnage rate for Bradley Landfill is based on the assumption that the Landfill remained open until April 14, 2007.
4.- "tpd-6" means tons per day, 6 day per week average.
5.- Class III Landfill Disposal Need refers to the amount of solid waste generated in or imported into Los Angeles County that needs to be disposed in Class III Landfills located within Los Angeles County.
6.- Class III Landfill Export Need refers to the daily amount of solid waste in need of disposal that exceeds the combined daily permitted and expected capacity of all in-County Class III landfills and transformation facilities.
7.- Available out-of-County disposal capacity refers to the amount of solid waste generated in Los Angeles County that can be accepted by the out-of-County class III landfills that are currently accepting solid waste from Los Angeles County.
8.- Disposal Capacity shortfall refers to the daily amount of solid waste in need of disposal that exceeds in excess of the available in-County and out-of-County disposal capacity.
9.- Existing export quantities are considered part of the Class III landfill export need and are considered in determining the disposal capacity shortfall.
10.- 2005 Import waste quantities are based on the 2006 Landfill survey for the period if 1/1/05 to 12/31/05. Import waste quantities for 2007 and beyond are assumed to be 800 tpd.

LEGEND:

C -Closure due to exhausted capacity
L -Does not accept waste from the City of Los Angeles and Orange County
R -Restricted Wasteshed
CIWMB -California Integrated Waste Management Board

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2007

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TABLE 4-14
SCENARIO 3

DISPOSAL CAPACITY NEED ANALYSIS (EXCLUDING INERT WASTE LANDFILLS)
UTILIZATION OF EXISTING IN-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITIES,
UTILIZATION OF OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL CAPACITY AND DEVELOPMENT OF ALL PROPOSED IN-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILL EXPANSIONS
DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
(Based on January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005 six-day average tonnages and assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented)

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total Disposal Need	Imported Waste	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Class III Landfill Disposal Need	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total Expected Daily Tonnage and Remaining Permitted Landfill Capacity	Export Need	Available out-of-County Disposal Capacity	**Disposal Capacity Shortfall** (Excess)
							EXISTING LANDFILLS																
									R	R				L	R	R			R				
							Antelope Valley	Bradley	Burbank	Calabasas	Chiquita	Lancaster	Pebbly Beach	Puente Hills	San Clemente	Scholl	Sunshine County	Sunshine City	Whittier				
							Expected daily tonnage 6 day average (tpd-6)																
							Remaining permitted landfill capacity at year's end, Million Tons													tpd-6 million tons			
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)															(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
2005	78,759	50%	39,379	756	1,715	38,420	1,186	861	133	1,606	4,910	1,490	9.6	12,392	2.3	1,452	4,521	1,831	294	30,686	7,734	6,854	**880**
							10.2	0.1	3.0	8.8	13.7	13.6	0.097	32.3	0.024	6.8	2.0	7.2	4.6	102			
2006	79,285	50%	39,642	800	2,069	38,373	1,400	200	134	1,617	5,000	1,700	9.7	12,500	2.3	1,461	3,000	4,000	296	31,320	7,053	6,533	**520**
							19.0	0.0	3.0	8.3	12.2	13.1	0.094	28.4	0.023	6.3	1.0	6.0	4.5	102			
2007	79,746	50%	39,873	800	2,069	38,604	1,800	**C**	135	1,626	5,000	1,700	9.8	12,500	2.3	1,470	3,500	4,500	297	32,541	6,063	6,533	(470)
							18.4		2.9	7.8	10.6	12.5	0.091	24.5	0.023	5.9	**E** 9.2	4.5	4.4	101			
2008	80,692	50%	40,346	800	2,069	39,077	1,800		137	1,645	5,000	1,700	9.9	13,200	2.3	1,487	3,500	4,500	301	33,283	5,794	6,533	(739)
							17.9		2.9	7.3	9.1	12.0	0.088	20.4	0.022	5.4	8.1	3.1	4.3	91			
2009	81,423	50%	40,712	800	2,069	39,442	3,600		138	1,660	5,000	3,000	10.0	13,200	2.4	1,501	6,000	5,000	304	39,415	27	6,533	(6,506)
							E				**E**	**E**											
							16.7		2.8	6.8	39.5	11.1	0.085	16.3	0.021	5.0	6.2	1.6	4.2	110			
2010	82,633	50%	41,316	800	2,069	40,047	3,600		140	1,685	5,000	3,000	10.1	13,200	2.4	1,523	6,000	5,000	308	39,469	578	6,533	(5,955)
							15.6		2.8	6.2	37.9	10.1	0.082	12.1	0.020	4.5	**E** 20.6	**E** 47.2	4.1	161			
2011	83,834	50%	41,917	800	2,069	40,648	3,600		142	1,709	5,000	3,000	10.3	13,200	2.4	1,545	6,000	5,000	313	39,522	1,126	6,533	(5,407)
							14.5		2.7	5.7	36.4	9.2	0.078	8.0	0.0196	4.0	18.7	45.6	4.0	149			
2012	84,834	50%	42,417	800	2,069	41,148	3,600		144	1,730	5,000	3,000	10.4	13,200	2.5	1,564	6,000	5,000	316	39,567	1,581	6,533	(4,952)
							13.4		2.7	5.2	34.8	8.3	0.075	3.9	0.0188	3.5	16.9	44.1	3.9	137			
2013	85,905	50%	42,952	800	2,069	41,683	3,600		145	1,752	5,000	3,000	10.5	13,200	2.5	1,583	6,000	5,000	320	39,614	2,069	6,533	(4,464)
							12.2		2.7	4.6	33.3	7.3	0.072	(0.2)	0.0180	3.0	15.0	42.5	3.8	124			
2014	87,117	50%	43,558	800	2,069	42,289	3,600		148	1,776	5,000	3,000	10.7	**C**	2.5	1,606	6,000	5,000	325	26,468	15,821	12,873	**2,948**
							11.1		2.6	4.1	31.7	6.4	0.069		0.0172	2.5	13.1	41.0	3.7	116			
2015	88,143	50%	44,072	800	2,069	42,803	3,600		149	1,797	5,000	3,000	10.8		2.6	1,625	6,000	5,000	329	26,513	16,289	12,873	**3,416**
							10.0		2.6	3.5	30.1	5.5	0.065		0.0164	2.0	11.2	39.4	3.6	108			
2016	89,123	50%	44,562	800	2,069	43,293	3,600		151	1,817	5,000	3,000	10.9		2.6	1,643	6,000	5,000	332	26,557	16,736	11,751	**4,985**
							8.9		2.5	2.9	28.6	4.5	0.062		0.0156	1.5	9.4	37.8	3.5	100			
2017	90,066	50%	45,033	800	2,069	43,764	3,600		152	1,837	5,000	3,000	11.0		2.6	1,660	6,000	5,000	336	26,599	17,165	11,751	**5,414**
							7.7		2.5	2.4	27.0	3.6	0.058		0.0148	1.0	7.5	36.3	3.4	91			
2018	91,022	50%	45,511	800	2,069	44,242	3,600		154	1,856	5,000	3,000	11.1		2.6	1,678	6,000	5,000	339	26,641	17,601	11,751	**5,850**
							6.6		2.4	1.8	25.5	2.6	0.055		0.0140	0.5	5.6	34.7	3.3	83			
2019	91,952	50%	45,976	800	2,069	44,707	3,600		156	1,875	5,000	3,000	11.2		2.7	1,695	6,000	5,000	343	26,683	18,024	11,751	**6,273**
							5.5		2.4	1.2	23.9	1.7	0.051		0.0131	**C**	3.8	33.2	3.2	75			
2020	93,025	50%	46,513	800	2,069	45,244	3,600		158	1,897	5,000	3,000	11.4		2.7		6,000	5,000	347	25,015	20,228	11,751	**8,477**
							4.4		2.3	0.6	22.3	0.8	0.048		0.0123		1.9	31.6	3.1	67			

NOTES/ASSUMPTIONS:

1.- The Waste Generation Rate (excluding the inert waste being handled at inert waste landfills) was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population projection, employment and taxable sales projections available from UCLA.
2.- Diversion Rate is 50 percent for years 2005 through 2020.
3.- Expected daily and remaining capacity is based on the permitted daily capacity for the Antelope Valley, Chiquita, Lancaster, Puente Hills, and Sunshine Canyon landfills and the expected daily tonnage rate for Burbank, Calabasas, Pebbly Beach, San Clemente, Scholl, and Whittier (Sava
The expected daily tonnage rate for Burbank, Calabasas, Pebbly Beach, San Clemente, Scholl, and Whittier (Savage) landfills are based on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/05 to 12/31/05. Expected daily tonnage rate for Bradley Landfill is based on the assumption that th
Landfill remained open until April 14, 2007.
4.- "tpd-6" means tons per day, 6 day per week average.
5.- Class III Landfill Disposal Need refers to the amount of solid waste generated in or imported into Los Angeles County that needs to be disposed in Class III Landfills located within Los Angeles County.
6.- Class III Landfill Export Need refers to the daily amount of solid waste in need of disposal that exceeds the combined daily permitted and expected capacity of all in-County Class III landfills and transformation facilities.
7.- Available out-of-County disposal capacity refers to the amount of solid waste generated in Los Angeles County that can be accepted by the out-of-County class III landfills that are currently accepting solid waste from Los Angeles County.
8.- Disposal Capacity shortfall refers to the daily amount of solid waste in need of disposal that exceeds in excess of the available in-County and out-of-County disposal capacity.
9.- Existing export quantities are considered part of the Class III landfill export need and are considered in determining the disposal capacity shortfall.
10.- 2005 Import waste quantities are based on the 2006 Landfill survey for the period if 1/1/05 to 12/31/05. Import waste quantities for 2007 and beyond are assumed to be 800 tpd.

LEGEND:

C -Closure due to exhausted capacity
E -Expansion becomes effective
L -Does not accept waste from the City of Los Angeles and Orange County
R -Restricted Wasteshed
CIWMB -California Integrated Waste Management Board

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2007

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TABLE 4-15
SCENARIO 4

DISPOSAL CAPACITY NEED ANALYSIS (EXCLUDING INERT WASTE LANDFILLS)
UTILIZATION OF EXISTING IN-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITIES,
UTILIZATION OF OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL CAPACITY, DEVELOPMENT OF ALL PROPOSED
IN-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILL EXPANSIONS, AND INCREASING THE DIVERSION RATE
DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
(Based on January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005 six-day average tonnages and assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented)

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total Disposal Need	Imported Waste	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Class III Landfill Disposal Need	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total Expected Daily Tonnage and Remaining Permitted Landfill Capacity	Export Need	Available out-of-County Disposal Capacity	**Disposal Capacity Shortfall** (Excess)
							EXISTING LANDFILLS																
									R	R				L	R	R			R			
							Antelope Valley	Bradley	Burbank	Calabasas	Chiquita	Lancaster	Pebbly Beach	Puente Hills	San Clemente	Scholl	Sunshine County	Sunshine City	Whittier				
							Expected daily tonnage 6 day average (tpd-6)													tpd-6			
							Remaining permitted landfill capacity at year's end, Million Tons													million tons			
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)															(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
2005	78,759	50%	39,379	756	1,715	38,420	1,186	861	133	1,606	4,910	1,490	9.6	12,392	2.29	1,452	4,521	1,831	294	30,686	7,734	6,854	**880**
							10.2	0.1	3.0	8.8	13.7	13.6	0.097	32.3	0.024	6.8	2.0	7.2	4.6	102			
2006	79,285	50%	39,642	800	2,069	38,373	1,400	200	134	1,617	5,000	1,700	9.7	12,500	2.31	1,461	3,000	4,000	296	31,320	7,053	6,533	**520**
							19.0	0.0	3.0	8.3	12.2	13.1	0.094	28.4	0.023	6.3	1.0	6.0	4.5	102			
2007	79,746	50%	39,873	800	2,069	38,604	1,800	**C**	135	1,626	5,000	1,700	9.8	12,500	2.32	1,470	3,500	4,500	297	32,541	6,063	6,533	(470)
							18.4		2.9	7.8	10.6	12.5	0.091	24.5	0.023	5.9	**E** 9.2	4.5	4.4	101			
2008	80,692	50%	40,346	800	2,069	39,077	1,800		137	1,645	5,000	1,700	9.9	13,200	2.35	1,487	3,500	4,500	301	33,283	5,794	6,533	(739)
							17.9		2.9	7.3	9.1	12.0	0.088	20.4	0.022	5.4	8.1	3.1	4.3	91			
2009	81,423	50%	40,712	800	2,069	39,442	3,600		138	1,660	5,000	3,000	10.0	13,200	2.37	1,501	6,000	5,000	304	39,415	27	6,533	(6,506)
							E				**E**	**E**											
							16.7		2.8	6.8	39.5	11.1	0.085	16.3	0.021	5.0	6.2	1.6	4.2	110			
2010	82,633	50%	41,316	800	2,069	40,047	3,600		140	1,685	5,000	3,000	10.1	13,200	2.40	1,523	6,000	5,000	308	39,469	578	6,533	(5,955)
							15.6		2.8	6.2	37.9	10.1	0.082	12.1	0.020	4.5	**E** 20.6	**E** 47.2	4.1	161			
2011	83,834	51%	41,079	800	2,069	39,809	3,600		141	1,693	5,000	3,000	10.2	13,200	2.42	1,530	6,000	5,000	310	39,485	324	6,533	(6,209)
							14.5	.	2.7	5.7	36.4	9.2	0.078	8.0	0.0196	4.0	18.7	45.6	4.0	149			
2012	84,834	52%	40,720	800	2,069	39,451	3,600		141	1,696	5,000	3,000	10.2	13,200	2.42	1,533	6,000	5,000	310	39,493	(41)	6,533	(6,574)
							13.4		2.7	5.2	34.8	8.3	0.075	3.9	0.0188	3.5	16.9	44.1	3.9	137			
2013	85,905	53%	40,375	800	2,069	39,106	3,600		141	1,700	5,000	3,000	10.2	13,200	2.43	1,537	6,000	5,000	311	39,502	(396)	6,533	(6,929)
							12.2		2.7	4.7	33.3	7.3	0.072	(0.2)	0.0181	3.0	15.0	42.5	3.8	124			
2014	87,117	54%	40,074	800	2,069	38,805	3,600		142	1,707	5,000	3,000	10.2	**C**	2.44	1,543	6,000	5,000	312	26,317	12,487	12,873	(386)
							11.1		2.6	4.1	31.7	6.4	0.069		0.0173	2.6	13.1	41.0	3.7	116			
2015	88,143	55%	39,664	800	2,069	38,395	3,600		142	1,710	5,000	3,000	10.3		2.44	1,546	6,000	5,000	313	26,324	12,071	12,873	(802)
							10.0		2.6	3.6	30.1	5.5	0.066		0.0165	2.1	11.2	39.4	3.6	108			
2016	89,123	56%	39,214	800	2,069	37,945	3,600		142	1,712	5,000	3,000	10.3		2.44	1,548	6,000	5,000	313	26,328	11,617	11,751	(134)
							8.9		2.5	3.1	28.6	4.5	0.062		0.0158	1.6	9.4	37.8	3.5	100			
2017	90,066	57%	38,728	800	2,069	37,459	3,600		142	1,713	5,000	3,000	10.3		2.45	1,549	6,000	5,000	313	26,330	11,129	11,751	(622)
							7.7		2.5	2.5	27.0	3.6	0.059		0.0150	1.1	7.5	36.3	3.4	92			
2018	91,022	58%	38,229	800	2,069	36,960	3,600		142	1,714	5,000	3,000	10.3		2.45	1,550	6,000	5,000	314	26,333	10,628	11,751	(1,123)
							6.6		2.4	2.0	25.5	2.6	0.056		0.0143	0.6	5.6	34.7	3.4	84			
2019	91,952	59%	37,700	800	2,069	36,431	3,600		142	1,715	5,000	3,000	10.3		2.45	1,550	6,000	5,000	314	26,333	10,098	11,751	(1,653)
							5.5		2.4	1.4	23.9	1.7	0.053		0.0135	0.1	3.8	33.2	3.3	75			
2020	93,025	60%	37,210	800	2,069	35,941	3,600		143	1,718	5,000	3,000	10.3		2.45	1,553	6,000	5,000	314	26,340	9,601	11,751	(2,150)
							4.4		2.3	0.9	22.3	0.8	0.050		0.0127	**C**	1.9	31.6	3.2	67			

NOTES/ASSUMPTIONS:

1.- The Waste Generation Rate (excluding the inert waste being handled at inert waste landfills) was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population projection, employment and taxable sales projections available from UCLA.
2.- Diversion Rate is 50 percent for years 2005 through 2020.
3.- Expected daily and remaining capacity is based on the permitted daily capacity for the Antelope Valley, Chiquita, Lancaster, Puente Hills, and Sunshine Canyon landfills and the expected daily tonnage rate for Burbank, Calabasas, Pebbly Beach, San Clemente, Scholl, and Whittier (Savage). The expected daily tonnage rate for Burbank, Calabasas, Pebbly Beach, San Clemente, Scholl, and Whittier (Savage) landfills are based on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/05 to 12/31/05. Expected daily tonnage rate for Bradley Landfill is based on the assumption that the Landfill remained open until April 14, 2007.
4.- "tpd-6" means tons per day, 6 day per week average.
5.- Class III Landfill Disposal Need refers to the amount of solid waste generated in or imported into Los Angeles County that needs to be disposed in Class III Landfills located within Los Angeles County.
6.- Class III Landfill Export Need refers to the daily amount of solid waste in need of disposal that exceeds the combined daily permitted and expected capacity of all in-County Class III landfills and transformation facilities.
7.- Available out-of-County disposal capacity refers to the amount of solid waste generated in Los Angeles County that can be accepted by the out-of-County class III landfills that are currently accepting solid waste from Los Angeles County.
8.- Disposal Capacity shortfall refers to the daily amount of solid waste in need of disposal that exceeds in excess of the available in-County and out-of-County disposal capacity.
9.- Existing export quantities are considered part of the Class III landfill export need and are considered in determining the disposal capacity shortfall.
10.- 2005 Import waste quantities are based on the 2006 Landfill survey for the period if 1/1/05 to 12/31/05. Import waste quantities for 2007 and beyond are assumed to be 800 tpd.

LEGEND:

C -Closure due to exhausted capacity
E -Expansion becomes effective
L -Does not accept waste from the City of Los Angeles and Orange County
R -Restricted Wasteshed
CIWMB -California Integrated Waste Management Board

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2007

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TABLE 4-16
SCENARIO 5

DISPOSAL CAPACITY NEED ANALYSIS (EXCLUDING INERT WASTE LANDFILLS)
UTILIZATION OF EXISTING IN-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITIES, UTILIZATION OF OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL CAPACITY, DEVELOPMENT OF ALL PROPOSED IN-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILL EXPANSIONS, INCREASING THE DIVERSION RATE AND DEVELOPMENT OF CONVERSION TECHNOLOGY FACILITIES CAPACITIES (UP TO 3,000 TPD) DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
(Based on January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005 six-day average tonnages and assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented)

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total Disposal Need	Maximum Conversion Technology Capacity	Imported Waste	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Class III Landfill Disposal Need	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total Expected Daily Tonnage and Remaining Permitted Landfill Capacity	Export Need	Available out-of-County Disposal Capacity	**Disposal Capacity Shortfall** (Excess)
								EXISTING LANDFILLS																
										R	R				L	R	R				R			
								Antelope Valley	Bradley	Burbank	Calabasas	Chiquita	Lancaster	Pebbly Beach	Puente Hills	San Clemente	Scholl	Sunshine County	Sunshine City	Whittier				
								Expected daily tonnage 6 day average (tpd-6)																
								Remaining permitted landfill capacity at year's end, Million Tons																
																					tpd-6			
																					million tons			
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)															(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
2005	78,759	50%	39,379	0	756	1,715	38,420	1,186	861	133	1,606	4,910	1,490	9.6	12,392	2.29	1,452	4,521	1,831	294	30,686	7,734	6,854	**880**
								10.2	0.1	3.0	8.8	13.7	13.6	0.097	32.3	0.024	6.8	2.0	7.2	4.6	102			
2006	79,285	50%	39,642	0	800	2,069	38,373	1,400	200	134	1,617	5,000	1,700	9.7	12,500	2.31	1,461	3,000	4,000	296	31,320	7,053	6,533	**520**
								19.0	0.0	3.0	8.3	12.2	13.1	0.094	28.4	0.023	6.3	1.0	6.0	4.5	102			
2007	79,746	50%	39,873	0	800	2,069	38,604	1,800	**C**	135	1,626	5,000	1,700	9.8	12,500	2.32	1,470	3,500	4,500	297	32,541	6,063	6,533	(470)
								18.4		2.9	7.8	10.6	12.5	0.091	24.5	0.023	5.9	**E** 9.2	4.5	4.4	101			
2008	80,692	50%	40,346	0	800	2,069	39,077	1,800		137	1,645	5,000	1,700	9.9	13,200	2.35	1,487	3,500	4,500	301	33,283	5,794	6,533	(739)
								17.9		2.9	7.3	9.1	12.0	0.088	20.4	0.022	5.4	8.1	3.1	4.3	91			
2009	81,423	50%	40,712	0	800	2,069	39,442	3,600		138	1,660	5,000	3,000	10.0	13,200	2.37	1,501	6,000	5,000	304	39,415	27	6,533	(6,506)
								E 16.7		2.8	6.8	**E** 39.5	**E** 11.1	0.085	16.3	0.021	5.0	6.2	1.6	4.2	110			
2010	82,633	50%	41,316	0	800	2,069	40,047	3,600		140	1,685	5,000	3,000	10.1	13,200	2.40	1,523	6,000	5,000	308	39,469	578	6,533	(5,955)
								15.6		2.8	6.2	37.9	10.1	0.082	12.1	0.020	4.5	**E** 20.6	**E** 47.2	4.1	161			
2011	83,834	51%	41,079	0	800	2,069	39,809	3,600		141	1,693	5,000	3,000	10.2	13,200	2.42	1,530	6,000	5,000	310	39,485	324	6,533	(6,209)
								14.5		2.7	5.7	36.4	9.2	0.078	8.0	0.0196	4.0	18.7	45.6	4.0	149			
2012	84,834	52%	40,720	0	800	2,069	39,451	3,600		141	1,696	5,000	3,000	10.2	13,200	2.42	1,533	6,000	5,000	310	39,493	(41)	6,533	(6,574)
								13.4		2.7	5.2	34.8	8.3	0.075	3.9	0.0188	3.5	16.9	44.1	3.9	137			
2013	85,905	53%	40,375	0	800	2,069	39,106	3,600		141	1,700	5,000	3,000	10.2	13,200	2.43	1,537	6,000	5,000	311	39,502	(396)	6,533	(6,929)
								12.2		2.7	4.7	33.3	7.3	0.072	(0.2)	0.0181	3.0	15.0	42.5	3.8	124			
2014	87,117	54%	40,074	1,500	800	2,069	37,305	3,600		142	1,707	5,000	3,000	10.2	**C**	2.44	1,543	6,000	5,000	312	26,317	10,987	12,873	(1,886)
								11.1		2.6	4.1	31.7	6.4	0.069		0.0173	2.6	13.1	41.0	3.7	116			
2015	88,143	55%	39,664	1,500	800	2,069	36,895	3,600		142	1,710	5,000	3,000	10.3		2.44	1,546	6,000	5,000	313	26,324	10,571	12,873	(2,302)
								10.0		2.6	3.6	30.1	5.5	0.066		0.0165	2.1	11.2	39.4	3.6	108			
2016	89,123	56%	39,214	2,000	800	2,069	35,945	3,600		142	1,712	5,000	3,000	10.3		2.44	1,548	6,000	5,000	313	26,328	9,617	11,751	(2,134)
								8.9		2.5	3.1	28.6	4.5	0.062		0.0158	1.6	9.4	37.8	3.5	100			
2017	90,066	57%	38,728	2,000	800	2,069	35,459	3,600		142	1,713	5,000	3,000	10.3		2.45	1,549	6,000	5,000	313	26,330	9,129	11,751	(2,622)
								7.7		2.5	2.5	27.0	3.6	0.059		0.0150	1.1	7.5	36.3	3.4	92			
2018	91,022	58%	38,229	3,000	800	2,069	33,960	3,600		142	1,714	5,000	3,000	10.3		2.45	1,550	6,000	5,000	314	26,333	7,628	11,751	(4,123)
								6.6		2.4	2.0	25.5	2.6	0.056		0.0143	0.6	5.6	34.7	3.4	84			
2019	91,952	59%	37,700	3,000	800	2,069	33,431	3,600		142	1,715	5,000	3,000	10.3		2.45	1,550	6,000	5,000	314	26,333	7,098	11,751	(4,653)
								5.5		2.4	1.4	23.9	1.7	0.053		0.0135	0.1	3.8	33.2	3.3	75			
2020	93,025	60%	37,210	3,000	800	2,069	32,941	3,600		143	1,718	5,000	3,000	10.3		2.45	1,553	6,000	5,000	314	26,340	6,601	11,751	(5,150)
								4.4		2.3	0.9	22.3	0.8	0.050		0.0127	**C**	1.9	31.6	3.2	67			

NOTES/ASSUMPTIONS:

1.- The Waste Generation Rate (excluding the inert waste being handled at inert waste landfills) was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population projection, employment and taxable sales projections available from UCLA.
2.- Diversion Rate is 50 percent for years 2005 through 2020.
3.- Expected daily and remaining capacity is based on the permitted daily capacity for the Antelope Valley, Chiquita, Lancaster, Puente Hills, and Sunshine Canyon landfills and the expected daily tonnage rate for Burbank, Calabasas, Pebbly Beach, San Clemente, Scholl, and Whittier (Savage). The expected daily tonnage rate for Burbank, Calabasas, Pebbly Beach, San Clemente, Scholl, and Whittier (Savage) landfills are based on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/05 to 12/31/05. Expected daily tonnage rate for Bradley Landfill is based on the assumption that the Landfill remained open until April 14, 2007.
4.- "tpd-6" means tons per day, 6 day per week average.
5.- Class III Landfill Disposal Need refers to the amount of solid waste generated in or imported into Los Angeles County that needs to be disposed in Class III Landfills located within Los Angeles County.
6.- Class III Landfill Export Need refers to the daily amount of solid waste in need of disposal that exceeds the combined daily permitted and expected capacity of all in-County Class III landfills and transformation facilities.
7.- Available out-of-County disposal capacity refers to the amount of solid waste generated in Los Angeles County that can be accepted by the out-of-County class III landfills that are currently accepting solid waste from Los Angeles County.
8.- Disposal Capacity shortfall refers to the daily amount of solid waste in need of disposal that exceeds in excess of the available in-County and out-of-County disposal capacity.
9.- Existing export quantities are considered part of the Class III landfill export need and are considered in determining the disposal capacity shortfall.
10.- 2005 Import waste quantities are based on the 2006 Landfill survey for the period if 1/1/05 to 12/31/05. Import waste quantities for 2007 and beyond are assumed to be 800 tpd.
11.- Assume the use of conversion technology (1,500 tpd in 2014, and up to 2,000 tpd in 2020). Assumption of conversion technology capacity is based on the most realistic expectation of the development of CT facilities available to Los Angeles County jurisdictions, taking into account the ongoing development of City of Los Angeles and County of Los Angeles projects.

LEGEND:

C -Closure due to exhausted capacity
E -Expansion becomes effective
L -Does not accept waste from the City of Los Angeles and Orange County
R -Restricted Wasteshed
CIWMB -California Integrated Waste Management Board

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2007

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TABLE 4-17
SCENARIO 6

**DISPOSAL CAPACITY NEED ANALYSIS (EXCLUDING INERT WASTE LANDFILLS)
UTILIZATION OF EXISTING IN-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITIES,
UTILIZATION OF OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL CAPACITY, DEVELOPMENT OF ALL PROPOSED
IN-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILL EXPANSIONS, INCREASING THE DIVERSION RATE AND
DEVELOPMENT OF CONVERSION TECHNOLOGY FACILITIES CAPACITIES (UP TO 10,000 TPD)
DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
(Based on January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005 six-day average tonnages and
assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented)**

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total Disposal Need	Maximum Conversion Technology Capacity	Imported Waste	Waste Exports to Out-of County Landfills	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Class III Landfill Disposal Need	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total Expected Daily Tonnage and Remaining Permitted Landfill Capacity	Export Need	Available out-of-County Disposal Capacity	**Disposal Capacity Shortfall** (Excess)
									EXISTING LANDFILLS																
									Antelope	Bradley	Burbank **R**	Calabasas **R**	Chiquita	Lancaster	Pebbly Beach	Puente Hills **L**	San Clemente **R**	Scholl **R**	Sunshine County	Sunshine City	Whittier **R**				
									Expected daily tonnage 6 day average (tpd-6)																
									Remaining permitted landfill capacity at year's end, Million Tons																
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)														tpd-6 milion tons	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
2005	78,759	50%	39,379	0	756	0	1,715	38,420	1,186 10.2	861 0.1	133 3.0	1,606 8.8	4,910 13.7	1,490 13.6	9.6 0.097	12,392 32.3	2.29 0.024	1,452 6.8	4,521 2.0	1,831 7.2	294 4.6	30,686 102	7,734	6,854	**880**
2006	79,285	50%	39,642	0	800	0	2,069	38,373	1,400 19.0	200 0.0	134 3.0	1,617 8.3	5,000 12.2	1,700 13.1	9.7 0.094	12,500 28.4	2.31 0.023	1,461 6.3	3,000 1.0	4,000 6.0	296 4.5	31,320 102	7,053	6,533	**520**
2007	79,746	50%	39,873	0	800	0	2,069	38,604	1,800 18.4	**C**	135 2.9	1,626 7.8	5,000 10.6	1,700 12.5	9.8 0.091	12,500 24.5	2.32 0.023	1,470 5.9	3,500 **E** 9.2	4,500 4.5	297 4.4	32,541 101	6,063	6,533	(470)
2008	80,692	50%	40,346	0	800	0	2,069	39,077	1,800 17.9		137 2.9	1,645 7.3	5,000 9.1	1,700 12.0	9.9 0.088	13,200 20.4	2.35 0.022	1,487 5.4	3,500 8.1	4,500 3.1	301 4.3	33,283 91	5,794	6,533	(739)
2009	81,423	50%	40,712	0	800	0	2,069	39,442	3,600 **E** 16.7		138 2.8	1,660 6.8	5,000 **E** 39.5	3,000 **E** 11.1	10.0 0.085	13,200 16.3	2.37 0.021	1,501 5.0	6,000 6.2	5,000 1.6	304 4.2	39,415 110	27	6,533	(6,506)
2010	82,633	50%	41,316	1,200	800	0	2,069	38,847	3,600 15.6		140 2.8	1,685 6.2	5,000 37.9	3,000 10.1	10.1 0.082	13,200 12.1	2.40 0.020	1,523 4.5	6,000 **E** 20.6	5,000 **E** 47.2	308 4.1	39,469 161	(622)	6,533	(7,155)
2011	83,834	51%	41,079	1,200	800	0	2,069	38,609	3,600 14.5		141 2.7	1,693 5.7	5,000 36.4	3,000 9.2	10.2 0.078	13,200 8.0	2.42 0.0196	1,530 4.0	6,000 18.7	5,000 45.6	310 4.0	39,485 149	(876)	6,533	(7,409)
2012	84,834	52%	40,720	2,400	800	0	2,069	37,051	3,600 13.4		141 2.7	1,696 5.2	5,000 34.8	3,000 8.3	10.2 0.075	13,200 3.9	2.42 0.0188	1,533 3.5	6,000 16.9	5,000 44.1	310 3.9	39,493 137	(2,441)	6,533	(8,974)
2013	85,905	53%	40,375	2,400	800	0	2,069	36,706	3,600 12.2		141 2.7	1,700 4.7	5,000 33.3	3,000 7.3	10.2 0.072	13,200 (0.2)	2.43 0.0181	1,537 3.0	6,000 15.0	5,000 42.5	311 3.8	39,502 124	(2,796)	6,533	(9,329)
2014	87,117	54%	40,074	2,400	800	0	2,069	36,405	3,600 11.1		142 2.6	1,707 4.1	5,000 31.7	3,000 6.4	10.2 0.069	**C**	2.44 0.0173	1,543 2.6	6,000 13.1	5,000 41.0	312 3.7	26,317 116	10,087	12,873	(2,786)
2015	88,143	55%	39,664	3,500	800	0	2,069	34,895	3,600 10.0		142 2.6	1,710 3.6	5,000 30.1	3,000 5.5	10.3 0.066		2.44 0.0165	1,546 2.1	6,000 11.2	5,000 39.4	313 3.6	26,324 108	8,571	12,873	(4,302)
2016	89,123	56%	39,214	4,000	800	0	2,069	33,945	3,600 8.9		142 2.5	1,712 3.1	5,000 28.6	3,000 4.5	10.3 0.062		2.44 0.0158	1,548 1.6	6,000 9.4	5,000 37.8	313 3.5	26,328 100	7,617	11,751	(4,134)
2017	90,066	57%	38,728	5,500	800	0	2,069	31,959	3,600 7.7		142 2.5	1,713 2.5	5,000 27.0	3,000 3.6	10.3 0.059		2.45 0.0150	1,549 1.1	6,000 7.5	5,000 36.3	313 3.4	26,330 92	5,629	11,751	(6,122)
2018	91,022	58%	38,229	7,000	800	0	2,069	29,960	3,600 6.6		142 2.4	1,714 2.0	5,000 25.5	3,000 2.6	10.3 0.056		2.45 0.0143	1,550 0.6	6,000 5.6	5,000 34.7	314 3.4	26,333 84	3,628	11,751	(8,123)
2019	91,952	59%	37,700	8,500	800	0	2,069	27,931	3,600 5.5		142 2.4	1,715 1.4	5,000 23.9	3,000 1.7	10.3 0.053		2.45 0.0135	1,550 **C**	6,000 3.8	5,000 33.2	314 3.3	26,333 75	1,598	11,751	(10,153)
2020	93,025	60%	37,210	10,000	800	0	2,069	25,941	3,600 4.4		143 2.3	1,718 0.9	5,000 22.3	3,000 0.8	10.3 0.050		2.45 0.0127		6,000 1.9	5,000 31.6	314 3.2	24,787 67	1,154	11,751	(10,597)

NOTES/ASSUMPTIONS:

1.- The Waste Generation Rate (excluding the inert waste being handled at inert waste landfills) was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population projection, employment and taxable sales projections available from UCLA.
2.- Diversion Rate is 50 percent for years 2005 through 2020.
3.- Expected daily and remaining capacity is based on the permitted daily capacity for the Antelope Valley, Chiquita, Lancaster, Puente Hills, and Sunshine Canyon landfills and the expected daily tonnage rate for Burbank, Calabasas, Pebbly Beach, San Clemente, Scholl, and Whittier (Savage). The expected daily tonnage rate for Burbank, Calabasas, Pebbly Beach, San Clemente, Scholl, and Whittier (Savage) landfills are based on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/05 to 12/31/05. Expected daily tonnage rate for Bradley Landfill is based on the assumption that the Landfill remained open until April 14, 2007.
4.- "tpd-6" means tons per day, 6 day per week average.
5.- Class III Landfill Disposal Need refers to the amount of solid waste generated in or imported into Los Angeles County that needs to be disposed in Class III Landfills located within Los Angeles County.
6.- Class III Landfill Export Need refers to the daily amount of solid waste in need of disposal that exceeds the combined daily permitted and expected capacity of all in-County Class III landfills and transformation facilities.
7.- Available out-of-County disposal capacity refers to the amount of solid waste generated in Los Angeles County that can be accepted by the out-of-County class III landfills that are currently accepting solid waste from Los Angeles County.
8.- Disposal Capacity shortfall refers to the daily amount of solid waste in need of disposal that exceeds in excess of the available in-County and out-of-County disposal capacity.
9.- Existing export quantities are considered part of the Class III landfill export need and are considered in determining the disposal capacity shortfall.
10.- 2005 Import waste quantities are based on the 2006 Landfill survey for the period if 1/1/05 to 12/31/05. Import waste quantities for 2007 and beyond are assumed to be 800 tpd.
11.- Assume increase in the use of conversion technology (1,200 tpd in 2010, and up to 10,000 tpd in 2020). Assumption of conversion technology capacity is based on the most realistic expectation of the development of CT facilities available to Los Angeles County jurisdictions, taking into account the ongoing development of City of Los Angeles and County of Los Angeles projects.

LEGEND:

C -Closure due to exhausted capacity
E -Expansion becomes effective
L -Does not accept waste from the City of Los Angeles and Orange County
R -Restricted Wasteshed
CIWMB -California Integrated Waste Management Board

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2007

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TABLE 4-18
SCENARIO 7 (BEST CASE SCENARIO)
DISPOSAL CAPACITY NEED ANALYSIS (EXCLUDING INERT WASTE LANDFILLS)
UTILIZATION OF EXISTING IN-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITIES,
UTILIZATION OF OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL CAPACITY, DEVELOPMENT OF ALL PROPOSED
IN-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILL EXPANSIONS, INCREASING THE DIVERSION RATE AND
INCREASING DEVELOPMENT OF CONVERSION TECHNOLOGY FACILITIES CAPACITIES (UP TO 10,000 TPD)
DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
(Based on January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005 six-day average tonnages and assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented)

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total Disposal Need	Maximum Conversion Technology Capacity	Imported Waste	Waste Exports to Out-of County Landfills	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Class III Landfill Disposal Need	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total Expected Daily Tonnage and Remaining Permitted Landfill Capacity	Export Need	Available out-of-County Disposal Capacity	**Disposal Capacity Shortfall** (Excess)
									EXISTING LANDFILLS																
											R	R				L	R	R			R			
									Antelope	Bradley	Burbank	Calabasas	Chiquita	Lancaster	Pebbly Beach	Puente Hills	San Clemente	Scholl	Sunshine County	Sunshine City	Whittier				
									Expected daily tonnage 6 day average (tpd-6)													tpd-6			
									Remaining permitted landfill capacity at year's end, Million Tons													milion tons			
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)															(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
2005	78,759	50%	39,379	0	756	0	1,715	38,420	1,186	861	133	1,606	4,910	1,490	9.6	12,392	2.29	1,452	4,521	1,831	294	30,686	7,734	6,854	**880**
									10.2	0.1	3.0	8.8	13.7	13.6	0.097	32.3	0.024	6.8	2.0	7.2	4.6	102			
2006	79,285	50%	39,642	0	800	0	2,069	38,373	1,400	200	134	1,617	5,000	1,700	9.7	12,500	2.31	1,461	3,000	4,000	296	31,320	7,053	6,533	**520**
									19.0	0.0	3.0	8.3	12.2	13.1	0.094	28.4	0.023	6.3	1.0	6.0	4.5	102			
2007	79,746	50%	39,873	0	800	0	2,069	38,604	1,800	C	135	1,626	5,000	1,700	9.8	12,500	2.32	1,470	3,500 E	4,500	297	32,541	6,063	6,533	(470)
									18.4		2.9	7.8	10.6	12.5	0.091	24.5	0.023	5.9	9.2	4.5	4.4	101			
2008	80,692	50%	40,346	0	800	0	2,069	39,077	1,800		137	1,645	5,000	1,700	9.9	13,200	2.35	1,487	3,500	4,500	301	33,283	5,794	6,533	(739)
									17.9		2.9	7.3	9.1	12.0	0.088	20.4	0.022	5.4	8.1	3.1	4.3	91			
2009	81,423	50%	40,712	0	800	0	2,069	39,442	3,600 E		138	1,660	5,000 E	3,000 E	10.0	13,200	2.37	1,501	6,000	5,000	304	39,415	27	6,533	(6,506)
									16.7		2.8	6.8	39.5	11.1	0.085	16.3	0.021	5.0	6.2	1.6	4.2	110			
2010	82,633	50%	41,316	1,200	800	0	2,069	38,847	3,600		140	1,685	5,000	3,000	10.1	13,200	2.40	1,523	6,000 E	5,000 E	308	39,469	(622)	10,533	(11,155)
									15.6		2.8	6.2	37.9	10.1	0.082	12.1	0.020	4.5	20.6	47.2	4.1	161			
2011	83,834	51%	41,079	1,200	800	0	2,069	38,609	3,600		141	1,693	5,000	3,000	10.2	13,200	2.42	1,530	6,000	5,000	310	39,485	(876)	10,533	(11,409)
									14.5		2.7	5.7	36.4	9.2	0.078	8.0	0.0196	4.0	18.7	45.6	4.0	149			
2012	84,834	52%	40,720	2,400	800	0	2,069	37,051	3,600		141	1,696	5,000	3,000	10.2	13,200	2.42	1,533	6,000	5,000	310	39,493	(2,441)	10,533	(12,974)
									13.4		2.7	5.2	34.8	8.3	0.075	3.9	0.0188	3.5	16.9	44.1	3.9	137			
2013	85,905	53%	40,375	2,400	800	0	2,069	36,706	3,600		141	1,700	5,000	3,000	10.2	13,200	2.43	1,537	6,000	5,000	311	39,502	(2,796)	10,533	(13,329)
									12.2		2.7	4.7	33.3	7.3	0.072	(0.2)	0.0181	3.0	15.0	42.5	3.8	124			
2014	87,117	54%	40,074	2,400	800	0	2,069	36,405	3,600		142	1,707	5,000	3,000	10.2	C	2.44	1,543	6,000	5,000	312	26,317	10,087	16,873	(6,786)
									11.1		2.6	4.1	31.7	6.4	0.069		0.0173	2.6	13.1	41.0	3.7	116			
2015	88,143	55%	39,664	3,500	800	0	2,069	34,895	3,600		142	1,710	5,000	3,000	10.3		2.44	1,546	6,000	5,000	313	26,324	8,571	16,873	(8,302)
									10.0		2.6	3.6	30.1	5.5	0.066		0.0165	2.1	11.2	39.4	3.6	108			
2016	89,123	56%	39,214	4,000	800	0	2,069	33,945	3,600		142	1,712	5,000	3,000	10.3		2.44	1,548	6,000	5,000	313	26,328	7,617	15,751	(8,134)
									8.9		2.5	3.1	28.6	4.5	0.062		0.0158	1.6	9.4	37.8	3.5	100			
2017	90,066	57%	38,728	5,500	800	0	2,069	31,959	3,600		142	1,713	5,000	3,000	10.3		2.45	1,549	6,000	5,000	313	26,330	5,629	15,751	(10,122)
									7.7		2.5	2.5	27.0	3.6	0.059		0.0150	1.1	7.5	36.3	3.4	92			
2018	91,022	58%	38,229	7,000	800	0	2,069	29,960	3,600		142	1,714	5,000	3,000	10.3		2.45	1,550	6,000	5,000	314	26,333	3,628	15,751	(12,123)
									6.6		2.4	2.0	25.5	2.6	0.056		0.0143	0.6	5.6	34.7	3.4	84			
2019	91,952	59%	37,700	8,500	800	0	2,069	27,931	3,600		142	1,715	5,000	3,000	10.3		2.45	1,550	6,000	5,000	314	26,333	1,598	15,751	(14,153)
									5.5		2.4	1.4	23.9	1.7	0.053		0.0135	C	3.8	33.2	3.3	75			
2020	93,025	60%	37,210	10,000	800	0	2,069	25,941	3,600		143	1,718	5,000	3,000	10.3		2.45		6,000	5,000	314	24,787	1,154	15,751	(14,597)
									4.4		2.3	0.9	22.3	0.8	0.050		0.0127		1.9	31.6	3.2	67			

NOTES/ASSUMPTIONS:

1.- The Waste Generation Rate (excluding the inert waste being handled at inert waste landfills) was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population projection, employment and taxable sales projections available from UCLA.
2.- Diversion Rate is 50 percent for years 2005 through 2020.
3.- Expected daily and remaining capacity is based on the permitted daily capacity for the Antelope Valley, Chiquita, Lancaster, Puente Hills, and Sunshine Canyon landfills and the expected daily tonnage rate for Burbank, Calabasas, Pebbly Beach, San Clemente, Scholl, and Whittier (Savage). The expected daily tonnage rate for Burbank, Calabasas, Pebbly Beach, San Clemente, Scholl, and Whittier (Savage) landfills are based on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/05 to 12/31/05. Expected daily tonnage rate for Bradley Landfill is based on the assumption that the Landfill remained open until April 14, 2007.
4.- "tpd-6" means tons per day, 6 day per week average.
5.- Class III Landfill Disposal Need refers to the amount of solid waste generated in or imported into Los Angeles County that needs to be disposed in Class III Landfills located within Los Angeles County.
6.- Class III Landfill Export Need refers to the daily amount of solid waste in need of disposal that exceeds the combined daily permitted and expected capacity of all in-County Class III landfills and transformation facilities.
7.- Available out-of-County disposal capacity refers to the amount of solid waste generated in Los Angeles County that can be accepted by the out-of-County class III landfills that are currently accepting solid waste from Los Angeles County.
8.- Disposal Capacity shortfall refers to the daily amount of solid waste in need of disposal that exceeds in excess of the available in-County and out-of-County disposal capacity.
9.- Existing export quantities are considered part of the Class III landfill export need and are considered in determining the disposal capacity shortfall.
10.- 2005 Import waste quantities are based on the 2006 Landfill survey for the period if 1/1/05 to 12/31/05. Import waste quantities for 2007 and beyond are assumed to be 800 tpd.
11.- Assume increase in the use of conversion technology (1,200 tpd in 2010, and up to 10,000 tpd in 2020). Assumption of conversion technology capacity is based on the most realistic expectation of the development of CT facilities available to Los Angeles County jurisdictions, taking into account the ongoing development of City of Los Angeles and County of Los Angeles projects.

LEGEND:

C -Closure due to exhausted capacity
E -Expansion becomes effective
L -Does not accept waste from the City of Los Angeles and Orange County
R -Restricted Wasteshed
CIWMB -California Integrated Waste Management Board

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2007

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TABLE 4-19
SUMMARY OF CLASS III LANDFILL DAILY DISPOSAL CAPACITY EXPORT NEED
FOR THE DISPOSAL CAPACITY NEED ANALYSIS SCENARIOS

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Imported Waste	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Scenario 1 (Table 4-13-A) Worst Case Scenario	Scenario 2 (Table 4-13-B)	Scenario 3 (Table 4-14)	Scenario 4 (Table 4-15)	Scenario 5 (Table 4-16)	Scenario 6 (Table 4-17-A)	Scenario 7 (Table 4-17-B) Best Case Scenario
				Existing in-County Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities only	Scenario 1 plus Out-of-County Export Capacity	Scenario 2 plus Proposed in-County Landfill Expansions	Scenario 3 plus Diversion rate of up to 60% by 2020	Scenario 4 plus Conversion Technology up to 3,000 tpd by 2020	Scenario 5 with Conversion Technology up to 10,000 tpd by 2020	Scenario 6 with Increased out-of-County Export Capacity
				Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Capacity Export Need						
	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
2005	78,759	756	1,715	7,734	7,734	7,734	7,734	7,734	7,734	7,734
2006	79,285	800	2,069	7,053	7,053	7,053	7,053	7,053	7,053	7,053
2007	79,746	800	2,069	6,563	6,563	6,063	6,063	6,063	6,063	6,063
2008	80,692	800	2,069	6,294	6,294	5,794	5,794	5,794	5,794	5,794
2009	81,423	800	2,069	9,127	9,127	27	27	27	27	27
2010	82,633	800	2,069	9,678	9,678	578	578	578	(622)	(622)
2011	83,834	800	2,069	10,226	10,226	1,126	324	324	(876)	(876)
2012	84,834	800	2,069	15,681	15,681	1,581	(41)	(41)	(2,441)	(2,441)
2013	85,905	800	2,069	17,869	17,869	2,069	(396)	(396)	(2,796)	(2,796)
2014	87,117	800	2,069	31,621	31,621	15,821	12,487	10,987	10,087	10,087
2015	88,143	800	2,069	37,089	37,089	16,289	12,071	10,571	8,571	8,571
2016	89,123	800	2,069	37,536	37,536	16,736	11,617	9,617	7,617	7,617
2017	90,066	800	2,069	37,965	37,965	17,165	11,129	9,129	5,629	5,629
2018	91,022	800	2,069	38,401	38,401	17,601	10,628	7,628	3,628	3,628
2019	91,952	800	2,069	38,824	38,824	18,024	10,098	7,098	1,598	1,598
2020	93,025	800	2,069	41,028	41,028	20,228	9,601	6,601	1,154	1,154

Assumptions:

1. Import rate of 756 tpd in 2005 and 800 tpd from 2006 to 2020.
2. For Scenario 1, export quantities are considered part of the Class III landfill Disposal Need and the Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall.

General Notes:

Scenario 1: Use of existing in-County class III landfill and transformation facilities only (Worst Case).
Scenario 2: Use of existing in-County class III landfill and transformation facilities, and utilization of currently available out-of-county disposal facilities capacity.
Scenario 3: Use of existing in-County class III landfill and transformation facilities; utilization of currently available out-of-county disposal facilities capacity; and development of all proposed in-county class III landfill expansions.
Scenario 4: Use of existing in-County class III landfill and transformation facilities; utilization of currently available out-of-county disposal facilities capacity; development of all proposed in-county Class III landfill expansion; and increasing diversion rate to 60% in 2020.
Scenario 5: Use of existing in-County class III landfill and transformation facilities; utilization of currently available out-of-county disposal facilities capacity; development of all proposed in-county Class III landfill expansions; increasing diversion rate to 60% in 2020; and development of conversion technology facilities (1,500 tpd in 2014, and up to 3,000 tpd in 2020). This assumes a full implementation of publically stated conversion technology goals and objectives by both the City and County of Los Angeles.
Scenario 6: Use of existing in-County class III landfill and transformation facilities; utilization of currently available out-of-county disposal facilities capacity; development of all proposed in-county Class III landfill expansions; increasing diversion rate to 60% in 2020; and development of conversion technology facilities (1,200 tpd in 2010, and up to 10,000 tpd in 2020). This assumes a full implementation of publically stated conversion technology goals and objectives by both the City and County of Los Angeles.
Scenario 7: Use of existing in-County class III landfill and transformation facilities; increase utilization of currently available out-of-county disposal facilities capacity; development of all proposed in-county class III landfill expansions; increasing diversion rate to 60% in 2020; and development of conversion technology facilities (1,200 tpd in 2010, and up to 10,000 tpd in 2020). This assumes a full implementation of publically stated conversion technology goals and objectives by both the City and County of Los Angeles.

Footnotes:

(a). "N/A" means "Not Applicable".
(b). "tpd-6" means tons per day, at an average of 6 days per week.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2007

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TABLE 4-20
SUMMARY OF CLASS III LANDFILL DAILY DISPOSAL SHORTFALL
FOR THE DISPOSAL CAPACITY NEED ANALYSIS SCENARIOS

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Imported Waste	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Scenario 1 (Table 4-13-A) Worst Case Scenario	Scenario 2 (Table 4-13-B)	Scenario 3 (Table 4-14)	Scenario 4 (Table 4-15)	Scenario 5 (Table 4-16)	Scenario 6 (Table 4-17-A)	Scenario 7 (Table 4-17-B) Best Case Scenario
				Existing in-County Class III Landfills and Transformation Facilities only	Scenario 1 plus Out-of-County Export Capacity	Scenario 2 plus Proposed in-County Landfill Expansions	Scenario 3 plus Diversion rate of up to 60% by 2020	Scenario 4 plus Conversion Technology up to 3,000 tpd by 2020	Scenario 5 with Conversion Technology up to 10,000 tpd by 2020	Scenario 6 with Increased out-of-County Export Capacity
				Class III Landfill Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Excess)						
	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
2005	78,759	756	1,715	**7,734**	**880**	**880**	**880**	**880**	**880**	**880**
2006	79,285	800	2,069	**7,053**	**520**	**520**	**520**	**520**	**520**	**520**
2007	79,746	800	2,069	**6,563**	**30**	(470)	(470)	(470)	(470)	(470)
2008	80,692	800	2,069	**6,294**	(239)	(739)	(739)	(739)	(739)	(739)
2009	81,423	800	2,069	**9,127**	**2,594**	(6,506)	(6,506)	(6,506)	(6,506)	(6,506)
2010	82,633	800	2,069	**9,678**	**3,145**	(5,955)	(5,955)	(5,955)	(7,155)	(11,155)
2011	83,834	800	2,069	**10,226**	**3,693**	(5,407)	(6,209)	(6,209)	(7,409)	(11,409)
2012	84,834	800	2,069	**15,681**	**9,148**	(4,952)	(6,574)	(6,574)	(8,974)	(12,974)
2013	85,905	800	2,069	**17,869**	**11,336**	(4,464)	(6,929)	(6,929)	(9,329)	(13,329)
2014	87,117	800	2,069	**31,621**	**18,748**	**2,948**	(386)	(1,886)	(2,786)	(6,786)
2015	88,143	800	2,069	**37,089**	**24,216**	**3,416**	(802)	(2,302)	(4,302)	(8,302)
2016	89,123	800	2,069	**37,536**	**25,785**	**4,985**	(134)	(2,134)	(4,134)	(8,134)
2017	90,066	800	2,069	**37,965**	**26,214**	**5,414**	(622)	(2,622)	(6,122)	(10,122)
2018	91,022	800	2,069	**38,401**	**26,650**	**5,850**	(1,123)	(4,123)	(8,123)	(12,123)
2019	91,952	800	2,069	**38,824**	**27,073**	**6,273**	(1,653)	(4,653)	(10,153)	(14,153)
2020	93,025	800	2,069	**41,028**	**29,277**	**8,477**	(2,150)	(5,150)	(10,597)	(14,597)

Assumptions:

1. Import rate of 756 tpd in 2005 and 800 tpd from 2006 to 2020.
2. For Scenario 1, export quantities are considered part of the Class III landfill Disposal Need and the Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall.

General Notes:

Scenario 1: Use of existing in-County class III landfill and transformation facilities only (Worst Case).
Scenario 2: Use of existing in-County class III landfill and transformation facilities, and utilization of currently available out-of-county disposal facilities capacity.
Scenario 3: Use of existing in-County class III landfill and transformation facilities; utilization of currently available out-of-county disposal facilities capacity; and development of all proposed in-county class III landfill expansions.
Scenario 4: Use of existing in-County class III landfill and transformation facilities; utilization of currently available out-of-county disposal facilities capacity; development of all proposed in-county Class III landfill expansion; and increasing diversion rate to 60% in 2020.
Scenario 5: Use of existing in-County class III landfill and transformation facilities; utilization of currently available out-of-county disposal facilities capacity; development of all proposed in-county Class III landfill expansions; increasing diversion rate to 60% in 2020; and development of conversion (1,500 tpd in 2014, and up to 3,000 tpd in 2020). This assumes a full implementation of publically stated conversion technology goals and objectives by both the City and County of Los Angeles.
Scenario 6: Use of existing in-County class III landfill and transformation facilities; utilization of currently available out-of-county disposal facilities capacity; development of all proposed in-county Class III landfill expansions; increasing diversion rate to 60% in 2020; and development of conversion (1,200 tpd in 2010, and up to 10,000 tpd in 2020). This assumes a full implementation of publically stated conversion technology goals and objectives by both the City and County of Los Angeles.
Scenario 7: Use of existing in-County class III landfill and transformation facilities; increase utilization of currently available out-of-county disposal facilities capacity; development of all proposed in-county class III landfill expansions; increasing diversion rate to 60% in 2020; and development of conversion facilities (1,200 tpd in 2010, and up to 10,000 tpd in 2020). This assumes a full implementation of publically stated conversion technology goals and objectives by both the City and County of Los Angeles.

Footnotes:

(a). "N/A" means "Not Applicable".
(b). "tpd-6" means tons per day, at an average of 6 days per week.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2007

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TABLE 4-21
SUMMARY OF MAJOR OUT-OF-COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS CURRENTLY AVAILABLE FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY SOLID WASTE EXPORT
AS OF JANUARY 1, 2006

County Location	Facility Name	Owner	Operator	Distance from Los Angeles County[1] (miles)	Rail Access Available	Average Daily Disposal Rate (tpd)[13]	Permitted Daily Capacity (tpd)	Amount of Permitted Daily Capacity Available for Waste from Other Counties	Potential Available Capacity for Waste from Los Angeles County[2] (tpd)	2005 Average Anticipated Exports from Los Angeles County[3] (tpd)	Remaining Disposal Capacity (million cubic yards) [as of date]	Existing Life (years) as of January 1, 2007	Tipping Fees[4]	Host Fees[5]
Alameda	Vasco Road Sanitary Landfill	Republic Services of California	Republic Services of California	344	No	1,555	2,518	TBD[6]	TBD	TBD	12.28 June 11, 2001	9	TBD	TBD
Fresno	American Avenue Disposal Site	Fresno County Planning and Resource Management	Fresno County Planning and Resource Management	239	No	1649	2,200	TBD	TBD	TBD	29.36 July 29, 2005	5	TBD	TBD
Imperial	Mesquite Regional Landfill[7]	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	207	Yes	N/A[8]	20,000	12,000	12,000	TBD	600.00 May 1, 2007	100	TBD	$1-$5 per ton
Kern	Bakersfield Metropolitan (Bena) Sanitary Landfill	Kern County Waste Management	Kern County Waste Management	134	No	1,678	4,500	TBD	TBD	36.45	2.99 June 21, 2001	32	TBD	TBD
	Shafter-Wasco Sanitary Landfill	Kern County Waste Management	Kern County Waste Management	137	No	520	888	TBD	TBD	1.30	7.90 June 21, 2001	21	TBD	TBD
Kings	CWMI, KHF (MSW) Landfill B-19)	Waste Management, Inc.	Chemical Waste Management, Inc.	183	No	1,033	1,400	TBD	TBD	TBD	1.90 June 6, 2005	4	TBD	TBD
	Kettleman Hills B18 Nonhazardous Codisposal	Waste Management, Inc.	Chemical Waste Management, Inc.	183	No	290	8,000	TBD	TBD	TBD	6.00 October 4, 2000	4	TBD	TBD
	Avenal Regional Landfill	City of Avenal	Madera Disposal System	194	Yes	522	6,000	TBD	TBD	TBD	26.00 August 10, 2006	14	TBD	TBD
Orange	Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill[9]	County of Orange	County of Orange Integrated Waste Management	43	No	7,171	8,500	TBD	1,500	792	59.41 December 1, 2006	7	$46 per ton	None
	Olida Alpha Sanitary Landfill[9]	County of Orange	County of Orange Integrated Waste Management	31	No	6,813	8,000	TBD	1,500	1,777	38.58 October 1, 2005	14	$46 per ton	None
	Prima Desecha Canada Sanitary Landfill[9]	County of Orange	County of Orange Integrated Waste Management	61	No	2,682	4,000	TBD	1,500	534	87.39 August 1, 2005	33	$46 per ton	None
Riverside	El Sobrante Landfill[10]	Waste Management of the Inland Empire	Waste Management of the Inland Empire	58	No	7,404	10,000	6,000	4,000	2,840	38.11 January 1, 2006	40	$31.91 per ton	12%-17% ($3-$10-min. fee)
	Eagle Mountain Landfill[11]	Kaiser Steel Resources	Mine Reclamation Corporation	171	Yes	N/A	20,000	TBD	18,000	N/A	670.00 May 1, 2007	100	N/A	N/A
San Bernardino	Barstow Sanitary Landfill	San Bernardino County	San Bernardino County	TBD	TBD	261	750	TBD	TBD	TBD	0.92 TBD	5	TBD	TBD
	California Street Landfill	City of Redlands Municipal Utilities Department	City of Redlands Municipal Utilities Department	57	No	197	829	TBD	TBD	TBD	0.47 May 1, 2007	24	TBD	TBD
	Colton Sanitary Landfill	County of San Bernardino Solid Waste Management Division	County of San Bernardino Solid Waste Management Division	52	No	838	3,100	TBD	TBD	45.57	0.60 November 1, 2005	6	TBD	TBD
	Landers Sanitary Landfill	County of San Bernardino Solid Waste Management Division	County of San Bernardino Solid Waste Management Division	129	No	258	1,200	TBD	TBD	TBD	0.84 July 1, 2006	6	TBD	TBD
	Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill	San Bernardino County	San Bernardino County	47	No	2,741	7,500	TBD	TBD	181	71.50 June 30, 2006	27	TBD	TBD
	San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill	San Bernardino County	San Bernardino County	61	No	650	1,000	TBD	TBD	0.11	9.49 February 15, 2006	10	TBD	TBD
	Victorville Sanitary Landfill	San Bernardino County	San Bernardino County	87	No	1,159	1,600	TBD	TBD	1.58	82.20 March 29, 2006	53	TBD	TBD
San Diego	Otay Annex Landfill	Allied Waste Industries, Inc	Otay Landfill, Inc.	132	TBD	4,773	5,000	TBD	TBD	3.14	41.15 September 30, 2002	21	TBD	TBD
	Sycamore Landfill	Allied Waste Industries, Inc	Sycamore Landfill, Inc.	130	TBD	2,851	3,300	TBD	TBD	TBD	23.77 June 11, 2001	10	TBD	TBD
	West Miramar Landfill	United States Navy	City of San Diego Environmental Services	113	No	5,039	8,079	TBD	TBD	TBD	8.70 August 30, 2007	5	TBD	TBD
San Luis Obispo	Cold Canyon Landfill Solid Waste DS	Corral De Piedra Land Company	Cold Canyon Landfill, Inc.	198	No	545	1,200	TBD	TBD	TBD	2.80 July 1, 2006	6	TBD	TBD
Santa Barbara	Tajiguas Sanitary Landfill	Santa Barbara County	Santa Barbara County	129	No	804	1,500	TBD	TBD	TBD	8.46 May 1, 2005	14	TBD	TBD
Solano	Potrero Hills Landfill	Potrero Hills Landfill, Inc.	Potrero Hills Landfill, Inc.	389	No	2,873	4,330	TBD	TBD	TBD	8.20 January 1, 2006	4.5	TBD	TBD
Stanislaus	Bonzi Sanitary	Bonzi Sanitary Landfill	Bonzi Sanitary Landfill	TBD	TBD	33	200	TBD	TBD	TBD	0.29 TBD	2	TBD	TBD
	Fink Road Landfill	County of Stanislaus	County of Stanislaus	298	No	425	1,500	TBD	TBD	TBD	10.00 February 1, 2004	5	TBD	TBD
Ventura	Simi Valley Landfill & Recycling Center Ventura County	Waste Management of California	Waste Management of California	48	No	2,808	3,000	TBD	1,000	730	9.47 June 15, 2001	19	$45 per ton	TBD
TOTAL[12]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	57,572	140,094	TBD	39,500	6,942	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note:

[a] The Landfills listed here are out-of-county Class III landfills in California that potentially accepted solid waste from Los Angeles County at anytime prior to January 1, 2006 based on the available Solid Waste Information System Disposal Reporting System Report (i.e., 2000-2005) and other available information.

[b] Average daily disposal rates are based on data obtained from Solid Waste Information System database as of November 1, 2007. Daily rate are calculated using 312 days in a year (6 days per week).

Footnotes:

[1] Distance is measured from Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Headquarters at 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, California 91803.

[2] Potential available capacity for waste from Los Angeles County means amount of out-of-county imports to the landfill that is available for Los Angeles County waste exports.

[3] Estimated quantity based on the Disposal Reporting System information from the respective Counties and/or export agreement with the county. Total waste exported is approximately 7,000 tons per day (i.e., 20% of total disposal) and are exported to mostly adjacent Counties (18% to Orange, Riverside, and Ventura), with the remaining 2% exported to Alameda, Fresno, Kern, Kings, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Stanislaus Counties in California.

[4] Tipping fees at gate fees as of April 2007.

[5] Host Fees are fees charged for disposal of out-of-County waste based on the base disposal fee charged by the operator.

[6] "TBD" means to be determined.

[7] Expected to be operational by 2008. Permitted to reserve up to 1,000 tpd of available capacity for Imperial County wastestream and remaining capacity is available only for out-of-County waste imported by rail. Maximum anticipated waste imported from Los Angeles County is 8000 tpd by rail system and 4,000 tpd by truck.

[8] "N/A" means not applicable.

[9] 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 waste tonage is received under 10-year contracts with franchise waste haulers and continue through 2013 at the Olinda Alpha Landfill and 2015 at the Frank R. Bowerman and Prima Deschecha Landfills. Permitted Daily Capacity at Frank R. Bowerman Landfill may incrfease from 8,500 to 11,500 tpd with expansion efforts.

[10] El Sobrante Landfill is permitted to import out-of-County waste up to 60% of permitted daily capacity.

[11] Currently not operational and remains in litigation since 1999. The purchase of Eagle Mountain Landfill by the Sanitation Districts and its eventual operation are contingent upon successful resolution of pending federal litigation. Permitted daily disposal capacity at Eagle Mountain Landfill will be 10,000 tpd for first ten years of Landfill life.

[12] The total amounts do not include data noted as "TBD;" therefore, the total amounts shown here are subject to change as new information becomes available

Source : Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2007

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TABLE 4-22
PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL
GREENWASTE USED AS ALTERNATIVE DAILY COVER
HISTORICAL (1995-2005) AND PROJECTED (2006-2020) QUANTITIES

	Year	Greenwaste Only					Municipal Solid Waste Only		
		ADC (Tons Per Year)	AIC (Tons Per Year)	Total (Tons Per Year)	Tonnage Change Per Year	Percent Change Per Year (Decrease)	Total (Tons Per Year)	Tonnage Change Per Year	Percent Change Per Year (Decrease)
Historical Figures	1995	132,694	0	132,694	N/A	N/A	26,038,933	N/A	N/A
	1996	127,982	0	127,982	(4,713)	(3.55)	23,708,958	(2,329,974)	(8.95)
	1997	207,597	0	207,597	79,615	62.21	21,657,767	(2,051,192)	(8.65)
	1998	218,239	0	218,239	10,642	5.13	23,280,577	1,622,810	7.49
	1999	170,690	0	170,690	(47,549)	(21.79)	23,627,754	347,177	1.49
	2000	151,595	0	151,595	(19,095)	(11.19)	24,707,100	1,079,346	4.57
	2001	202,821	0	202,821	51,226	33.79	24,260,683	(446,416)	(1.81)
	2002	227,332	0	227,332	24,511	12.08	21,914,899	(2,345,784)	(9.67)
	2003	254,576	0	254,576	27,244	11.98	22,012,299	97,400	0.44
	2004	272,978	0	272,978	18,403	7.23	22,756,005	743,705	3.38
	2005	227,439	91,195	318,634	45,656	16.73	24,572,788	1,816,783	7.98
Average		**199,449**	**N/A**	**207,740**	**18,594**	**10.24**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Projected Figures	2006	320,762	0	320,762	2,128	0.67	24,736,872	164,084	0.67
	2007	322,626	0	322,626	1,864	0.58	24,880,635	143,763	0.58
	2008	326,455	0	326,455	3,829	1.19	25,175,904	295,269	1.19
	2009	329,412	0	329,412	2,958	0.91	25,404,002	228,098	0.91
	2010	334,305	0	334,305	4,893	1.49	25,781,349	377,347	1.49
	2011	339,165	0	339,165	4,860	1.45	26,156,124	374,775	1.45
	2012	343,210	0	343,210	4,045	1.19	26,468,098	311,974	1.19
	2013	347,544	0	347,544	4,333	1.26	26,802,284	334,186	1.26
	2014	352,446	0	352,446	4,902	1.41	27,180,358	378,074	1.41
	2015	356,600	0	356,600	4,154	1.18	27,500,713	320,355	1.18
	2016	360,565	0	360,565	3,965	1.11	27,806,463	305,750	1.11
	2017	364,378	0	364,378	3,813	1.06	28,100,528	294,065	1.06
	2018	368,248	0	368,248	3,870	1.06	28,399,007	298,479	1.06
	2019	372,008	0	372,008	3,760	1.02	28,688,942	289,935	1.02
	2020	376,351	0	376,351	4,343	1.17	29,023,903	334,961	1.17
Average		**347,605**	**N/A**	**347,605**	**3,848**	**1.12**	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes:

1. N/A - Not Applicable
2. AIC - Alternate Intermedicate Cover
3. ADC - Alternate Daily Cover
4. The Waste Generation Rate was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population projection, employment and taxable sales projections available from UCLA.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, May 2007
Source for Historical Data (1995 - 2005): Department of Public Works, August 2007

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Table 4-23

SUMMARY OF PROJECTED LOS ANGELES COUNTY SOLID WASTE EXPORT AND CURRENTLY AVAILABLE OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL CAPACITY DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD

(Based on January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005 six day average tonnages and assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented)

Location		Landfill Name	Owner	Operator	Maximum Permitted Throughput in tons per day (Throughput in tons per day with expansion)	Estimated Remaining[4] Disposal Capacity in Million Cubic Yards or [Million Tons] (As of Remaining Capacity Date)	Estimated Closure Date (Estimated Closure Date After Expansion)	Existing Remaining Life in Years as of (January 1, 2007)	Proposed Landfill Expansion[6] (Y/N) Additional Life (Additional Disposal Capacity in million tons)	2005 (tons per day)	2006 (tons per day)	2007 (tons per day)	2008 (tons per day)	2009 (tons per day)	2010 (tons per day)	2011 (tons per day)	2012 (tons per day)	2013 (tons per day)	2014 (tons per day)	2015 (tons per day)	2016 (tons per day)	2017 (tons per day)	2018 (tons per day)	2019 (tons per day)	2020 (tons per day)
County	City																								
POTENTIAL PROPOSED NEW OUT OF COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA																									
Imperial County	City of Brawley	Mesquite Regional Landfill[1]	Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	20,000	600	2109	100 ( )	N	N/A N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A 4,000 4,000	N/A N/A 4,000 4,000	N/A N/A 4,000 4,000	N/A N/A 4,000 4,000	N/A 8,000 12,000 12,000	N/A 8,000 12,000 12,000	N/A 8,000 12,000 12,000	N/A 8,000 12,000 12,000	N/A 8,000 12,000 12,000	N/A 8,000 12,000 12,000	N/A 8,000 12,000 12,000
Riverside	Desert Center	Eagle Mountain Landfill[11]	Kaiser Steel Resources	Mine Reclamation Corporation	20,000[12]	670 ( )	2085	100	N																
San Diego		Campo Solid Waste Management Project[13]	Campo Band of Kumeyaay Mission Indians		3,000	29.5 ( )																			
	Pala	Gregory Canyon Landfill[14]	Richard Chase	Gregory Canyon, Ltd.	5,000	49.5 (Nov. 13, 2006		30																	

Table 4-23

SUMMARY OF PROJECTED LOS ANGELES COUNTY SOLID WASTE EXPORT AND CURRENTLY AVAILABLE OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL CAPACITY DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD

(Based on January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005 six day average tonnages and assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented)

Location		Landfill Name	Owner	Operator	Maximum Permitted Throughput in tons per day (Throughput in tons per day with expansion)	Estimated Remaining[4] Disposal Capacity in Million Cubic Yards or [Million Tons] (As of Remaining Capacity Date)	Estimated Closure Date (Estimated Closure Date After Expansion)	Existing Remaining Life in Years as of (January 1, 2007)	Proposed Landfill Expansion[6] (Y/N) Additional Life (Additional Disposal Capacity in million tons)	2005 (tons per day)	2006 (tons per day)	2007 (tons per day)	2008 (tons per day)	2009 (tons per day)	2010 (tons per day)	2011 (tons per day)	2012 (tons per day)	2013 (tons per day)	2014 (tons per day)	2015 (tons per day)	2016 (tons per day)	2017 (tons per day)	2018 (tons per day)	2019 (tons per day)	2020 (tons per day)
County	**City**																								
EXISTING OUT OF COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILLS LOCATED IN CALIFORNIA																									
Alameda	Livermore	Altamont Landfill and Resource Recovery	Waste Management of Alameda County	Waste Management of Alameda County	11,150	124.4 (April 12, 2005)	01/01/2025	19	Y (14 Years)																
	Livermore	Vasco Road Sanitary Landfill	Republic Services of California	Republic Services of California	2,518 ( )	12.28 (June 11, 2001)	01/01/2015	9	Y ( )																
Fresno	Tranquility	American Avenue Disposal Site	Fresno County Planning and Resource Management	Fresno County Planning and Resource Management	2,200	29.36 (July 29, 2005)	08/31/2031	25	N																
Imperial	Imperial	Allied Imperial Landfill	Imperial Landfill, Inc.	Imperial Landfill, Inc.	1,135	2.11 (January 31, 2006)	01/01/2013	5	Y (80 Years)																
Kern	Arvin	Arvin Sanitary Landfill	Kern County Waste Management	Kern County Waste Management	800	2.25 (June 21, 2001)	12/31/2008	2	Y (10 Years)																
	Caliente	Bakersfield Metropolitan (Bena) Sanitary Landfill	Kern County Waste Management	Kern County Waste Management	4,500	2.99 (June 21, 2001)	12/01/2038		Y (40 Years)	**36.45**															
	Shafter	Shafter-Wasco Sanitary Landfill	Kern County Waste Management.	Kern County Waste Management		7.9 (June 21, 2001)	12/31/2027	21	Y (16 Years)	**1.30**															

Table 4-23

SUMMARY OF PROJECTED LOS ANGELES COUNTY SOLID WASTE EXPORT AND CURRENTLY AVAILABLE OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL CAPACITY DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD

(Based on January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005 six day average tonnages and assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented)

Location		Landfill Name	Owner	Operator	Maximum Permitted Throughput in tons per day (Throughput in tons per day with expansion)	Estimated Remaining[4] Disposal Capacity in Million Cubic Yards or [Million Tons] (As of Remaining Capacity Date)	Estimated Closure Date (Estimated Closure Date After Expansion)	Existing Remaining Life in Years as of (January 1, 2007)	Proposed Landfill Expansion[6] (Y/N) Additional Life (Additional Disposal Capacity in million tons)	2005 (tons per day)	2006 (tons per day)	2007 (tons per day)	2008 (tons per day)	2009 (tons per day)	2010 (tons per day)	2011 (tons per day)	2012 (tons per day)	2013 (tons per day)	2014 (tons per day)	2015 (tons per day)	2016 (tons per day)	2017 (tons per day)	2018 (tons per day)	2019 (tons per day)	2020 (tons per day)
County	**City**																									
Kings	Avenal	Avenal Regional Landfill	City of Avenal	Madera Disposal System	6,000	26 (Aug. 10, 2006)	12/31/2020	14	Y[15] ( )																	
	Kettleman City	CWMI, KHF (MSW Landfill B-19)	Waste Management, Inc	Chemical Waste Management, Inc	1,400	1.9 (June 6, 2005)	12/31/2010	4	Y (2 Years)																	
	Kettleman City	Kettleman Hills B18 Nonhazardous Codisposal	Waste Management, Inc.	Chemical Waste Management, Inc	8,000	6 (Oct. 4, 2000)	N/A[16]	4	Y (5 Years)																	
Orange	Irvine	Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill[17]	County of Orange	County of Orange Integrated Waste Management	8,500 (11,500 tpd)	59.41 (Dec. 1, 2006)	2022 (2053)	15	Y (31 Years)	792 792 792 792	817 817 817 817	817 817 817 817	817 817 817 817	817 817 817 817	817 817 817 817	817 817 817 817	817 817 817 817	817 817 817 817	817 817 817 817	817 817 817 817	817 817 817 817	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
	Brea	Olinda/Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill[18]	County of Orange	County of Orange Integrated Waste Management	8,000	38.58 (Oct. 1, 2005)	2013 (2021)	6	Y (8 Years)	1,777 1,777 1,777 1,777	1,660 1,660 1,660 1,660	1,660 1,660 1,660 1,660	1,660 1,660 1,660 1,660	1,660 1,660 1,660 1,660	1,660 1,660 1,660 1,660	1,660 1,660 1,660 1,660	1,660 1,660 1,660 1,660	1,660 1,660 1,660 1,660	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
	San Juan Capistrano	Prima Deshecha Canada Sanitary Landfill[19]	County of Orange	County of Orange Integrated Waste Management	4,000	87.39 (Aug. 1, 2005)	2067	60	N	534 534 534 534	305 305 305 305	305 305 305 305	305 305 305 305	305 305 305 305	305 305 305 305	305 305 305 305	305 305 305 305	305 305 305 305	305 305 305 305	305 305 305 305	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0

Table 4-23

SUMMARY OF PROJECTED LOS ANGELES COUNTY SOLID WASTE EXPORT AND CURRENTLY AVAILABLE OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL CAPACITY DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD

(Based on January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005 six day average tonnages and assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented)

Location		Landfill Name	Owner	Operator	Maximum Permitted Throughput in tons per day (Throughput in tons per day with expansion)	Estimated Remaining[4] Disposal Capacity in Million Cubic Yards or [Million Tons] (As of Remaining Capacity Date)	Estimated Closure Date (Estimated Closure Date After Expansion)	Existing Remaining Life in Years as of (January 1, 2007)	Proposed Landfill Expansion[6] (Y/N) Additional Life (Additional Disposal Capacity in million tons)	2005 (tons per day)	2006 (tons per day)	2007 (tons per day)	2008 (tons per day)	2009 (tons per day)	2010 (tons per day)	2011 (tons per day)	2012 (tons per day)	2013 (tons per day)	2014 (tons per day)	2015 (tons per day)	2016 (tons per day)	2017 (tons per day)	2018 (tons per day)	2019 (tons per day)	2020 (tons per day)
County	**City**																								
Riverside	Moreno Valley	Badlands Sanitary landfill	County of Riverside	County of Riverside	4,000	7.93 (Jan. 1, 2006)	2013	6	Y																
	Corona	El Sobrante Landfill[20]	Waste Management of the Inland Empire	Waste Management of the Inland Empire	10,000	38.11 (Jan. 1, 2006)	2031	24	N	2,840 2,840 2,840 2,840	2,840 2,840 2,840 2,840	2,840 2,840 2,840 2,840	2,840 2,840 2,840 2,840	2,840 2,840 2,840 2,840	2,840 2,840 2,840 2,840	2,840 2,840 2,840 2,840	2,840 2,840 2,840 2,840	2,840 2,840 2,840 2,840	2,840 2,840 2,840 2,840	2,840 2,840 2,840 2,840	2,840 2,840 2,840 2,840	2,840 2,840 2,840 2,840	2,840 2,840 2,840 2,840	2,840 2,840 2,840 2,840
	Beaumont	Lamb Canyon Sanitary Landfill	County of Riverside	County of Riverside	3,000	15.19 (March 6, 2007)	2017	9	Y																
San Bernardino	Redlands	California Street Landfill	City of Redlands Municipal Utilities Department	City of Redlands Municipal Utilities Department	829	0.47 (May 1, 2001)	01/01/2031	24	N																
	Colton	Colton Sanitary Landfill	County of San Bernardino Solid Waste Management Division	County of San Bernardino Solid Waste Management Division	3,100	0.61 (Nov. 1, 2005)	2012	6	N	45.57															
	Landers	Landers Sanitary Landfill	County of San Bernardino Solid Waste Management Division	County of San Bernardino Solid Waste Management Division	1,200	0.46 (July 3, 2001)	2012	6	N																
	Rialto	Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill	San Bernardino County	San Bernardino County	7,500	71.5 (June 30, 2006)	04/01/2033	27	N	181 181 181 181	181 181 181 181	181 181 181 181	181 181 181 181	181 181 181 181	181 181 181 181	181 181 181 181	181 181 181 181	181 181 181 181	181 181 181 181	181 181 181 181	181 181 181 181	181 181 181 181	181 181 181 181	181 181 181 181

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SUMMARY OF PROJECTED LOS ANGELES COUNTY SOLID WASTE EXPORT AND CURRENTLY AVAILABLE OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL CAPACITY DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD

(Based on January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005 six day average tonnages and assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented)

Location		Landfill Name	Owner	Operator	Maximum Permitted Throughput in tons per day (Throughput in tons per day with expansion)	Estimated Remaining[4] Disposal Capacity in Million Cubic Yards or [Million Tons] (As of Remaining Capacity Date)	Estimated Closure Date (Estimated Closure Date After Expansion)	Existing Remaining Life in Years as of (January 1, 2007)	Proposed Landfill Expansion[6] (Y/N) Additional Life (Additional Disposal Capacity in million tons)	2005 (tons per day)	2006 (tons per day)	2007 (tons per day)	2008 (tons per day)	2009 (tons per day)	2010 (tons per day)	2011 (tons per day)	2012 (tons per day)	2013 (tons per day)	2014 (tons per day)	2015 (tons per day)	2016 (tons per day)	2017 (tons per day)	2018 (tons per day)	2019 (tons per day)	2020 (tons per day)
County	**City**																							
San Bernardino	Redlands	San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill	San Bernardino County	San Bernardino County	1,000	9.49 (Feb. 15,2006)	05/01/2016	10	N	**0.11**														
	Victorville	Victorville Santary Landfill	San Bernardino County	San Bernardino County	1,600	82.2 (March 29, 2006)	07/01/2059	53	N	**1.58**														
San Diego	Chula Vista	Otay Annex Landfill	Allied Waste Industries, Inc	Otay Landfill, Inc.	5,000	41.15 (Sep. 30, 2002)	12/03/2027	21	N	**3.14**														
	Ramona	Ramona Landfill	Allied Waste Industries, Inc	Ramona Landfill, Inc.	295					**0.01**														
	San Diego	Sycamore Landfill	Allied Waste Industries, Inc	Sycamore Landfill, Inc.	3,300	23.77 (June 11, 2001)	2017	10	Y	**0.03**														
	San Diego	West Miramar Landfill	United States Navy	City of San Diego Environmental Services	8,000	13.69 (March 31, 2006)	12/31/2011	5	Y (3-10 Years)															
San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	Cold Canyon Landfill Solid Waste DS	Corral De Piedra Land Company	Cold Canyon Landfill, Inc.	1,200	2.8 (July 1, 2006)	01/01/2012	6	Y (35 Years)															
Santa Barbara	Goleta	Tajiguas Sanitary Landfill	Santa Barbara County	Santa Barbara County	1,500	8.46 (May 1, 2005)	01/01/2020	14	N															

Table 4-23

SUMMARY OF PROJECTED LOS ANGELES COUNTY SOLID WASTE EXPORT AND CURRENTLY AVAILABLE OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL CAPACITY DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD

(Based on January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005 six day average tonnages and assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented)

Location		Landfill Name	Owner	Operator	Maximum Permitted Throughput in tons per day (Throughput in tons per day with expansion)	Estimated Remaining[4] Disposal Capacity in Million Cubic Yards or [Million Tons] (As of Remaining Capacity Date)	Estimated Closure Date (Estimated Closure Date After Expansion)	Existing Remaining Life in Years as of (January 1, 2007)	Proposed Landfill Expansion[6] (Y/N) Additional Life (Additional Disposal Capacity in million tons)	2005 (tons per day)	2006 (tons per day)	2007 (tons per day)	2008 (tons per day)	2009 (tons per day)	2010 (tons per day)	2011 (tons per day)	2012 (tons per day)	2013 (tons per day)	2014 (tons per day)	2015 (tons per day)	2016 (tons per day)	2017 (tons per day)	2018 (tons per day)	2019 (tons per day)	2020 (tons per day)
County	**City**																								
Solano	Suisun City	Potrero Hills Landfill	Potrero Hills Landfill, Inc.	Potrero Hills Landfill, Inc.	4,330	8.2 (Jan. 1, 2006)	01/01/2011	5	Y (35+ years)																
Stanislaus	Crows Landing	Fink Road Landfill	County of Stanislaus	County of Stanislaus	1,500	10 (Feb. 1, 2004)	01/01/2011	5	Y (15 Years)																
Ventura	Simi Valley	Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center	Waste Management of California	Waste Management of California	3,000 (6,000)	9.47 (June 15, 2001)	2026	19	Y (74 Years) 68.8	730	730 730 730	730 730 730	730 730 730	730 730 730	730 730 730	730 730 730	730 730 730	730 730 730	730 730 730	730 730 730	730 730 730	730 730 730	730 730 730	730 730 730	730 730 730	730 730 730
	Santa Paula	Toland Road Landfill	Ventura Regional Sanitation District	Ventura Regional Sanitation District	1,500	19.19 (May 1, 2005)		10	N																
Total									**Worse Case (Existing/Status Quo)**	**6,854**	**6,533**	**6,533**	**6,533**	**6,533**	**6,533**	**6,533**	**6,533**	**6,533**	**4,873**	**4,873**	**3,751**	**3,751**	**3,751**	**3,751**	**3,751**
									Better Case (Existing+CSD's Waste-by-rail)	**6,854**	**6,533**	**6,533**	**6,533**	**6,533**	**6,533**	**6,533**	**6,533**	**6,533**	**12,873**	**12,873**	**11,751**	**11,751**	**11,751**	**11,751**	**11,751**
									Best Case (Existing+CDS's Waste-by-rail+CSD's Waste-by-truck)	**6,854**	**6,533**	**6,533**	**6,533**	**6,533**	**10,533**	**10,533**	**10,533**	**10,533**	**16,873**	**16,873**	**15,751**	**15,751**	**15,751**	**15,751**	**15,751**
									Extra Best Case (Existing+CSD's Waste-by-rail+CSD's Waste-by-truck+Out-of-County Expansion[4])	**6,854**	**6,533**	**6,533**	**6,533**	**6,533**	**10,533**	**10,533**	**10,533**	**10,533**	**16,873**	**16,873**	**15,751**	**15,751**	**15,751**	**15,751**	**15,751**

Note:

1. 2005 Daily Tonnages are based on actual data from DRS Report.
2. Simi Valley Landfill is expected to expand by year 2011.
3. In 1997, Orange County entered into export agreement with Burrtec/EDCC, County Sanitation District of Los Angeles County (CSD), and Republic Industries to import a combined total of not less than 867,000 tons of municipal solid waste per year from Los Angeles County and other jurisdictions outside Orange County to Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill, Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill and Prima Deshecha Canada Sanitary Landfill. Under the agreement, (1) Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill is to receive at least 255,000 tons per year (tpy) from CSD with export agreement expiration in 2015, (2) Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill is to receive at least 357,000 tpy from Republic Industries and 161,500 tpy from Burrtec/EDCC, with both export agreements expiring in 2013 and (3) Prima Deshecha Canada Sanitary Landfill is to receive 93,500 tpy from Burrtec/EDCC with export agreement expiring in 2015.
4. Overall, the impact of the various expansions of the out-of-County landfills would not result in a net increase in available daily export capacity, but would result only in extension of life of Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center from 2026 to 2100. Though expansion of Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill and Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill will result in increase in their lifespan from 2013 to 2031 and 2022 to 2053 respectively, the additional disposal capacity due to the expansion will not be available after the export agreement with Burrtec/EDCC, CSD, and Republic Industries (for Los Angeles County waste) to Orange County Landfills has expired.

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APPENDIX 4-A

Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force March 28, 1991 Report to the California Integrated Waste Management Board – on the Remaining Permitted Disposal Capacity of Solid Waste Facilities in Los Angeles County

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE /
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
P.O. BOX 1460 ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802

THOMAS A. TIDEMANSON
CHAIRMAN

March 28, 1991 WM-2

Mr. George Larson, Chief Executive O
California Integrated Waste Manageme
1020 Ninth Street, Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Mr. Larson:

REMAINING PERMITTED DISPOSAL CAPACIT
SOLID WASTE FACILITIES IN
LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 41791 of the Public Resources Code regarding the date of submission of the Countywide Siting Element and the County Integrated Waste Management Plan for Los Angeles County, the following is offered.

The citizens of Los Angeles County are currently disposing of approximately 51,000 tons (1990 average daily disposal - six days/week) of solid waste per day. Approximately 43,245 tons of this waste are disposed of in 19 permitted Class III landfills (see Table 1, enclosed), 1,000 tons are managed by two waste-to-energy facilities (does not include the 500 tons of residual ash which is landfilled), and the remaining inert waste tons are disposed of at the permitted unclassified landfills.

At present, the remaining permitted Class III capacity in this County is estimated at 99 million tons (Table 1). Based on the 1990 average disposal rate of 43,245 tons per day (six days per week) as shown on Table 1, this capacity will be mathematically exhausted by the year 1999. However, this is misleading in that the majority of landfills have a number of restrictions which significantly impact their operations. These include expiration of the land use permit; restriction on acceptance of waste generated outside a jurisdiction and/or wasteshed boundary; permit restrictions on daily tonnage that can be accepted; and/or limitation on daily tonnage that can be handled at a facility due to lack of manpower and equipment.

At the present time, several of the operating Class III landfills have operating restrictions reducing available daily disposal capacity in the County. Burbank and Whittier (Savage Canyon) can only receive solid waste generated within their respective cities. Lopez Canyon can only receive solid waste generated by single- and multi-family residential customers within the City of Los Angeles which have been collected by City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation trucks; while Puente Hills and Spadra are prohibited from receiving any waste

originating from the City of Los Angeles. Calabasas and Scholl Canyon Landfills only accept solid waste generated within defined wastesheds, while Brand Park, Pitchess Honor Rancho, and San Clemente are not open to the public.

As indicated in Table 1, Class III landfills had a permitted daily capacity of 63,950 tons in January 1991; however, this permitted capacity was reduced by 6,500 tons per day to 57,450 tons per day due to closure of Azusa Western Landfill as the result of a California Apellate Court decision. Additionally, by January 30, 1996, eight of the remaining landfills, representing 35,500 tons of permitted daily capacity, could be closed due to capacity limitations or the expiration of land use permits.

Based on the foregoing and utilizing a diversion rate of 25 percent, the County of Los Angeles will experience daily disposal capacity shortfalls within five years. Accordingly, the County will prepare and submit the CSE and the CoIWMP to the Board by January 1, 1992, pursuant to requirements of Section 41791 of the PRC.

We look forward to working with you in implementing the provisions of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, as well as other matters of joint interest.

Very truly yours,

T. A. TIDEMANSON, Chairman
Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management
Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force

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TABLE 1

REMAINING PERMITTED COMBINED DISPOSAL CAPACI F EXISTING SOLID WASTE FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Class III Landfill	Solid Waste Facility Permit	Facility Address	Operation Days/ week	Jan. 1991 SWFP Daily Capacity (tons)	LUP Daily Capacity (tons)	1990 Average Daily Tonnage 6 days/wk	Addt'l Daily Tonnage That Can Be Handled	Quantity of Municipal Solid Waste Disposed million tons/ Year 1990	Projected remaining permitted capacity millions tons	million cubic yards	Comments
Antelope Valley	19-AA-0009	1200 West City Ranch Road Palmdale, CA 93550	7	350	----	400	0	0.125	.925	2.6	Approx. date of closure 1996
Azusa Land Reclamation	19-AA-0013	1201 Gladstone Avenue Azusa, CA 91702	6	6,500	6,500	2,756	0	0.86	0	0	1/91 Appelate Court[c] rescinded permit
BKK	19-AF-0001	2210 South Azusa Avenue West Covina, CA 91790	6	12,000[a]	----	9,744	1,600[d]	3.04	15.96	23.8	Date of closure 11/30/95
Bradley West	19-AR-0008	9227 Tujunga Avenue Sun Valley, CA 91352	6	7,000	9,500	1,923	1,577	0.60	11.8	19.7	LUP expires 12/29/93
Brand Park	19-AA-0006	1601 West Mountain Street Glendale, CA 91207	5	104	----	48	0[b]	0.015	0.306	0.875	Private use only
Burbank	19-AA-0040	1600 Lockheed View Drive Burbank, CA 91510	5	240	----	196	44	0.061	11.44	22.0	Limited to the City's use only
Calabesas	19-AA-0056	26918 Ventura Freeway Agoura, CA 91301	6	3,500	----	2,724	776	0.85	15.155	21.6	Limited to the Calabesas Wasteshed
Chiquita Canyon	19-AA-0052	29201 Henry Mayo Drive Newhall, CA 91322	7	5,000	----	1,763	3,237	0.55	1.78	2.2	LUP expires 11/24/97
Lancaster	19-AA-0050	600 East Avenue F Lancaster, CA 93534	6	450	----	295	5	0.092	0.15	0.5	LUP expires 12/95
Lopez Canyon	19-AA-0820	11950 Lopez Canyon Road Pacoima, CA 91331	5	4,100[b]	4,000	3,109	891	0.97	4.2	7.0	LUP expires 1/30/96 limited to City of Los Angeles use only.
Pebbly Beach	19-AA-0061	Santa Catalina Island Avalon, CA 90704	6	30	----	10	20	0.003	0.097	0.16	
Pitchess Honor Rancho	19-AA-0057	28300 The Old Road Saugus, CA 91350	5	23	----	17	6	0.0054	2.24	3.73	Approx. date of closure 1994. Private use only
Puente Hills	19-AA-0053	2800 S. Workman Hill Rd. Whittier, CA 90607	6	12,000	13,200	11,659	1,341	3.7	7.5	10.7	LUP limits to 72,000 tpw LUP expires 10/31/93, no waste from City of L.A.
San Clemente	19-AA-0063	San Clemente Island LA County, CA 92139	5	1	----	1	0	0.002	0.024	0.034	LUP expires 10/31/91
Scholl Canyon	19-AA-0012	3721 North Figueora St. Los Angeles, CA 90041	6	3,400	----	2,179	1,221	0.68	13.32	19	Limited to the Scholl Cyn. wasteshed only
Spadra	19-AA-0015	4125 West Valley Blvd. Walnut, CA 91789	6	3,000	----	2,724	276	0.85	6.95	9.93	LUP limits to 18,000 tpw reduces to 1,5000 tpw 7/1/95, no City of L.A. waste accepted
Sunshine Canyon (North Valley)	19-AR-0002	14747 San Fernando Road Los Angeles, CA 91342	6	7,000	8,000	3,141	3,859	0.98	0.4	1.64	LUP expires 9/28/01
Two Harbors	19-AA-0062	Two Harbors Avalon, CA	5	3.5	----	3.5	0	0.000088	0.0073	0.0104	
Whittier (Savage Canyon)	19-AH-0001	13919 East Penn Street Whittier, CA 91350	6	350	----	353	0	0.11	6.39	10.6	Limited to the City of Whittier use only
Total				63,050[f]		43,245	11,982	13.49	98.85	156.08	

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, January 1991.
Based on written surveys of all Solid Waste facilities currently operating in Los Angeles County conducted October, 1990 and phone survey, January 1991.

Note: [a] Daily capacity established in 6/90, Notice and Order, as amended, by the City of West Covina.
[b] Daily capacity established by RDSI and Courts.
[c] Ceased operation as a Class III landfill on 2/21/91.
[d] BKK can handle additional 2,400 tpd if SWFP limit is revised.
[e] Operator has informed DPW that additional waste cannot be handled due to manpower and equipment limitation.
[f] Average daily tonnage, Monday through Friday.

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04/29/91

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