

**Attachments to the August 17, 2006, Minutes
for the Los Angeles County
Integrated Waste Management Task Force**



BioEnergy Producers Association
Clean Technology for Renewable Energy

James L. Stewart
Chairman of the Board

August 11, 2006

David Roberti, Senator (Ret.)
President

The Honorable Margo Reid Brown, Chair and Members
California Integrated Waste Management Board
1001 "I" Street,
Sacramento, CA 95814

Kay Martin
Vice President

John Jensen
*Secretary &
Chief Financial Officer*

**Subject: COMMENTS ON REQUEST FOR DIRECTION ON NEXT
STEPS RELATIVE TO EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES (ITEM
22, AUGUST 15, 2006, CIWMB AGENDA)**

Dear Chair Brown and Members:

The BioEnergy Producers Association (BPA) is a coalition of private companies dedicated to the development and commercialization of environmentally preferable industries that produce renewable sources of power, fuels, and chemicals from agricultural, forestry and urban biomass, and plastic wastes. Our membership includes bioenergy firms, electric utilities, and waste management companies. The BPA has reviewed the staff report for the referenced item on your Board's August 15, 2006 agenda, and has the following comments:

Policy-Related Barriers

The single most outstanding barrier to the commercialization of waste conversion technologies/biorefineries in California is the lack of an enabling regulatory framework to guide industry development.

As noted in the staff report, the need for interagency coordination and regulatory certainty is being addressed in part through the Bioenergy Working Group, Executive Order S-06-06, and the Bioenergy Action Plan. Legislative measures to clarify and correct statutory definitions are also critical, but, to date, have received insufficient support from the Legislature.

While the BPA commends the Board for its participation in these efforts, we also feel that more aggressive and focused leadership by the CIWMB is needed if existing barriers to biomass industry and market development are to be overcome. Specifically, the Board should begin to explore affirmative regulatory frameworks that address the handling of residual waste feedstocks by industry, and that provide a clear pathway for distinguishing waste handling activities from industrial processes.

Bioenergy facilities that utilize waste feedstocks are being actively encouraged and pursued in other parts of the country, and are being treated and regulated as energy generation, rather than waste disposal, facilities. The CIWMB should serve as an information clearinghouse in two critical areas: (1) how regulatory frameworks for such facilities are being designed in other states to meet the requirements of RCRA and the Clean Air Act, and (2) how regulatory responsibilities for such facilities are being allocated among relevant state and local agencies.

As noted in our letter to your Board of November 22, 2004, a critical element in the development of regulations for CT facilities is the establishment of CIWMB jurisdictional boundaries for the oversight of waste materials, i.e. at what point does a material utilized as an industrial feedstock cease to be solid waste? To reiterate, in New York State regulation, that point is based on a determination of “beneficial use:”

“When granting a beneficial use determination, the department shall determine, on a case-by-case basis, the precise point at which the solid waste under review ceases to be solid waste. Unless otherwise determined for the particular solid waste under review, that point occurs when it is used in a manufacturing process to make a product or used as an effective substitute for a commercial product or used as a fuel for energy recovery” [6NYCRR360-1.15(d)(3)].

CTs differ from traditional “solid waste facilities” in that they are, by definition, *bioindustries* that can utilize municipal waste feedstocks as well as a wide variety of other carbonaceous materials, such as purpose-grown crops and residues from the agricultural and forestry sectors. Because bioindustries can receive and convert multiple feedstocks, many of which fall outside CIWMB jurisdiction, their regulation is necessarily cross-media in scope.

The BPA requests the Board to prioritize the development of CT regulatory strategies, in coordination with the Interagency Bioenergy Working Group. Consideration should be given to advancing the following options:

1. Development, under the CIWMB transfer and processing station regulations, of a residual waste feedstock pre-processing permit. This permit would regulate the receipt and preparation of post-recycled residual wastes by CT facilities/biorefineries for their direct use as an industrial feedstock. It would cover handling activities from the point of receipt to the point of entry into the conversion process, i.e. to the point of “cessation of solid waste.” As in the case of recycling industries (such as smelters or recycled paper plants), the permit would not cover the *industrial* process itself (gasification, pyrolysis, hydrolysis/fermentation), which converts the feedstock into marketable products.
2. Transfer of regulatory responsibility for all bioenergy facilities to the Energy Commission, which agency would develop a uniform interagency framework for oversight of multiple technologies and feedstocks.

Technical & Demonstration Barriers

The staff report documents the extensive studies and public forums conducted by the CIWMB over the past six years to explore the waste diversion potential and other environmental benefits of CT development in California. The BPA applauds these efforts, which have been critical in advancing bioenergy policy initiatives and public

awareness in the State. We concur that significant implementation challenges for our industry remain, but disagree with staff recommendations on the Board's role in addressing these barriers:

Anaerobic Digestion Demo Funding

The BPA is concerned that staff has chosen to once again insert anaerobic digestion (AD) into the CT mix with the introduction and use of the more generic "emergent technologies" (ETs) title for their report. After noting the barriers to obtaining financing for "first facilities," staff recommends a Board expenditure of \$200,000 to fund an AD pilot facility at the Yolo County landfill. The BPA strongly objects to this recommendation for the following reasons:

1. AD technologies are distinct from CTs. They have been specifically excluded from the CT definition in previous CIWMB reports and proposed statutory language.
2. AD technologies have already been demonstrated to be commercially viable in Europe, and an existing publicly funded demonstration facility is now underway at UC Davis.
3. AD facilities can be permitted in CA currently under the existing CIWMB regulations for composting facilities, and are eligible for diversion credit.
4. AD technologies are limited in the types of materials they can process, and therefore cannot match the potential of CTs to divert post-recycled residual waste from landfills.

If it is the intent of the Board to facilitate the financing of demonstration projects for technologies that are as yet unproven in California at commercial scale, the BPA strongly recommends support of CT alternatives, such as gasification, pyrolysis, or hydrolysis technologies that cannot currently offer to private investors the municipal incentives of diversion credit or the financial security of an established regulatory pathway.

Technology & Cost Research

The staff report for this item suggests that technologies capable of producing ethanol from solid waste are immature, and recommends that the Board take an active role in defining additional research needs, or even in funding lab-scale research at UC Riverside on enzymatic hydrolysis. The BPA disagrees with these recommendations for the following reasons:

1. Several companies have already made substantial private investments in technologies that can successfully produce ethanol from biomass and plastic wastes. These technologies are commercially ready and are being sited in other states.
2. Lab- and pilot-scale research on enzymatic hydrolysis has been funded for several years by the US DoE at NREL and at a number of university campuses.

While a workshop would provide an opportunity to showcase emergent technologies, the real need, as noted above, is the establishment of an enabling regulatory structure in California to catalyze the actual building of commercial-level facilities. Once this level

playing field has been established, the market will select the most efficient and cost-effective technologies and industries.

Air Quality/Emissions Issues

The staff report suggests that it is the CIWMB's role "to continue developing data that would address gaps and concerns about emissions from emerging technologies" and to serve as an arbiter in the "debate about dioxins."

To date, the Board has gathered emissions data in its comparative life-cycle analysis studies, and has contracted with the University of California, Riverside, for air emissions testing of CT pilot facilities. In each case, independent studies have concluded that CTs can meet or exceed state and federal air quality standards. These findings support the performance data for commercial scale facilities in Europe. There is no indication that additional studies or debates will move minority opposition groups on this issue, who have been neither accepting of the Board's scientific data collected to date, nor forthcoming with alternative hard data to support their allegations.

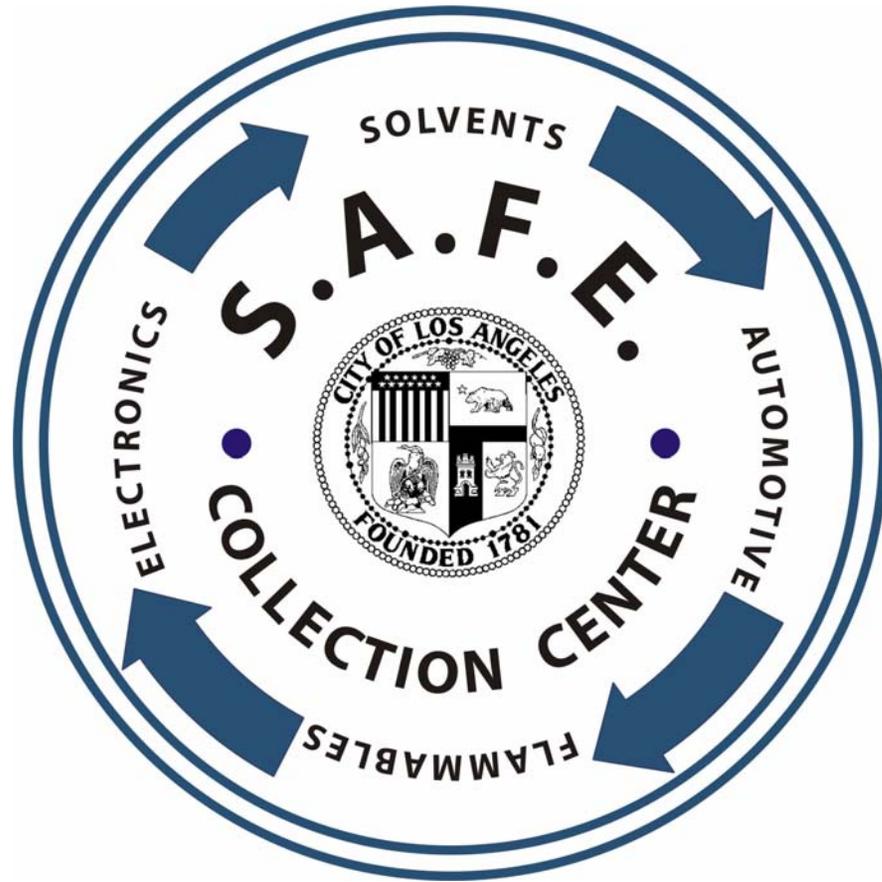
Existing law clearly limits the extent of CIWMB authority over matters that are within the jurisdiction of the State Air Resources Board (CARB), air pollution control districts, and air quality management districts. The BPA urges the Board to yield to these agencies on CT emissions issues, just as it does for other solid waste facilities and for recycling industries (many of which pose significant emissions challenges of their own). Every CT facility/biorefinery built in California will be required to meet all relevant air quality and emissions standards, or it will not be permitted to operate. The appropriate venue for public involvement and debate on these and other project-specific air quality permitting issues is with CARB and with air districts at the local level.

Respectfully submitted,



David Roberti, President
BioEnergy Producers Association

cc: Terry Tamminen
Mike Chrisman
A.G. Kawamura
Jackalyne Pfannenstiel
Jim Boyd
Joe Desmond



**FROM MOBILE EVENTS TO PERMANENT FACILITIES IN A
LARGE COLLECTION PROGRAM
August 17, 2006**

Outline

- ◆ The HHW Program
- ◆ Service Areas
- ◆ Problem Statement
- ◆ Program Objectives and Goals
- ◆ Program Funding
- ◆ Solution and Development
- ◆ Comparison of Operational Results
- ◆ Conclusions

The HHW Program

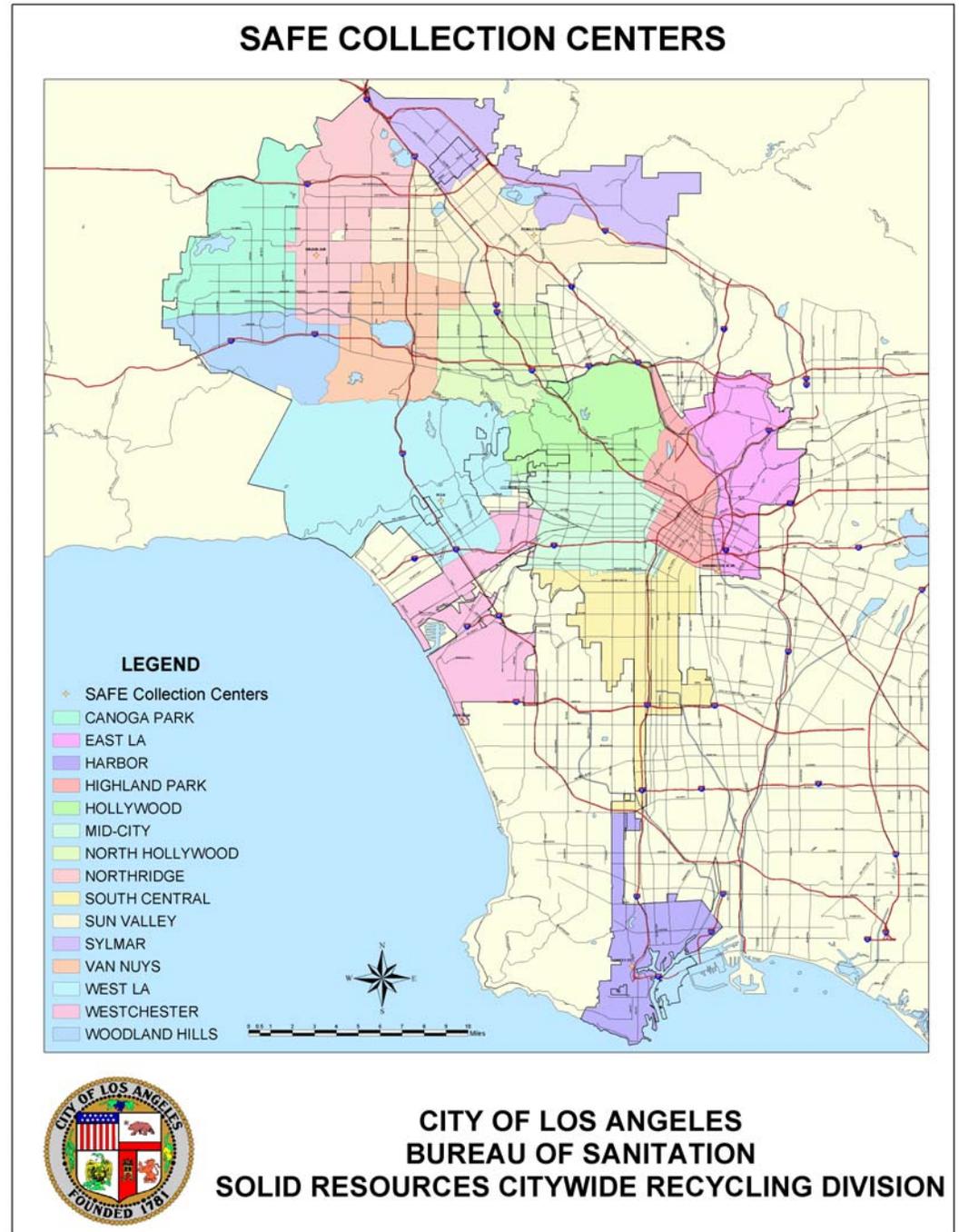
- ◆ Established in 1988

In 2005:

- ◆ 10,247 participated in mobile events and 45,319 at SAFE Centers
- ◆ Collected 634,376 Pounds of HHW from mobile events and 2,396,319 at Centers

Service Areas

- ◆ 15 Areas
- ◆ Population of 3,694,820
- ◆ 468 square miles



Service Areas

- ◆ Conducted an average of two events per month.
- ◆ Average cost per event = \$100,000.
- ◆ Average cost per participant = \$100.
- ◆ Average participation per event = 1,000 households

Problem Statement

- ◆ Fixed Budget
- ◆ Increased Participation
 - Community Cleanups
 - Collection of Additional Materials
- ◆ Hazmobile Program may not be enough
- ◆ Meet level of Service
- ◆ Reached Operating Capacity

HHW MOBILE EVENT COLLECTION SUMMARY

YEAR	NUMBER OF EVENTS	NUMBER OF CARS	WASTE COLLECTED (lbs)	COST*	COST/CAR	COST/LB
1994	20	13,033	1,148,843	\$1,668,224	\$128	\$1.45
1995	25	13,485	1,062,974	\$1,753,050	\$130	\$1.65
1996	23	12,274	1,034,705	\$1,607,894	\$131	\$1.55
1997	30	21,392	2,072,230	\$2,738,176	\$128	\$1.32
1998	22	18,583	2,048,042	\$2,229,960	\$120	\$1.08
1999	19	25,192	2,662,969	\$3,048,232	\$121	\$1.14
2000	19	19,736	2,165,787	\$2,249,904	\$114	\$1.04
2001	21	23,778	2,477,025	\$2,448,994	\$103	\$0.98
2002	23	26,997	3,152,220	\$2,485,440	\$92	\$0.79
2003**	12	15,058	1,157,145	\$1,270,957	\$84	\$1.09
2004**	6	11,880	808,090	\$789,887	\$66	\$0.98
2005**	6	10,247	634,376	\$559,924	\$55	\$1.13

* INCLUDES Admin, Publicity, and Contractual Costs ** DECREASE due to permanent facilities

Program Objectives and Goals

- ◆ Meet Demand for Services
- ◆ Reduce the Occurrence of Illegal Dumping
- ◆ Convenient Access to residents
- ◆ Integrate other Collection Programs
- ◆ Potential Reuse Programs

Program Objectives and Goals

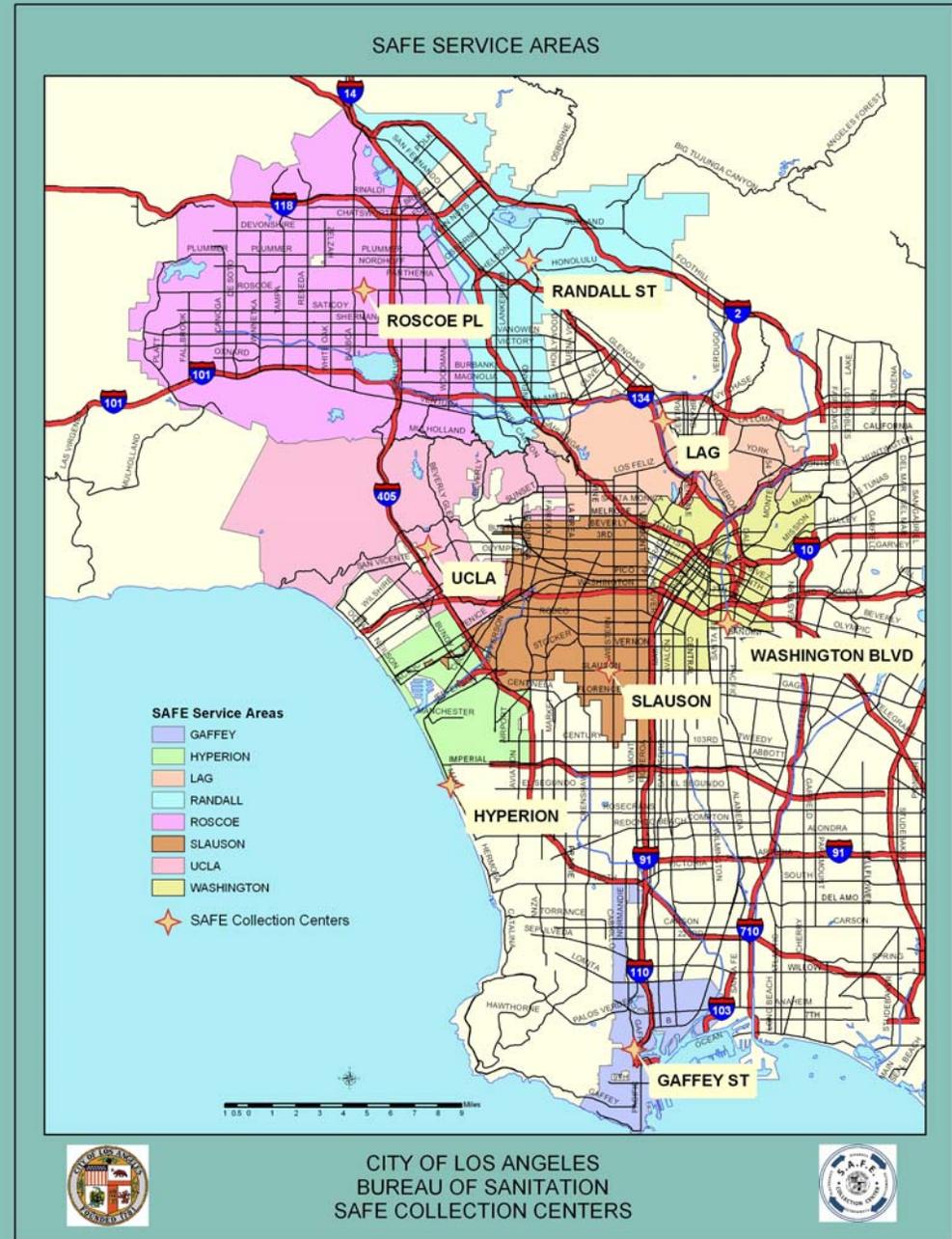
- ◆ Increase Operating Capacity to serve 50% more Households
- ◆ Develop Innovative Disposal and Operating Techniques
- ◆ Provide an Enhanced Level of Service.
- ◆ Provide Fiscal Flexibility
- ◆ Establish Strategic Partnerships

Program Funding

- ◆ State Used Oil Block Grants
- ◆ State HHW Opportunity Grants
- ◆ Sewer Capital Fund
- ◆ Stormwater Pollution Abatement Fund
- ◆ County Contribution
- ◆ SB 20 refund

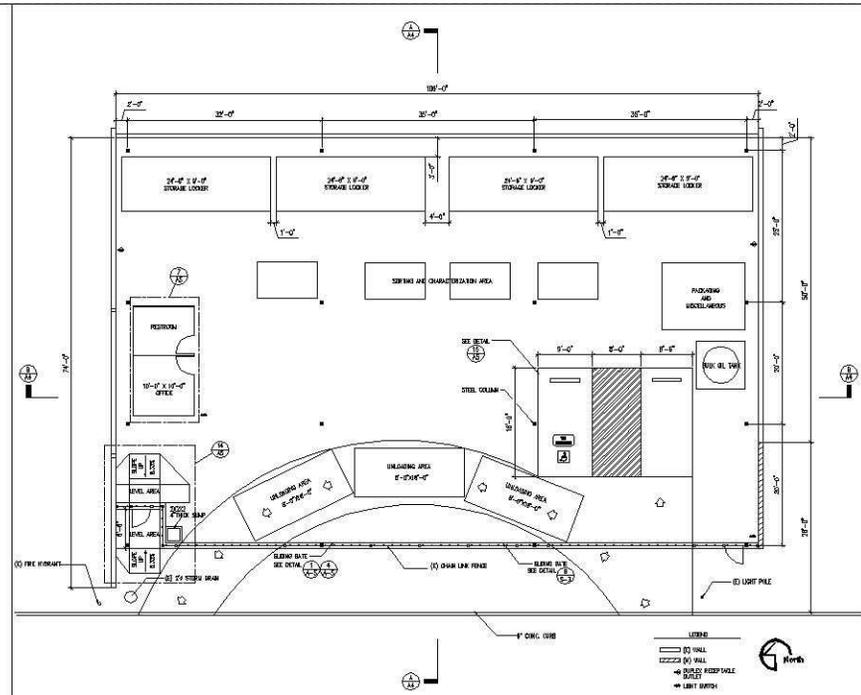
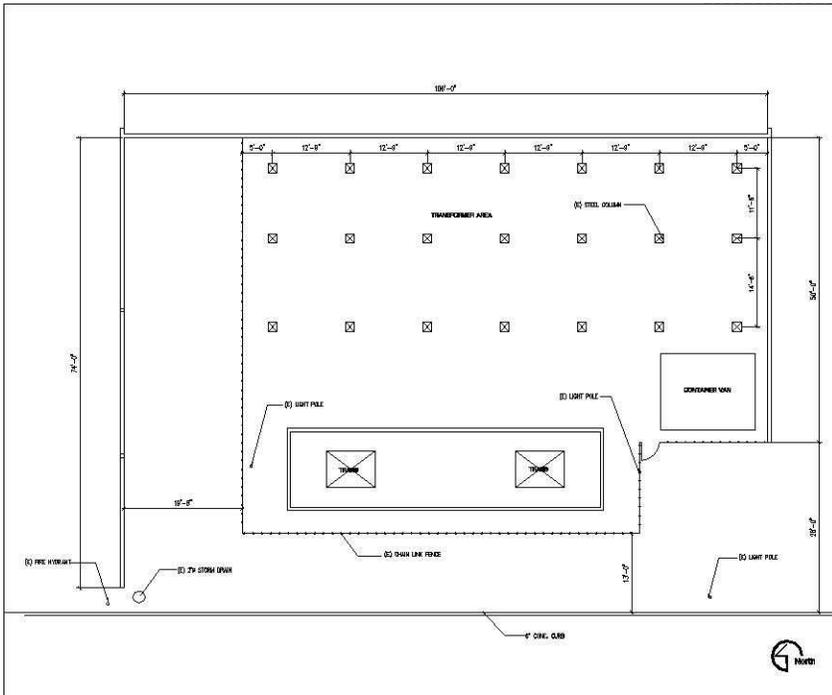
Solution

- ◆ 8 SAFE CENTERS CITYWIDE
- ◆ 5 SAFE CENTERS OPERATIONAL
- ◆ 3 SAFE CENTERS UNDER DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION



Solution and Development

- ◆ Design: Gaffey, Washington, LAG
 - Layout
 - Equipment
- ◆ Construction
 - Bid & Award/ CiSCo: HTP and LAG
- ◆ Commissioning
 - Tools & Supplies
 - Signage
 - Schedules: HTP "Oct. 06"; LAG "Sept. 06"; Gaffey & Washington "May 07".

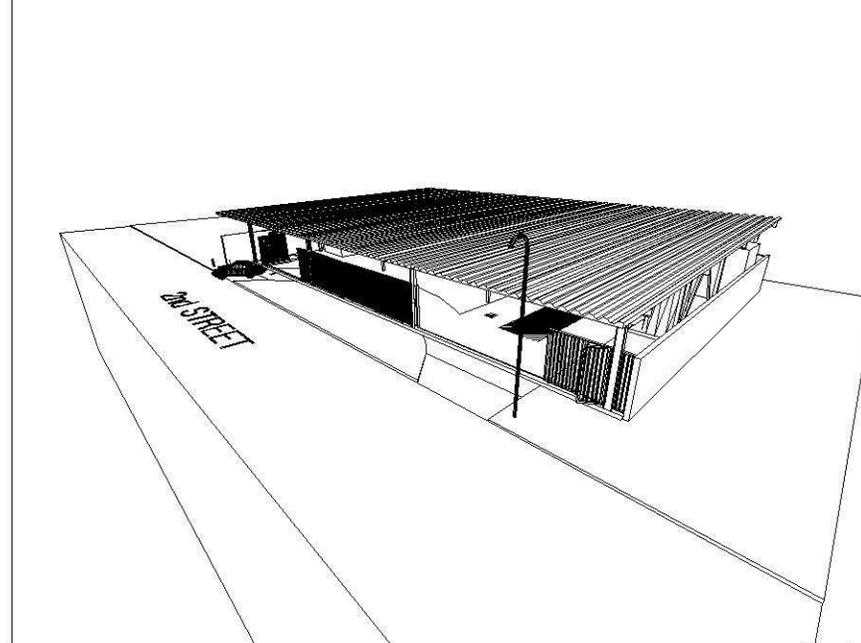
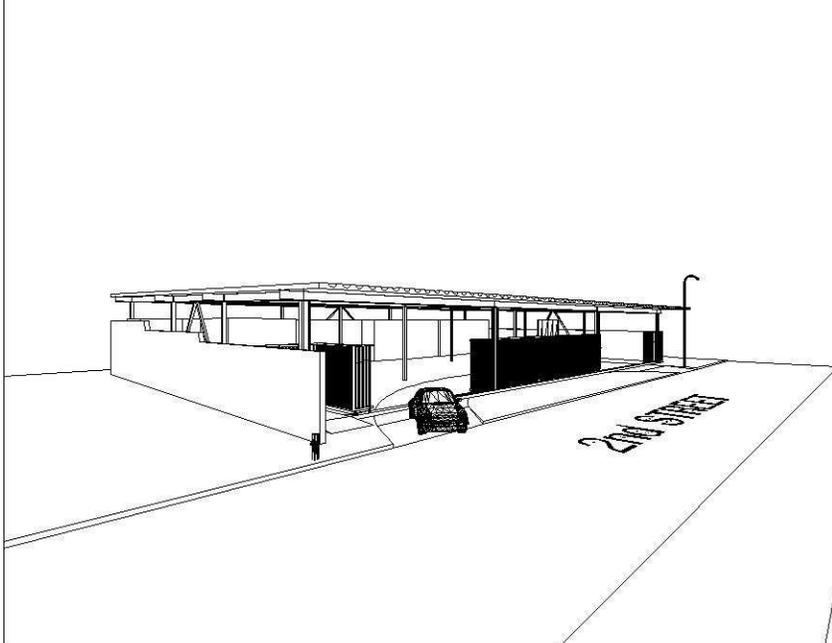


EXISTING FACILITY PLAN

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0" 2

PROPOSED FACILITY PLAN

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0" 1



HYPERION WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0" 3



CENTERS COMPARISON OF RESULTS

WEST L.A. AREA – MOBILE EVENTS				
YEAR	PARTICIPATION	COLLECTION (lbs)	COST	COST/LB
2000	2,086	206,060	\$235,718	\$1.14
2001	3,115	262,499	\$264,216	\$1.00
2002	5,464	482,617	\$492,500	\$1.02
AVERAGE	3,555	317,059	\$330,811	\$1.05
HYPERION SAFE COLLECTION CENTER				
YEAR	PARTICIPATION	COLLECTION (lbs)	COST	COST/LB
2003	6,834	665,150	\$434,395	\$0.65
2004	8,145	701,941	\$380,469	\$0.54
2005	9,576	261,939	\$265,911	\$1.02
AVERAGE	8,185	543,010	\$360,258	\$0.66
DIFFERENCE	130%	71%	9%	(37%)

MOBILE EVENTS vs SAFE CENTERS COMPARISON OF RESULTS

EAST VALLEY. AREA – MOBILE EVENTS				
YEAR	PARTICIPATION	COLLECTION (lbs)	COST	COST/LB
2000	4,581	519,496	\$522,234	\$1.00
2001	4,576	539,504	\$450,674	\$0.83
2002	6,214	664,657	\$580,427	\$0.87
AVERAGE	5,124	574,552	\$517,778	\$0.90
RANDALL SAFE COLLECTION CENTER				
YEAR	PARTICIPATION	COLLECTION (lbs)	COST	COST/LB
2003	8,240	948,670	\$496,056	\$0.52
2004	9,152	1,130,301	\$572,923	\$0.51
2005	12,040	1,297,428	\$664,620	\$0.51
AVERAGE	9,810	1,125,466	\$577,866	\$0.51
DIFFERENCE	91%	96%	12%	(43%)

Conclusions

Permanent Collection Centers

- ◆ Do make Sense
- ◆ Provide cost saving
- ◆ Get Support for new centers
- ◆ Be Flexible



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Countywide Siting Element Chapter 7 Revisions

August 17, 2006

Chuk Agu



1

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- Documents provided
- Draft revisions
- Update of facility information

2

FOCUS OF PRESENTATION

- Quick overview
 - Major issues and assumptions
 - Major revisions (since 1st draft)
 - Potential new facilities
 - Potential expansions of existing facilities
 - CSE chapters revision update
 - Next Step

3

PURPOSE OF CHAPTER 7

- To provide a description and location of sites identified as:
 - Potentially suitable for development of new disposal facilities, and
 - Potential expansion of existing disposal facilities

4

MAJOR ISSUES AND ASSUMPTIONS

■ Definition of Expansion

– Increase in the physical dimension of a disposal facility

✦ Vertical Expansion

– Increasing the permitted disposal elevation

✦ Horizontal Expansion

– Increasing the permitted site or disposal area

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MAJOR ISSUES AND ASSUMPTIONS (Continued)

■ Definition of Expansion (Continued)

– An extension or renewal of a permit whose expiration date may affect the operation of the facility

✦ E.g., extension of landfill closure date

✦ No such expansion in this revision

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MAJOR ISSUES AND ASSUMPTIONS (Continued)

■ Definition of Expansion (Continued)

- Increase in daily disposal rate, throughput, and/or intake/processing capacity

7

MAJOR ISSUES AND ASSUMPTIONS (Continued)

■ Inert Waste Landfills

- These landfills were previously referred to as unclassified landfills in the 1997 CSE
- This revision includes a full description of those inert waste landfills which currently have a registration permit or full SWFP

8

MAJOR REVISIONS

- **For the purposes of this CSE**
 - **CT is not considered Transformation**
 - **CT facilities are included in this CSE and will also be included in the NDFE**

9

MAJOR REVISIONS (Continued)

- **Developed a map (Figure 7-10) of areas potentially suitable for developing CT facilities, based on**
 - **LA County CT Evaluation Report recommendations on land use**
 - **RENEW LA Resource Management Blueprint recommendations on land use**
 - **SCAG's General Plan (GP) Land Use categories and map for LA County**

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MAJOR REVISIONS (Continued)

- SCAG's GP land use categories potentially suitable for siting CT facilities in LA County (Figure 7-10)
 - Miscellaneous industrial (e.g. landfills)
 - Utilities categories (e.g. recycling centers)
 - Heavy industrial (e.g. manufacturing)
 - General industrial
 - Light industrial (e.g. commercial, industrial)
- Incorporates land use maps and designations of cities and unincorporated areas in LA County.

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MAJOR REVISIONS (Continued)

- Contents of Chapter 7 was restructured into the following distinct categories
 - Class III landfills
 - Inert waste landfills
 - Transformation facilities
 - Conversion technology facilities
 - Biomass processing facilities

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MAJOR REVISIONS (Continued)

- Added a Definitions Section (7.3) to define
 - Expansion
 - Class III landfill
 - Inert waste landfill
 - Transformation facility
 - Waste-to-energy facility (WTE)
 - Conversion technology
 - Biomass processing

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MAJOR REVISIONS (Continued)

- Broadened the definition of “expansion”
 - To include increase in daily disposal rate, throughput, and/or intake/process capacity,
 - To address increase in disposal rates at landfills, and expansions of WTE and CT facilities

14

MAJOR REVISIONS (Continued)

- Listed Lancaster Landfill's proposed increase in disposal rate from 1,700 tpd to 3,000 tpd as an expansion.
- Listed a Savage Canyon Landfill project as an expansion pending determination by the LEA.

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MAJOR REVISIONS (Continued)

- Inert waste landfills
 - Conducted site visits of inert waste landfills Countywide
 - Expanded the discussion on inert waste landfills
 - ✦ Section 7.6
 - Included updated status of the inert waste landfills
 - ✦ Table 7-4

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MAJOR REVISIONS (Continued)

■ C&D Phase II tier permit structure for inert waste landfills

– Permit

- ❖ Full SWFP tier -- CDI Waste Disposal Facility

- ❖ Registration permit tier
 - Inert Debris Type A Disposal Facility

– Non-permit

- ❖ EA Notification tier
 - Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operations

- ❖ Excluded Operations tier

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MAJOR REVISIONS (Continued)

■ Status of inert waste landfill sites

- 12 inert waste landfills

- 2 has full SWFP (i.e., permitted disposal facilities)

- ❖ Azusa Land Reclamation

- ❖ Peck Road Gravel Pit

- 7 are inert debris engineered fill operations

- 3 are not yet classified

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SITES POTENTIALLY SUITABLE FOR NEW DISPOSAL FACILITIES

■ **New landfills**

– None

✦ Elsmere / Blind Canyon sites removed from the Siting Element's list of future landfill site (as instructed by the County Board of Supervisors)

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SITES POTENTIALLY SUITABLE FOR NEW DISPOSAL FACILITIES (Continued)

■ **New Transformation Facilities**

– None

■ **New Biomass Processing Facilities**

– None

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SITES POTENTIALLY SUITABLE FOR NEW DISPOSAL FACILITIES (Continued)

- **New Conversion Technology facilities**
 - Areas potentially suitable for siting CT facilities Countywide (Figure 7-10)
 - Locations of major MRFs/TS Countywide (See Table 7-2 and Figure 7-9)
 - Designation and approval of land use to locate CT at the above locations and ultimately lie with governing local land use authority.
 - City of Los Angeles has not yet identified specific potential CT locations

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POTENTIAL EXPANSION OF EXISTING FACILITIES

- **Transformation facilities expansions**
 - None
- **Conversion technology facilities expansions**
 - None
- **Biomass processing facilities expansions**
 - None

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POTENTIAL EXPANSION OF EXISTING FACILITIES (Continued)

- **Class III Landfills Expansions**
 - (Seven of 13 existing class III landfills)
 - Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Facility
 - Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center
 - Chiquita Canyon Landfill
 - Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center
 - Savage Canyon Landfill
 - Scholl Canyon Sanitary Landfill
 - Sunshine Canyon Landfill (County/City-sides)

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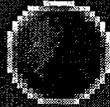
POTENTIAL EXPANSION OF EXISTING FACILITIES (Continued)

- **Inert waste landfills expansions**
 - Only one of the 12 existing inert waste landfills
 - ✦ Peck Road Gravel Pit

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SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL EXPANSIONS

Table 7-3



25

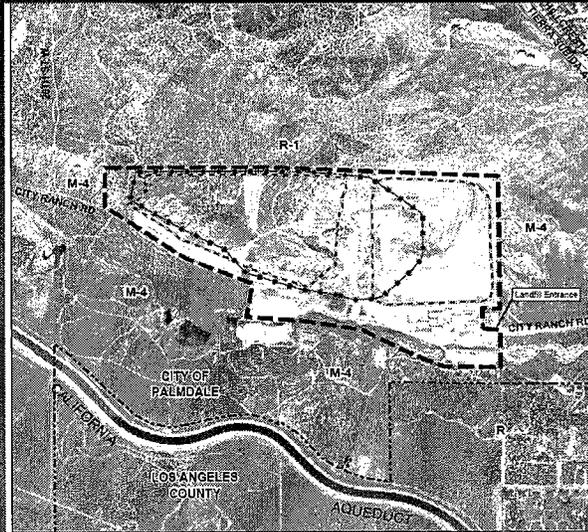
LANDFILL EXPANSION MAPS

Figures 7-1 to 7-7



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ANTELOPE VALLEY RECYCLING AND DISPOSAL FACILITY EXPANSION MAP



LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- Closed Disposal Area
- Existing Disposal Area
- Potential Expansion Area
- City Limits

- R: Non-Urban
- M-4: Planned Industrial
- R-1: Single Family Residential

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BRADLEY LANDFILL AND RECYCLING CENTER EXPANSION MAP



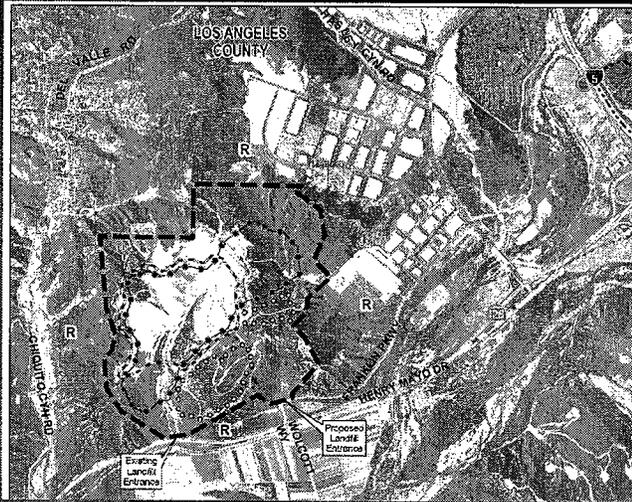
LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- Closed Disposal Area
- Existing Disposal Area
- Potential Expansion Area
- City Limits

- M1: Limited Industrial Zone
- M2: Light Industrial Zone
- M3: Heavy Industrial Zone
- RA: Suburban Zone

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CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL EXPANSION MAP

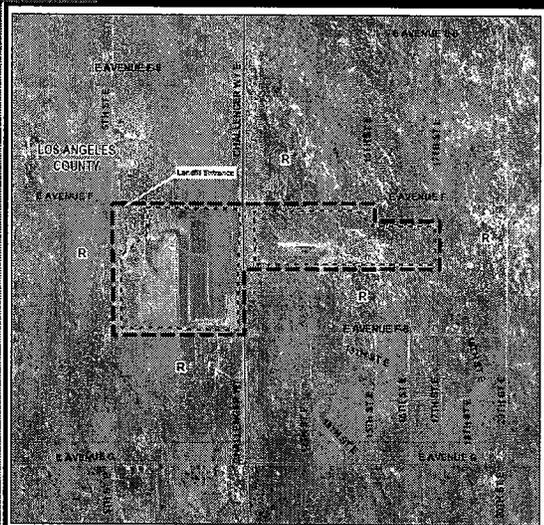


LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- Closed Disposal Area
- Existing Disposal Area
- Potential Expansion Area
- City Limits

R: Non-Urban

LANCASTER LANDFILL AND RECYCLING CENTER EXPANSION MAP

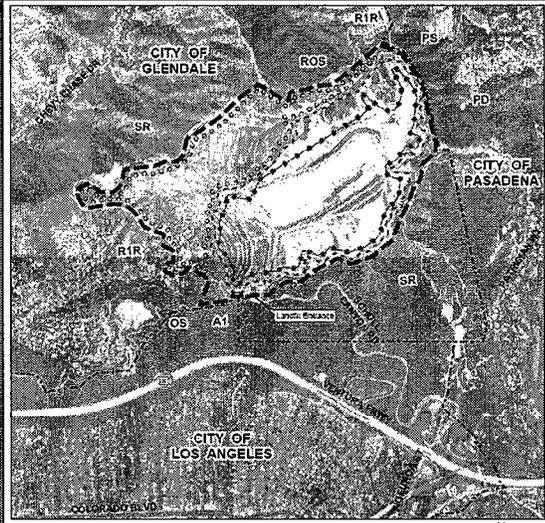


LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- Closed Disposal Area
- Existing Disposal Areas
- Potential Expansion Area
- City Limits

R: Non-Urban

SCHOLL CANYON SANITARY LANDFILL EXPANSION MAP



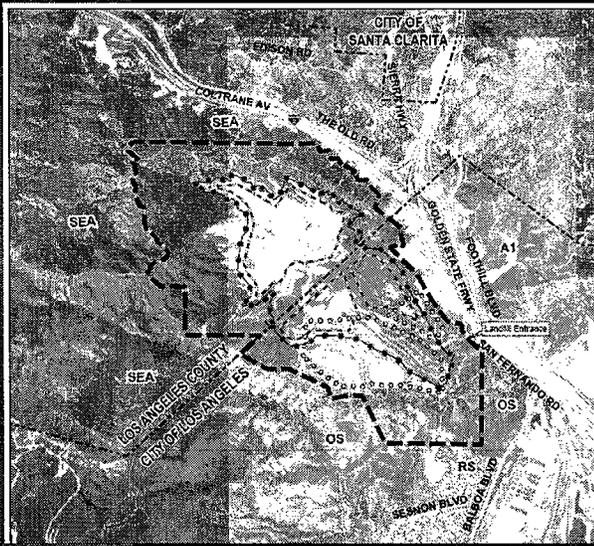
LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- Closed Disposal Area
- Existing Disposal Area
- Potential Expansion Area
- City Limits

- R1R: Restricted Residential Zone
- ROS: Residential Open Space Zone
- SR: Special Recreation Zone
- A1: Agricultural Zone
- OS: Open Space Zone
- PD: Planned Development Zone
- PS: Public, Semi Public Zone

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SUNSHINE CANYON LANDFILL EXPANSION MAP



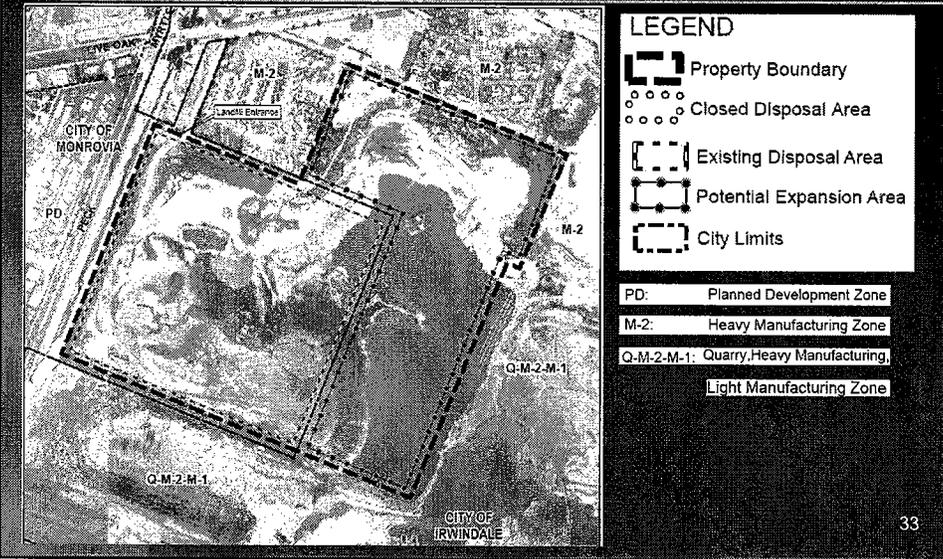
LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- Closed Disposal Area
- Existing Disposal Area
- Potential Expansion Area
- City Limits

- SEA: Significant Ecological Areas
- A1: Agricultural Zone
- OS: Open Space
- RS: Suburban Zone

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PECK ROAD GRAVEL PIT EXPANSION MAP



REQUIREMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NEW / EXPANSION OF EXISTING FACILITIES

- Undertake vigorous site specific assessment
- Comply with CEQA
- Demonstrate consistency with applicable local jurisdiction's General Plan and/or land use permitting/zoning requirements
- Demonstrate project conformance with Siting Element and its Siting Criteria
- Satisfy other applicable Federal, State and Local permitting requirements

CHAPTER REVISION UPDATE

- Draft submitted to Task Force
 - Chapter 2 – Goals and Polices
 - Chapter 3 – Existing Solid Waste Disposal Facilities
 - Chapter 6 -- Facility Siting Criteria
 - Appendix 6A-- Solid Waste Disposal Facility Siting Criteria

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CHAPTER REVISION UPDATE (Continued)

- Draft submitted to Task Force (Continued)
 - Chapter 7 – Proposed in-County Facility Location and Description
 - Chapter 8 – General Plan Consistency
+ (submitted to Subcommittee)

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CHAPTER REVISION UPDATE (Continued)

■ Other Chapters

- Chapter 1 – Introduction
- Chapter 4 – Current Disposal Rate and Assessment of Disposal Capacity Needs
- Chapter 5 – Alternative Disposal Technologies

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CHAPTER REVISION UPDATE (Continued)

■ Other Chapters (Continued)

- Chapter 9 – Out-of-County Disposal
- Chapter 10 – Finding of Conformance

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NEXT STEP

- Incorporate subcommittee comments on Chapter 8 (General Plan Consistency)
- Incorporate TF comments on Chapter 7
- Continue working on remaining Chapters
- Continue to update facility information and data as new information becomes available

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QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS



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**Table 7-3
SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL EXPANSIONS OF EXISTING DISPOSAL FACILITIES**

SITE NAME (HOST JURISDICTION)	OPERATOR	PROPOSED EXPANSION	PROPOSED DAILY DISPOSAL RATE (tpd-6) ¹	INCREASE IN DISPOSAL AREA (acres)	INCREASE IN REMAINING DISPOSAL CAPACITY (million tons)	INCREASE IN REMAINING LIFE (years)
<u>POTENTIAL EXPANSIONS OF EXISTING CLASS III LANDFILLS</u>						
Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Facility (City of Palmdale)	USA Waste of California	Reconfiguration of Landfill II. Vertical and horizontal expansion of Landfill II and in bridge area between Landfill I and Landfill II	3,600	11	9	1.52
Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center (City of Los Angeles)	Waste Management Recycling and Disposal Services of California, Inc.	43-foot vertical expansion, coupled with a decrease in daily disposal rate	7,000 ³	None	3.5	1.5
Chiquita Canyon Landfill (County Unincorporated Area)	Republic Services of California I, LLC	Horizontal and vertical expansion	None	98	32	21
Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center (County Unincorporated Area)	Waste Management Corporation of California, Inc.	Increase in daily disposal rate	3,000 ⁴	None	None	Not Applicable ⁵

1 Tpd-6 means tons per day, six days per week.

2 Based on Antelope Valley Public Landfill, December 2005 DEIR, Table 3-2, Page 3-11.

3 Operator is proposing a reduction in daily disposal rate from 10,000 tpd to 7,000 tpd.

4 The current disposal rate is 1,700 tpd.

5 The proposed increase in daily disposal rate will result in a decrease rather than an increase in life expectancy.

**Table 7-3
SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL EXPANSIONS OF EXISTING DISPOSAL FACILITIES**

SITE NAME (HOST JURISDICTION)	OPERATOR	PROPOSED EXPANSION	PROPOSED DAILY DISPOSAL RATE (tpd-6) ¹	INCREASE IN DISPOSAL AREA (acres)	INCREASE IN REMAINING DISPOSAL CAPACITY (million tons)	INCREASE IN REMAINING LIFE (years)
<u>Savage Canyon Landfill</u> (City of Whittier)	<u>City of Whittier</u>	To be determined ⁶	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined
<u>Schooll Canyon Sanitary Landfill</u> (City of Glendale)	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	To be determined ⁷	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined
<u>Sunshine Canyon Landfill</u> (County Unincorporated Area & City of Los Angeles)	BFI of California, Inc.	Vertical and horizontal expansion including the bridge area and combining City and County sides	12,100 ⁸	152	65.5	22.6
POTENTIAL EXPANSIONS OF EXISTING INERT WASTE LANDFILLS						
<u>Peck Road Gravel Pit</u> City of Inwindale	S.L.S. & N., Inc.	Horizontal expansion	None	40	7.2	18.4

⁶ Potential expansion inconclusive pending approval of the Joint Technical Document currently under review by the Local Enforcement Agency.
⁷ County Sanitation District City of Glendale has not yet determined the type and scope of the intended expansion.
⁸ Combined maximum permitted daily disposal rate (County-side: 6,600 tpd or 36,000 tons/week; City-side: 5,500 tpd or 30,000 tons /week).

ATTACHMENT A

CHAPTER 7 PROPOSED IN-COUNTY FACILITY LOCATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS

7.1 PURPOSE AND REQUIREMENTS

The purpose of this chapter is to present a description and location map of sites identified: (1) as potentially suitable for development of new ~~solid waste disposal facilities, including~~ class III landfills, inert waste landfills, transformation facilities, ~~and~~ conversion technology facilities and biomass processing facilities; and (2) as potential expansion of the existing disposal facilities, where applicable. The contents of this chapter are consistent with the requirements of Sections ~~18756.4 to 18756.7~~ of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR).

7.2 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Section 18756.1 of Title 14 of the CCR specifies the following:

- (a) The Siting Element shall include a description of each proposed new solid waste disposal facility and a description of each proposed expansion of an existing solid waste disposal facility included in the Siting Element. The description shall include the type of facility, location, size, volumetric capacity of the facility expressed in tons and cubic yards, life expectancy (years), expansion options of the existing or proposed facility, and post-closure uses.
 - (1) Each Siting Element shall include one or more maps indicating the location of each proposed solid waste disposal facility and adjacent and contiguous parcels. The map(s) shall be drawn to scale and include the scale on the map sheet. The type of map(s) may be a 7.5 or 15-minute USGS quadrangle.
- (b) A description shall be provided in the Siting Element of how each proposed solid waste disposal facility contributes to and maintains the minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity as described in Subsection 18755(a) of Title 14 of the CCR and is consistent with the diversion goals of Public Resources Code Section 41780.

7.3 DEFINITIONS

Unless noted otherwise, the following definitions are used for the purposes of this Chapter and the CSE.

7.3.1 Expansion

Expansion of a solid waste disposal facility refers to (1) an increase in the physical dimension of the facility; (2) an increase in the permitted daily disposal rate, throughput, or intake/processing capacity; , and/or (3) an extension or renewal of a permit whose expiration date may affect the operation of the facility, whichever is applicable. For a landfill, a physical expansion may be vertical by increasing the permitted elevation to which solid waste may be disposed and/or horizontal by increasing the permitted boundary in which solid waste may be disposed to areas contiguous or adjacent to the area of the existing operation.

7.3.2 Class III Landfill

Class III landfill refers to those facilities which must be located where site characteristics and containment structures isolate solid waste from the waters of the State. “Class III Landfills” must meet the requirements of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Subtitle D, and the CCR, Title 23, Section 2533, as well as those mandated by Sections 17000 et seq., of Title 14 of the CCR and other regional and local rules and regulations.

7.3.3 Inert Waste Landfills

The term “inert waste landfills” refers to a broad category of landfills which accept only inert waste for disposal. Inert waste landfills are grouped into four distinct regulatory tiers consistent with the Construction and Demolition Waste and Inert Debris Disposal Regulatory requirements, Section 17387, Article 5.95, of Title 14 of the CCR. 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.

7.3.4 Transformation Facility

As used herein, ~~Transformation facility~~ refers to a facility whose principal function is to ~~convert, combust, or otherwise~~ process solid waste by incineration, ~~pyrolysis, destructive distillation, or to chemically or biologically process solid wastes, for the purpose of volume reduction, synthetic fuel production, or energy recovery, pursuant to Section 18720~~

~~of the CCR.~~ Transformation does not include a composting, gasification, conversion, or biomass processing~~conversion~~ facility, ~~pursuant to Section 40201 of the PRC.~~

7.3.5 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 ~~unrecyclable solid waste~~residual solid waste.

7.3.6 Conversion Technologies

Conversion technologies refer to a wide array of state of the art technologies (other than transformation as defined above) capable of converting ~~unrecyclable~~post-recycled solid waste into useful products, green fuels and clean, renewable energy in an environmentally beneficial way, through noncombustible thermal, chemical or biological processes, other than composting.

7.3.7 Biomass ProcessingConversion

Biomass ~~conversion~~processing, as used herein, refers to the controlled combustion, when separated from other solid waste and used for producing electricity or heat, of the following materials: (1) agricultural crop residues, (2) bark, lawn, yard and grass clippings, (3) leaves, silvicultural residue, and tree and brush pruning, (4) wood, wood chips, and wood waste, (5) ~~non-recyclable~~residual pulp or ~~non-recyclable~~ paper materials. ~~“Biomass—Conversion~~processing” does not include the controlled combustion of recyclable pulp or recyclable paper materials, or materials which contain sewage sludge, industrial sludge, medical waste, hazardous waste, or either high-level or low-level radioactive waste, ~~(pursuant to Section 40106 of the PRC).~~

7.4 INTRODUCTION

In Los Angeles County, ~~five~~seven existing Class III landfills and one inert waste landfill have been identified for potential expansion. ~~However, n~~No site has been identified for potential development of new Class III or inert waste landfills. Additionally, there is no proposal to develop new or expand the existing transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities. However, proposals to develop new conversion technology facilities in Los Angeles County are being considered by the County and City of Los Angeles.

The siting of any type of solid waste facility, including class III landfills and transformation facilities, in Los Angeles County is a complex undertaking, involving public and private ownership and/or operation of the facilities; multi-agency regulations; and regional versus local considerations. This task continues to be increasingly more difficult in light of increasing public opposition and the complex and lengthy permitting process.

Prior to development of any of these ~~facilities~~ ~~sites~~, the project proponent is required to:

- Undertake a vigorous site specific assessment for the proposed project.
- Address all environmental concerns as mandated by the California Environmental Quality Act. Demonstrate that the project is consistent with the applicable local jurisdiction's General Plan and/or land use permitting/zoning requirements.
- Demonstrate that the project is in conformance with the Countywide Siting Element (CSE) and its Siting Criteria, by obtaining a Finding of Conformance from the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force). The Finding of Conformance process is discussed in Chapter 10, and the Siting Criteria is specified in Chapter 6.
- Satisfy the permitting requirements of local, State, and Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the project.

7.5 CLASS III LANDFILLS

~~The siting of Class III landfills in Los Angeles County has always been a complex undertaking, involving public and private ownership and/or operation of disposal facilities, multi-agency regulations, and regional versus local considerations. This task continues to be increasingly more difficult in light of more stringent regulations, increasing public opposition, and the complex and lengthy permitting process.~~

7.5.1 Potential New Class III Landfills

In the June 1997 CSE, two sites located in unincorporated Los Angeles County (Elsmere and Blind Canyon) were identified for potential development of new Class III landfills. However, on September 30, 2003, the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors unanimously adopted a motion to remove these sites from the CSE's list

of potential new landfills. As a result, the CSE does not identify any site for development of new Class III landfills in Los Angeles County.

7.5.2 Potential Expansions of Existing Class III Landfills

Six Class III landfill sites in Los Angeles County (Antelope Valley, Chiquita Canyon, Lancaster, Puente Hills, Scholl Canyon, and Sunshine Canyon) were identified in the June 1997 CSE as sites for potential expansion of existing Class III landfills. Of these sites, the Antelope Valley, Chiquita Canyon, Lancaster, and Puente Hills landfills subsequently expanded and are currently operational or are fully permitted. Only a portion of the Sunshine Canyon Landfill subsequently expanded (i.e., Phase I of City Landfill Unit 2) and is currently fully operational. However, Scholl Canyon Landfill has not yet expanded, and thus remains identified as a site for potential future expansion.

In 2005-2006, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works conducted a study, as part of the CSE revision process, to determine the existing remaining disposal capacity as well as the potential for expansion of landfills and waste-to-energy facilities in Los Angeles County. The study consisted of a written survey of all permitted solid waste disposal facilities and review of solid waste disposal facility permitting data, including permits issued by local land use agencies, local enforcement agencies, California Regional Water Quality Control Boards, and the California Integrated Waste Management Board. A follow up survey of the cities where the potential landfill expansions are located was also conducted.

Operators of the following ~~seven~~ Class III landfills have filed, ~~or~~ intend to file, or are considering the filing of applications for future landfill expansions of ~~the~~ existing facilities within this planning period:

- Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Facility
- Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center
- Chiquita Canyon Landfill
- Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center
- Savage Canyon Landfill
- Scholl Canyon Sanitary Landfill
- Sunshine Canyon Landfill

~~However, the ongoing re-grade project in Savage Canyon Landfill to increase waste fill operations vertically and horizontally is not considered an expansion for the purposes of the CSE because the proposed increase in waste fill operations are within the permitted disposal area and maximum permitted disposal elevation. Therefore, Savage Canyon Landfill is not included in the discussion of Class III landfill expansions below.~~

7.5.2.1 Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Facility Expansion

The Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Facility is located in the City of Palmdale in the northeastern portion of Los Angeles County. The facility is owned and operated by USA Waste of California. The existing facility consists of two distinct areas, designated as Landfill I and Landfill II.

Landfill I was annexed into the City of Palmdale in December 1963 as part of the City's incorporation. It consists of 72 acres with a permitted disposal area of 57 acres and a permitted disposal rate of 1,400 tpd.

Landfill II was approved on April 8, 1992, by the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission (Conditional Use Permit No. 85512-(5)) as a horizontal (non-contiguous) expansion of Landfill I into the then adjacent County unincorporated area. The Commission later granted CUP No. 93041-(5) which amended condition 10d of CUP No. 85512-(5) to increase the net tonnage of waste placed in Landfill II to a maximum of 1,800 tpd.

Landfill II was issued a SWFP on June 12, 1997, and was subsequently annexed into the City of Palmdale on November 21, 2003. It consists of 108 acres with a permitted disposal area of 57 acres. It has a disposal capacity of 9.2 million cubic yards (6.4 million tons at an average density of 0.70 tons/cubic yard) and a life expectancy of 12.5 years. The current land use entitlement for Landfill II stipulates that waste will not be disposed in Landfill II until Landfill I is closed. Therefore, Landfill II is not yet operational.

The operator is proposing an expansion consisting of: (1) a reconfiguration of Landfill II; (2) an expansion within the approximately 11-acre area between Landfills I and II to join the two landfills; (3) an increase in the overall site acreage by 5 acres; (4) a modification of the permitted landfill maximum height of Landfill I (3,205 feet above mean sea level) and Landfill II (3,140 feet above mean sea level) to 3,200 feet above mean sea level for the combined landfill; and (5) an increase in the daily maximum permitted disposal capacity for the combined facility from 1,800 tpd to 3,600 tpd.

Based on the Antelope Valley Public Landfill, December 2005 Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR), the proposed project would increase the combined site acreage from 180 to 185 acres and the disposal acreage from 114 to 125 acres, and result in an additional 12.8 million cubic yards of disposal capacity (9 million tons at assumed average density of 0.7 tons/cubic yard) and increase the life expectancy by 1.5 years.

The Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) was circulated for public review and comment. The review period ended on January 27, 2006. The DEIR is under review by the City of Palmdale.

7.5.2.2 Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center Expansion

Bradley Landfill is located in the Sun Valley Community of the City of Los Angeles. The Landfill is owned and operated by Waste Management Recycling and Disposal Services of California Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Waste Management, Inc.

The facility encompasses 209 acres and consists of three contiguous landfill areas (designated/permitted as Bradley East, Bradley West, and Bradley West Extension). Bradley East (70 acres) was used for disposing municipal solid waste from 1958 until 1980, when it started accepting only inert waste. Bradley West (71 acres) began operations and accepting municipal solid waste in 1980, under a separate zone variance. The contiguous Bradley West Extension (68 acres), located in the southwesterly portion of the site, was later added to Bradley West as one permitted unit. An FOC was granted by the Task Force for all three areas on May 16, 1996.

On June 2, 1998, the City of Los Angeles Planning Department approved a request from the facility owner/operator for change in the grading configuration of the landfill. The City LEA issued a SWFP for the grading change on April 15, 2003. The facility currently operates under a Zone Variance [Case No. ZA 94-0792(ZV)] granted by the City of Los Angeles. Bradley West/West Extension currently operates under SWFP No. 19 AR - 0008 while Bradley East operates under SWFP No. 19-AR-0004.

The owner/operator has filed an application for a land use permit to allow an expansion of the existing landfill and a unified SWFP for Bradley West/West Extension and Bradley East. The expansion would consist of two Phases. Phase I is a transitional 43-foot vertical expansion to increase the maximum height of the landfill from 1,010 to 1,053 feet above mean sea level and reduce the daily disposal rate from 10,000 tpd to 7,000 tpd.

The expansion would add 4.7 million cubic yards to the site's capacity (i.e., 3.5 million tons at 0.75 tons/cubic yard) and 1.5 years to the life of the landfill (based on 7,000 tpd and 318 days/year). The added capacity would allow the landfill to operate until the established closure date of April 14, 2007 (when the zone variance expires), or upon reaching a

maximum elevation of 1,053 feet above mean sea level, whichever, comes first; and transition from on-site landfilling to use of the site as a MRF/Transfer Station (i.e., Phase II of the expansion).

The Draft EIR for the proposed expansion was circulated for public review. The review period ended on April 6, 2006. The Final EIR is currently being prepared.

7.5.2.3 Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion

Chiquita Canyon Landfill is located in the unincorporated area of Los Angeles County in the northwestern Santa Clarita Valley, approximately 3 miles west of the junction of Interstate 5 and State Route 126 (SR-126). The landfill is owned and operated by Republic Services of California I, LLC. The existing facility operates on a 592-acre site with a permitted disposal footprint of approximately 257 acres.

On October 12, 2004, the owner/operator filed an application to expand the landfill footprint approved in 1996 under CUP 89-091 by approximately 98 acres within the existing site boundaries. When added to the currently permitted landfill footprint of 257 acres, the proposed expansion would result in a landfill disposal footprint of approximately 355 acres.

The proposed horizontal and vertical expansion would add approximately 46.3 million cubic yards of disposal capacity (approximately 32 million tons at average density of 0.69 tons/cubic yard). The total expansion will increase the life of the landfill by approximately 20.5 years and is expected to become operational in 2008.

The Notice of Preparation for the proposed expansion was prepared and circulated for review, and the review period ended on September 15, 2005. The Draft EIR for the proposed expansion is currently being prepared.

7.5.2.4 Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center Expansion

Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center (LLRC) is located in the northeastern portion of unincorporated Los Angeles County approximately two miles northeast of the City of Lancaster.

Waste Management Corporation of California, Inc. has operated the LLRC since 1973 when it acquired the site. At that time, the landfill encompassed an 82-acre disposal footprint within a 102-acre site. On

May 13, 1998, the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission approved a CUP allowing a 62-acre horizontal and contiguous expansion (Western Landfill Area), and 112-acre non-contiguous horizontal expansion east of the original landfill area (Eastern Landfill Area). A SWFP for the expansion was issued on September 7, 2000.

The existing landfill site is approximately 276 acres with 82 acres of current active disposal. The Eastern and Western Landfill Areas are permitted but inactive. The owner/operator has applied for an increase in the daily permitted disposal capacity from 1,700 tpd to 3,000 tpd.

A Draft EIR for the proposed expansion is currently being prepared.

7.5.2.5 Scholl Canyon Sanitary Landfill Expansion

The Scholl Canyon Sanitary Landfill is located north of the Ventura Freeway in the City of Glendale. The Landfill is operated by the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSD) pursuant to a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) between the CSD, City of Glendale (City) and the County, on land owned by the City, the County, and Southern California Edison Company.

The Landfill is on a 440 acre-site, consisting of a 314-acre permitted disposal area and a closed disposal area on the north side of the Landfill. The daily permitted disposal rate is 3,400 tpd; however, the Landfill currently accepts approximately 1,500 tpd.

The Landfill is operating under a Use Variance (Case No. 6668-U) granted on November 27, 1978. As of December 31, 2004, the remainder of the landfill disposal capacity permitted under the 1978 Use Variance and fill plan was approximately 7.3 million tons. It is estimated that after the permitted disposal capacity is exhausted, approximately 6 million tons of potentially available capacity would still remain at the site.

The potential expansion of Scholl Canyon Sanitary Landfill is recognized in the JPA governing the operation of the site; however, no definite expansion has been proposed.

7.5.2.6 Sunshine Canyon Landfill Expansion (City and County sides)

Sunshine Canyon Landfill is located in the community of Sylmar in the northeast area of the San Fernando Valley, and is owned and operated by Browning-Ferris Industries of California, Inc. (BFI), a subsidiary of Allied Waste Services, Inc. Currently, the Landfill consists of two separate operations. One lies within County unincorporated area (County-side), and the other within the City of Los Angeles (City-side).

City of Los Angeles

Landfilling operations began on the City-side in 1958. In 1966, the City approved a 25-year variance expanding the landfill within the City-side. In September 1991, the City-approved variance expired and landfilling operations ceased on the City-side (Unit 1 of City Landfill).

On December 8, 1999, the Los Angeles City Council approved a General Plan Amendment and Zone Change (Ordinance No. 172933) that authorized landfilling to resume on the City-side of the Landfill (Unit 2 of the City Landfill) located on a 494-acre site. On May 13, 2003, the CIWMB concurred with the issuance of a revised SWFP for Phase I of Unit 2 of the City Landfill. Phase I of Unit 2 began operation on July 27, 2005. It has a design disposal area of approximately 84 acres, a disposal capacity of approximately 7.5 million tons and a maximum permitted disposal rate of 5,500 tons/day and/or 30,000 tons/week (an average daily rate of 5,000 tons).

County of Los Angeles

A Conditional Use and Oak Tree Permit (No. 86-312) to allow BFI to extend landfilling into the County-side (County Extension) was granted by the County in November 1993 and landfilling commenced in August 1996. The CUP also contemplated the ultimate development of a combined County/City landfill. The existing County landfill is on a 542 acre-site with a permitted disposal area of 167.4 acres. It also has a disposal capacity of approximately 17 million tons with a maximum permitted disposal rate of 6,600 tons/day and/or 36,000 tons/week (an average daily rate of 6,000 tons).

Combined City/County Landfill

As indicated in the June 1997 CSE, a vertical and horizontal expansion of the County and City-sides were contemplated in order to combine the two landfills. The combined landfill would have an ultimate site area of 1,036 acres and an estimated combined disposal footprint of approximately 403 acres with approximately 90 million tons of disposal capacity. The City-side would comprise of 194 acres of disposal footprint with a total estimated disposal capacity of 55 million tons (including the existing disposal capacity of 7.5 million tons). The County-side would comprise of 209 acres of disposal footprint with an estimated disposal capacity of 35 million tons (including the 17 million-ton County Extension).

BFI is currently seeking necessary permits that would allow it to expand the City-side (Phase II of Unit 2) and the County-side to develop the full capacity of 90 million tons within a single working face. The proposed expansion would result in additional disposal area of 152 acres (110 acres for City-side and 42-acre bridge area for County-side), a disposal capacity of 65.5 million tons (47.5 million tons for City-side and 18.0 million tons for County-side), and a combined life expectancy of 22.6 years, if operating at its maximum permitted disposal rate.

7.6 INERT WASTE LANDFILLS

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](#). ~~State's new C&D regulations, which has.~~ [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.

There are 12 inert waste landfills in Los Angeles County, most of which are undergoing reclassification as a result of the ~~new~~ C&D regulations. The inert waste landfills and their current classifications under the C&D regulations are listed in Table 7-4. Only Azusa Land Reclamation and Peck Road Gravel Pit [are under the](#) ~~have~~ full or registration ~~tier~~ [permit tiers](#). Seven of the landfills are classified as inert debris engineered fill operations, while three are not yet classified.

7.6.1 Potential New Inert Waste Landfills

No site has been identified for potential development of new inert waste landfills in Los Angeles County within this planning period.

7.6.2. Potential Expansions of Existing Inert Waste Landfills

7.6.2.1 Peck Road Gravel Pit Expansion

Peck Road Gravel Pit is an inert waste landfill located in the City of Monrovia, and owned and operated by S.L.S. & N., Inc. The site is a gravel pit used for mining sand and gravel, recycling, and disposal of inert material, and is currently permitted to dispose of 1,210 tpd of non-hazardous inert waste.

The owner/operator has proposed a 41-acre expansion into an area in the City of Irwindale. On September 14, 2000, the City of Irwindale approved CUP No. 95-4 for the expansion. On March 21, 2002, the Task Force granted a revised FOC for the expansion. The operator is currently pursuing the remaining permit approvals for the proposed expansion.

7.7 TRANSFORMATION FACILITIES

Transformation technologies have been identified as an effective means to divert solid waste from landfills. As a result, transformation facilities remain a valid solid waste disposal alternative in Los Angeles County.

~~For the purposes of this Chapter, t~~ransformation facilities only refer to waste-to-energy facilities, such as the two waste-to-energy facilities in Los Angeles County, namely, the Commerce Refuse to Energy Facility in the City of Commerce and the Southeast Resource Recovery Facility in the City of Long Beach.

7.7.1 Potential New Transformation Facilities

No site has been identified for potential development of new transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities in Los Angeles County for this planning period.

7.7.2. Potential Expansions of Existing Transformation Facilities

Currently, there are no proposed expansions of existing transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities in Los Angeles County and therefore, none have been identified in this CSE.

7.8 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.

Concurrently, the City of Los Angeles is also conducting its own conversion technology studies with the goal of developing seven CT 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 6,000 tpd of solid waste will 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 Siting Element.

A detailed discussion of conversion technologies is included in Chapter 5 (Alternative Disposal Technologies) of the CSE.

7.8.1 Potential New Conversion Technology Facilities

The CTE Report recommends co-locating conversion technology facilities at material recovery facilities and transfer stations due to numerous benefits of co-location such as readily available feedstock, pre-processing capacity, appropriate zoning, potential land availability, and transportation avoidance. The locations of major MRFs/TS and other areas in Los Angeles County with land use designation potentially suitable for locating conversion technology facilities are listed in Tables 7-1 and 7-2 and shown in Figures 7-9 and 7-10.

The CTE Report also recommended the development of a conversion technology demonstration facility co-located with a MRF in Southern California; and identified six conversion technology suppliers and six MRFs that would be suitable to carry out this task. Table 7-1 identifies the six locations identified by the CTE Report as potentially suitable for development of the conversion technology demonstration facility in Southern California. It is anticipated that successful operation of this demonstration facility will encourage the development of other conversion technology projects.

The CTE Report recommends siting CT facilities in industrial zones and the six MRFs/TS on the short-list of the demonstration site are all located in areas zoned as heavy industrial. The City of Los Angeles is also investigating the development of a number of conversion technology facilities which may be sited at MRFs. The RENEW LA Resource Management Blueprint for the City of Los Angeles recommends CT projects be sited in industrial zones of the City of Los Angeles and for the City to revise its zoning ordinance to allow CTs by right in all M-2 (light industrial) and M-3 (heavy industrial) zones with conditions.

Table 7-2 and Figure 7-9 identify existing permitted major MRFs/TS in Los Angeles County that may be potentially suitable for co-locating a conversion technology facility. MRFs/TS are located in areas with different land use categories. A sample of the land use designations for the locations of the major MRFs/TS includes heavy industrial zones, and general, heavy, light and industrial manufacturing zones.

Therefore, this Chapter includes a map (Figure 7-10) showing areas that are potentially suitable for locating a CT facility. These are areas within the cities and unincorporated Los Angeles County with land use categories of (1) light industrial category (e.g., light industrial, limited manufacturing, etc.); (2) heavy industrial category (e.g., heavy industrial, light manufacturing, heavy manufacturing, general manufacturing, etc.); (3) miscellaneous industrial category (e.g., landfill, solid waste disposal, quarry zone, etc.); (4) utilities category (e.g., recycling center, etc.); and (5) general industrial category (e.g., industrial, light and heavy manufacturing, etc.). These areas are generally suitable for siting major MRFs/TS and therefore may be suitable for co-locating a conversion technology facility.

The fact that an area or location is identified in this CSE as potentially suitable for siting a CT facility does not automatically mean that a CT facility will be sited at that area or location. Designation and approval of the land use to locate a CT facility at any of the locations and areas identified in Tables 7-1 and 7-2 and Figures 7-9 and 7-10 ultimately lie with the governing local land use authority. Moreover, any conversion

technology facility project to be located at any of the sites or areas must comply with the requirements listed in Section 7.4 above.

7.8.2 Potential Expansions of Conversion Technology Facilities

Currently, there are no conversion technology facilities in Los Angeles County, and therefore, no proposed expansions have been identified in this CSE.

7.9 BIOMASS ~~CONVERSION~~ PROCESSING FACILITIES

There are no existing or proposed new biomass ~~conversion~~ processing facilities in Los Angeles County, therefore, biomass processing facilities are not discussed in this Chapter.

7.10 TABLES, FACT SHEETS AND MAPS

The following are (1) tables listing potential locations of new and expansion of existing disposal facilities; (2) fact sheets describing each potential expansion of existing disposal facilities; and (3) figures showing the locations of the facilities, and maps of the expansion sites and areas potentially suitable for locating new CT facilities.

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Table 7-1
POTENTIAL LOCATIONS FOR A CONVERSION TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION FACILITY¹

Facility Name	SWIS ²	Location Address	Owner	Operator	Site Acreage	Average Daily Tonnage ³ (tpd-6) ⁴	Permitted Capacity ⁵ (tpd-6)
Del Norte Regional Recycling and Transfer Station	56-AA-0128	111 South Del Norte Blvd. Oxnard, CA 93030	BLT Enterprises of Oxnard, Inc.	BLT Enterprises of Oxnard, Inc.	16	1,350	2,700
Robert A. Nelson Transfer Station and Materials Recovery Facility	33-AA-0258	1830 Agua Mansa Road Rubidoux, CA 92509	Agua Mansa MRF, LLC	Agua Mansa MRF, LLC	12	2,700	2,700
Perris Transfer Station and Materials Recovery Facility	33-AA-0239	1706 Goetz Road Perris, CA 92570	CR & R Incorporated	CR & R Incorporated	12	1,800	3,600
Central Los Angeles Recycling Center and Transfer Station	19-AR-1182	2201 Washington Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90034	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	9	4,025	5,500
Community Recycling/Resource Recovery, Inc.	19-AR-0303	9147 De Garmo Avenue Sun Valley, CA 91352	Thomas Fry	Community Recycling and Resource Recovery	4	1,700	1,700

1 List of preferred MRF/TS in Southern California for potential development of conversion technology facility, Tables 3-4 and 4-1 of County of Los Angeles Conversion Technology Evaluation Report, August 2005.

2 The SWIS (Solid Waste Information System) number is the same as SWFP number.

3 Based on the permitted weekly capacity divided by the permitted number of operating days per week.

4 Tons per day, six days per week.

5 The total daily quantity of solid waste the facility is allowed to receive in accordance to the terms, conditions, and limitations of relevant permits.

Table 7-1
POTENTIAL LOCATIONS FOR A CONVERSION TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION FACILITY¹

Facility Name	SWIS ²	Location Address	Owner	Operator	Site Acreage	Average Daily Tonnage ³ (tpd-6) ⁴	Permitted Capacity ⁵ (tpd-6)
The Santa Clarita Materials Recovery Facility/Transfer Station	None ⁶	26000 Springbrook Avenue Santa Clarita, CA 91350	Burrtec Waste Industries	None ⁷	N/A ⁸	N/A	1,000

⁶ This facility does not have a Solid Waste Facility Permit at this time.

⁷ This facility is not yet operational and is expected to open in the near future. No operator has been named at this time.

⁸ "N/A" means information is not available.

Table 7-2
LIST OF PERMITTED MAJOR¹ MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITIES/TRANSFER STATIONS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Facility Name	SWIS ²	Location	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Site Acreage	Average Daily Tonnage ³ (tpd-6) ⁴	Permitted Capacity ⁵ (tpd-6)
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
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
Athens Services	19-AA-0863	14048 East Valley Boulevard Industry, CA 91746	Arakelian Enterprises, Inc.	Athens Services	637-H4	14	1,920	1,920
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
Beverly Hills Refuse Transfer Station	19-AA-0252	9357 West Third Street Beverly Hills, CA 90210	City of Beverly Hills	City of Beverly Hills	632-G1	N/A⁶	120	250
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

1 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).

2 The SWIS (Solid Waste Information System) number is the same as the SWFP number.

3 Based on a survey.

4 Tons per day, six days per week.

5 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 permitted capacity listed is based on information from the Waste Board's web site.

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

Table 7-2
LIST OF PERMITTED MAJOR¹ MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITIES/TRANSFER STATIONS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Facility Name	SWIS ²	Location	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Site Acreage	Average Daily Tonnage ³ (tpd-6) ⁴	Permitted Capacity ⁵ (tpd-6)
California Waste Services	19-AR-1225	621 West 152nd Street Gardena, CA 90247	Harbor Redondo, LLC	California Waste Services, LLC	734-B4	6	N/A	1,000
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
Central Los Angeles Recycling Center and Transfer Station	¹ 9-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
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	100
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	150
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
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
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 7-2
LIST OF PERMITTED MAJOR¹ MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITIES/TRANSFER STATIONS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Facility Name	SWIS ²	Location	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Site Acreage	Average Daily Tonnage ³ (tpd-6) ⁴	Permitted Capacity ⁵ (tpd-6)
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
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
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	1,200	5,000
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	N/A	1,500
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	692	700
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
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	1,850

Table 7-2
LIST OF PERMITTED MAJOR¹ MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITIES/TRANSFER STATIONS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Facility Name	SWIS ²	Location	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Site Acreage	Average Daily Tonnage ³ (tpd-6) ⁴	Permitted Capacity ⁵ (tpd-6)
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
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
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
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
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	N/A	750
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
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

Table 7-2
LIST OF PERMITTED MAJOR¹ MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITIES/TRANSFER STATIONS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Facility Name	SWIS ²	Location	Owner	Operator	Thomas Guide	Site Acreage	Average Daily Tonnage ³ (tpd-6) ⁴	Permitted Capacity ⁵ (tpd-6)
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	500	4,400
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	500	1,000
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
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
Sun Valley Paper Stock Materials recovery Facility and Transfer Station	19-AA-1227	8701 N. San Fernando Road Sun Valley, CA 91352	Stephen Young	Stephen Young	532-H2	4	N/A	1,250
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
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

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Table 7-3
SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL EXPANSIONS OF EXISTING DISPOSAL FACILITIES

SITE NAME (HOST JURISDICTION)	OPERATOR	PROPOSED EXPANSION	PROPOSED DAILY DISPOSAL RATE (tpd-6) ¹	INCREASE IN DISPOSAL AREA (acres)	INCREASE IN REMAINING DISPOSAL CAPACITY (million tons)	INCREASE IN REMAINING LIFE (years)
<u>POTENTIAL EXPANSIONS OF EXISTING CLASS III LANDFILLS</u>						
Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Facility (City of Palmdale)	USA Waste of California	Reconfiguration of Landfill II. Vertical and horizontal expansion of Landfill II and in bridge area between Landfill I and Landfill II	3,600	11	9	1.5 ²
Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center (City of Los Angeles)	Waste Management Recycling and Disposal Services of California, Inc.	43-foot vertical expansion, coupled with a decrease in daily disposal rate	7,000 ³	None	3.5	1.5
Chiquita Canyon Landfill (County Unincorporated Area)	Republic Services of California I, LLC	Horizontal and vertical expansion	None	98	32	21
Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center (County Unincorporated Area)	Waste Management Corporation of California, Inc.	Increase in daily disposal rate	3,000 ⁴	None	None	Not Applicable ⁵

¹ Tpd-6 means tons per day, six days per week.

² Based on Antelope Valley Public Landfill, December 2005 DEIR, Table 3-2, Page 3-11.

³ Operator is proposing a reduction in daily disposal rate from 10,000 tpd to 7,000 tpd.

⁴ The current disposal rate is 1,700 tpd.

⁵ The proposed increase in daily disposal rate will result in a decrease rather than an increase in life expectancy.

**Table 7-3
SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL EXPANSIONS OF EXISTING DISPOSAL FACILITIES**

SITE NAME (HOST JURISDICTION)	OPERATOR	PROPOSED EXPANSION	PROPOSED DAILY DISPOSAL RATE (tpd-6) ¹	INCREASE IN DISPOSAL AREA (acres)	INCREASE IN REMAINING DISPOSAL CAPACITY (million tons)	INCREASE IN REMAINING LIFE (years)
<u>Savage Canyon Landfill</u> (City of Whittier)	<u>City of Whittier</u>	<u>To be determined⁶</u>	<u>To be determined</u>	<u>To be determined</u>	<u>To be determined</u>	<u>To be determined</u>
Scholl Canyon Sanitary Landfill (City of Glendale)	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	To be determined ⁷	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined
Sunshine Canyon Landfill (County Unincorporated Area & City of Los Angeles)	BFI of California, Inc.	Vertical and horizontal expansion including the bridge area and combining City and County sides	12,100 ⁸	152	65.5	22.6
POTENTIAL EXPANSIONS OF EXISTING INERT WASTE LANDFILLS						
Peck Road Gravel Pit City of Irwindale	S.L.S. & N., Inc.	Horizontal expansion	None	40	7.2	18.4

⁶ [Potential expansion inconclusive pending approval of the Joint Technical Document currently under review by the Local Enforcement Agency.](#)

⁷ ~~County Sanitation District~~ [City of Glendale](#) has not yet determined the type and scope of the intended expansion.

⁸ Combined maximum permitted daily disposal rate (County-side: 6,600 tpd or 36,000 tons/week; City-side: 5,500 tpd or 30,000 tons /week).

Table 7-4

INERT WASTE LANDFILLS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

FACILITY	SWFP # NUMBER	ADDRESS LOCATION	THOMAS GUIDE PAGE/GRID	TELEPHONE NUMBER OWNER (OPERATOR)	TYPE OF SOLID WASTE FACILITY PERMIT	TYPE OF OPERATION	PERMITTED DAILY INTAKE CAPACITY (tons/day)
Atkinson Brick Company	None	13633 South Central Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90059	734-F1	(714)897-4314 Tobin Campbell (Tobin Campbell)	None	N/A ¹	N/A
Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill	19-AA-0013	1211 West Gladstone Street Azusa, CA 91702	598-G2	(626)969-4384 Azusa Land Reclamation Co., Inc. (Azusa Land Reclamation Co., Inc.)	Full	CDI Waste Disposal Facility	6,500
Chandler's Palos Verdes Sand	19-AA-0004	26311 Palos Verdes Drive East Rolling Hills Estates, CA 90274	793-G7	(310)784-2910 Chandler Palos Verdes Sand & Gravel (Chandler Palos Verdes Sand & Gravel)	Enforcement Agency Notification	Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation	500,000 tons/year ²
Hanson Aggregates	19-AA-0044	13550 Live Oak Avenue Irwindale, CA 91706-1318	598-A2	(626)856-6717 Livingston-Graham (Livingston-Graham)	Enforcement Agency Notification	Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation	Not Available

1 N/A means not applicable.

2 Information is only available in tons/year.

Table 7-4

INERT WASTE LANDFILLS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

FACILITY	SWFP # NUMBER	ADDRESS LOCATION	THOMAS GUIDE PAGE/GRID	TELEPHONE NUMBER OWNER (OPERATOR)	TYPE OF SOLID WASTE FACILITY PERMIT	TYPE OF OPERATION	PERMITTED DAILY INTAKE CAPACITY (tons/day)
Lower Azusa Reclamation Project	19-AA-0868	12321 Lower Azusa Road Arcadia, CA 91106-5889	597-G5	(909)625-1049 Lower Azusa Reclamation Project, LLC (Arcadia Reclamation, Inc.)	Enforcement Agency Notification	Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation	4,000 cubic yards/day ³
Montebello Land & Water Company	19-AA-0019	283 E. Maiden Lane Montebello, CA 90640	676-F2	(323)722-8654 Montebello Land & Water Company (Montebello Land & Water Company)	None	N/A	N/A
Nu-Way Arrow Reclamation (formerly United Rock Products Pit #1 Inert Landfill)	19-AA-1074	1270 Arrow Highway Irwindale, CA 91706	598-A1	(626)969-4974 JH Properties (Waste Management, Inc.)	Enforcement Agency Notification	Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation	7,500

³ Information is only available in cubic yards/day.

Table 7-4

INERT WASTE LANDFILLS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

FACILITY	SWFP # <u>NUMBER</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u> <u>LOCATION</u>	THOMAS GUIDE PAGE/GRID	<u>TELEPHONE NUMBER</u> <u>OWNER</u> <u>(OPERATOR)</u>	TYPE OF SOLID WASTE FACILITY PERMIT	TYPE OF OPERATION	PERMITTED DAILY INTAKE CAPACITY (tons/day)
Nu-Way Live Oak Reclamation	19-AA-0849	13620 Live Oak Lane Irwindale, CA 91706	598-A2	(626)969-4974 Mnoian Management, Inc. & Garrett Management, Inc. (Waste Management, Inc.)	Enforcement Agency Notification	Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation	7,500
Peck Road Gravel Pit	19-AA-0838	128 Live Oak Avenue Monrovia, CA 91016	597-D2	(626)574-7570 S.L.S. & N., Inc. (S.L.S. & N., Inc.)	Full	CDI Waste Disposal Facility	1,210
Strathern Landfill	19-AR-1016	8230 Tujunga Avenue Sun Valley, CA 91352	532-J2	(818)768-9292 Los Angeles By-Products Company (Los Angeles By-Products Company)	None ⁴	N/A	2,700
Vulcan Materials Company (Calmat Reliance Pit # 2)	19-AA-0854	15990 Foothill Boulevard Irwindale, CA 91706	568-F6	(602)528-8944 Vulcan Materials Company (Vulcan Materials Company)	Enforcement Agency Notification	Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation	6,000

⁴ Currently operating as an inert waste landfill with a permit from City of Los Angeles. The operator is in the process of obtaining an Enforcement Agency Notification from the City of Los Angeles to operate as an Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation. ~~(DEFQ)~~.

Table 7-4

INERT WASTE LANDFILLS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

FACILITY	SWFP # <u>NUMBER</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u> <u>LOCATION</u>	THOMAS GUIDE PAGE/GRID	<u>TELEPHONE NUMBER</u> <u>OWNER</u> <u>(OPERATOR)</u>	TYPE OF SOLID WASTE FACILITY PERMIT	TYPE OF OPERATION	PERMITTED DAILY INTAKE CAPACITY (tons/day)
Vulcan Materials Company (Sun Valley Landfill Site)	19-AR-1160	41520 Sheldon Street Sun Valley, CA 91352 <u>9436 Glenoaks Boulevard</u> <u>Los Angeles, CA 91352</u>	502-H5	(602)528-8944 <u>Vulcan Materials Company</u> <u>(Vulcan Materials Company)</u>	Enforcement Agency Notification	Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operation	6,000

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ANTELOPE VALLEY RECYCLING AND DISPOSAL FACILITY EXPANSION

1. FACILITY TYPE

Class III.

2. LOCATION

1200 West City Ranch Road, Palmdale, CA 93551.

3. OWNER/OPERATOR

USA Waste of California, Inc.

4. SIZE

Proposed Increase in Disposal Area:	11 acres
Proposed Increase in Site Area:	5 acres
Total Acreage of Disposal Area:	125 acres (Landfill I (57 acres); Landfill II (57 acres); Expansion (11 acres))
Total Acreage of Site:	185 acres (Landfill I (72 acres); Landfill II (108 acres); Expansion (5 acres))

5. VOLUMETRIC CAPACITY

In-Place Density:	0.70 tons/cubic yard
Proposed Increase in Daily Disposal Rate:	1,800 tons/day to 3,600 tons/day
Additional Facility Capacity:	[9.0 million tons] ¹ 12.8 million cubic yards ²

7. LIFE EXPECTANCY -

Existing:	14.6 years ³
Additional:	1.5 years ⁴

8. EXPANSION OPTIONS

No additional expansion is proposed.

9. POST-CLOSURE USES

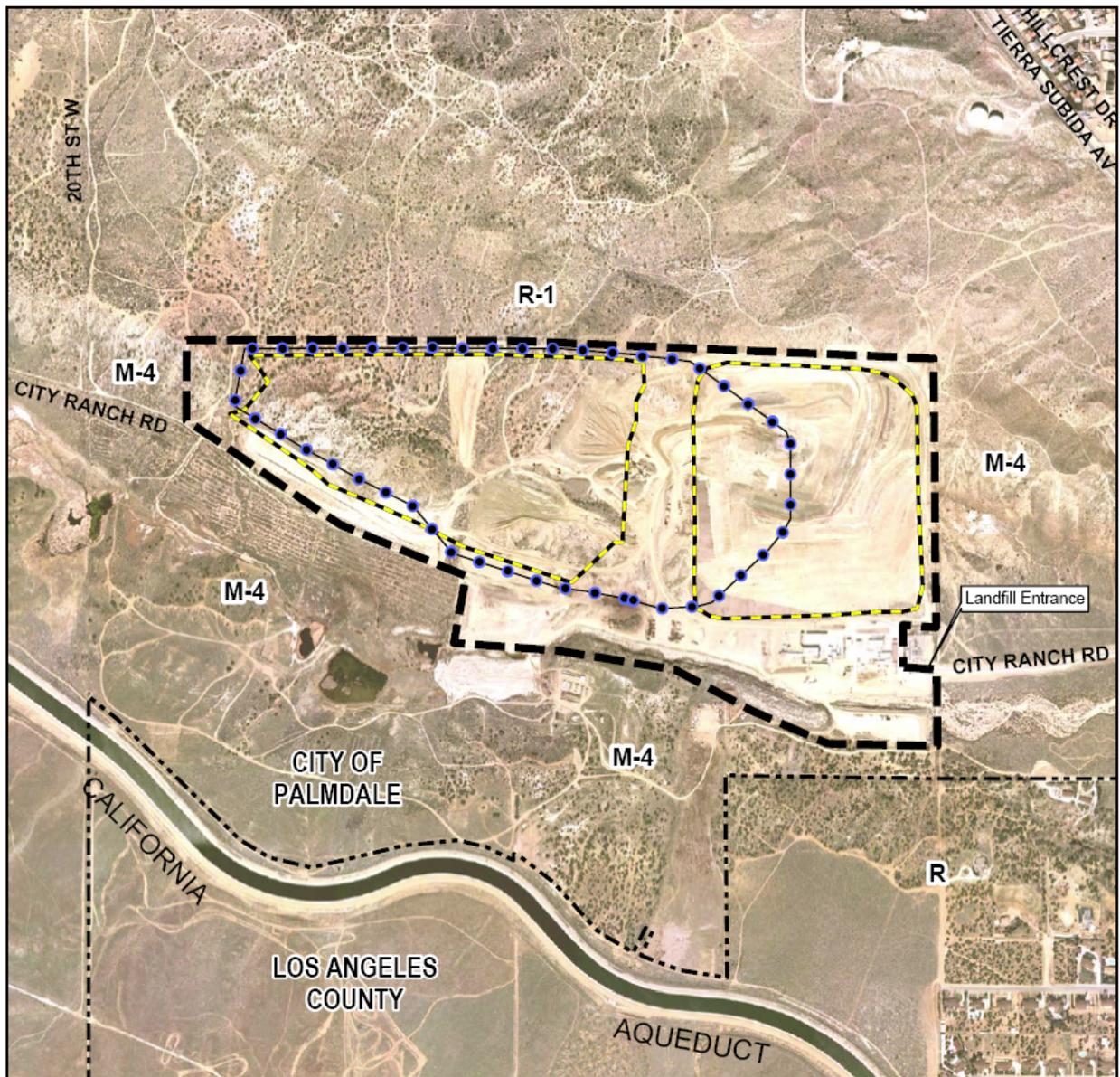
Open Space

1 Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.

2 Based on Antelope Valley Public Landfill, December 2005 DEIR, Table 3-2, Page 3-11 According to the DEIR, the 12.8 million cubic yards excludes the 9.2 million cubic yards of total permitted airspace for Landfill II. The DEIR also states that even though the SWFP lists the total airspace for Landfill II as 8.2 million cubic yards, in actuality, it is 9.2 million cubic yards, and is within the 11 million cubic yards studied for in the 1991 EIR.

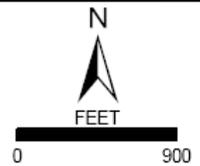
3 The sum of site life for Landfill I (2.1 years) and Landfill II (12.5 years) per the December 2005 DEIR

4 Site life of proposed combined landfill (16.1 years) less remaining life of total existing landfill (14.6 years) per the December 2005 DEIR.



LEGEND

-  Property Boundary
-  Existing Disposal Area
-  City Limits
-  Closed Disposal Area
-  Potential Expansion Area



- R: Non-Urban - Los Angeles County General Plan Land Use Policy Map, 11/1980
- M-4: Planned Industrial - City of Palmdale Zoning Map
- R-1: Single Family Residential - City of Palmdale Zoning Map



ANTELOPE VALLEY RECYCLING AND DISPOSAL FACILITY

Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

Figure 7-1

This map is for planning purposes only. Los Angeles County expressly disclaims any liability for any inaccuracies which may be present in this map.

BRADLEY LANDFILL AND RECYCLING CENTER EXPANSION

1. FACILITY TYPE

Class III

2. LOCATION

9227 Tujunga Avenue, Sun Valley, CA 91352.

3. OWNER/OPERATOR

Waste Management Recycling and Disposal Services of California, Inc.

4. SIZE

Proposed Increase in Disposal Area:	None
Proposed Increase in Site Area:	None
Total Acreage of Disposal Area:	171 acres (126 acres for West/West Extension; 45 acres for Bradley East)
Total Acreage of Site:	209 acres (156 acres for West/West Extension)

5. VOLUMETRIC CAPACITY

In-Place Density:	0.75 tons/cubic yard
Proposed Increase in Daily Disposal Rate:	None (proposed a reduction from 10,000 tons/day to 7,000 tons/day)
Additional Facility Capacity:	3.5 million tons ¹ 4.7 million cubic yards ¹

6. LIFE EXPECTANCY

Existing:	2 years (based on 157,400 tons of remaining disposal capacity as of 12/31/2004 at 270 tons/day, 312 days/year) ²
Additional:	1.5 years (based on 3.525 million tons at 7,000 tpd, 318 days/year) ¹

7. EXPANSION OPTIONS

No additional expansion is proposed.

8. POST-CLOSURE USES

Recycling of green waste/wood operations on portion of Bradley East. Landfill Gas to Energy and Liquefied Natural Gas facility on portion of Bradley East. Transfer Station/MRF on Bradley West/West Extension and portion of Bradley East that has not undergone closure.

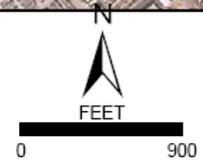
1 Based on Bradley Landfill Recycling Center Transition Master Plan Draft EIR, December 2005

2 Based on Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2004 Annual Report on the Countywide Siting Element.



LEGEND

-  Property Boundary
 -  Existing Disposal Area
 -  City Limits
 -  Potential Expansion Area
 -  Closed Disposal Area
- M1: Limited Industrial Zone - City of Los Angeles Zoning Map
 M2: Light Industrial Zone - City of Los Angeles Zoning Map
 M3: Heavy Industrial Zone - City of Los Angeles Zoning Map
 RA: Suburban Zone - City of Los Angeles Zoning Map



BRADLEY LANDFILL AND RECYCLING CENTER

Figure 7-2

Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

This map is for planning purposes only. Los Angeles County expressly disclaims any liability for any inaccuracies which may be present in this map.

REF: vpwgisd02\MPMGISS\mpmgis\projects\mpmgis\maps\wk_1528\bradley2.mxd DATE: 02/06/06

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, November 2005

CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL EXPANSION

1. **FACILITY TYPE**

Class III

2. **LOCATION**

29201 Henry Mayo Drive, Valencia, CA 91355.

3. **OWNER/OPERATOR**

Republic Services of California I, LLC

4. **SIZE**

Proposed Increase in Disposal Area:	98 acres
Proposed Increase in Site Area:	None
Total Acreage of Disposal Area:	355 acres
Total Acreage of Site:	592 acres

5. **VOLUMETRIC CAPACITY**

In-Place Density:	0.69 tons/cubic yard
Proposed Increase in Daily Disposal Rate:	None
Additional Facility Capacity:	32 million tons ¹ 46.3 million cubic yards ¹

6. **LIFE EXPECTANCY -**

Existing:	9.6 years (based on 15 million tons of remaining disposal capacity as of 5/19/2004 at 5,121 tons/day, 306 days/year) ¹
Additional:	[20.5 years] ² (based on 32 million tons at 30,000 tons/week) ¹

7. **EXPANSION OPTIONS**

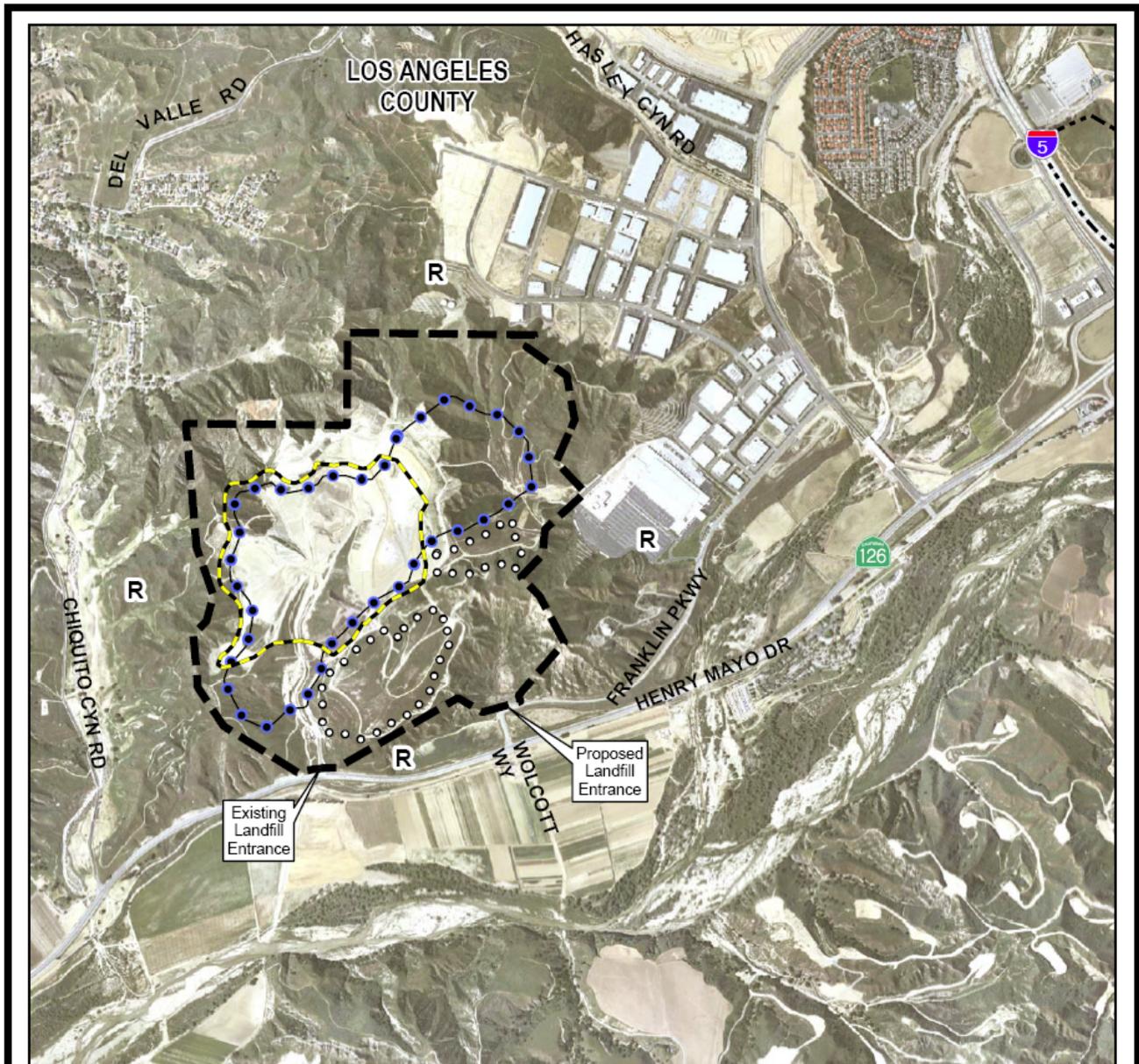
No additional expansion is proposed.

8. **POST-CLOSURE USES**

Open Space

1 Based on a survey.

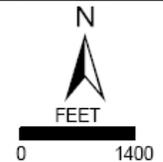
2 Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.



LEGEND

-  Property Boundary
-  Existing Disposal Area
-  City Limits
-  Closed Disposal Area
-  Potential Expansion Area

R: Non-Urban - Los Angeles County General Plan Land Use Policy Map, 11/1980



CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL

Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

Figure 7-3

This map is for planning purposes only. Los Angeles County expressly disclaims any liability for any inaccuracies which may be present in this map.

Fact Sheet 7-4

LANCASTER LANDFILL AND RECYCLING CENTER EXPANSION

1. FACILITY TYPE

Class III

2. LOCATION

600 East Avenue F, Lancaster, CA 93535. The Lancaster Landfill is located in the unincorporated area of Los Angeles County.

3. OWNER/OPERATOR

Waste Management Corporation of California, Inc.

4. SIZE

Proposed Increase in Disposal Area:	None
Proposed Increase in Site Area:	None
Total Acreage of Disposal Area:	209 acres
Total Acreage of Site:	276 acres

5. VOLUMETRIC CAPACITY

In-Place Density:	.76 tons/cubic yard
Proposed Increase in Daily Disposal Rate:	1,700 tpd to 3,000 tpd
Additional Facility Capacity:	None

6. LIFE EXPECTANCY

Existing	27 years (based on 14.2 million tons of remaining disposal capacity as of 11/24/2004) ¹
Additional	N/A [(Reduction by 12 years based on 14.2 million tons of remaining disposal capacity as of 11/24/2004 and increase of 1,300 tpd (3,000 tpd – 1,700 tpd) at 312 days/year)] ²

7. EXPANSION OPTIONS

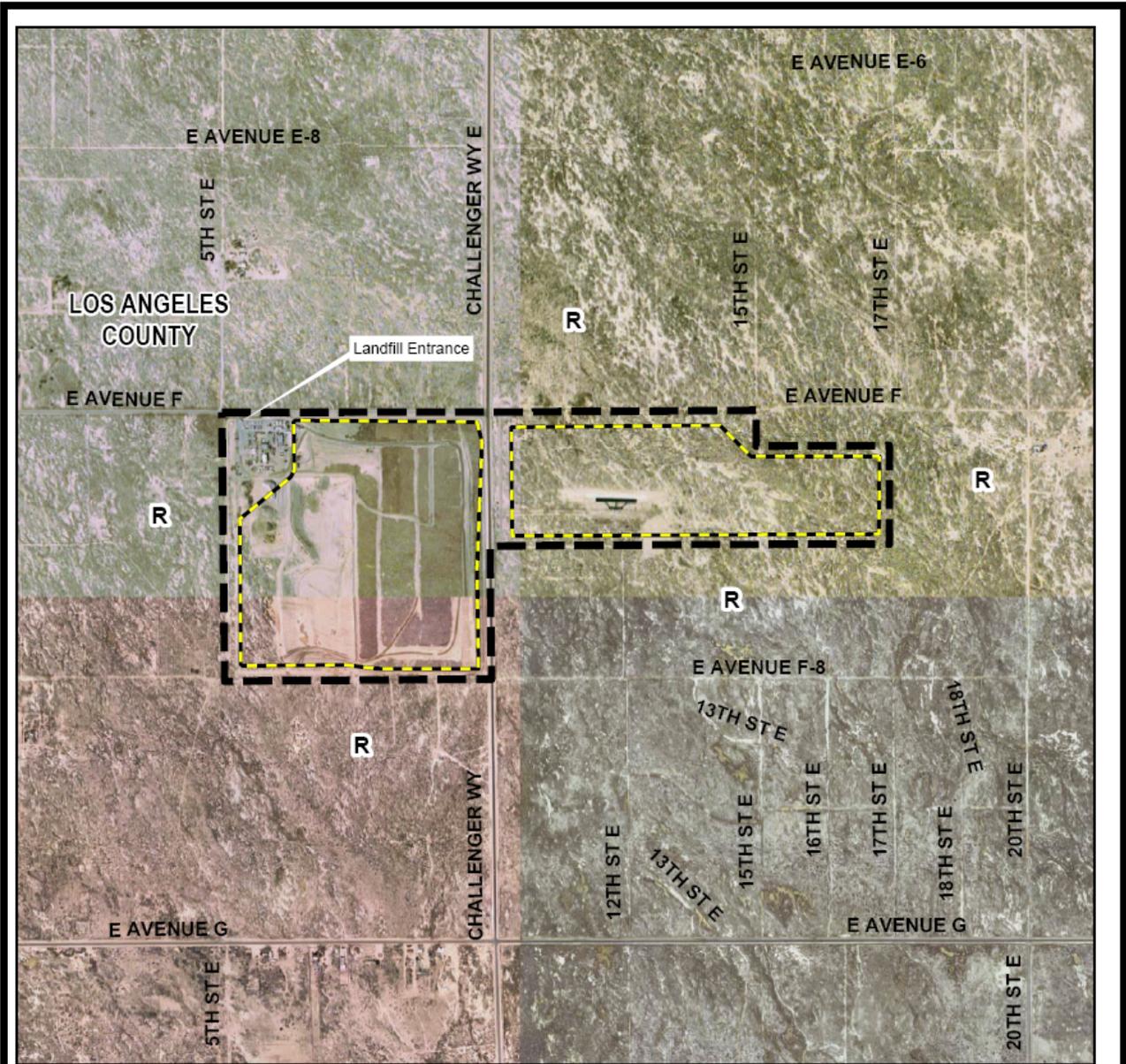
No additional expansion is proposed.

8. POST-CLOSURE USES

Open Space

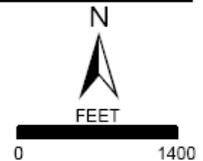
¹ Based on a survey.

² Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.



LEGEND

-  Property Boundary
-  Existing Disposal Areas
-  City Limits
-  Closed Disposal Area
-  Potential Expansion Area



R: Non-Urban - Los Angeles County General Plan Land Use Policy Map, 11/1980



LANCASTER LANDFILL AND RECYCLING CENTER

Figure 7-4

Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

This map is for planning purposes only. Los Angeles County expressly disclaims any liability for any inaccuracies which may be present in this map.

SCHOLL CANYON SANITARY LANDFILL EXPANSION

1. FACILITY TYPE

Class III

2. LOCATION

3001 Scholl Canyon Road, Glendale, CA 91206.

3. OWNER/OPERATOR

City of Glendale, County of Los Angeles, and Southern California Edison are owners of the property and County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County is the operator of the facility under a Joint Powers Agreement.

4. SIZE

Proposed Increase in Disposal Area:	To be determined
Proposed Increase in Site Area:	To be determined
Total Acreage of Disposal Area:	314 acres
Total Acreage of Site:	440 acres

5. VOLUMETRIC CAPACITY

In-Place density:	0.48 tons/cubic yard
Proposed Increase in Daily Disposal Rate:	To be determined
Additional Facility Capacity:	To be determined ¹

6. LIFE EXPECTANCY

Existing:	[17.7 years] ² (based on 7.3 million tons of remaining disposal capacity as of 12/31/2004 at 1,338 tons/day, 308 days/year) ³
Additional:	To be determined

7. EXPANSION OPTIONS

To be determined.

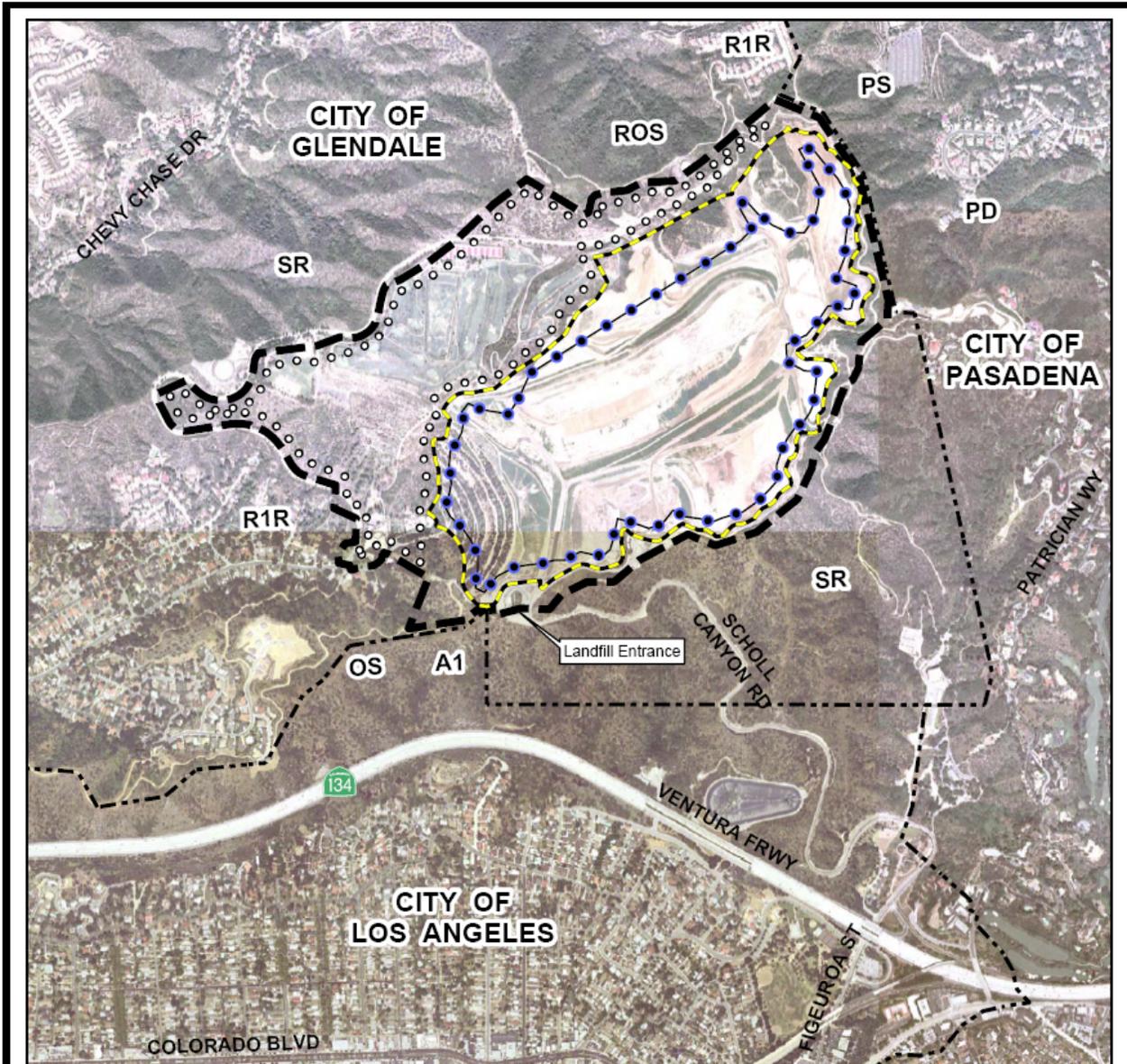
8. POST-CLOSURE USES

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

¹ It is estimated that once the permitted capacity is exhausted, approximately 6 million tons of potentially available capacity would remain at the site.

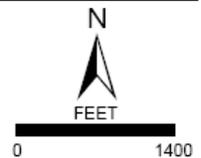
² Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.

³ Based on a survey.



LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- Existing Disposal Area
- City Limits
- Potential Expansion Area
- Closed Disposal Area



- R1R: Restricted Residential Zone - City of Glendale Zoning Map
- ROS: Residential Open Space Zone - City of Glendale Zoning Map
- SR: Special Recreation Zone - City of Glendale Zoning Map
- A1: Agricultural Zone - City of Los Angeles Zoning Map

- OS: Open Space Zone - City of Los Angeles Zoning Map
- PD: Planned Development Zone - City of Pasadena Zoning Map
- PS: Public, Semi Public Zone - City of Pasadena Zoning Map

SCHOLL CANYON SANITARY LANDFILL

Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

Figure 7-5

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**SUNSHINE CANYON LANDFILL EXPANSION
(COMBINED CITY AND COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES PORTIONS)**

1. FACILITY TYPE

Class III

2. LOCATION

14747 San Fernando Road, Sylmar, CA 91342.

3. OWNER/OPERATOR - Browning-Ferris Industries of California, Inc.

4. SIZE

	<u>City Portion</u>	<u>County Portion</u>
Proposed Increase in Disposal Area:	110 acres	42 acres
Proposed Increase in Site Area:	None	None
Total Acreage of Disposal Area	194 acres	209.4 acres
Total Acreage of Site:	494 acres	542 acres

5. VOLUMETRIC CAPACITY

	<u>City Portion</u>	<u>County Portion</u>
In-Place Density:	0.70 tons/cubic yard	0.72 tons/cubic yard
Proposed Increase in Daily Disposal Rate:	None	None
Additional Facility Capacity:	47.5 million tons [67.9 million cubic yards] ¹	18 million tons [24.8 million cubic yards]

6. LIFE EXPECTANCY -

	<u>City Portion</u>	<u>County Portion</u>
Existing:	4.8 years (based on 7.5 million tons of remaining disposal capacity as of 12/31/2004 at 30,000 tons/week) ²	[2.5 years (based on 4.6 million tons of remaining disposal capacity as of 1/12/2005 at 36,000 tons/week)
Combined Landfill:	[22.6 years] ³	

7. EXPANSION OPTIONS

No additional expansion is proposed.

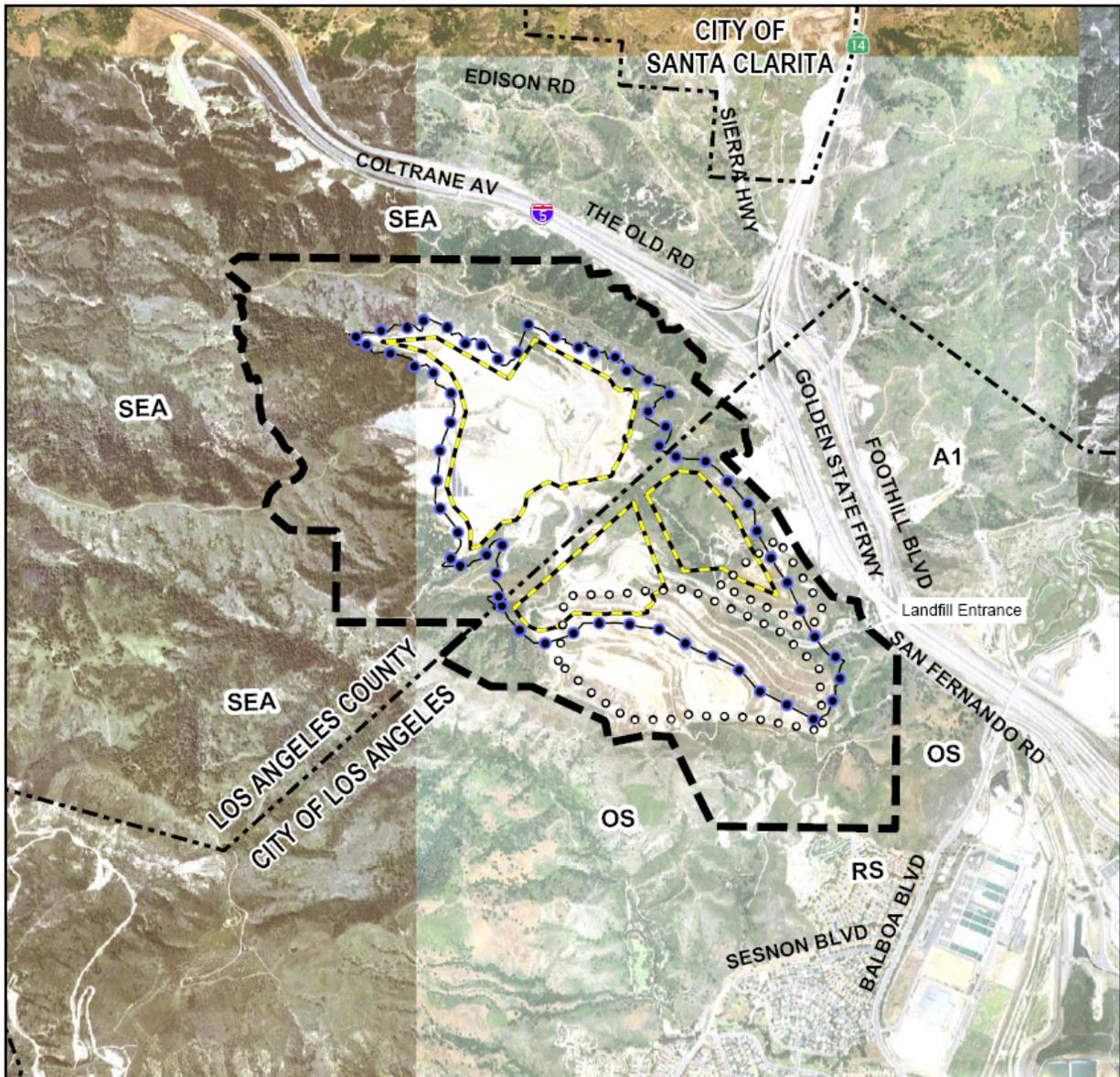
8. POST-CLOSURE USES

Open Space.

1 Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.

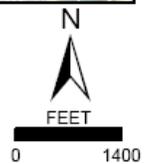
2 Based on a survey.

3 Based on ultimate combined disposal capacity of 90 million tons less disposal capacity used up as of 12/31/2004 (i.e., 12.4 million tons for County-side), and average daily disposal rate of 11,000 tons/day) at 312 days/year of operation.



LEGEND

-  Property Boundary
-  Existing Disposal Area
-  City Limits
-  Closed Disposal Area
-  Potential Expansion Area



SEA: Significant Ecological Areas - Los Angeles County General Plan Land Use Policy Map, 11/1980
 A1: Agricultural Zone - City of Los Angeles Zoning Map
 OS: Open Space - City of Los Angeles Zoning Map
 RS: Suburban Zone - City of Los Angeles Zoning Map



SUNSHINE CANYON LANDFILL
 Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

Figure 7-6

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PECK ROAD GRAVEL PIT

1. FACILITY TYPE

Permitted inert waste landfill

2. LOCATION

128 East Live Oak Avenue, Monrovia, CA 91017

3. OWNER/OPERATOR

S.L.S. & N., Incorporated

4. SIZE

Proposed Increase in Disposal Area:	40 acres
Proposed Increase in Site Area:	41 acres
Total Acreage of Disposal Area:	86 acres
Total Acreage of Site:	87 acres

5. VOLUMETRIC CAPACITY

In-Place Density:	1.5 tons/cubic yard	
Proposed Increase in Daily Disposal Rate:	None	
Additional Facility Capacity:	7.2 million tons ¹	4.8 million cubic yards ¹

6. LIFE EXPECTANCY

Existing:	26.1 years (based on 9.8 million tons of remaining disposal capacity as of 10/15/2004 at 1,158 tons/day, 324 days/year) ¹
Additional:	[18.4 years (based on 7.2 million tons at 1,210 tons/day, 324 days/year)] ²

7. EXPANSION OPTIONS

No additional expansion is proposed.

8. POST-CLOSURE USES

Possible access for water recreational area at adjacent property.

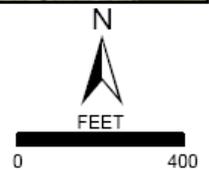
¹ Based on a survey.

² Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.



LEGEND

- Property Boundary
- Existing Disposal Area
- Closed Disposal Area
- Potential Expansion Area
- City Limits



PD: Planned Development Zone - City of Monrovia Zoning Map
 M-2: Heavy Manufacturing Zone - City of Irwindale Zoning Map
 Q-M-2-M-1: Quarry, Heavy Manufacturing, Light Manufacturing Zone - City of Irwindale Zoning Map

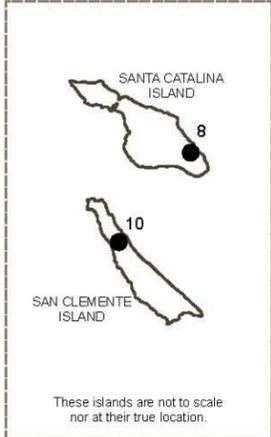
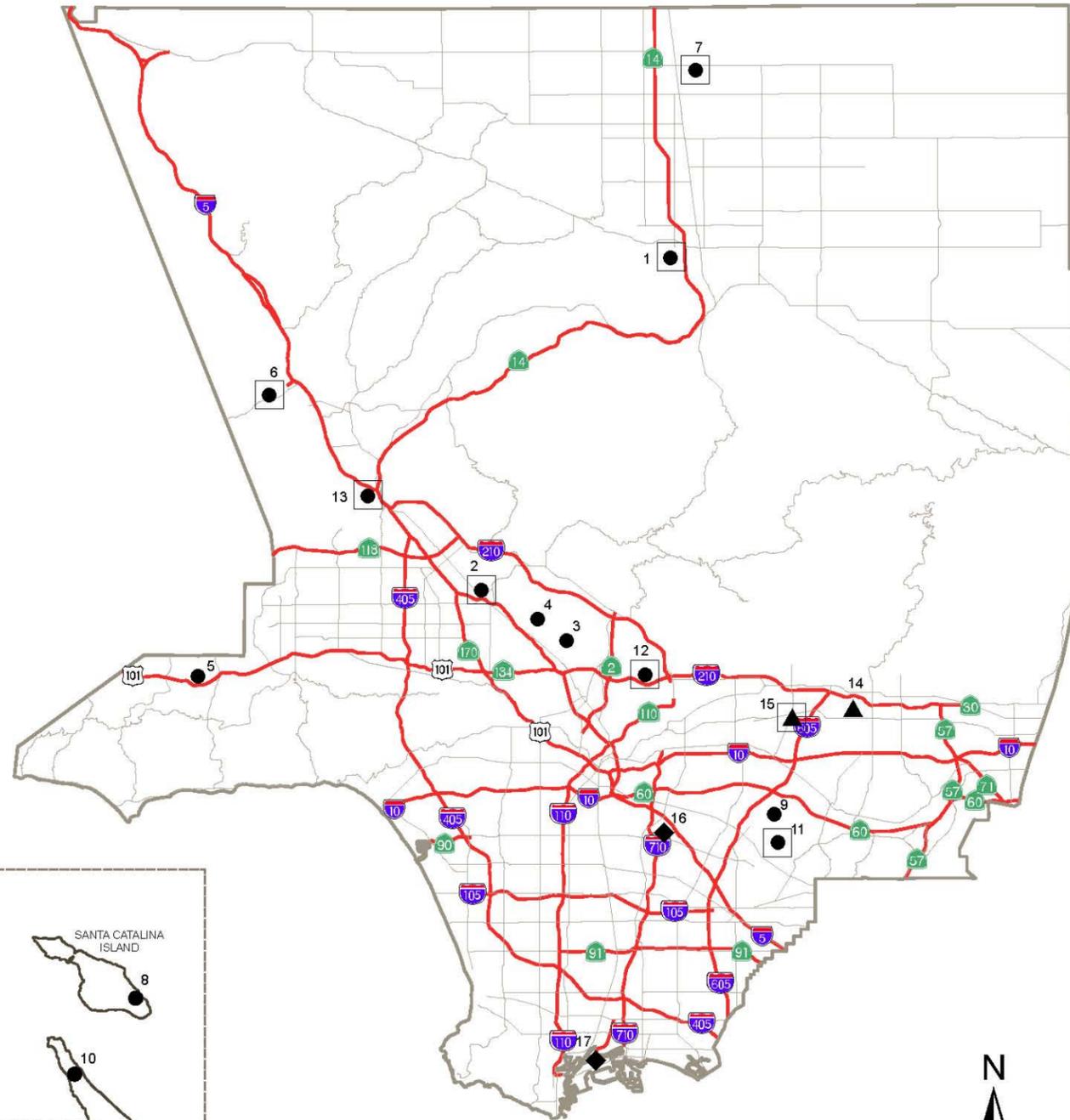
PECK ROAD GRAVEL PIT

Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

Figure 7- 7

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Class III Landfills

- 1 Antelope Valley
- 2 Bradley
- 3 Brand Park
- 4 Burbank
- 5 Calabasas
- 6 Chiquita Canyon
- 7 Lancaster
- 8 Pebbly Beach
- 9 Puente Hills
- 10 San Clemente
- 11 Savage Canyon
- 12 Scholl Canyon
- 13 Sunshine Canyon

Permitted Inert Waste Landfills

- ▲ 14 Azusa Land Reclamation
- ▲ 15 Peck Road Gravel Pit

Waste -to- Energy Facilities

- ◆ 16 Commerce Refuse -To - Energy Facility (CREF)
- ◆ 17 Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF)

LEGEND

- Existing Class III Landfills
- ▲ Existing Permitted Inert Waste Landfills
- ◆ Existing Waste -to- Energy Facilities
- Potential Expansion of Existing Disposal Facilities

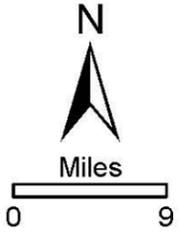



Figure 7- 8
Location of Existing Disposal Sites and Potential Expansion Sites in Los Angeles County

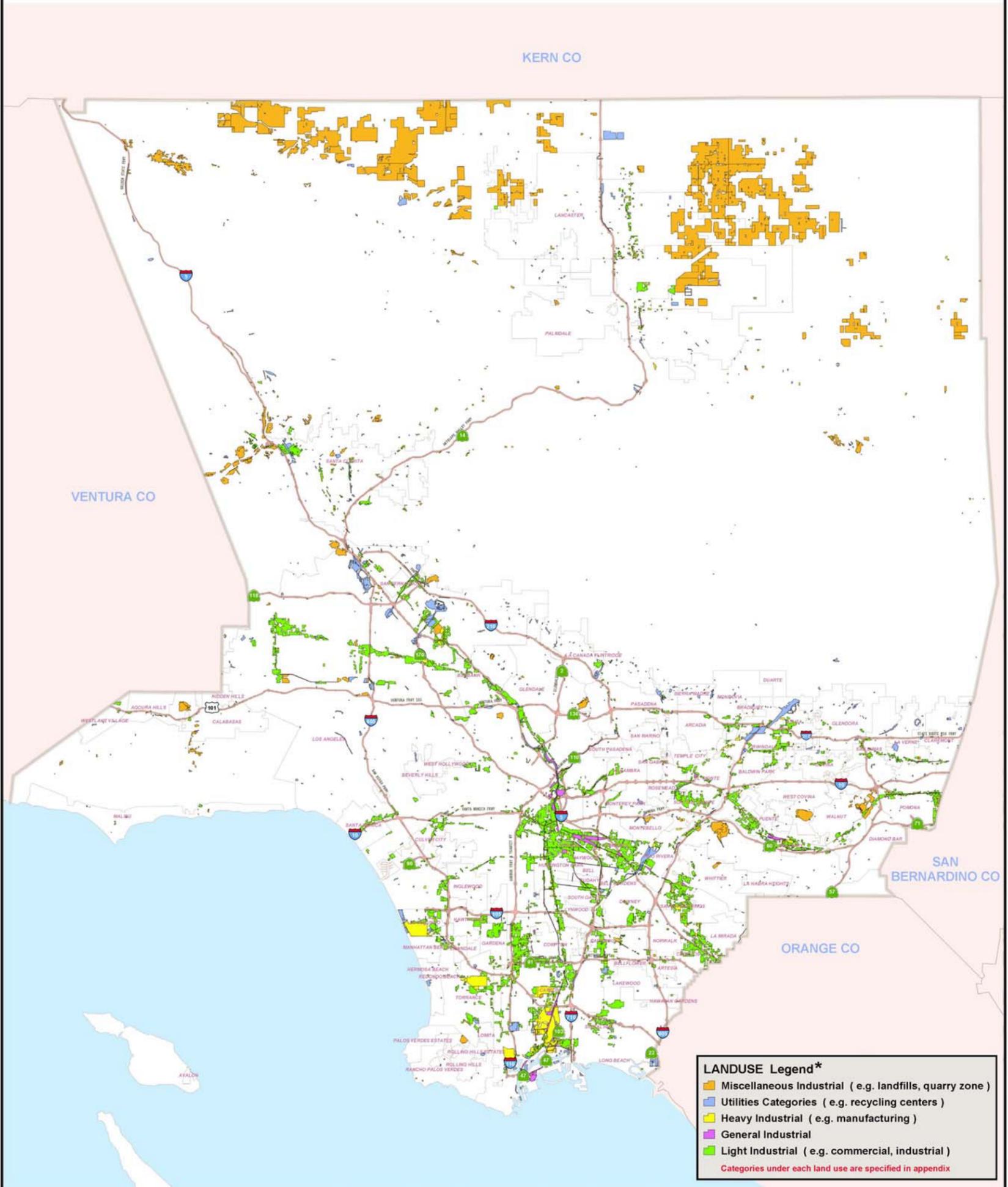
4th Draft

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4th Draft

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AREAS POTENTIALLY SUITABLE FOR SITING CONVERSION TECHNOLOGY FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
900 S. Fremont Ave.
Alhambra, CA 91803

Mapping & Property Management Division
GIS Services

*Source: Southern California Association of Governments
General Plan Land Use Update

— Freeways □ City Boundaries □ Adjacent Counties



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Data contained in this map is produced in whole or part from the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works' digital database.

Figure 7 - 10

ATTACHMENT B

CHAPTER 7

PROPOSED IN-COUNTY FACILITY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

7.1 PURPOSE AND REQUIREMENTS

This chapter presents a description and location map of sites identified as potentially suitable for development as new Class III solid waste landfills and as potential expansions of existing Class III landfills. The contents of this chapter are consistent with the requirements of Section 18756.1 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR).

7.2 SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Section 18756.1 of Title 14 of the CCR specifically requires the following:

- (a) The countywide siting element shall include a description of each proposed new solid waste disposal facility and a description of each proposed expansion of an existing solid waste disposal facility included in the siting element. The description shall include the type of facility, location, size, volumetric capacity of the facility expressed in tons and cubic yards, life expectancy (years), expansion options of the existing or proposed facility, and post-closure uses.
 - (1) Each siting element shall include one or more maps indicating the location of each proposed solid waste disposal facility and adjacent and contiguous parcels. The map(s) shall be drawn to scale and include the scale on the map sheet. The type of map(s) may be a 7.5 or 15-minute USGS quadrangle.
- (b) A description shall be provided in the siting element of how each proposed solid waste disposal facility contributes to and maintains the minimum of 15 years of combined permitted disposal capacity as described in Subsection 18755(a) of Title 14 of the CCR and is consistent with the diversion goals of Public Resources Code Section 41780.

7.3 INTRODUCTION

Three sites in Los Angeles County have been identified for potential new Class III landfills and six sites as potential expansions of existing Class III landfill facilities. Figure 7-1 shows the location of these sites.

These sites are the areas where the siting criteria described in Chapter 6 may be applicable for the development of additional Class III landfill disposal capacity necessary to address the disposal requirements of AB 939 for the 15-year planning period. However, prior to

development of any of these facilities or any other land disposal/transformation facility, the facility proponent is required to:

- Demonstrate that the project is in conformance with the CSE.
- Demonstrate that the project is consistent with the applicable local jurisdiction's General Plan. If a determination of consistency with the local jurisdiction's General Plan is not made by the local land use authority prior to the next revision of the CSE, then the project must be removed from the document.
- Undertake a vigorous site specific assessment for the proposed project.
- Address all environmental concerns as mandated by the California Environmental Quality Act.
- Satisfy the permitting requirements of local, State, and Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the project.

As a part of the determination of conformance with the Countywide Siting Element and its siting criteria, the project proponent must obtain approval of the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force. The finding of conformance process is discussed in Chapter 10, and the siting criteria are detailed in Chapter 6.

7.4 POTENTIAL NEW CLASS III LANDFILL SITES

The siting of solid waste disposal facilities in Los Angeles County has always been a complex undertaking, involving public and private ownership and/or operation of disposal facilities, multi-agency regulations, and regional versus local considerations. This task has become increasingly more difficult in recent years with the implementation of progressively more stringent regulations for land disposal operations, increasing public resistance to siting of all types of disposal facilities including transformation facilities, and difficulty in the permitting process which has moved decisions from local governments to the courts.

7.4.1 Background

As discussed in Chapter 1, Subsection 1.4.2, in the mid-1980s, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors initiated a comprehensive solid waste management study and implementation program to ensure the health and safety of residents in Los Angeles County and avert a solid waste disposal crisis. As a result of this and subsequent actions by the Board of Supervisors, a series of planning strategies were developed and subsequently incorporated into the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Action Plan and adopted by the Board of Supervisors in April 1988.

- **Preliminary Alternate Site Study**

As an element of the Action Plan and as directed by the Board of Supervisors, the County Department of Public Works and the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County conducted a preliminary study to identify sites/areas in Los Angeles County which may be potentially suitable for the development of Class III landfills. The results of this study are included in a report entitled "Preliminary Alternate Site Study," dated January 1988 (Appendix 7-A).

The Preliminary Alternate Site Study evaluated 101 potential landfill sites within the metropolitan area (all of Los Angeles County with the exception of the Antelope Valley) using a complex set of technical, environmental and social factors (See Appendix 7-A). Of the 101 initial sites, six were eventually selected as the most potentially suitable for new landfills and for conducting additional detailed studies. The six highest ranking sites identified were Blind Canyon, Browns Canyon, Elsmere Canyon, Mission/Rustic-Sullivan Canyons, Towsley Canyon, and Toyon II.

- **Program Environmental Impact Report**

Following the adoption of the Action Plan, the County Sanitation Districts and the County Department of Public Works conducted technical studies on the feasibility of the development of the landfill sites identified in the Preliminary Alternate Site Study concurrently with the preparation of a Draft Program Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The Elsmere Canyon site was excluded from this work since its development was being pursued by the Elsmere Corporation. A detailed discussion on the Elsmere Canyon site is contained in the following subsection.

The technical investigations of the Blind Canyon, Mission-Rustic-Sullivan Canyons, and Towsley Canyon sites revealed that these sites potentially meet the geological requirements for Class III landfills. However, the Browns Canyon and Toyon II sites failed to show suitable geological capability for a Class III landfill and, therefore were eliminated from further consideration. Based on this information, the Draft Program EIR was prepared (State Clearinghouse No. 89010419) in August 1990 and released for public review. Based on written comments received and those provided orally at the public information meeting, the final Program EIR was prepared.

The recent acquisitions of key parcels in and around the Blind Canyon and Towsley Canyon sites by the Santa Monica Mountain Conservancy for future park development has hindered each site's accessibility. As a result, the Final Program EIR's certification process was put on hold until such time as access to these sites were addressed.

- **Elsmere Canyon Site**

As previously indicated, the Elsmere Canyon site is one of the six highest ranking sites identified in the Preliminary Alternate Site Study. In December 1988, Elsmere Corporation, the former project proponent, submitted an application to the County Department of Regional Planning for a Conditional Use Permit for the development of a Class III landfill and materials recovery facility at this site. The originally proposed project property encompassed an area of approximately 2,700 acres of which 1,643 acres are located within the Los Angeles National Forest.

As directed by the County Department of Regional Planning and the U.S. Forest Service, a draft Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) was prepared for the project.

As a part of the draft EIR/EIS preparation and the consideration of alternate sites, in addition to the re-evaluation of the 101 sites identified in the Preliminary Alternate Site Study, the EIR/EIS evaluated an additional 50 sites which were not identified in any previous studies. The draft EIR/EIS found critical deficiencies in all the sites evaluated except for the four sites not eliminated as a result of subsequent studies to the Preliminary Alternate Site Study which was conducted by the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County and the County Department of Public Works.

The draft EIR/EIS (State Clearinghouse No. 89032935) was released for public review in January 1995. The public review period for the project's EIR/EIS ended August 4, 1995, and subsequently the final EIR/EIS was prepared. However, the document was not released due to enactment of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333, Section 812). This Act prohibits the transfer of any Angeles National Forest Lands for use as a solid waste landfill.

As a result, Elsmere Corporation, the current project proponent, is no longer considering the use of the areas within the Angeles National Forest. The scaled-down project would provide for a solid waste disposal capacity of 80 million tons, all within the privately held portion of the Elsmere Canyon site.

7.4.2 Facility Location and Description

Of the 101 sites evaluated by the Preliminary Alternate Site Study and subsequent work conducted as a part of the draft Program EIR preparation, and the additional studies conducted on 50 sites in preparation of the initially proposed Elsmere Canyon Landfill's draft EIR/EIS, all but four sites were eliminated as a result of critical deficiencies in one or more of the screening criteria. These sites include

- Blind Canyon with a potential capacity of 130 million tons
- Elsmere Canyon with a potential capacity of 190 million tons
- Mission/Rustic-Sullivan Canyons with a potential capacity of 125 million tons
- Towsley Canyon with a potential capacity of 225 million tons

However, as stated in Section 7.4.1, the Elsmere Canyon site has been scaled-down to 80 million tons of capacity. Also, existing Federal law (Public Law 98-506) prohibits the siting of new landfills within the boundary of any unit of the National Park System. Since the Mission/Rustic-Sullivan Canyons are located within the area designated as the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, which is a unit of the National Park System (Public Law 95-625), the use of these canyons for a landfill site is in conflict with Public Law 98-506. Therefore, these canyons have been removed from further consideration.

The Towsley Canyon site has also been removed from further consideration as a potential new landfill site as directed by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

Therefore, the combined disposal capacity potentially available at the remaining potentially viable sites is 210 million tons (350 million cubic yards, at an in-place density of 0.6 tons per cubic yard). A brief summary of the potential new landfill sites is provided in Table 7-1. Tables 7-2 and 7-3 provide a detailed description of the type of facility, its location, size, volumetric capacity in cubic yards and tons, life expectancy (years), and post-closure uses. Figures 7-2 and 7-3 indicate the location of each potential new Class III solid waste landfill.

7.5 POTENTIAL CLASS III LANDFILL EXPANSIONS

As indicated in Section 3.3, a study by the County Department of Public Works was conducted in December 1994, and January 1995, as part of the preparation of the CSE to determine the existing remaining disposal capacity in Los Angeles County as well as the potential for expansion of existing landfill sites. The study consisted of a written survey of all permitted solid waste disposal facilities and data collected from 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. A total of six Class III landfill operators indicated in their responses that they had filed or intended to file applications for landfill expansions. These potential Class III landfill expansions were:

- Antelope Valley
- Chiquita Canyon
- Lancaster
- Lopez Canyon
- Puente Hills
- Sunshine Canyon

Subsequently, the Lopez Canyon Landfill closed on July 1, 1996 in accordance with a decision of the Los Angeles City Council to grant no further extensions of the facility's land use permit beyond that date. Also, the County Sanitation Districts has since indicated that the Joint Powers Agreement governing the operation of the Scholl Canyon Landfill recognizes the possibility of utilizing 6 million tons of available disposal capacity beyond that currently permitted at the site. Section 7.5.2. discusses in detail the potential landfill expansions.

Table 7-1 provides a brief summary of the potential expansions of existing Class III landfill facilities. Detailed information on these facilities and their locations is provided in Subsection 7.5.2, Tables 7-4 through 7-9 and Figures 7-1 and 7-4 through 7-9.

7.5.1 Definition of Landfill Expansion

"**Landfill Expansion**" is defined as an increase in the physical dimension of a solid waste landfill, or an extension or renewal of a permit whose expiration date may affect the operation of the facility. A physical expansion may be vertical by increasing the permitted elevation to which solid waste may be disposed and/or horizontal by increasing the permitted boundary in which solid waste may be disposed to areas contiguous or adjacent to the area of the existing operation.

7.5.2 Project Description and Status

- **Antelope Valley Landfill Expansion**

The Antelope Valley Landfill is located in the City of Palmdale in the northeastern portion of Los Angeles County. The facility is owned by Arklin Brothers Enterprises, Inc., and operated by the Palmdale Disposal Company, a subsidiary of Arklin Brothers Enterprises, Inc. The facility was annexed into the City of Palmdale, effective December 1963, as part of the City's incorporation.

Arklin Brothers Enterprises, Inc., has proposed an expansion of the existing facility into the unincorporated area of Los Angeles County which would increase the capacity by approximately 6.4 million tons (7.6 million cubic yards at an in-place density of 0.84 tons per cubic yard) the life expectancy to 11.6 years, and the disposal rate to 1,800 tons per day.

On April 8, 1992, the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission granted Conditional Use Permit No. 85512-(5) for expansion of the existing facility in the City of Palmdale into the County unincorporated area. The Commission amended the CUP No. 85512-(5) with CUP No. 93041-(5) to increase the permitted daily disposal capacity to 1,800 tons on December 1, 1993. On January 12, 1995, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board - Lahontan Region, granted a

Waste Discharge Requirements permit for the proposed expansion. Additionally, Arklin Brothers Enterprises, Inc., was granted a Finding of Conformance with the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force on October 20, 1994. Prior to its development, the proponent must obtain a Solid Waste Facility Permit from the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services (Local Enforcement Agency)/California Integrated Waste Management Board.

- **Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion**

The Chiquita Canyon Landfill is located in the unincorporated County area on the western edge of the Santa Clarita Valley and north of Highway 126. The property is owned by Newhall Land and Farming Company and the Landfill is operated under a lease agreement with Laidlaw Waste Systems, Inc., (Allied Waste Systems). The existing facility is a Class III landfill and consists of five currently permitted canyons (or waste management units) totaling 154 acres in landfill area. The current Landfill operates in the unincorporated area of Los Angeles County under CUP No. 1809-(5) issued on November 24, 1982, which will expire on November 27, 1997.

Laidlaw Waste Systems, Inc. filed an application for a CUP for the expansion of the facility with the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission. The originally proposed expansion included a vertical expansion over the 85.3 acres of the existing permitted landfill, a 183-acre horizontal expansion of landfill area within the 592-acre lease boundaries to a total of approximately 337 landfill acres, and an increase in daily refuse tonnage from the currently permitted daily capacity of 5,000 tons to a maximum of 10,000 tons. The proposal would have increased the permitted capacity by approximately 29.5 million tons (43.7 million cubic yards at an in-place density of 0.675 tons per cubic yard) and extend the life of the landfill by a minimum of eight years at a disposal rate of 10,000 tons per day. Included in the expansion is the addition of resource recovery facilities that are proposed to include a composting operation, a materials recovery facility, and a household hazardous waste drop-off center.

On September 11, 1996, the County Regional Planning Commission approved a CUP for a scaled-down landfill expansion. The CUP provides for 18.3 million tons of additional disposal capacity and allows for continued disposal operations through November 24, 2012, or until completion of the approved fill design, whichever occurs first. The CUP limits the net tonnage placed in the landfill to a maximum of 6,000 tons on any given day or 35,000 tons per week (5,000 tons per day average, based upon seven working days per week). The CUP also provides for the establishment of a 500 tpd materials recovery facility, a recyclable household hazardous waste facility, and a composting facility processing 400 tpd of green waste and 160 tpd of biosolids.

The Commission's approval of the CUP has been appealed to the County Board of Supervisors. As of January 1997, the Board of Supervisors had not reached a decision on the matter.

- **Lancaster Landfill Expansion**

The Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center is a 100-acre Class III facility owned and operated by Waste Management of California, Inc., in the northeastern portion of unincorporated Los Angeles County. The facility is located approximately two miles northeast of the City of Lancaster.

Waste Management of California, Inc., has proposed an expansion to the west (Western Expansion) of the existing Landfill and Recycling Center, and a noncontiguous expansion to the east (Eastern Expansion), separated from the existing site by 10th Street East. The Western Expansion would consist of a vertical expansion of approximately 100 acres of existing permitted landfill area and approximately 62 acres of horizontal expansion area. The proposed Western Expansion would increase the existing Landfill capacity by 5.15 million tons. The Eastern Expansion would encompass about 112 acres of primarily undeveloped land with a projected capacity of approximately 5.35 million tons. The site is expected to increase its waste inflow to a maximum of 1,700 tons per day with a total capacity of 10.5 million tons (17.5 million cubic yards at an in-place density of 0.6 tons per cubic yard).

The owner/operator has filed an application for a CUP for the expansion of the Landfill. The Draft EIR for the proposed Lancaster Landfill expansion was being prepared as of January 1997.

- **Puente Hills Landfill Expansion**

The Puente Hills Landfill is located southeast of the Pomona Freeway (State Route 60) and the San Gabriel River Freeway (Interstate 605). The facility is owned and operated by the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. The proposed expansion would consist of an extension of the facility's existing CUP for an additional ten-year operating period beyond the existing CUP's November 1, 2003, expiration date.

While the existing land use grant was approved for ten years of operation only, the approved landfill footprint was designed to provide flexibility in the use of ten years of additional capacity, approximately 37 million tons (74 million cubic yards at an in-place density of 0.5 tons per cubic yard), available at the site, at the discretion of the local land use authority. This issue and the impacts associated with it were also considered in the EIR prepared for the project.

The necessary applications and/or environmental documents regarding the future expansion of the facility have not been submitted by the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County.

- **Scholl Canyon Landfill Expansion**

The Scholl Canyon Landfill is located north of the Ventura Freeway in the City of Glendale and is owned by the City of Glendale and the County of Los Angeles. The Landfill is operated by the CSD under a Joint Powers Agreement between the City, the County, and the CSD.

Based on the land use permit issued by the City of Glendale in 1978, it is estimated that this permitted capacity will be exhausted by the year 2014 based on an average disposal rate of 1,850 tpd, six days a week. At the exhaustion of the current permitted capacity, approximately 6 million tons of potentially available capacity would remain at the site. The expansion of the Scholl Canyon Landfill has been recognized in the Joint Powers Agreement governing the operation of the site. However, the CSD has not proposed a definite expansion design plan.

- **Sunshine Canyon Landfill Expansion**

BFI, owner/operator of the facility, is proposing an expansion of the existing Landfill into the City of Los Angeles portion of Sunshine Canyon as well as in the unincorporated County portion.

The proposed project would consist of a horizontal expansion on the City side, and vertical expansions of the currently closed City site and the recently approved County site. The expansion, if approved, will provide approximately 75 million tons (105 million cubic yards at an in-place density of 0.7125 tons per cubic yard) of additional capacity and would increase the facility's daily capacity to 11,000 tons.

The proposed project requires land use approval from the City of Los Angeles. No additional approval is required for the County side if the proposed expansion does not extend beyond the horizontal and vertical limits of the disposal area stipulated in the existing CUP.

An application has been filed with the City of Los Angeles for the proposed expansion and the draft EIR is currently under preparation.

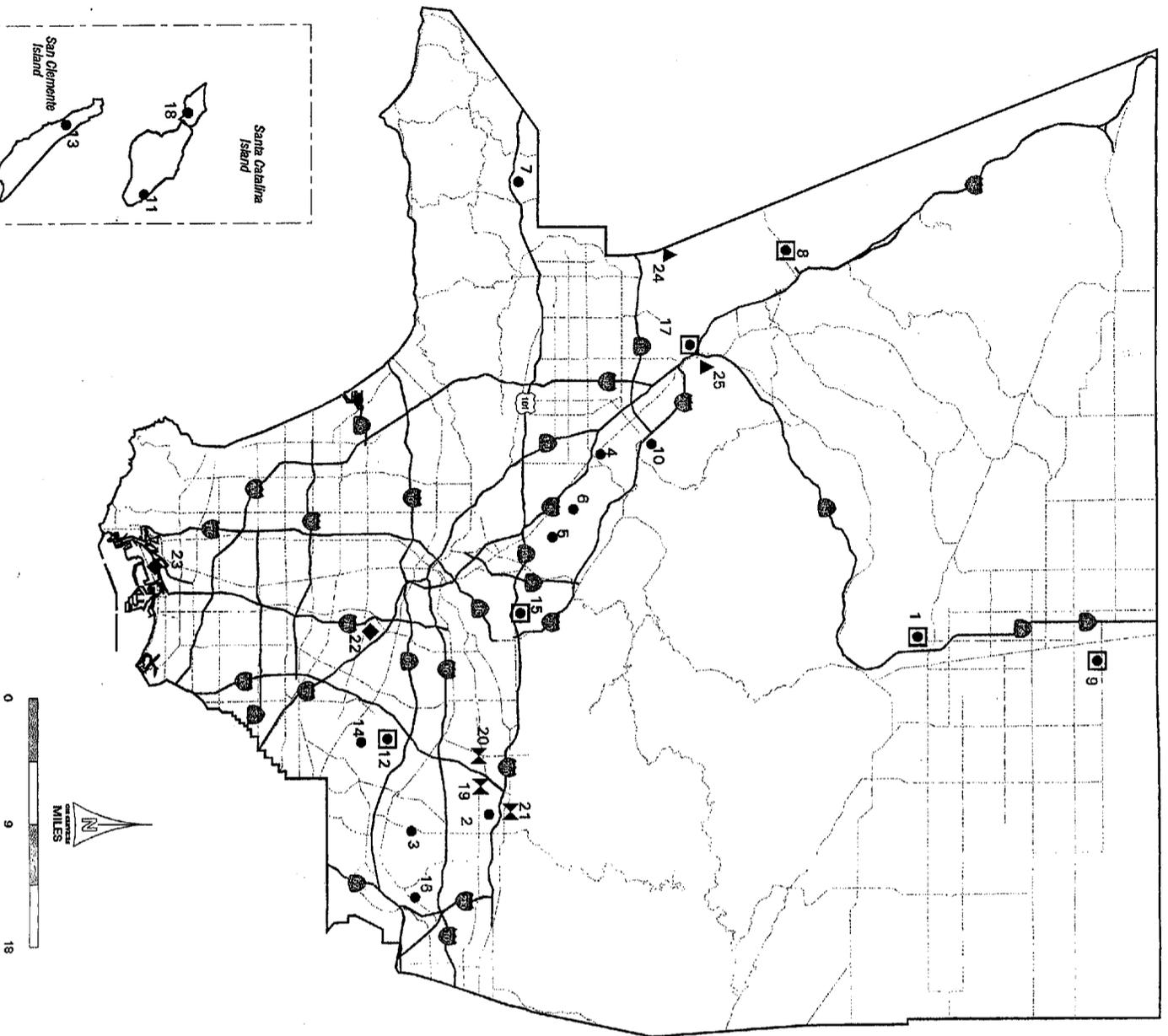
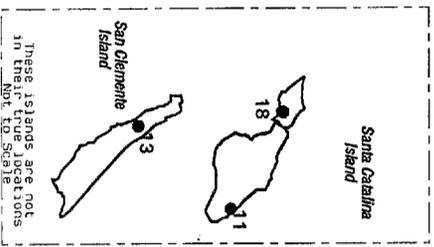
7.6 PROPOSED TRANSFORMATION FACILITIES

Currently, there are no proposed new transformation facilities or proposed expansions of existing transformation facilities in Los Angeles County and therefore, none have been identified in the CSE. However, it should be noted that transformation facilities remain a valid solid waste disposal alternative for future consideration/development in Los Angeles County.

Transformation technologies have been identified as an extremely effective means to divert the greatest amount of solid waste from landfills. Chapter 5 provides a description of alternative solid waste disposal technologies, including transformation technologies.

7.7 FACT SHEETS AND MAPS

The following are Fact Sheets describing each potential new Class III landfill and potential expansion of existing Class III landfill facility in Los Angeles County. Accompanying the Fact Sheet of each potential site is a map showing the location of each facility, the property boundaries, and the disposal footprint.



Class III Landfills

- 1 Antelope Valley Landfill
- 2 Azusa Land Reclamation (limited to inert waste as of 10/3/96)
- 3 BKK (closed 9/15/96)
- 4 Bradley
- 5 Brand Park
- 6 Burbank
- 7 Calabasas
- 8 Chiquita Canyon
- 9 Lancaster
- 10 Lopez Canyon (closed 7/1/96)
- 11 Pebbly Beach
- 12 Puente Hills
- 13 San Clemente
- 14 Savage Canyon
- 15 Scholl Canyon
- 16 Spadra
- 17 Sunshine Canyon (opened 8/5/96)
- 18 Two Harbors (closed 9/30/95)
- ▲ 24 Blind Canyon
- ▲ 25 Elsmere Canyon

Unclassified (Inert) Landfills *

- ▶▶ 19 Nu-Way Landfill (permitted on 6/3/96)
- ▶▶ 20 Peck Road Gravel Pit
- ▶▶ 21 Reliance Pit #2

Transformation Facilities

- ◆ 22 Commerce Refuse-To-Energy Facility (CREF)
- ◆ 23 Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF)

LEGEND

- Existing Class III Landfill
- Potential Expansion of Existing Class III Landfill
- ▲ Potential New Class III Landfill
- ◆ Existing Transformation Facilities
- ▶▶ Existing Unclassified (Inert) Landfills

* Note: As of 10/3/96, Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill has been operating as an unclassified landfill only.



**Location of Existing Disposal Sites,
Potential Expansions, and Potential New Sites
in Los Angeles County**

Figure 7-1

Table 7 -1

**SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL NEW LANDFILLS
AND POTENTIAL EXPANSIONS OF EXISTING FACILITIES**

SITE/ LOCATION	OPERATOR	PROPOSED/ POTENTIAL DAILY DISPOSAL RATE	ESTIMATED DISPOSAL CAPACITY
POTENTIAL NEW CLASS III LANDFILLS			
Blind Canyon Ventura & Los Angeles Counties Unincorporated Areas	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	16,500 tpd-6	130 million tons
Elsmere Canyon County Unincorporated Area	BFI	16,500 tpd-6	80 million tons
POTENTIAL EXPANSIONS OF EXISTING CLASS III LANDFILLS			
Antelope Valley County Unincorporated Area	Arklin Brothers Enterprises, Inc.	1,800 tpd-7	6.4 million tons
Chiquita Canyon County Unincorporated Area	Laidlaw Waste Systems, Inc.	5,000 tpd-7	18.3 million tons
Lancaster County Unincorporated Area	Waste Management of Lancaster, Inc.	1,700 tpd-6	10.5 million tons
Puente Hills County Unincorporated Area	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	12,000 tpd-6	37 million tons
Scholl Canyon City of Glendale	City of Glendale/County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	3,400 tpd-6	6 million tons
Sunshine Canyon County Unincorporated Area & City of Los Angeles	BFI of California, Inc.	11,000 tpd-6	75 million tons

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

**BLIND CANYON LANDFILL
FACT SHEET**

1. **FACILITY TYPE**

Class III

2. **LOCATION**

The potential Blind Canyon Landfill site is located in the Santa Susana Mountains in the northwest area of Los Angeles County and partially within the County of Ventura unincorporated area.

3. **SIZE**

Proposed Disposal Area: 530 acres

Total Acreage of Site: 5,700 acres

4. **VOLUMETRIC CAPACITY**

Daily: 16,500 tons [33,000 cubic yards]

Yearly Equivalent: [5.2 million tons] [10.4 million cubic yards]

Facility Capacity: 130 million tons [260 million cubic yards]

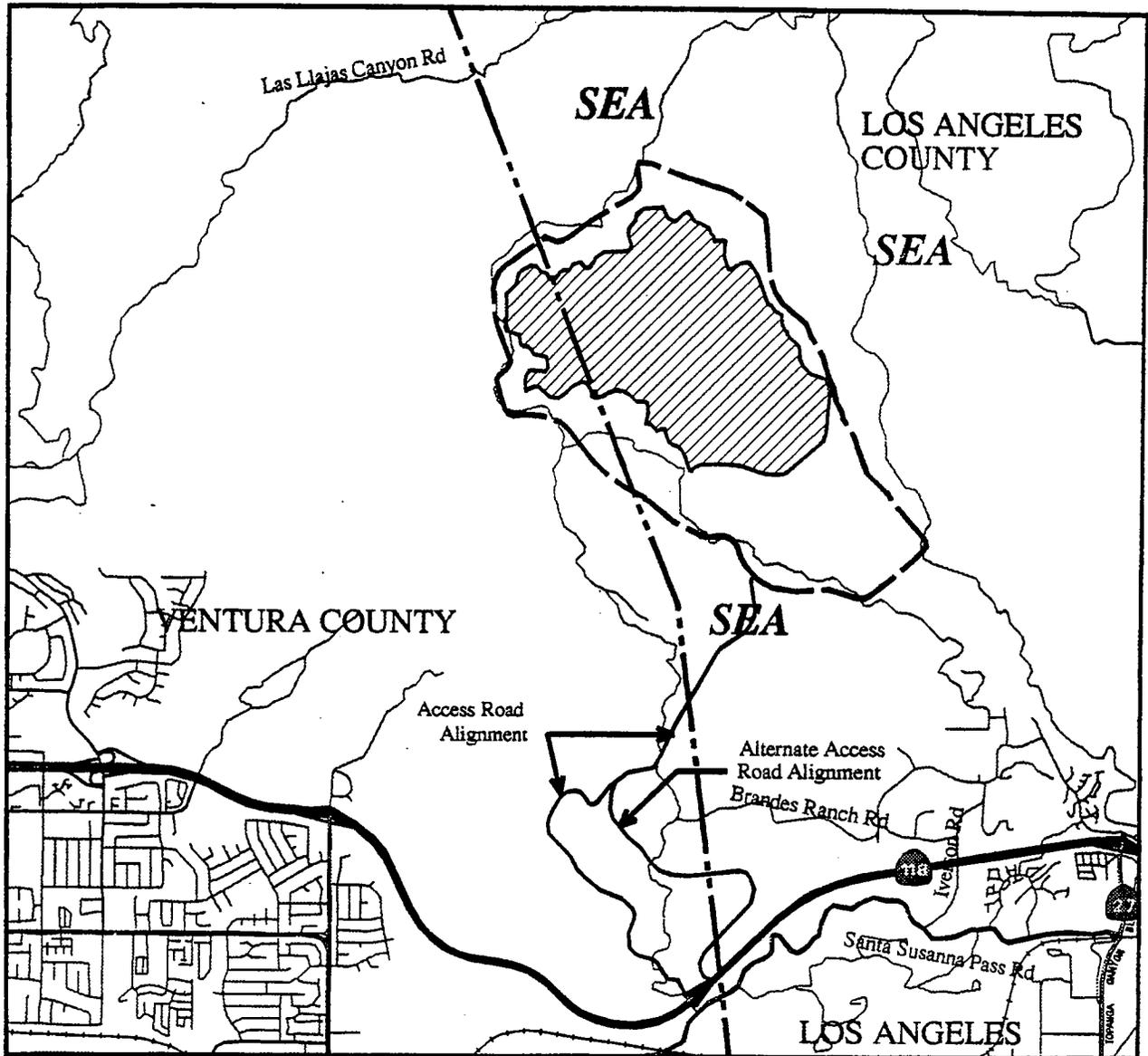
In-Place Density: 0.50 tons/cubic yard

5. **LIFE EXPECTANCY** - 25 years based upon 16,500 tpd, 6 days per week

6. **OWNER/OPERATOR** - County of Los Angeles and/or the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County/County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County

7. **POST-CLOSURE USES** - open space

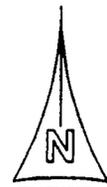
Note: Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.



LEGEND

 Potential New

-  Limits of Closed Areas
-  Limits of Disposal Areas
-  Property Boundary
-  City Limits



GIS SERVICES
SCALE 1" = 3800'

SEA: Significant Ecological Areas
Los Angeles County General Plan Land Use Policy# LU-1, 11/1980



BLIND CANYON LANDFILL

Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

Figure 7-2

**ELSMERE CANYON LANDFILL
FACT SHEET**

1. **FACILITY TYPE**

Class III

2. **LOCATION**

The potential Elsmere Canyon Landfill site is located in the unincorporated area of Los Angeles County, approximately 1/2 mile southeast of the Antelope Valley Freeway (SR-14) and the Golden State Freeway (I-5) interchange.

3. **SIZE**

Proposed Disposal Area: N/A acres

Total Acreage of Site: N/A acres

4. **VOLUMETRIC CAPACITY**

Daily: 16,500 tons [23,571 cubic yards]

Yearly Equivalent: [549,000 tons] [653,571 cubic yards]

Facility Capacity: 80 million tons [114 million cubic yards]

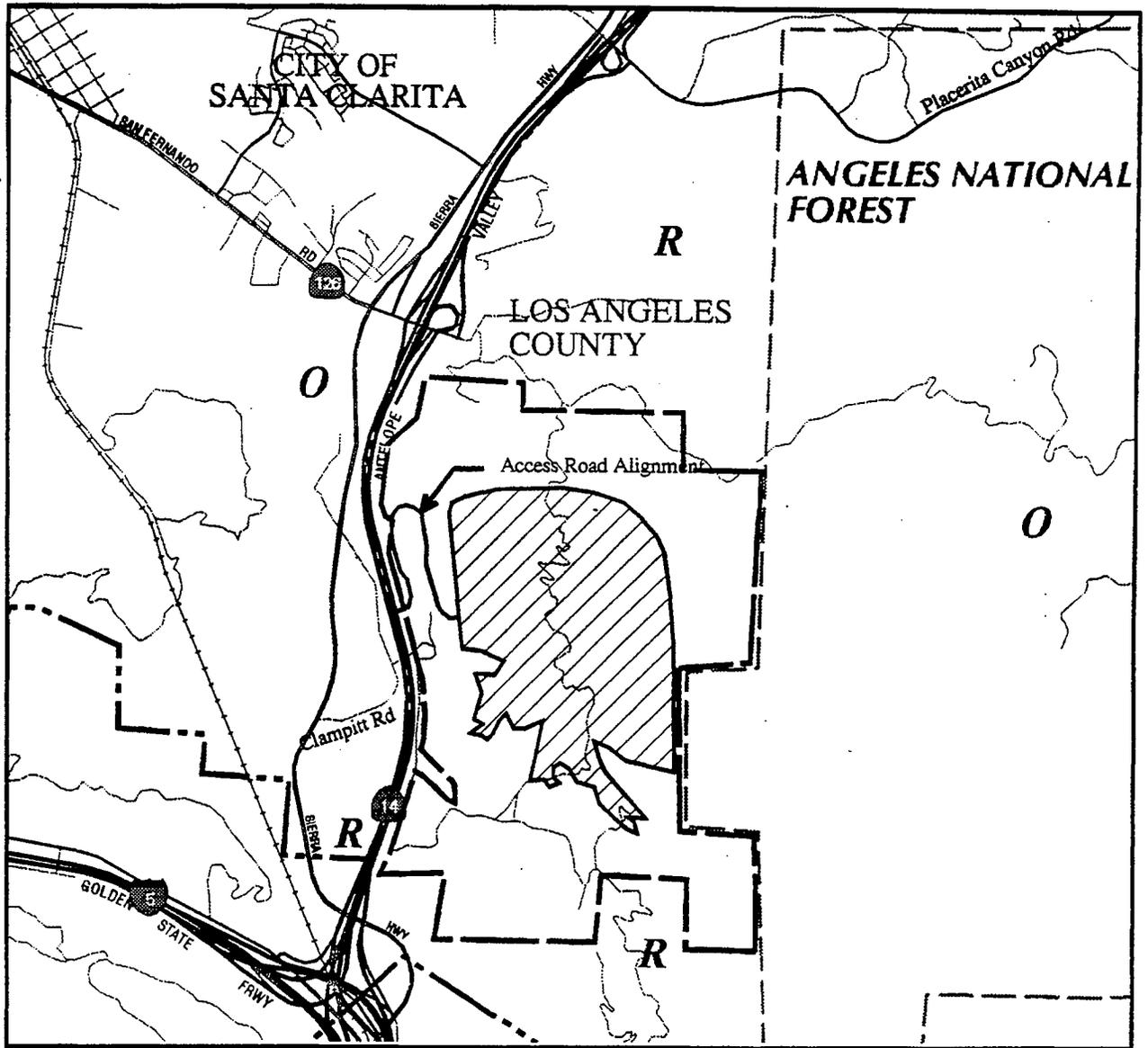
In-Place density: 0.70 tons/cubic yard

5. **LIFE EXPECTANCY** - 15.5 years based upon 16,500 tpd, 6 days per week

6. **OWNER/OPERATOR** - Elsmere Corporation

7. **POST-CLOSURE USES** - open space

Note: Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.



LEGEND

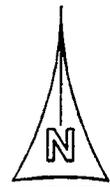
 Potential New

 Limits of Disposal Areas

 Property Boundary

 City Limits

 Angeles National Forest Boundary



GIS SERVICES

SCALE 1" = 2800'

O: Open Space, **R:** Non-Urban

Los Angeles County General Plan Land Use Policy# LU-1, 11/1980

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ELSMERE CANYON LANDFILL

Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

Figure 7-3

**ANTELOPE VALLEY PUBLIC LANDFILL EXPANSION
FACT SHEET**

1. FACILITY TYPE

Class III. This facility will also utilize an existing materials recovery facility which is located within the existing portion of the Landfill in the City of Palmdale.

2. LOCATION

1200 West City Ranch Road, Palmdale, CA 93551
The Antelope Valley Landfill is located in the unincorporated Antelope Valley area of Los Angeles County, about 1/2 mile east of the intersection of Tierra Subida Avenue and City Ranch Road.

3. SIZE

Proposed Disposal Area:	58 acres
Total Acreage of Site:	368 acres

4. VOLUMETRIC CAPACITY

Daily:	1,800 tons	[2,143 cubic yards]
Yearly Equivalent:	[549,000 tons]	[653,571 cubic yards]
Facility Capacity:	6.4 million tons	[7.60 million cubic yards]
In-Place Density:	0.84 tons/cubic yard	

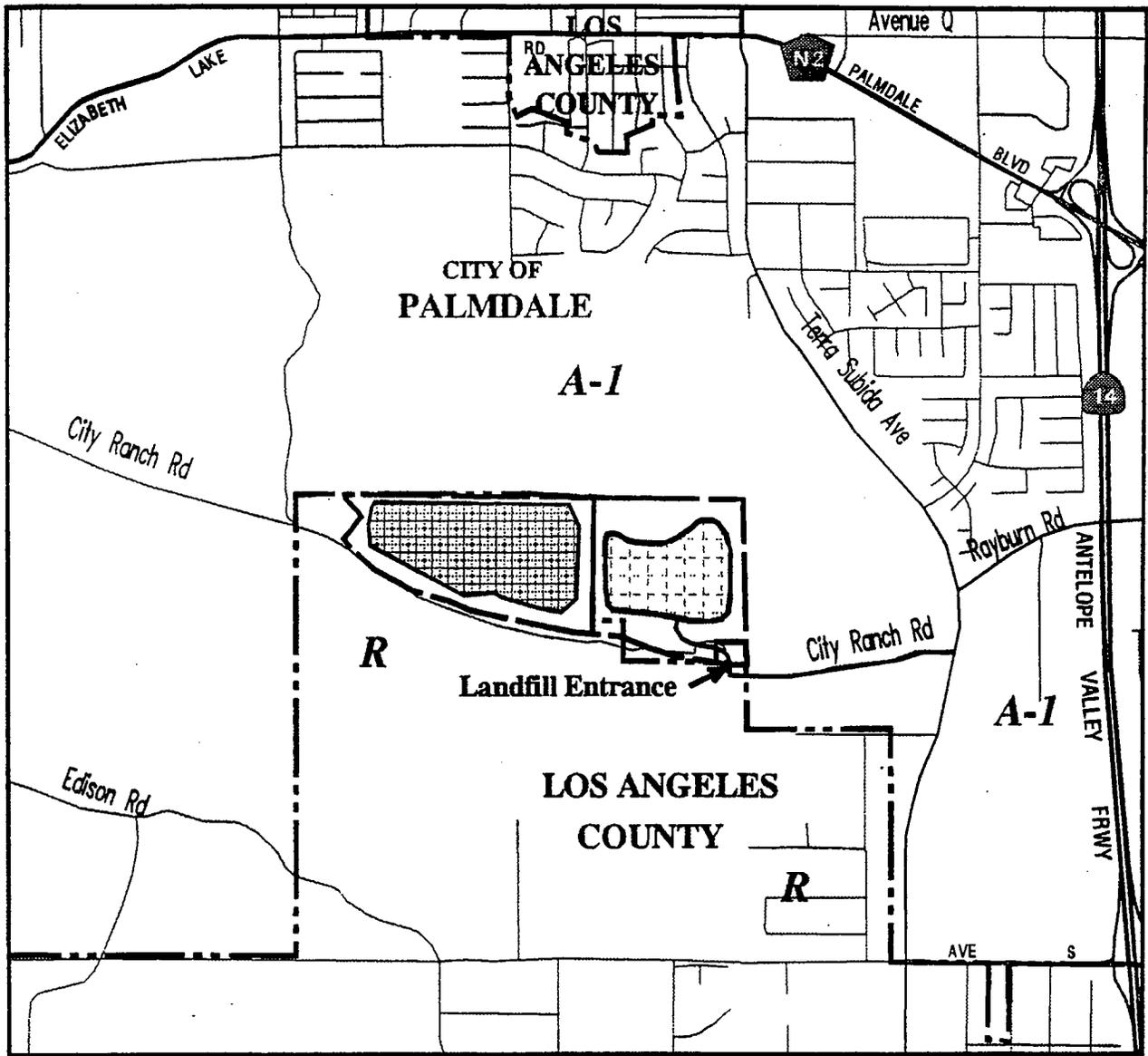
5. LIFE EXPECTANCY - 11.6 years based upon 1,800 tpd, 6 days per week

6. OWNER/OPERATOR - Arklin Brothers Enterprises, Inc./Palmdale Disposal Company

7. EXPANSION OPTIONS - no additional expansion is proposed

8. POST-CLOSURE USES - open space

Note: Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.



LEGEND

-  Existing Disposal Area
-  Potential Expansion
-  Limits of Disposal Areas
-  Property Boundary
-  City Limits



R:Non-Urban
 Los Angeles County General Plan Land Use Policy# LU-1, 11/1980
 A-1, Light Agricultural - City of Palmdale Zoning Map

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Figure 7-4
ANTELOPE VALLEY LANDFILL EXPANSION

Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

Table 7-5

**CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL EXPANSION
FACT SHEET**

1. **FACILITY TYPE**

Class III

2. **LOCATION**

29201 Henry Mayo Drive, Newhall, CA 91355

The site is located in the northwestern Santa Clarita Valley in an unincorporated portion of Los Angeles County.

3. **SIZE**

Proposed Disposal Area: 229 acres

Total Acreage of Site: 592 acres

4. **VOLUMETRIC CAPACITY**

Daily: 5,000 tons [7,405 cubic yards]

Yearly Equivalent: [3.12 million tons] [4.6 million cubic yards]

Facility Capacity: 18.2 million tons [30.0 million cubic yards]

In-Place Density: 0.675 tons/cubic yard

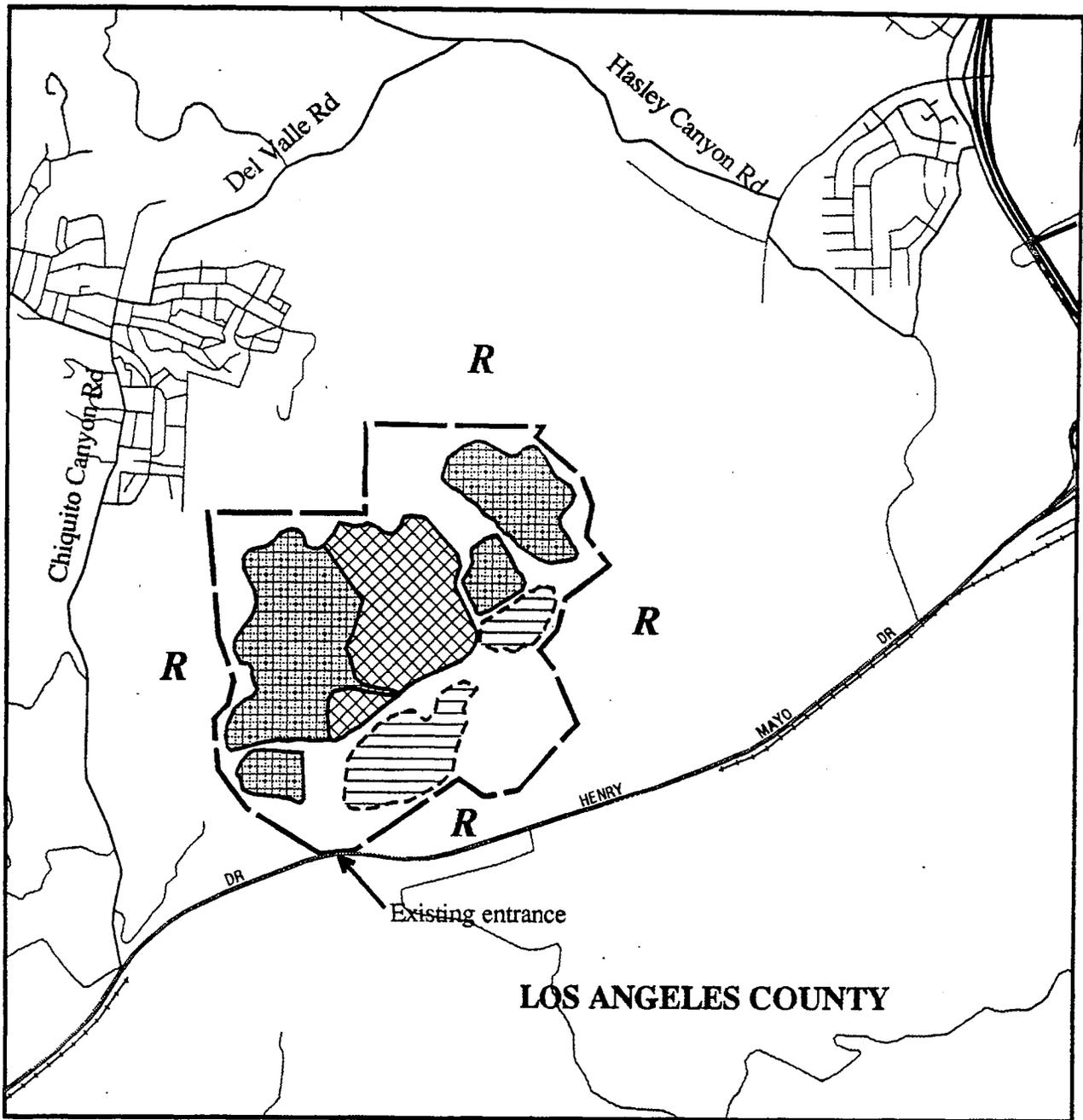
5. **LIFE EXPECTANCY** - 5.8 years based upon 10,000 tpd, 6 days per week

6. **OWNER/OPERATOR** - Newhall Land and Farming Co./Laidlaw Waste Systems, Inc.

7. **EXPANSION OPTIONS** - no additional expansion is proposed

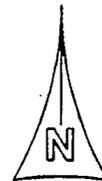
8. **POST-CLOSURE USES** - open space

Note: Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.



LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---------------------------------|
|  | Closed Disposal Area |  | Limits of Closed Areas |
|  | Potential Expansion Over Existing Disposal Area |  | Limits of Disposal Areas |
|  | Potential Horizontal Expansion |  | Property Boundary |
| | |  | City Limits |



GIS SERVICES
SCALE 1" = 2400'

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Figure 7-5
CHIQUITA CANYON LANDFILL EXPANSION

Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

**LANCASTER LANDFILL EXPANSION
FACT SHEET**

1. **FACILITY TYPE**

Class III

2. **LOCATION**

600 East Avenue F, Lancaster, CA 93535

The Lancaster Landfill is located in the unincorporated area of Los Angeles County.

3. **SIZE**

Proposed Disposal Area: 240 acres

Total Acreage of Site: 270 acres

4. **VOLUMETRIC CAPACITY**

Daily: 1,700 tons [2,833 cubic yards]

Yearly Equivalent: [530,000 tons] [884,000 cubic yards]

Facility Capacity: 10.5 million tons [17.5 million cubic yards]

In-Place Density: 0.60 tons/cubic yard

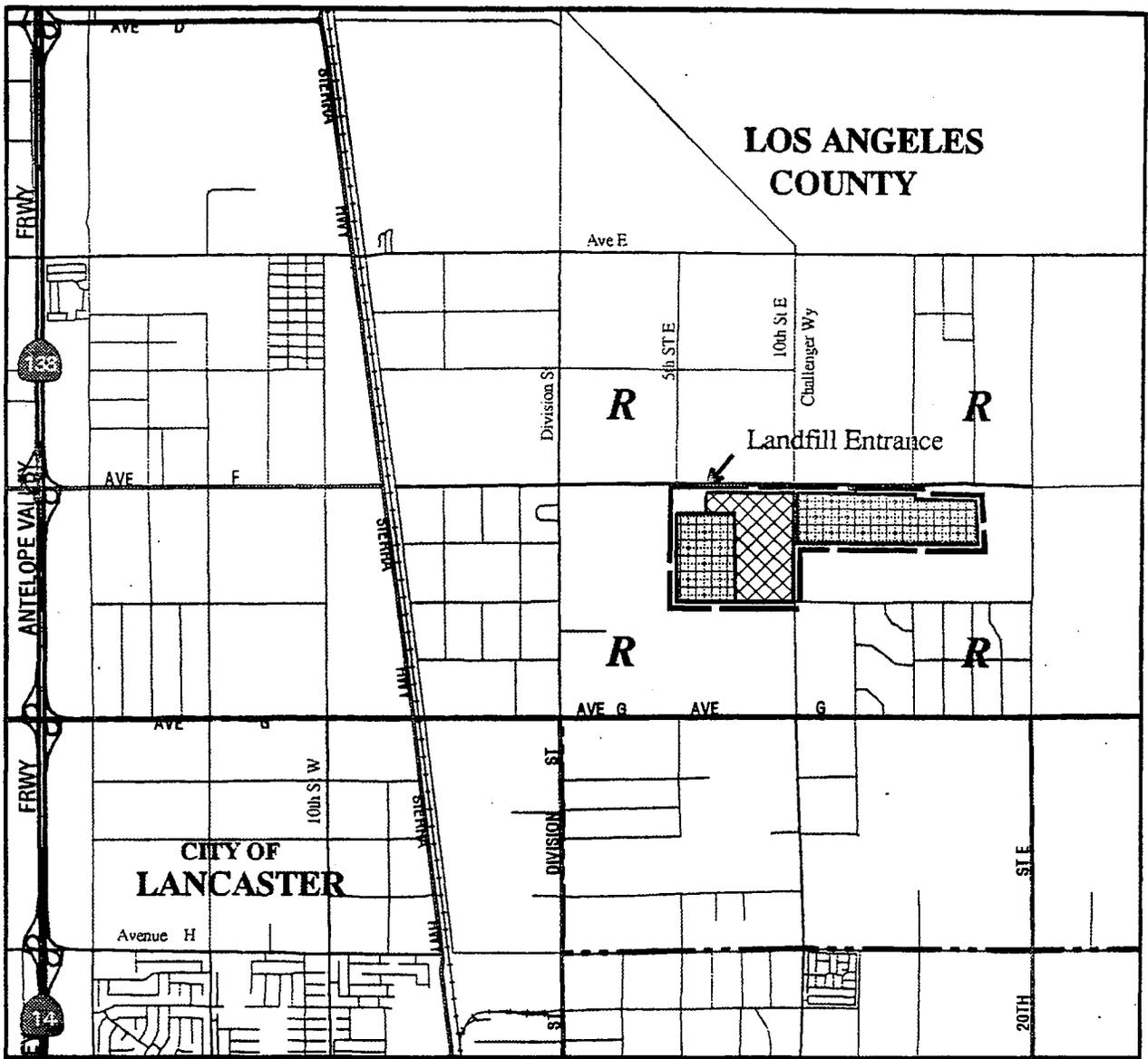
5. **LIFE EXPECTANCY** - 20 years based upon 1,700 tpd, 6 days per week

6. **OWNER/OPERATOR** - Waste Management of Lancaster, Inc. (a subsidiary of Waste Management of North America, Inc.)

7. **EXPANSION OPTIONS** - no additional expansion is proposed

8. **POST-CLOSURE USES** - open space

Note: Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.



LEGEND

-  Potential Expansion
-  Potential Expansion Over Existing Disposal Area
-  Limits of Disposal Areas
-  Property Boundary
-  City Limits



GIS SERVICES

SCALE 1" = 4000'

R:Non-Urban

Los Angeles County General Plan Land Use Policy# LU-1, 11/1980

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LANCASTER LANDFILL EXPANSION

Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

Figure 7-6

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**PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL EXPANSION
FACT SHEET**

1. FACILITY TYPE

Class III

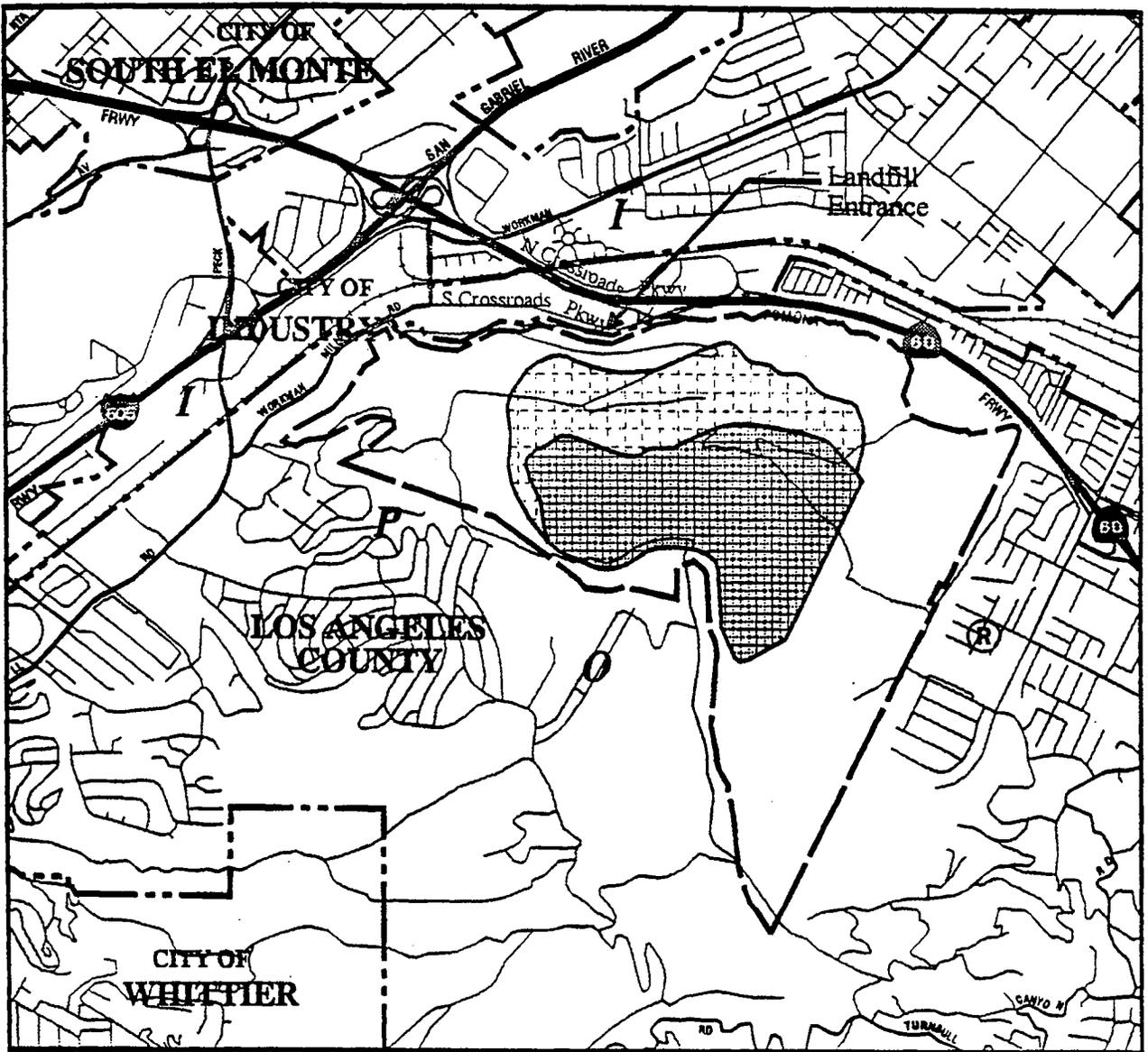
2. LOCATION

2800 South Workman Mill Road, Whittier, CA 90601

The Landfill is located in the unincorporated area of Los Angeles County, southeast of the intersection of the Pomona Freeway (SR-60) and San Gabriel River Freeway (I-605).

3. SIZE**Proposed Disposal Area:** 370 acres**Total Acreage of Site:** 1,365 acres**4. VOLUMETRIC CAPACITY****Daily:** 12,000 tons [24,000 cubic yards]**Yearly Equivalent:** 3.74 million tons [7.49 million cubic yards]**Facility Capacity:** 37 million tons [74 million cubic yards]**In-Place Density:** 0.50 tons/cubic yard**5. LIFE EXPECTANCY - 10 years based upon 12,000 tpd, 6 days per week****6. OWNER/OPERATOR - County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County****7. EXPANSION OPTIONS - no additional expansion is proposed****8. POST-CLOSURE USES - park and recreational use**

Note: Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.



LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--------------------------|
|  | Existing Disposal Area |  | Limits of Disposal Areas |
|  | Potential Expansion to Occur Within Existing Disposal Area |  | Property Boundary |
| | |  | City Limits |



GIS SERVICES

SCALE 1" = 3000'

I:Industrial, O:Open Space, P:Public/Semi-public Facilities, R:Residential
 Los Angeles County General Plan Land Use Policy# LU-1, 11/1980

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PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL EXPANSION

Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

Figure 7-7

SCHOLL CANYON LANDFILL EXPANSION

FACT SHEET

1. **FACILITY TYPE**

Class III

2. **LOCATION**

3001 Scholl Canyon Road, Glendale, CA 91206

The Landfill site is located in the City of Glendale, approximately 1 mile north of the Ventura Freeway (SR-134) and bordering an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County.

3. **SIZE**

Proposed Disposal Area: Yet to be determined

Total Acreage of Site: Yet to be determined

4. **VOLUMETRIC CAPACITY**

Daily: 3,400 tons [7,100 cubic yards]

Yearly Equivalent: [1,054,000 tons] [2,195,800 cubic yards]

Facility Capacity: 6 million tons [8.82 million cubic yards]

In-Place density: 0.68 tons/cubic yard

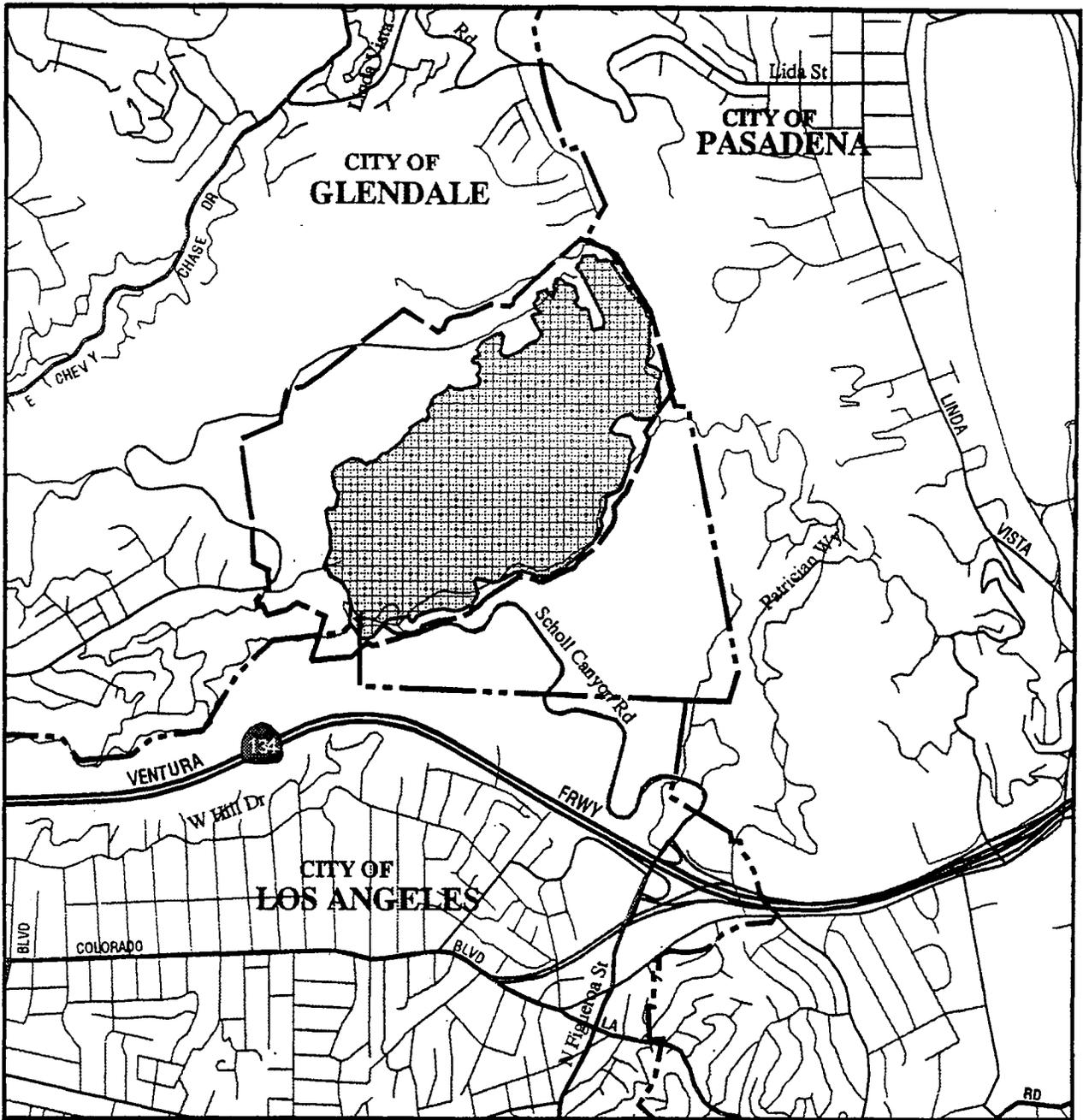
5. **LIFE EXPECTANCY** - 6 years based upon 3,400 tpd, 6 days per week

6. **OWNER/OPERATOR** - City of Glendale, County of Los Angeles /County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County

7. **EXPANSION OPTIONS** - no additional expansion is proposed

8. **POST-CLOSURE USES** - open space

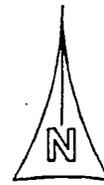
Note: Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.



LEGEND

 Potential Expansion to Occur Within Existing Disposal Area

 Limits of Disposal Areas
 Property Boundary
 City Limits



GIS SERVICES

SCALE 1" = 2200'

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SCHOLL CANYON LANDFILL
 Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

Figure 7-8

**SUNSHINE CANYON LANDFILL EXPANSION
FACT SHEET**

1. **FACILITY TYPE**

Class III

2. **LOCATION**

14747 San Fernando Road, Sylmar, CA 91342

The existing facility is located in the unincorporated area of Los Angeles County. The proposed expansion will utilize areas within the City of Los Angeles and the County unincorporated area.

3. **SIZE**

Proposed Disposal Area: 185 acres

Total Acreage of Site: 494 acres

4. **VOLUMETRIC CAPACITY**

Daily: 11,000 tons [15,439 cubic yards]

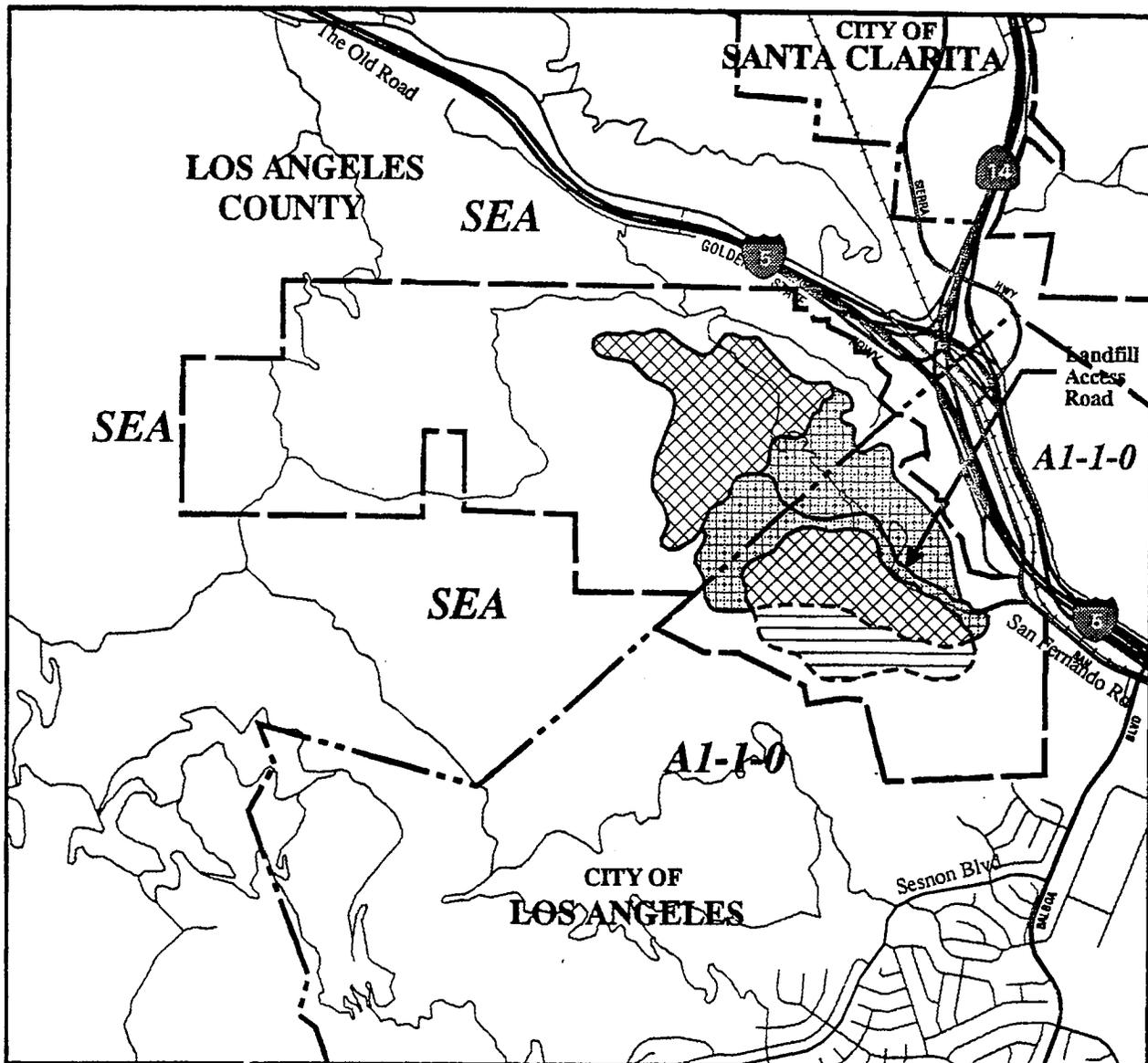
Yearly Equivalent: [3.4 million tons] [4.77 million cubic yards]

Facility Capacity: 75 million tons [105 million cubic yards]

In-Place Density: 0.7125 tons/cubic yard

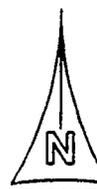
5. **LIFE EXPECTANCY** - 22 years based upon 11,000 tpd, 6 days per week6. **OWNER/OPERATOR** - Browning-Ferris Industries of California, Inc.7. **EXPANSION OPTIONS** - no additional expansion is proposed8. **POST-CLOSURE USES** - open space

Note: Calculated or assumed quantities are shown in brackets.



LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--------------------------|
|  | Closed Disposal Area |  | Limits of Closed Areas |
|  | Potential Expansion Over Existing County or Closed City Disposal Area |  | Limits of Disposal Areas |
|  | Potential Expansion |  | Property Boundary |
| | |  | City Limits |



GIS SERVICES
SCALE 1" = 3000'

SEA: Significant Ecological Areas

Los Angeles County General Plan Land Use Policy# LU-1, 11/1980

A1-1-0: Agricultural, Height District No.1, Oil Drill Zone, City of Los Angeles Zoning Map

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Figure 7-9

SUNSHINE CANYON LANDFILL EXPANSION

Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

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**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2005-2006 SESSION
August 9, 2006**

Bill	Author	Status	Summary	Task Force Position
AB 32	Nunez and Pavley	Amended 8-9-06 In Senate Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. This bill would require CARB to adopt regulations, on or before January 1, 2008, to require the reporting and verification of statewide greenhouse gas emissions and reduce statewide greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 emission levels by 2020.</p>	
AB 177	Bogh	Died in Committee 1-31-06	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: Revises the definition of biomass conversion, as well as defines the term "biomass waste". It revises the definition of transformation to mean the incineration of mixed solid waste.</p>	Letter of Support in Concept sent 3-16-06
AB 259	Hancock	Chaptered 10-6-05	<p>Existing Law: State law allows counties to place a lien on a property if the owner fails to pay their trash collection fees owed to the County, but does not allow private haulers to do the same.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill expands the authorization of counties to attach liens to real property with delinquent solid waste collection bills to include solid waste collection services provided via franchise contract, permit, license or otherwise.</p>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2005-2006 SESSION
August 9, 2006**

Bill	Author	Status	Summary	Task Force Position
AB 338	Levine	Chaptered 10-7-05	<p>Existing Law: The CA Department of Transportation (Cal Trans) is required to award contracts for pavement using recycled materials (e.g., crumb rubber) only if the price for recycled materials is cost-effective.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill requires the amount of asphalt paving materials containing crumb rubber, on and after January 1, 2007, not to be less than 6.62 pounds of crumb rubber material (CRM) per metric ton and increase the amount to 11.58 pounds of CRM per metric ton on and after January 1, 2013, unless Cal Trans delays the implementation of these requirements, pursuant to a specified procedure.</p>	Letters of Support sent 8-25-04 and 3-16-05
AB 399	Montanez	Vetoed 10-07-05	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the Waste Board, by March 1, 2007, to make available one or more model ordinances for multifamily recycling. The bill would also require a local agency, when issuing a building permit for a new construction or a substantial rehabilitation of a multifamily dwelling to provide information on recycling programs.</p> <p><i>Previously</i>, this bill would have required the owners of new multifamily dwellings to arrange for onsite recycling services for residents.</p>	Letters of Opposition sent 5-19-05, 8-31-05, and 10-4-05
AB 574	Wolk	Chaptered 10-7-05	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would authorize the use of recycled concrete materials, if the user has been fully informed that the concrete may contain recycled concrete materials, and prohibit recycled concrete from being offered, provided, or sold to the Department of Transportation or the Department of General Services.</p>	Support if Amended, Letter sent 7-12-05

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2005-2006 SESSION
August 9, 2006**

Bill	Author	Status	Summary	Task Force Position
AB 575	Wolk	Chaptered 7-18-05	<p>Existing Law: In 2003, the State enacted the Electronic Waste Recycling Act, which imposes a \$6 to \$10 fee on each Covered Electronic Waste (e.g., televisions, computer monitors, and laptops) sold at point of purchase.</p> <p>Proposed Law: The bill allows a retailer to pay the covered electronic waste-recycling fee (Fee) on behalf of the consumer by paying the Fee directly to the retailer's vendor.</p>	
AB 727	Bermudez	Died in Committee 1-31-06	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 established the following three-tiered solid waste management hierarchy (in order of priority): source reduction, recycling and composting, and environmentally safe transformation and landfilling.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the Waste Board, in conjunction with the State Air Resources Board, to identify 6 solid waste facilities throughout the state that have an interest in testing biomass conversion technologies, and assist those facilities in obtaining a new or revised solid waste facilities permit in order to test biomass conversion technologies.</p> <p><i>Previously</i>, this bill would have expanded the waste hierarchy into the following four tiers: source reduction, recycling and composting, recovery through conversion technology (or other beneficial use technologies), and environmentally safe transformation and landfilling.</p>	Letter of Support in Concept sent 3-16-06
AB 1001	Nava	Vetoed 9-30-05	<p>Existing Law: Caltrans is required to award contracts for pavement using recycled materials (e.g., recycled aggregate base) only if the price for recycled materials is cost-effective. In determining cost-effectiveness, the following factors must be included: the lifespan and durability of the recycled pavement, and the cost to maintain the recycled pavement.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would increase the maximum automobile dealer preparation charge from \$45 to \$55.</p> <p><i>Previously</i>, this bill would have required Caltrans to increase the amount of recycled aggregate base used.</p>	Letter of Support sent 5-19-05 and Clarification Letter sent 11-01-05

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2005-2006 SESSION
August 9, 2006**

Bill	Author	Status	Summary	Task Force Position
AB 1007	Pavley	Chaptered 9-29-05	<p>Existing Law: Existing Law imposes various limitations on emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and non-vehicular sources, including solid waste collection vehicles, solid waste facilities and other solid waste infrastructure.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require, no later than January 1, 2007, that the State Air Resources Board, in consultation with specified state agencies, develop and adopt a state plan to increase the use of alternative fuels in order to further reduce those emissions.</p>	
AB 1049	Koretz	Died in Committee 1-31-06	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would encourage the placement of a label on specified packages or items informing the consumer that the package-item can be recycled through a substantial majority of California curbside recycling programs.</p>	
AB 1090	Matthews	Died in Committee 1-31-06	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 established the following three-tiered solid waste management hierarchy (in order of priority): source reduction, recycling and composting, and environmentally safe transformation and landfilling.</p> <p>Proposed Law: The act defines the term "transformation" as meaning incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion other than composting. The bill would revise the definition of the term "solid waste facility" to delete a gasification facility and would instead include a conversion technology facility as a solid waste facility.</p>	<p>Letters of Support sent 3-30-05 and 11-01-05. Letter of Clarification sent 2-02-05.</p>

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AB 1103	Karnette	Died in Committee 1-31-06	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require bicycle retailers to inform their customers that the State encourages the donation of bicycles to charitable organizations rather than disposal.</p>	
AB 1125	Pavley	Chaptered 10-06-05	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: The act would require, on and after July 1, 2006, a retailer would have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal, including take back at no cost to the consumer. The bill prohibits the sale of a rechargeable battery to a consumer after July 1, 2006, unless the retailer complies with the act.</p>	
AB 1193	Hancock	Died in Committee 1-31-06	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This Bill would prohibit the mass mailings of CDs and DVDs for commercial purposes unless prior consent is given or a postage paid return mailing envelope is provided.</p>	Letter of Support sent 5-19-05
AB 1302	Horton	Amended 8-07-06 In Senate Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: Under existing law, a regulation, amendment, or order of repeal adopted as an emergency regulation remains in effect for no more than 120 days unless the adopting agency complies with certain requirements.</p> <p>Proposed Law: The bill would extend to 180 days the maximum period of time a regulation, amendment, or order of repeal initially adopted as an emergency regulation would remain in effect. The bill would authorize the office to approve one re-adoption of an emergency regulation for a period not to exceed 90 days.</p>	

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AB 1337 Related: AB 2160, AB 2878, AB 2880, AB 2928	Ruskin	Amended 6-20-06 In Senate Appropriations Committee	Existing Law: Existing law sets forth various requirements for energy and design efficiency in construction and renovation in state buildings. Proposed Law: The bill would define "green building" and require the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) to adopt regulations for green building standards by January 1, 2008, and require a state building constructed or renovated on or after January 1, 2009, to be designed and operated in accordance with the green building regulations.	Watch
AB 1351	Vargas	Vetoed 2-23-06	Existing Law: Existing Law prohibits a state agency from issuing or enforcing any guideline or standard unless it has been adopted as a regulation and filed with the Secretary of State. Proposed Law: This bill would permit the San Diego County Regional Airport Authority to additionally issue notes, commercial paper notes, or any other type of obligation allowable by law. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute. <i>Previously, this bill would have required the Office of Administrative Law, within 30 days after receiving a petition, to decide whether or not to consider the petition on its merits and would make this decision not subject to judicial review.</i>	Letters of Clarification sent 8-25-05 and 10-27-05
AB 1389	Oropeza	Died in Committee 1-31-06	Existing Law: It is a crime punishable by a fine to discard a cigarette, match, or any substance that may cause a fire. Proposed Law: This bill would increase the fine amounts for this offense.	
AB 1666	Frommer	Chaptered 9-22-05	Existing Law: Existing Law provides protections for members of the National Guard and reservists called to active duty. Proposed Law: This bill would provide protections for military personal called to active duty with respect to refuse bills, among other things.	Letter of Support sent 5-19-05

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AB 1688	Niello	Amended 8-08-06 In Senate	<p>Existing Law: Existing Law provides that certain persons who are not peace officers may exercise the powers of arrest and can serve warrants as specified.</p> <p>Proposed Law: The bill would provide that peace officer retirement benefits could not be awarded to illegal dumping officers.</p> <p><i>Previously</i>, this bill would authorize illegal dumping officers to enforce illegal dumping laws using the power to arrest and serve warrants.</p>	Letter of Support sent 7-06-06, regarding 5-26-06 version
AB 1866	Karnette	Amended 5-01-06 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit a state facility from selling, possessing, or distributing an expanded polystyrene food container on and after January 1, 2008, and require bidders to certify that various businesses involved in procurement will not sell, possess, or distribute an expanded polystyrene food container at a state facility.</p>	Watch
AB 1940	Koretz	Amended 8-07-06 In Senate Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the Coastal Commission to convene a multi-agency task force for the purpose of implementing statewide marine debris reduction efforts.</p>	
AB 1966	Garcia	Amended 5-31-06 In Senate Local Government Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law established a capital investment program that authorizes local government to pay an incentive to specified manufacturing businesses.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would include in those businesses a powerplant that produces electricity from one or more specified energy sources.</p>	Oppose Unless Amended, letter sent 7/06/06

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AB 1992	Canciamilla	Amended 8-07-06 In Senate Public Safety Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing law provides that a person who dumps garbage in or upon public or private property is guilty of a misdemeanor.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would replace the term garbage with the broader term "solid waste", thereby assisting in the prosecution of such crimes. The amended Bill makes other technical changes to illegal dumping enforcement statutes.</p>	Letter of Support sent 3-29-06
AB 2118	Matthews	Amended 5-03-06 In Senate Environmental Quality Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This spot bill includes "intent" language to develop a definition for "conversion technology" and revises the definition of "composting facility" to include anaerobic digestion facilities.</p> <p><i>Previously, this bill would have:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclude conversion technology facilities from being considered as nondisposal facilities and classifies them as solid waste disposal facilities. • Define "transformation" solely as incineration, and not include under that definition composting, gasification, or biomass conversion. • Repeal the current definition of "gasification" and revise the definition of "solid waste facility" to delete a gasification facility • Modify the waste hierarchy to include conversion technology as a beneficial use • Define conversion technologies as a beneficial use technologies • Provide jurisdictions the option to utilize conversion technologies in meeting AB 939's 50% waste reduction mandate provided specified conditions are met 	Letter of Opposition sent 3-15-06
AB 2127	Plescica and Tran	Introduced 5-03-06 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require both the Waste Board and the Water Board by July 1, 2007 to study and submit a report to the Legislature regarding environmental impacts caused by the disposal of used alkaline batteries in a landfill facility.</p>	

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AB 2144	Montanez	Amended 6-08-06 In Senate Judiciary Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would specify immunity from liability for response costs or damage claims with regard to a site in an urban infill area. It would require a bona fide purchaser, innocent landowner, or contiguous property owner who seeks to qualify for the immunity to enter into an agreement with an agency, including the performance of a site assessment.</p>	Watch
AB 2147	Harman	Introduced 6-27-06 In Senate	<p>Existing Law: Existing law requires all rigid plastic bottles and rigid plastic containers sold in the state to be labeled with a code that indicates the resin used to produce them.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would prohibit a person from selling plastic food or beverage container that is labeled as biodegradable, compostable, or degradable unless at the time of sale the container meets current ASTM standards.</p>	
AB 2160 Related: AB 1337, AB 2878, AB 2880, AB 2928	Lieu	Amended 5-26-06 In Senate Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the Sustainable Building Task Force in consultation with specified state entities to define a life cycle cost assessment methodology to be used when considering "green building" design criteria.</p>	Watch

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AB 2202	Saldana	Amended 8-07-06 In Senate Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: The bill would prohibit the sale of an "electronic device" in CA if it is prohibited from being sold in the European Union, effective January 1, 2010. It would require the Department of Toxic Substances to establish a process for manufacturers or distributors to seek an exemption or time extension.</p>	
AB 2206	Montanez	Amended 3-27-06 In Senate Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill requires local governments to report on their efforts to develop multi-family recycling programs in their annual report to the Waste Board. It also requires the Waste Board to make available one or more model ordinances for multifamily dwelling recycling and it requires owners and managers of multifamily dwellings to provide information and assistance to residents regarding recycling in multifamily dwellings.</p>	
AB 2211	Karnette	Amended 8-09-06 In Senate Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing Law requires the Waste Board to initiate a program for the cleanup of solid waste disposal sites and for cleanup of solid waste at co-disposal sites where no responsible party is available to pay for timely remediation.</p> <p>Proposed Law: The bill would authorize the Waste Board to fund for the cleanup of a publicly owned waste disposal site only if the Board determines that the public entity lacks resources or expertise to timely manage the cleanup itself.</p>	

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AB 2253	Hancock	Amended 8-07-06 In Senate	Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.	Letter of Support sent 3-29-06
			Proposed Law: The bill would authorize a court to impound a vehicle used to illegally dump waste for a time period of up to 6 months, if the perpetrator is the registered owner of the vehicle or registered owner's agent and has one or more prior convictions for illegally dumping waste matter or harmful waste matter, unless there is a community interest in the vehicle.	
AB 2271	Koretz	Amended 4-04-06 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	Existing Law: The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 requires on and after July 1, 2006, a retailer to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling or proper disposal.	Letter of Support sent 5-02-06
			Proposed Law: This bill would expand the current Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act to include all household batteries, and impose a fee of \$.10 on each non-rechargeable household battery distributed for sale in California to support development and operation of a household battery-recycling program.	
AB 2296	Montanez	Amended 8-07-06 In Senate Appropriations Committee	Existing Law: Existing Law requires a person owning or operating a solid waste landfill to submit evidence of financial ability in an amount that provides for closure and postclosure maintenance to be contained in the closure and postclosure maintenance plan to the Waste Board.	Letter of Support sent 5-01-06
			Proposed Law: AB 2296 would require landfills to publish estimates of costs to close, and require the CIWMB to report on issues associated with closing landfills. <i>Previously</i> , this bill would have required owners/operators of solid waste landfills to provide for the facility maintenance in perpetuity or as long as the waste no longer poses a threat to public health and safety or the environment.	

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AB 2449	Levine	Amended 8-07-06 In Senate	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires every rigid plastic packaging container sold or offered for sale in this state, to include having a specified recycling rate.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require stores to establish an in-store recycling program that allows customers to return their plastic bags for free, and to make reusable bags available to customers for purchase.</p>	Oppose Unless Amended
AB 2516	Tran	Introduced 2-23-06 Died in Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would exempt the processing of recycled material containing pentaBDE or octaBDE from state prohibition if the product is in compliance with applicable state and federal law, and is recycled on or before January 1, 2011.</p>	
AB 2734	Hancock	Introduced 2-24-06 In Senate Equalization Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 specifies a recycling rate for every rigid plastic packaging container sold or offered for sale in this state.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would revise the definition of "source reduced container" to eliminate the obsolete reference to a rigid plastic packaging container for which the manufacturer seeks compliance as of January 1, 1995.</p>	
AB 2845	Bogh	Introduced 2-24-06 Died in Committee	<p>Existing Law: The existing California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of specified beverage containers to pay a redemption payment.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would increase the amount the Department of Conservation is authorized to expend annually to \$15,000,000 for payment for beverage container recycling and litter cleanup activities, and would increase the minimum payments to cities and counties to \$10,000 and \$15,000.</p>	Support and Amend, Letter sent 5-09-06

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AB 2878 Related: AB 1337, AB 2160, AB 2880, AB 2928	Ruskin	Amended 3-28-06 In Assembly Business and Professions Committee	Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills. Proposed Law: This bill would enact the "Green" Building Act of 2006 and would require Waste Board by January 1, 2008, to develop and adopt regulations for green building standards for the construction or renovation of state buildings.	
AB 2880 Related: AB 1337, AB 2160, AB 2878, AB 2928	Lieu	Amended 8-07-06 In Senate Appropriations Committee	Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills. Proposed Law: Requires the Waste Board by January 1, 2008 in consultation with the California Energy Commission and other relevant state agencies to make available to the public information related to green building via their website.	
AB 2928 Related: AB 1337, AB 2160, AB 2878, AB 2880	Laird	Amended 8-07-06 In Senate Appropriations Committee	Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills. Proposed Law: This bill would require the Waste Board by January 1, 2008 to develop, adopt, and make available voluntary green building guidelines for residential home construction.	
AB 3001	Pavley	Amended 4-17-06 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	Existing Law: In 2003, the State enacted the Electronic Waste Recycling Act, which imposes a \$6 to \$10 fee on each Covered Electronic Waste (e.g., televisions, computer monitors, and laptops) sold at point of purchase. Proposed Law: This bill would provide that on and after July 1, 2007, a personal computer would be considered a covered electronic device and subject it to a \$6 at the time of the retail sale.	Letter of Support sent 5-02-06

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AB 3056	Committee on Natural Resources	Amended 6-19-06 In Senate Rules Committee	<p>Existing Law: The existing California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act requires a distributor of specified beverage containers to pay a redemption payment.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill temporarily allows the Department of Conservation to increase the refund value paid to consumers for recycled beverage containers until July 1, 2007.</p>	
SB 107	Simitian	Amended 8-07-06 In Assembly	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires the Waste Board and local agencies to promote waste management practices and to maximize the use of all feasible source reduction, recycling, and composting options.</p> <p>Proposed Law: Requires that all retail sellers of electricity procure at least 20 percent of the total electricity sold from eligible renewable resources by 2010, including municipal solid waste conversion facilities.</p>	
SB 120	Florez	Died in Committee 1-31-06	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires the Waste Board and local agencies to promote waste management practices and to maximize the use of all feasible source reduction, recycling, and composting options.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require a publicly owned treatment works to submit certification to the regional board that any sewage sludge transferred for disposal or processing meets the standards for any pollutants listed in the waste discharge requirements.</p>	
SB 151	Soto	Amended 6-19-06 In Assembly Public Safety Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would extend the school pedestrian-bicyclist safety program until January 1, 2008.</p> <p><i>Previously</i>, this bill would have provided that any vehicle used to illegally dump or litter waste on public or private property may be impounded.</p>	

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SB 227	Lowenthal	Died in Committee 1-31-06	<p>Existing Law: Existing Law authorizes a local government to specify the franchise or other system used to provide solid waste handling services.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This intent bill would address the application of local franchise agreements and related fees for solid waste handling services that are provided to state agencies and schools.</p>	
SB 318	Romero	Died in Committee 1-31-06	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would establish a Solid Waste Advisor office within the Waste Board. The office would be responsible to provide objective information to the public living near a proposed solid waste facility or a facility proposed for expansion.</p>	
SB 369	Simitian	Amended 8-07-06 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: Existing Law authorizes the Waste Board to award grants to local governments utilizing rubberized asphalt concrete. This law is scheduled to sunset on January 30, 2006</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would extend the sunset date of the rubberized asphalt concrete grant program to June 30, 2010, and requires projects eligible for the grant to use at least 1,250 tons of rubberized asphalt concrete.</p> <p><i>Previously, this bill would have required Cal EPA to establish a "Green Bear Eco-Label" program.</i></p>	Letter of Support sent 3-13-06, regarding 1-19-06 version
SB 411	Alarcon	Died in Committee 1-31-06	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: The bill would require the Waste Board to develop a schedule for excluding solid waste used as an alternative daily cover, comprised of woody and green material from being included in meeting the State's 50% diversion requirements.</p>	Letter of Opposition sent 7-12-05

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SB 420	Simitian	Amended 6-20-06 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill applies existing recycled-content requirements for paving projects undertaken by the Department of Transportation (Caltrans) to local government agencies and makes technical and clarifying changes to existing law relating to recycled content product purchases.</p> <p><i>Previously</i>, delete an erroneous reference to a "state agency" in the local public entity provisions regarding the procurement of recycled products.</p>	Letter of Opposition sent 5-19-05, regarding 3-25-05 version
SB 563	Alarcon	Died in Committee 1-31-06	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This spot bill would establish a State certified green business program.</p>	
SB 757	Kehoe	Amended 2-27-06 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill Requires state agencies to reduce the growth of petroleum demand, increase vehicle energy efficiency, and increase the use of alternative fuels.</p>	

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SB 926	Florez	Amended 3-21-06 In Assembly Rules Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: The bill would require that before a local initiative proposes to amend a city or county's general plan or zoning ordinance to allow the siting of a solid waste facility by ballot measure, an environmental impact report on the project must be prepared and certified pursuant to CEQA.</p> <p><i>Previously</i>, this bill would not prohibit the Kern County Board of Supervisors from adopting an ordinance to regulate or prohibit the land application of sewage sludge in the unincorporated areas of Kern County.</p>	Letter of Support sent 5-04-06 and Letter of Opposition sent 5-19-05
SB 928	Perata and Lowenthal	Amended 8-08-06 In Assembly Natural Resources Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would delete the reference that gives the Waste Board authority to grant a time extension, until January 1, 2006, to jurisdictions to meet the diversion requirements of AB 939.</p> <p><i>Previously</i>, this bill would have required an unspecified percentage of solid waste to be diverted on and after January 1, 2011.</p>	Letter of Opposition sent 7-12-05
SB 942	Chesbro	Died in Committee 1-31-06	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would impose a fee on each cigarette sold to fund cigarette litter cleanup efforts.</p>	

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SB 1076	Perata	Died in Committee 1-31-06	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This spot bill relates to solid waste management.</p>	
SB 1106	The Senate Environmental Quality Committee	Chaptered 10-06-05	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would consolidate, update, and clarify existing recycling laws, eliminate duplicative provisions, and establish or restate recycling goals and reporting requirements of state agencies in accordance with specified timeframes.</p>	
SB 1305	Figueroa	Chaptered 7-12-06	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: The bill would prohibit a person on or after September 1, 2008, from knowingly placing home-generated sharps (hypodermic needles, syringes, or lancets) in various types of waste collection containers. This bill would also exclude home-generated sharps waste from the definition of medical waste.</p>	Letter of Support sent 7-06-06
SB 1345	Chesbro	Amended 3-23-06 In Senate Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the CA Department of Transportation to increase the amounts of compost used in the state's highway landscape maintenance program, from 100,000 tons currently to 500,000 tons in 2007 and 750,000 in 2008.</p>	

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SB 1511	Ducheny	Amended 5-26-06 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the State Air Resources Board, on or before September 1, 2006, to amend existing regulations to maximize the flexibility to use renewable fuels in the California transportation fuel market.</p>	
SB 1515	Kehoe	Amended 5-01-06 In Senate Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the Waste Board to conduct a study in consultation with various agencies of the costs and benefits of expanding the operating hours of solid waste facilities as a means of reducing traffic congestion and enabling collection and transfer vehicle fleet operators to access the facilities during off-peak hours.</p>	
SB 1573	Alarcon	Amended 5-02-06 In Senate Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would require the Waste Board, by January 1, 2008, to issue a report that contains an update of the Preferred Packaging Procurement Guidelines, as published by the Board in 1994.</p>	

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2005-2006 SESSION
August 9, 2006**

Bill	Author	Status	Summary	Task Force Position
SB 1675	Kehoe	Amended 6-29-06 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires the Integrated Waste Management Board and local agencies to promote waste management practices and to maximize the use of all feasible source reduction, recycling, and composting options.</p> <p>Proposed Law: The bill requires that diesel fuel contain at least two percent renewable diesel fuel beginning 2008, increasing to five percent by 2010. It provides the State Air Resources Board to provide an exemption if the ARB finds that the requirement adversely affects the state's ability to meet its alternative fuel goals.</p>	
SB 1778	Alarcon	Amended 5-01-06 In Senate Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: The bill would require the Waste Board to develop a schedule for excluding solid waste used as an alternative daily cover, comprised of woody and green material from being included in meeting the State's 50% diversion requirements.</p>	Letter of Opposition sent 5-01-06
SB 1835	Florez	Amended 8-07-06 In Assembly Appropriations Committee	<p>Existing Law: AB 939 requires each city, county, and regional agency to develop a source reduction and recycling program and to divert 50% of all solid waste destined to landfills.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill prohibits an enforcement agency from determining that a solid waste facilities permit application is complete, prohibits an application being deemed complete, and prohibits an enforcement agency from proposing, submitting to the Waste Board, or issuing a solid waste facilities permit, for a solid waste facility approved by a local initiative measure, unless certain conditions are met.</p> <p><i>Previously</i>, this bill prohibits an enforcement agency from proposing or submitting a solid waste facilities permit for a solid waste facility approved by a local initiative measure to the Waste Board unless the facility complies with all applicable local land use permit requirements and CEQA requirements.</p>	Letter of Support sent 5-04-06

**STATUS OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BILLS PRESENTED TO THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE
2005-2006 SESSION
August 9, 2006**

Bill	Author	Status	Summary	Task Force Position
FEDERAL LEGISLATION				
S. 1607	Lautenberg	<p>Introduced 7-29-05</p> <p>In Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation</p> <p>Related Bill H. 3577 and 4821</p>	<p>Existing Law: Interstate Commerce Commission Termination Act of 1995 gives the federal Surface Transportation Board the authority to exempt rail operators from complying with state and local solid waste laws and regulations.</p> <p>Proposed Law: This bill would exclude solid waste disposal from the jurisdiction of the Surface Transportation Board.</p>	Letter of Support sent 10-18-05
H. 3577	Menendez	Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.	Same language as Senate Bill 1607.	Letter of Support sent 10-18-05
H. 4821	Palone	<p>Introduced 3-01-06</p> <p>Referred to Subcommittee on Railroads</p>	Same language as H. 3577 and S. 1607	

BILL NUMBER: AB 1980 AMENDED
BILL TEXT

AMENDED IN SENATE AUGUST 7, 2006
AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 22, 2006
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 6, 2006

INTRODUCED BY Assembly Member Bass

FEBRUARY 9, 2006

An act to amend Section 830.7 of the Penal Code, relating to powers of arrest.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1980, as amended, Bass Powers of arrest.

Existing law provides that certain persons are not peace officers but may exercise the powers of arrest of a peace officer, as specified, during the course and within the scope of their employment if they receive specified training.

This bill would include within those provisions, persons regularly employed by any department of the City of Los Angeles who are designated as security officers and authorized by local ordinance to enforce laws related to the preservation of peace in or about the properties owned, controlled, operated, or administered by any department of the City of Los Angeles and authorized by a memorandum of understanding with the Chief of Police of the City of Los Angeles permitting the exercise of that authority.

This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 830.7 of the Penal Code, proposed by AB 1688, to be operative only if this bill and AB 1688 are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2007, and this bill is enacted last.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no.
State-mandated local program: no.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Section 830.7 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

830.7. The following persons are not peace officers but may exercise the powers of arrest of a peace officer as specified in Section 836 during the course and within the scope of their employment, if they successfully complete a course in the exercise of those powers pursuant to Section 832:

(a) Persons designated by a cemetery authority pursuant to Section 8325 of the Health and Safety Code.

(b) Persons regularly employed as security officers for independent institutions of higher education, recognized under subdivision (b) of Section 66010 of the Education Code, if the institution has concluded a memorandum of understanding, permitting the exercise of that authority, with the sheriff or the chief of police within whose jurisdiction the institution lies.

(c) Persons regularly employed as security officers for health facilities, as defined in Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code, that are owned and operated by cities, counties, and cities and counties, if the facility has concluded a memorandum of understanding, permitting the exercise of that authority, with the sheriff or the chief of police within whose jurisdiction the facility lies.

(d) Employees or classes of employees of the California Department

of Forestry and Fire Protection designated by the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection, provided that the primary duty of the employee shall be the enforcement of the law as that duty is set forth in Section 4156 of the Public Resources Code.

(e) Persons regularly employed as inspectors, supervisors, or security officers for transit districts, as defined in Section 99213 of the Public Utilities Code, if the district has concluded a memorandum of understanding permitting the exercise of that authority, with, as applicable, the sheriff, the chief of police, or the Department of the California Highway Patrol within whose jurisdiction the district lies. For the purposes of this subdivision, the exercise of peace officer authority may include the authority to remove a vehicle from a railroad right-of-way as set forth in Section 22656 of the Vehicle Code.

(f) Nonpeace officers regularly employed as county parole officers pursuant to Section 3089.

(g) Persons appointed by the Executive Director of the California Science Center pursuant to Section 4108 of the Food and Agricultural Code.

(h) Persons regularly employed as investigators by the Department of Transportation for the City of Los Angeles and designated by local ordinance as public officers, to the extent necessary to enforce laws related to public transportation, and authorized by a memorandum of understanding with the chief of police, permitting the exercise of that authority. For the purposes of this subdivision, "investigator" means an employee defined in Section 53075.61 of the Government Code authorized by local ordinance to enforce laws related to public transportation. Transportation investigators authorized by this section shall not be deemed "peace officers" for purposes of Sections 241 and 243.

(i) Persons regularly employed by any department of the City of Los Angeles who are designated as security officers and authorized by local ordinance to enforce laws related to the preservation of peace in or about the properties owned, controlled, operated, or administered by any department of the City of Los Angeles and authorized by a memorandum of understanding with the Chief of Police of the City of Los Angeles permitting the exercise of that authority. Security officers authorized pursuant to this subdivision shall not be deemed peace officers for purposes of Sections 241 and 243.

SEC. 2. Section 830.7 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

830.7. The following persons are not peace officers but may exercise the powers of arrest of a peace officer as specified in Section 836 during the course and within the scope of their employment, if they successfully complete a course in the exercise of those powers pursuant to Section 832:

(a) Persons designated by a cemetery authority pursuant to Section 8325 of the Health and Safety Code.

(b) Persons regularly employed as security officers for independent institutions of higher education, recognized under subdivision (b) of Section 66010 of the Education Code, if the institution has concluded a memorandum of understanding, permitting the exercise of that authority, with the sheriff or the chief of police within whose jurisdiction the institution lies.

(c) Persons regularly employed as security officers for health facilities, as defined in Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code, that are owned and operated by cities, counties, and cities and counties, if the facility has concluded a memorandum of understanding, permitting the exercise of that authority, with the sheriff or the chief of police within whose jurisdiction the facility lies.

(d) Employees or classes of employees of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection designated by the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection, provided that the primary duty of the employee shall be the enforcement of the law as that duty is set

forth in Section 4156 of the Public Resources Code.

(e) Persons regularly employed as inspectors, supervisors, or security officers for transit districts, as defined in Section 99213 of the Public Utilities Code, if the district has concluded a memorandum of understanding permitting the exercise of that authority, with, as applicable, the sheriff, the chief of police, or the Department of the California Highway Patrol within whose jurisdiction the district lies. For the purposes of this subdivision, the exercise of peace officer authority may include the authority to remove a vehicle from a railroad right-of-way as set forth in Section 22656 of the Vehicle Code.

(f) Nonpeace officers regularly employed as county parole officers pursuant to Section 3089.

(g) Persons appointed by the Executive Director of the California Science Center pursuant to Section 4108 of the Food and Agricultural Code.

(h) Persons regularly employed as investigators by the Department of Transportation for the City of Los Angeles and designated by local ordinance as public officers, to the extent necessary to enforce laws related to public transportation, and authorized by a memorandum of understanding with the chief of police, permitting the exercise of that authority. For the purposes of this subdivision, "investigator" means an employee defined in Section 53075.61 of the Government Code authorized by local ordinance to enforce laws related to public transportation. Transportation investigators authorized by this section shall not be deemed "peace officers" for purposes of Sections 241 and 243.

(i) *Persons regularly employed by any department of the City of Los Angeles who are designated as security officers and authorized by local ordinance to enforce laws related to the preservation of peace in or about the properties owned, controlled, operated, or administered by any department of the City of Los Angeles and authorized by a memorandum of understanding with the Chief of Police of the City of Los Angeles permitting the exercise of that authority. Security officers authorized pursuant to this subdivision shall not be deemed peace officers for purposes of Sections 241 and 243.*

(j) *Illegal dumping enforcement officers, to the extent necessary to enforce laws related to illegal waste dumping, or littering, and authorized by a memorandum of understanding with, as applicable, the sheriff or chief of police within whose jurisdiction the person is employed, permitting the exercise of that authority. An "illegal dumping enforcement officer" is defined, for purposes of this section, as a person regularly employed by a city, county, or city and county, whose duties include illegal dumping enforcement and is designated by local ordinance as a public officer. No person may be appointed as an illegal dumping enforcement officer if that person is disqualified pursuant to the criteria set forth in Section 1029 of the Government Code.*

SEC. 3. Section 2 of this bill incorporates amendments to Section 830.7 of the Penal Code proposed by both this bill and AB 1688. It shall only become operative if (1) both bills are enacted and become effective on or before January 1, 2007, (2) each bill amends Section 830.7 of the Penal Code, and (3) this bill is enacted after AB 1688, in which case Section 1 of this bill shall not become operative.

BILL NUMBER: SB 1368 AMENDED
BILL TEXT

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY AUGUST 7, 2006
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 22, 2006
AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 24, 2006

INTRODUCED BY Senator Perata
(Coauthor: Assembly Member Levine)

FEBRUARY 21, 2006

An act to add Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 8340) to Division 4.1 of the Public Utilities Code, relating to electricity.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1368, as amended, Perata Electricity: emissions of greenhouse gases.

(1) Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires the PUC to review and adopt a procurement plan and a renewable energy procurement plan for each electrical corporation pursuant to the California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program.

Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to certify eligible renewable energy resources, to design and implement an accounting system to verify compliance with the renewables portfolio standard by retail sellers, and to allocate and award supplemental energy payments to cover above-market costs of electricity generated by eligible renewable energy resources.

Under existing law the governing board of a local publicly owned electric utility is responsible for implementing and enforcing a renewables portfolio standard that recognizes the intent of the Legislature to encourage renewable resources, while taking into consideration the effect of the standard on rates, reliability, and financial resources and the goal of environmental improvement. Existing law requires the governing board of a local publicly owned electric utility to report certain information relative to renewable energy resources to its customers.

Existing law defines an "electric service provider" as an entity that offers electrical service to customers within the service territory of an electrical corporation, excluding electrical corporations, local publicly owned electric utilities, and certain cogenerators. Provisions of the existing Public Utilities Act restructuring the electrical services industry require that electric service providers register with the PUC and require the PUC to authorize and facilitate direct transactions between electric service providers and retail end-use customers. However, other existing law suspends the right of retail end-use customers other than community aggregators, to acquire service through a direct transaction, until the Department of Water Resources no longer supplies electricity under that law.

Existing law defines a "community choice aggregator" and authorizes customers to aggregate their electric loads as members of their local community with community choice aggregators.

The existing restructuring of the electrical industry within the

Public Utilities Act provides for the establishment of an Independent System Operator (ISO) as a nonprofit public benefit corporation. Existing law requires the ISO to ensure efficient use and reliable operation of the transmission grid consistent with achieving planning and operating reserve criteria no less stringent than those established by the Western Electricity Coordinating Council and the American Electric Reliability Council.

Under existing law, the State Air Resources Board, the Energy Commission, and the California Climate Action Registry all have responsibilities with respect to the control of emissions of greenhouse gases, as defined, and the Secretary for Environmental Protection is required to coordinate emission reductions of greenhouse gases and climate change activity in state government.

This bill would prohibit any load serving entity, including electrical corporations, community choice aggregators, electric service providers, and local publicly owned electric utilities, from entering into a long-term financial commitment, as defined, unless any baseload generation, as defined, complies with a greenhouse gases emission performance standard *that the bill would require to be established by March 31, 2007,*

by the Energy Commission, by regulation, at a duly noticed public hearing and in consultation with the PUC, the ISO, and the State Air Resources Board. The bill would require that the greenhouse gases emission performance standard not exceed the rate of emissions of greenhouse gases for combined-cycle natural gas baseload generation ~~as of March 31, 2007~~. The bill would prohibit the PUC from approving any long-term financial commitment by an electrical corporation unless any baseload generation supplied under the long-term commitment complies with the greenhouse gases emission performance standard. The bill would require the PUC to review any long-term financial commitment proposed to be entered into by an electric service provider or community choice aggregator. The bill would require the PUC to adopt rules to enforce these requirements for electrical corporations, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators and would require the PUC to adopt procedures to verify the emissions of greenhouse gases from any baseload generation supplied under a contract subject to the greenhouse gases emission performance standard.

The bill would require the Energy Commission to adopt regulations for the enforcement of the greenhouse gases emission performance standard with respect to a local publicly owned electric utility. The bill would require the Energy Commission, in a duly noticed public hearing and in consultation with the PUC, the ISO, and the State Air Resources Board, to reevaluate the greenhouse gases emission performance standard when an enforceable greenhouse gases emissions limit is established and in operation, that is applicable to the electricity sector. The Energy Commission would be required to report its findings and any recommendations to continue, modify, or replace the greenhouse gases emission performance standard to the Legislature for action.

(2) Under existing law, a violation of the Public Utilities Act or an order or direction of the commission is a crime.

Because certain of the provisions of this bill are within the act and require action by the commission to implement its requirements, a violation of these provisions would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime.

(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: yes.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Global warming will have serious adverse consequences on the economy, health, and environment of California.

(b) The Governor, in Executive Order S-3-05, has called for the reduction of California's emission of greenhouse gases to 1990 levels by 2020.

(c) Over the past three decades, the state has taken significant strides towards implementing an environmentally and economically sound energy policy through reliance on energy efficiency, conservation, and renewable energy resources in order to promote a sustainable energy future that ensures an adequate and reliable energy supply at reasonable and stable prices.

(d) To the extent energy efficiency and renewable resources are unable to satisfy increasing energy and capacity needs, the Energy Action Plan II establishes a policy that the state will rely on clean and efficient fossil fuel fired generation and will "encourage the development of cost-effective, highly-efficient, and environmentally-sound supply resources to provide reliability and consistency with the state's energy priorities."

(e) California's investor-owned electric utilities currently have long-term procurement plans that include proposals for making new long-term financial commitments to electrical generating resources over the next decade, which will generate electricity while producing emissions of greenhouse gases for the next 30 years or longer.

(f) The Public Utilities Commission (PUC) and State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) both have concluded, and the Legislature finds, that federal regulation of emissions of greenhouse gases is likely during this decisionmaking timeframe.

(g) It is vital to ensure all electricity load serving entities internalize the significant and underrecognized cost of emissions recognized by the PUC with respect to the investor-owned electric utilities, and to reduce California's exposure to costs associated with future federal regulation of these emissions.

(h) The establishment of a policy to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, including an emissions performance standard for all procurement of electricity by load serving entities, is a logical and necessary step to meet the goals of the Energy Action Plan II and the Governor's goals for reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases.

(i) A greenhouse gases emission performance standard for new long-term financial commitments to electrical generating resources will reduce potential financial risk to California consumers for future pollution-control costs.

(j) A greenhouse gases emission performance standard for new long-term financial commitments to electric generating resources will reduce potential exposure of California consumers to future reliability problems in electricity supplies.

(k) In order to have any meaningful impact on climate change, the Governor's goals for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases must be

applied to the state's electricity consumption, not just the state's electricity production.

(l) The 2005 Integrated Energy Policy Report adopted by the Energy Commission recommends that any greenhouse gases emission performance standard for utility procurement of baseload generation be set no lower than levels achieved by a new combined-cycle natural gas turbine.

(m) As the largest electricity consumer in the region, California has an obligation to provide clear guidance on performance standards for procurement of electricity by load serving entities.

SEC. 2. Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 8340) is added to Division 4.1 of the Public Utilities Code, to read:

CHAPTER 3. Greenhouse Gases Emission Performance Standard for Baseload Electrical Generating Resources

8340. For purposes of this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Baseload generation" means electricity generation from a powerplant that is designed and intended to provide electricity at a plant capacity factor of at least 60 percent.

(b) "Community choice aggregator" means a "community choice aggregator" as defined in Section 331.1.

(c) "Electrical corporation" means an "electrical corporation" as defined in Section 218.

(d) "Electric service provider" means an "electric service provider" as defined in Section 218.3, but does not include corporations or persons employing cogeneration technology or producing electricity from other than a conventional power source consistent with subdivision (b) of Section 218.

(e) "Energy Commission" means the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission.

(f) "Greenhouse gases" means those gases listed in subdivision (h) of Section 42801.1 of the Health and Safety Code.

(g) "Load serving entity" includes every electrical corporation, community choice aggregator, electric service provider, and local publicly owned electric utility serving end-use customers in California.

(h) "Local publicly owned electric utility" means a "local publicly owned electric utility" as defined in Section 9604.

(i) "Long-term financial commitment" means either a new ownership investment in baseload generation or a new or renewed contract with a term of five or more years, which includes procurement of baseload generation.

(j) "Output-based methodology" means a greenhouse gases emission performance standard that is expressed in pounds of greenhouse gases emitted per megawatt-hour and factoring in the useful thermal energy employed for purposes other than the generation of electricity.

(k) "Plant capacity factor" means the ratio of the total electricity that a powerplant produces during a year (or other appropriate period of time determined by the commission or Energy Commission) compared to the total potential electricity that would have been produced if the powerplant operated at 100 percent capacity during every hour of the year (or other appropriate period of time determined by the commission or Energy Commission).

(l) "Powerplant" means a facility for the generation of electricity, and includes one or more generating units at the same location.

8341. (a) No load serving entity may enter into a long-term financial commitment unless any baseload generation supplied under the long-term financial commitment complies with the greenhouse gases

emission performance standard established by the Energy Commission.

(b) (1) The commission shall not approve a long-term financial commitment by an electrical corporation unless any baseload generation supplied under the long-term financial commitment complies with the greenhouse gases emission performance standard established by the Energy Commission.

(2) The commission may, in order to enforce the requirements of this section, review any long-term financial commitment proposed to be entered into by an electric service provider or a community choice aggregator.

(3) The commission shall adopt rules to enforce the requirements of this section, for electrical corporations, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators. The commission shall adopt procedures to verify the emissions of greenhouse gases from any baseload generation supplied under a contract subject to the greenhouse gases emission performance standard to ensure compliance with the standard.

(4) In determining whether a long-term financial commitment is for baseload generation, the commission shall consider the design of the powerplant and the intended use of the powerplant, as determined by the commission based upon the electricity purchase contract, any certification received from the Energy Commission, any other permit or certificate necessary for the operation of the powerplant, including a certificate of public convenience and necessity, any procurement approval decision for the load serving entity, and any other matter the commission determines is relevant under the circumstances.

(5) Costs incurred by an electrical corporation to comply with the greenhouse gases emission performance standard are to be treated as procurement costs incurred pursuant to an approved procurement plan and the commission shall ensure timely cost recovery of those costs pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (d) of Section 454.5.

(c) (1) The Energy Commission shall adopt regulations for the enforcement of this chapter with respect to a local publicly owned electric utility.

(2) The Energy Commission may, in order to ensure compliance with the greenhouse gases emission performance standard by local publicly owned electric utilities, apply the procedures adopted by the commission to verify the emissions of greenhouse gases from baseload generation pursuant to subdivision (b).

(3) In determining whether a long-term financial commitment is for baseload generation, the Energy Commission shall consider the design of the powerplant and the intended use of the powerplant, as determined by the Energy Commission based upon the electricity purchase contract, any certification received from the Energy Commission, any other permit for the operation of the powerplant, any procurement approval decision for the load serving entity, and any other matter the Energy Commission determines is relevant under the circumstances.

(d) (1) ~~The~~ *On or before March 31, 2007,* the Energy Commission, at a duly noticed public hearing and in consultation with the commission, the Independent System Operator, and the State Air Resources Board, shall establish a greenhouse gases emission performance standard for all baseload generation at a rate of emissions of greenhouse gases that is no higher than the rate of emissions of greenhouse gases for combined-cycle natural gas baseload generation ~~, as of March 31, 2007~~.

(2) The greenhouse gases emission performance standard shall be adopted by regulation pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act

(Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code).

(3) In determining the rate of emissions of greenhouse gases for baseload generation, the Energy Commission shall include the net emissions resulting from the production of electricity by the baseload generation.

(4) The Energy Commission shall establish an output-based methodology to ensure that the calculation of greenhouse gases emissions for cogeneration recognizes the total usable energy output of the process, and includes all greenhouse gas emitted by the facility in the production of both electrical and thermal energy.

(5) In calculating the greenhouse gas emissions of facilities generating electricity from biomass energy, the Energy Commission shall consider net emissions from the process of growing, processing and generating the electricity from the biomass feedstock.

(6) Carbon dioxide that is captured from the emissions of a powerplant and that is permanently disposed of in geological formations in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, shall not be counted as emissions from the powerplant.

(7) In adopting the greenhouse gases emission performance standard, the Energy Commission shall consider the effects of the standard on system reliability and overall costs to electricity customers.

(e) The Energy Commission, in a duly noticed public hearing and in consultation with the commission, the Independent System Operator, and the State Air Resources Board, shall reevaluate the greenhouse gases emission performance standard when an enforceable greenhouse gases emissions limit is established and in operation, that is applicable to the electricity sector. The Energy Commission shall report its findings and any recommendations to continue, modify, or replace the greenhouse gases emission performance standard to the Legislature for action.

SEC. 3.

No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district ~~because, in that regard,~~ *will be incurred because*

this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.