3.0 EXISTING SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

PURPOSE

This chapter identifies and provides detailed information on the existing Class III landfills, inert waste landfill, and transformation facilities located within Los Angeles County (County). This Chapter includes descriptions and location maps of the facilities. All Class II and Class III landfills can accept solid waste. There are no active Class I landfills in Los Angeles County. For the purpose of the CSE, the use of the term "landfill" refers to Class III landfills.

The requirements for the content of this chapter are drawn from California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 9, Article 6.5, Section 18755.5, and are discussed in Section 3.3 of this Chapter.

DEFINITIONS

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

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

The specific requirements for the description of existing solid waste disposal facilities can be found in CCR, Title 14, Section 18755.5, which requires that the CSE contain the following:

The Siting Element shall include an identification of each permitted solid waste disposal facility located countywide. The description shall include, but not be limited to, the following information for each facility:

the name of the facility and the name of the facility owner and operator;

the facility permit number, permit expiration date, date of last permit review, and an

estimate of remaining site life, based on remaining disposal capacity;

the maximum permitted daily and yearly rates of waste disposal, in tons and cubic yards;

the average rate of daily waste receipt, in tons and cubic yards;

the permitted types of wastes; and

the expected land use for any site being closed or phased out within the 15-year planning period.

The Siting Element description shall include a map showing each existing permitted solid waste disposal facility countywide. The map shall be drawn to scale, and the scale legend included on the map sheet. The type of map may be a 7.5 or 15-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle.

INTRODUCTION

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, Assembly Bill 939 (AB 939), as amended (Section 40000 et seq. of PRC) recognized the need for adequate disposal capacity for solid waste generated by a county that cannot be diverted through source reduction, recycling, or composting. Therefore, AB 939 required all counties in the State to address the need for 15 years of disposal capacity to safely handle the residual solid waste that cannot be reduced, recycled, or composted.

The solid waste generated in the County is either hauled directly to permitted Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and transformation facilities or indirectly via one of the numerous materials recovery facilities and transfer stations located throughout the County.

In 1995, over 40,900 tons per day of solid waste that could not be reduced, recycled, or composted were disposed of in 11 major Class III landfills (excluding Sunshine Canyon Landfill that was permitted in 1995 but not fully developed), six minor Class III landfills (including Two Harbors Landfill that closed in September 1995), two unclassified landfills (in addition to the inert waste-only portion of Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill), and two transformation facilities located in the County.

Since 1995, the BKK Landfill, Lopez Canyon Landfill, Spadra Landfill, Two Harbors Landfill, Bradley Landfill, Brand Park Landfill, and Puente Hills Landfill, as well as the Class III landfill portion of Azusa Land Reclamation Facility, have closed.

At the end of 2018, 5,895,929 tons of solid waste, at an average daily rate of 18,897 tons per day (tpd) were disposed in seven major and four minor Class III landfills, one permitted inert waste landfill, and two transformation facilities located in the County, including imported solid waste (approximately 776 tpd) from outside the County.

EXISTING CLASS III LANDFILLS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Class III landfills are those facilities that must be located where site characteristics and containment structures isolate solid waste from the waters of the State. These Class III landfills must meet the requirements of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Subtitle D; CCR, Title 14, Sections 17000 et seq.; and other regional and local rules and regulations.

Current regulations require all Class III landfills to include, at a minimum, environmental control systems such as sub drain systems, leachate collection and removal systems, landfill gas control and removal systems, surface water drainage systems, and other environmental control systems. Additionally, since 1993, all new Class III landfills and expansions of existing Class III landfills must be provided with dual liner systems that consist of an upper synthetic flexible liner and a lower compacted soil liner component at least two feet thick and having a maximum hydraulic conductivity of 1×10^{-7} cm/sec (or
0.1 feet/year). These control systems and a number of strict monitoring requirements are formulated to ensure the quality of surface and ground water and other environmental resources while protecting the public health and safety.

A detailed summary of the existing Class III landfills in the County is provided in Table 3-1 and Map 3-1 of this Chapter, and Table 4-4 of Chapter 4 of the CSE. Chapter 6 and Attachment 6A discuss in detail the siting criteria to be applied to proposed new or expansions of existing Class III landfill sites.

Major Class III Landfills

In 1995, there were 11 major Class III landfills in operation:

Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Facility

Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill

BKK Landfill

Bradley Landfill

Calabasas Landfill

Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center

Lopez Canyon Landfill

Puente Hills Landfill

Scholl Canyon Landfill

Spadra Landfill

Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill (not operational in 1995; permitted but not fully developed)

Since 1995, the following major Class III landfills have closed or stopped receiving municipal solid waste:

Azusa Land Reclamation Company Landfill (Class III landfill facility ordered to stop receiving municipal solid waste by Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board in October 1996)

Bradley Landfill (facility closed on April 14, 2007, as required by land use permit)

BKK Landfill (facility closed in September 1996)

Lopez Canyon Landfill (facility closed in July 1996)

Puente Hills Landfill (facility closed on October 31, 2013, as required by conditional use permit)

Spadra Landfill (facility closed in September 2000)

As of December 31, 2018, there were six major Class III landfills in operation:

Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Facility

Calabasas Landfill

Chiquita Canyon Landfill

Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center

Scholl Canyon Landfill

Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill[1]

More detailed information on each major Class III landfill facility is provided in Table 3-1, Fact Sheets 3-1 through 3-6, Figures 3-1 through 3-6, and Map 3-1 of this Chapter; and Table 4-4 of Chapter 4. Chapter 6 and Attachment 6A discuss in detail the siting criteria to be applied to proposed new or expansion of existing Class III and inert waste landfill sites.

[1] The combined City/County Landfill became operational on December 31, 2008.

Minor Class III Landfills

In 1995, a portion of the total waste generated in the County was disposed in the following six minor Class III landfills:

Brand Park Landfill (City of Glendale Public Works use only)

Burbank Landfill No. 3 (City of Burbank use only)

Pebbly Beach Disposal Site, Santa Catalina Island

San Clemente Landfill, U.S. Navy Facility, San Clemente Island

Savage Canyon Landfill (primarily for City of Whittier ~~waste~~ use only)

Two Harbors Landfill, Santa Catalina Island (closed in September 1995)

Since 1995, the following minor Class III landfills closed or ceased accepting municipal solid waste:

Brand Park Landfill (permitted as a Minor Class III landfill; stopped accepting municipal solid waste in February 2010 but continues to accept inert waste.)[2]

Two Harbors Landfill, Santa Catalina Island (facility closed in September 1995)

As of December 31, 2018, there were four minor Class III landfills in operation:

Burbank Landfill No. 3 (City of Burbank use only)

Pebbly Beach Landfill, Santa Catalina Island

San Clemente Landfill, U.S. Navy Facility, San Clemente Island

Savage Canyon Landfill (primarily for City of Whittier use only)

More detailed information on each minor Class III landfill facility is provided in Table 3-1, Fact Sheets 3-7 through 3-10, Figures 3-7 through 3-10, and Map 3-1 of this Chapter; and Table 4-4 of Chapter 4. Chapter 6 and Attachment 6A discuss in detail the siting criteria to be applied to proposed new or expansion of existing Class III inert waste landfill sites.

EXISTING INERT WASTE LANDFILLS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

In this CSE, inert waste landfills refer to the landfills formerly referred to in the previous CSE

[2] Brand Park Landfill has ceased operation as a permitted minor class III landfill and obtained a closure and post-closure permit approval from the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (approval letter dated January 25, 2010) and concurrence from County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health (concurrence letter dated February 25, 2010). The City of Glendale (landfill owner/operator) is undergoing permit process for a proposed Construction, Demolition and Inert Waste (CDI) Processing Facility to be located at the closed landfill site.

(dated June 1997) as unclassified landfills. Inert waste landfills are permitted to accept non-water soluble, non-decomposable inert solid wastes such as dirt, concrete, asphalt, sand, and gravel for disposal. Liquid, decomposable, water soluble, or hazardous wastes are not accepted at these facilities. Inert waste landfills must be designed and operated in accordance with all laws and regulations mandated by State, regional, and local jurisdictions.

The current classification of inert waste landfills is primarily governed by the State's Construction and Demolition Waste and Inert Debris Disposal Phase II Regulatory Requirements (C&D Regulations) Phase II, CCR, Title 14, Sections 17387 through 17390 that became effective in February 2004. These regulations set forth permitting requirements, tier requirements, and minimum operating standards for operations and facilities that dispose construction and demolition (C&D) waste and inert debris. These regulations have placed inert waste landfills into four regulatory tiers, namely, full solid waste facility permit, registration permit, enforcement agency notification, and excluded operation, to ensure the level of oversight is consistent with the potential impact on public health and safety. 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.

The LEAs are currently in the process of finalizing the reclassification and placement of all the inert waste landfills in their respective regulatory tiers.

More detailed information on existing inert waste landfills is provided in Table 3-2 and Map 3-1 and 3-2 of this Chapter; and Tables 4-4 and 4-5 of Chapter 4. Chapter 6 and Attachment 6A discuss in detail the siting criteria to be applied to proposed new or expansion of existing inert waste landfill sites.

Permitted Inert Waste Landfills

In 1995, there were three permitted inert waste landfills in the County:

Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill

Peck Road Gravel Pit

Reliance Landfill

In addition, Nu-Way Live Oak Landfill became permitted in June 1996.

The remaining inert waste landfills in the County either: (1) received insignificant amounts of waste so as to not require a SWFP; (2) are exempted from SWFP; or (3) otherwise lack a Solid Waste Facility Permit or Registration Permit issued by the LEA and concurred with by CalRecycle. Therefore, in accordance with the requirements of CCR, Title 14, Section 18755.5 (a), these inert waste landfills were not included in the CSE.

Since 1995, the following permitted inert waste landfills have applied and been reclassified as an Inert Debris Engineered Filled Operation (IDEFO) based on the provisions of CCR, Title 14, Sections 17387 through 17390 (Phase II of the State's C&D waste and inert debris disposal regulations):

Nu-way Live Oak Reclamation

Reliance Landfill

As of December 31, 2018, there is one permitted inert waste landfill in Los Angeles County:

Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill (inert waste only portion)

More detailed information on Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill is provided in Section 3.8, Table 3-2, Fact Sheets 3-11, and Figures 3-11, 3-14, and 3-15 of this Chapter; and Tables 4-4 and 4-5 of Chapter 4.

Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operations

The Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operations (IDEFO) are inert waste landfills regulated under the Enforcement Agency Notification (EAN) regulatory tier. These inert waste landfills can only accept specified inert waste material which must be compacted to allow for structural or other beneficial loading. The EAN regulatory tier is not considered a "solid waste facility permit" under the State's tiered regulatory structure. Therefore, for the purposes of determining a jurisdiction's compliance with the waste reduction mandate of State law, materials disposed at IDEFOs are not considered disposal or diversion and are not to be added to the jurisdiction's disposal amounts reported through the State's Disposal Reporting System (DRS). Most inert waste landfills in Los Angeles County are expected to fall under this tier.

As of December 31, 2018, the following additional inert waste landfills have been reclassified as IDEFOs under the State regulations and now fall under the EAN regulatory tier:

Chandler's Palos Verdes Sand

Hanson Aggregates (Livingston-Graham)

Lower Azusa Reclamation Project

Montebello Land and Water Company

Nu-Way Arrow Reclamation

Peck Gravel Road

Sun Valley Landfill

In 2018, there were ten IDEFOs in the County:

Durbin Landfill

Hanson Aggregates West, Inc.[3]

Manning's Pit[4]

Montebello Land and Water Company

North Kincaid Pit

Nu-Way Arrow Reclamation

Peck Road Gravel Pit

Reliance Pit II Inert Debris Engineered Fill Site

Sun Valley Landfill

United Rock Products Pit #2

However, these facilities will not be considered in the CSE for disposal capacity planning purposes but are included and considered as part of the overall solid waste management system. Goal No. 4 and its Policy 4.1 provides that through various construction and demolition debris recycling and reuse ordinances and programs, will encourage and/or require, when appropriate, diversion of inert waste from Class III landfills to IDEFOs in order to preserve in-County disposal capacity and encourage redevelopment of the IDEFO sites to the maximum extent environmentally and economically feasible.

More detailed information on each IDEFO is provided in Section 3.8, Table 3-2, Map 3-2, and Appendix 3-A (City of Irwindale Mining and Reclamation Sites) of this Chapter; and Table 4-5 of Chapter 4.

EXISTING TRANSFORMATION FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

State law (PRC Section 40120.1) defines disposal as "the management of solid waste through landfill disposal or transformation at a permitted solid waste facility." Therefore, under current law, transformation facilities are recognized as disposal facilities and are also currently the only existing disposal alternatives to landfills. As a result, transformation facilities are included in this Chapter's discussion of existing disposal facilities and also in Chapter 5's discussion (e.g., Flowchart 5-1 [Alternative Technology Process]) of alternative technologies.

Of the various transformation processes currently available or under development, mass burn is the transformation process that has been identified as an effective alternative to divert the

[3] Operator submitted an Inactive Notification to LEA on August 2007. The facility was still in-active based on the January 23, 2013 inspection.

[4] Manning Pit is unclassified as of December 31, 2015.

largest amount of solid waste from landfills. The existing transformation facilities that use mass burn processes are also subject to strict environmental standards including those mandated by the Federal Clean Air Act, Federal Clean Water Act, and other State, regional, and local laws and regulations. These facilities have proven to be technically and environmentally feasible waste management alternatives to land disposal.

Chapters 5 and 7 discuss in detail existing alternative technologies and other issues concerning the establishment of alternative technology facilities in the County, including transformation and conversion technology facilities. Chapter 6 and Attachment 6A discuss in detail the siting criteria to be applied to alternative technology facility sites.

In 1995, there were two transformation facilities in operation in the County:

Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility (CREF)[5]

Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF)

As of December 31, 2018, CREF has ceased its operation. The facility closed in June 2018. SERRF continues to be operational with no established closure date.

Opened in 1987, the Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility (CREF) is located in the City of Commerce and is owned by the Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Authority, a Joint Powers Authority (JPA) formed between the City of Commerce and the County Sanitation District (CSD) No. 2 of the County. The facility was operated by the CSD pursuant to an agreement between the Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Authority and the CSD.

The Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF), in the City of Long Beach, began operation in 1988. The facility is owned by the SERRF JPA formed by the City of Long Beach and CSD No. 2 of Los Angeles County, and is currently operated by Covanta Long Beach Renewable Energy under contract with the City of Long Beach.

More detailed information on each transformation facility is provided in Table 3-1, Fact Sheets 3-12 and 3-13, Figures 3-12, 3-13, and Map 3-1 of this Chapter; and Table 4-4 of Chapter 4.

TABLES, FACT SHEETS, AND FIGURES

This section includes (1) Table 3-1 and Fact Sheets 3-1 to 3-13 (and accompanying Figures 3-1 to 3-13) that describe existing Class III landfills, the permitted inert waste landfill, and transformation facilities in the County, and show the location of each facility, property boundaries, and

[5] Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility ceased its operation on June 2018.

disposal footprint; and (2) Table 3-2 and Map 3-2 that provide a summary and location of inert waste landfill facilities in the County.

Data in the fact sheets regarding facility information, maximum permitted daily capacity, land use/Conditional Use Permit (CUP), waste discharge requirements permit, permitted waste types, future land use, and restrictions were obtained by an annual survey completed by all solid waste facilities. This survey is conducted by Los Angeles County Public Works (Public Works). Other pertinent information is acquired from the disposal facility permit information on file at Public Works, the Solid Waste Information Management Systems (SWIMS) managed by the Environmental Programs Division of Public Works, and the State's Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) database.

Data in the fact sheets regarding facilities' remaining permitted disposal capacity and average daily waste quantities were obtained from the 2018 survey and updated using the 2018 Disposal Quantity Reporting data, and information from the SWIMS database.

Additionally, two important factors used throughout the CSE that are listed in the fact sheets are the amount of existing permitted daily capacity and the remaining life of the solid waste disposal facilities' permitted capacity. To define how the amount of incoming waste affects each landfill's available airspace, the equivalent volume of the waste tonnages (or the equivalent tonnages of the waste volumes) for Class III facilities is approximated using the in-place-density conversion factor of 1,200 pounds per cubic yard or the conversion factor provided by the individual facility owner/operator. Similarly, 2,500 pounds per cubic yard is assumed for the inert waste landfills.

PRC Section 18755.5 requires the County to provide yearly and daily permitted capacities. Since most facilities only have a daily limit (and sometimes a weekly or monthly limit) the yearly equivalent as listed in the fact sheets is calculated by the number of days the facility operates per year as reported by each facility surveyed and in accordance with the requirements of the applicable permits. If a landfill has a weekly or monthly limit, both daily and yearly equivalents are calculated by the number of operating days per year. The approximated quantities are provided in brackets in the fact sheets.

The future land use for facilities which may close during the 15-year planning period can be found on the facilities' Fact Sheet.