

Revised Draft SEIR Sections

5.13 Utilities and Service Systems— Solid Waste



5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

13. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS—SOLID WASTE

1. INTRODUCTION

This section of the Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) analyzes whether the modifications associated with the Modified Project would result in any new significant impacts or a substantial increase in the severity of any previously identified significant impacts to solid waste facilities and service systems as compared to the 2017 Project. As described below, the refinements associated with the Modified Project will not increase solid waste impacts during construction or operations.

The analysis describes existing solid waste facilities and their associated capacities, estimates the amount of solid waste that would be generated during construction and operation of the Modified Project as compared to the 2017 Project (i.e., whether any incremental increase would result), and evaluates whether existing and planned solid waste facilities could accommodate any change in the amount of Project-generated waste. An assessment of the Modified Project's consistency with applicable solid waste regulations is also included in this section. This analysis is based in part on the *County of Los Angeles Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CoIWMP) 2021 Annual Report* (2021 Annual Report) prepared by the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (Public Works), dated December 2022.¹

2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

An overview of the regulatory setting is provided in **Table 5.13-1**, Utilities and Service Systems—Solid Waste Regulatory Overview, beginning on page 5.13-2 and a detailed discussion is provided below.

¹ County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, *Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report*, December 2022. This is the most recent Annual Report available.

**Table 5.13-1
Utilities and Service Systems—Solid Waste Regulatory Overview**

Issue Area and Relevant Legislation	Applicable Agency
State Regulations	
<p>Assembly Bill 939—California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989</p> <p>The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill [AB] 939), as amended, was enacted to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state. AB 939 requires city and county jurisdictions to divert 50 percent of the total waste stream from landfill disposal. AB 939 also requires each city and county to promote source reduction, recycling, and safe disposal or transformation. AB 939 further requires each city and county to conduct a Solid Waste Generation Study and to prepare a Source Reduction and Recycling Element to describe how it would reach these goals. In 2011, AB 341 amended AB 939 to declare the policy goal of the state that not less than 75 percent of solid waste generated would be source reduced, recycled, or composted by the year 2020, and annually thereafter.</p>	County of Los Angeles
<p>CalRecycle Board Model Ordinance</p> <p>The California Solid Waste Re-use and Recycling Access Act of 1991 (Public Resources Code [PRC], Sections 42900–42911) directed the CalRecycle Management Board to draft a “model ordinance” relating to the provision of adequate areas for collecting and loading recyclable materials in development projects. The County uses the CalRecycle model ordinance as its own ordinance. Specifically, PRC Section 42911 indicates that all development projects requiring a building permit must provide adequate space for collecting and loading recyclable materials.</p>	Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
<p>California Health and Safety Code, Section 25218</p> <p>Section 25218 of the California Health and Safety Code identifies the State as the responsible governing entity “to provide for an expedited and streamlined permitting and regulatory structure for household hazardous waste and conditionally exempt[s] small quantity generator waste collection and handling” by cities and counties.^a The CalRecycle Management Board has instituted a Used Oil Recycling and Household Hazardous Waste Program to prevent illegal disposal of used oil and household hazardous waste.</p>	CalRecycle
<p>Assembly Bill 1327—California Solid Waste Reuse and the Recycling Access Act of 1991</p> <p>The California Solid Waste Reuse and the Recycling Access Act of 1991 (AB 1327) is codified in PRC Sections 42900–42911. As amended, AB 1327 requires each local jurisdiction to adopt an ordinance requiring commercial, industrial, or institutional building, marina, or residential buildings with five or more living units to provide an adequate storage area for the collection and removal of recyclable materials. The size of these storage areas is to be determined by the appropriate jurisdiction's ordinance.</p>	County of Los Angeles
<p>Senate Bill 1374—Construction and Demolition Waste Materials Diversion Requirements</p> <p>Signed in 2002, the Construction and Demolition Waste Materials Diversion Requirements (SB 1374) were codified in PRC Section 42919. SB 1374 requires that jurisdictions include in their annual AB 939 report a summary of the progress made in diverting construction and demolition waste. The</p>	County of Los Angeles

Table 5.13-1 (Continued)
Utilities and Service Systems—Solid Waste Regulatory Overview

Issue Area and Relevant Legislation	Applicable Agency
legislation also required that CalRecycle adopt a model ordinance for diverting 50 to 75 percent of all construction and demolition waste from landfills.	
California Green Building Standards (CALGreen Code) The California Green Building Standards Code, referred to as the CALGreen Code, sets standards for new structures to minimize the State's carbon output. ^b Of relevance <u>Relevant</u> to this section, the CALGreen Code requires the diversion of construction waste from landfills. The 2022 CALGreen Code went into effect January 1, 2023. ^c	County of Los Angeles
Assembly Bill 341—California's 75-Percent "Recycling" Goal AB 341 (2011) added section 41780.01 et seq of the PRC and directed that no less than 75 percent of solid waste generated in California be source reduced, recycled, or composted by 2020, and required CalRecycle to provide a report to the Legislature that recommends strategies to achieve the policy goal by January 1, 2014. ^d AB 341 also mandated local jurisdictions to implement commercial recycling by July 1, 2012.	CalRecycle, County of Los Angeles
Assembly Bill 1826—California Organics Recycling AB 1826 amended section 42649.8 et seq. of the PRC to require mandatory recycling of organic waste generated by certain commercial uses, such as restaurants and grocery stores, and multi-family residential dwellings that consist of five or more units. ^{e,f} AB 1826 also required each local jurisdiction, on and after January 1, 2016, to implement an organic waste recycling program to divert organic waste from the subject businesses, except as specified for rural jurisdictions.	CalRecycle, County of Los Angeles
Senate Bill 1383—Short-Lived Climate Pollutants: Organic Waste Methane Emissions Reductions SB 1383 (2016) establishes targets to achieve a 50-percent reduction in the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2020 and a 75-percent reduction by 2025. The law grants CalRecycle the regulatory authority required to achieve the organic waste disposal reduction targets and establishes an additional target that not less than 20 percent of currently disposed edible food is recovered for human consumption by 2025. These regulations are codified at Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 3. Beginning January 1, 2022, separate collection and recycling of organic waste was required. ^g	CalRecycle
Senate Bill 1053—Carryout Bags Beginning January 1, 2026, stores will only be allowed to distribute recycled-content paper carryout bags to customers at checkout counters, self-checkout kiosks, in-store pickup counters, and curbside delivery area, as well as for home deliveries for a minimum charge of ten cents (\$0.10) per bag. Beginning January 1, 2028, recycled paper bags distributed by stores will be required to contain at least 50% postconsumer recycled materials.	CalRecycle, County of Los Angeles
County Regulations	
Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and Annual Report Pursuant to AB 939, the County is required to prepare and administer a CoIWMP. The CoIWMP is to comprise of the various counties' and cities' solid waste reduction planning documents, plus an Integrated Waste	County of Los Angeles

Table 5.13-1 (Continued)
Utilities and Service Systems—Solid Waste Regulatory Overview

Issue Area and Relevant Legislation	Applicable Agency
Management Summary Plan (Summary Plan) and a Countywide Siting Element (CSE). The County, through its CSE, evaluates future landfill disposal needs over the next 15 years by determining the available landfill capacity.	
Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling and Reuse Ordinance The County's Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling and Reuse Ordinance was adopted to increase the recycling and reuse of construction and demolition debris consistent with AB 939 goals. This ordinance provides the recycling and reuse requirements for construction and demolition debris generated by development activities.	Department of Public Works
County Green Building Standards and County Code In 2023, the County adopted the Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling and Reuse Ordinance amending Title 20—Utilities, Chapter 20.87—Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling and Reuse of the Los Angeles County Code which meets or exceeds the specified provisions of the 2019 CALGreen Code. Of relevance to this section, under Title 20, construction, demolition, and grading projects in the unincorporated County areas are required to recycle or reuse a minimum of 70 percent of the construction and demolition debris generated by weight per the Green Building Standards Code of the Los Angeles County Code (County Code). A Recycling and Reuse Plan must be submitted to and approved by Public Works' Environmental Programs Division before a construction, demolition, or grading permit may be issued.	Department of Public Works
County Reduction of Waste from Single-Use Articles and Expanded Polystyrene Products Ordinance The County of Los Angeles recently amended Title 12—Environmental Protection, Chapter 12.86 Single-Use Foodware Accessories Upon Request, and renamed it, "Reduction of Waste from Single-Use Articles and Expanded Polystyrene Products." This ordinance requires, with some exemptions, single-use items that are provided to customers at food facilities be either compostable or recyclable. This ordinance also requires full-service restaurants to use multiservice (i.e., reusable foodware) for dine-in customers and prohibits food facilities such as restaurants, cafeterias, food trucks, etc. located in unincorporated areas from providing single use foodware accessories (e.g., straws, forks, condiment packets, napkins, etc.) to customers unless the customer requests them. Further, the ordinance requires online food-ordering businesses to include on their platforms a way for food facilities to offer single-use foodware accessories so customers may select which accessories, if any, they choose to be packaged with their order and prohibits the retail sale of products made from expanded polystyrene (also known as "Styrofoam"), such as coolers, packaging materials, single-use articles such as cups, plates, and similar items, and pool toys, unless the products are encased in a durable material.	County of Los Angeles
<hr/> <p>^a <i>California Health and Safety Code, Section 25218 (c).</i></p> <p>^b <i>Building Standards Commission, CALGreen, www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC/CALGreen, accessed February 20, 2024.</i></p>	

Table 5.13-1 (Continued)
Utilities and Service Systems—Solid Waste Regulatory Overview

Issue Area and Relevant Legislation	Applicable Agency
<p>^c <i>The 2022 CALGreen Code, effective January 1, 2023, supersedes the 2019 CALGreen Code.</i></p> <p>^d <i>Source reduction refers to activities designed to reduce the volume, mass, or toxicity of products throughout their life cycle. It includes the design and manufacture, use, and disposal of products with minimum toxic content, minimum volume of material, and/or a longer useful life.</i></p> <p>^e <i>Under AB 1826, “organic waste” refers to food waste, green waste, landscape and pruning waste, nonhazardous wood waste, and food-soiled paper waste that is mixed in with food waste.</i></p> <p>^f <i>Multi-family dwellings are not required to have a food waste diversion program.</i></p> <p>^g <i>CalRecycle, Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP): Organic Waste Methane Emissions Reductions, https://calrecycle.ca.gov/organics/slcp/, accessed February 20, 2024.</i></p> <p><i>Source: Eyestone Environmental, 2024.</i></p>	

a. Regulatory Setting

(1) Federal Regulations

No federal laws or regulations related to utilities and service systems are applicable to the Project.

(2) State Regulations

(a) Assembly Bill 939—California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill [AB] 939), as amended, was enacted to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state. AB 939 requires city and county jurisdictions to divert 50 percent of the total waste stream from landfill disposal. AB 939 also requires each city and county to promote source reduction, recycling, and safe disposal or transformation. AB 939 further requires each city and county to conduct a Solid Waste Generation Study and to prepare a Source Reduction and Recycling Element to describe how it would reach these goals. The Source Reduction and Recycling Element contains programs and policies for fulfillment of the goals of AB 939, including the above-noted diversion goals, and must be updated annually to account for changing market and infrastructure conditions. As projects and programs are implemented, the characteristics of the waste stream, the capacities of the current solid waste disposal facilities, and the operational status of those facilities are upgraded, as appropriate. California cities and counties are required to submit annual reports to CalRecycle to update their progress toward the AB 939 goals.²

² PRC Section 41821.

In 2008, pursuant to the Per Capita Disposal Measurement System Act (Senate Bill [SB] 1016), CalRecycle implemented a new per capita disposal and goal measurement system that changes the emphasis from an estimated diversion measurement to an actual disposal measurement factor and evaluates program implementation efforts.^{3,4} As a result, the 50-percent diversion requirement under AB 939 is now measured in terms of per capita disposal expressed as pounds per person per day.

In 2011, AB 341 amended AB 939 to declare the policy goal of the state that not less than 75 percent of solid waste generated would be source reduced, recycled, or composted by the year 2020, and annually thereafter. Subsequently, SB 54 established the *Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act*, which prohibits producers of single-use, disposable packaging or single-use, disposable food service ware products from offering for sale, selling, distributing, or importing into the state such packaging or products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2032, unless they are recyclable or compostable.

Currently, AB 1857 amended AB 939 to eliminate the diversion credit for municipal solid waste incinerators and redefine incineration as disposal.

(b) CalRecycle Board Model Ordinance

The California Solid Waste Re-use and Recycling Access Act of 1991 (Public Resources Code [PRC], Sections 42900–42911) directed the CalRecycle Management Board (formerly known as the California Integrated Waste Management Board) to draft a “model ordinance” relating to the provision of adequate areas for collecting and loading recyclable materials in development projects. The County uses the CalRecycle model ordinance as its own ordinance. Local agencies were required to adopt the model ordinance, or an ordinance of their own, governing adequate areas for collection and loading of recyclable materials in development projects by September 1, 1993. If by that date a local agency had not adopted its own ordinance, the model ordinance took effect and became enforceable by the local agency. Specifically, PRC Section 42911 indicates that all development projects requiring a building permit must provide adequate space for collecting and loading recyclable materials.

³ *SB 1016 codified CalRecycle’s historical approach by more explicitly focusing on program implementation, as well as implementing a simplified metric based on per capita disposal and changing the frequency of some reviews. The law now states that the annual per capita disposal rate is not determinative of jurisdiction compliance, but is only one factor among several that CalRecycle will use to evaluate diversion program implementation. Source: CalRecycle website, Local Government Central Reports, CalRecycle Jurisdiction Reviews, www.calrecycle.ca.gov/lgcentral/reporting/biennial.htm, accessed December 2, 2021.*

⁴ *CalRecycle, Goal Measurement, <https://calrecycle.ca.gov/lgcentral/goalmeasure/>, accessed February 20, 2024.*

(c) California Health and Safety Code, Section 25218

Section 25218 of the California Health and Safety Code identifies the State as the responsible governing entity “to provide for an expedited and streamlined permitting and regulatory structure for household hazardous waste and conditionally exempt[s] small quantity generator waste collection and handling” by cities and counties.⁵ The CalRecycle Management Board has instituted a Used Oil Recycling and Household Hazardous Waste Program to prevent illegal disposal of used oil and household hazardous waste. The goals of the program include: (1) providing the public with convenient collection locations; (2) increasing the demand for re-refined oil; and (3) developing methods to motivate the public to recycle their used oil and hazardous waste.⁶

(d) Assembly Bill 1327—California Solid Waste Reuse and the Recycling Access Act of 1991

The California Solid Waste Reuse and the Recycling Access Act of 1991 (AB 1327) is codified in PRC Sections 42900-42911. As amended, AB 1327 requires each local jurisdiction to adopt an ordinance requiring commercial, industrial, or institutional building, marina, or residential buildings with five or more living units to provide an adequate storage area for the collection and removal of recyclable materials. The size of these storage areas is to be determined by the appropriate jurisdiction’s ordinance.

(e) Senate Bill 1374—Construction and Demolition Waste Materials Diversion Requirements

Signed in 2002, the Construction and Demolition Waste Materials Diversion Requirements (SB 1374) were codified in PRC Section 42919. SB 1374 requires that jurisdictions include in their annual AB 939 report a summary of the progress made in diverting construction and demolition waste. The legislation also required that CalRecycle adopt a model ordinance for diverting 50 to 75 percent of all construction and demolition waste from landfills.

(f) California Green Building Standards (CALGreen Code)

The California Green Building Standards Code, referred to as the CALGreen Code, sets standards for new structures to minimize the State’s carbon output.⁷ Of relevance to

⁵ California Health and Safety Code, Section 25218 (c).

⁶ Re-refined oil is recycled oil product.

⁷ Building Standards Commission, CALGreen, www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC/CALGreen, accessed February 20, 2024.

this section, the CALGreen Code requires the diversion of construction waste from landfills. The 2022 CALGreen Code went into effect January 1, 2023.⁸

(g) Assembly Bill 341—California’s 75-Percent “Recycling” Goal

AB 341 (2011) added section 41780.01 et seq of the PRC and directed that no less than 75 percent of solid waste generated in California be source reduced, recycled, or composted by 2020, and required CalRecycle to provide a report to the Legislature that recommends strategies to achieve the policy goal by January 1, 2014.⁹ AB 341 also mandated local jurisdictions to implement commercial recycling by July 1, 2012.

(h) Assembly Bill 1826—California Organics Recycling

AB 1826 was signed into law in 2014 and amended section 42649.8 et seq. of the PRC to require mandatory recycling of organic waste generated by certain commercial uses, such as restaurants and grocery stores, and multi-family residential dwellings that consist of five or more units.^{10,11} Beginning on April 1, 2016, businesses that generated eight cubic yards or more of organic waste per week were required to separate food scraps and yard trimmings and arrange for recycling services for that waste in a specified manner. As of January 1, 2017, businesses that generated four cubic yards or more of organic waste per week were subject to this requirement. Commencing January 1, 2019, businesses that generated four cubic yards or more of commercial solid waste per week were also required to arrange for organic waste recycling services. In September 2020, CalRecycle reduced this threshold to two cubic yards of solid waste (i.e., total of trash, recycling, and organics) per week generated by covered businesses.^{12,13}

AB 1826 also required each local jurisdiction, on and after January 1, 2016, to implement an organic waste recycling program to divert organic waste from the subject businesses, except as specified for rural jurisdictions. Each jurisdiction is required to report

⁸ The 2022 CALGreen Code, effective January 1, 2023, supersedes the 2019 CALGreen Code.

⁹ Source reduction refers to activities designed to reduce the volume, mass, or toxicity of products throughout their life cycle. It includes the design and manufacture, use, and disposal of products with minimum toxic content, minimum volume of material, and/or a longer useful life.

¹⁰ Under AB 1826, “organic waste” refers to food waste, green waste, landscape and pruning waste, nonhazardous wood waste, and food-soiled paper waste that is mixed in with food waste.

¹¹ Multi-family dwellings are not required to have a food waste diversion program.

¹² California Legislative Information, Assembly Bill No. 1826, Chapter 727, http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201320140AB1826&search_keywords, accessed February 20, 2024.

¹³ CalRecycle, Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling, www.calrecycle.ca.gov/recycle/commercial/organics, accessed February 20, 2024.

to CalRecycle on the progress made in implementing an organic waste recycling program, and CalRecycle is required to assess each jurisdiction's compliance with the AB 1826 requirements. Furthermore, AB 1826 authorizes jurisdictions to charge and collect a fee from organic waste generators to recover the costs incurred in providing organic waste recycling programs.

(i) Senate Bill 1383—Short-Lived Climate Pollutants: Organic Waste Methane Emissions Reductions

SB 1383 (2016) establishes targets to achieve a 50-percent reduction in the statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2020 and a 75-percent reduction by 2025. The law grants CalRecycle the regulatory authority required to achieve the organic waste disposal reduction targets and establishes an additional target that not less than 20 percent of currently disposed edible food is recovered for human consumption by 2025. These regulations are codified at Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 3. Beginning January 1, 2022, separate collection and recycling of organic waste was required.¹⁴

(3) County Regulations

(a) Los Angeles County General Plan

As discussed in more detail in **Section 5.9**, Land Use and Planning, of the SEIR, the Los Angeles County General Plan 2035 (General Plan) directs future growth and development in the County's unincorporated areas and establishes goals, policies, and objectives that pertain to the entire County. The General Plan includes a Public Services and Facilities Element that guides the provision of public services and facilities. Relevant policies in the Public Services and Facilities Element focus on providing adequate disposal capacity and minimizing waste and pollution in the County.

The General Plan policy consistency analysis provided in **Section 5.9**, Land Use and Planning, indicates the Modified Project would be consistent with relevant General Plan policies related to solid waste services.

(b) Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan: One Valley One Vision 2012

As discussed in greater detail in **Section 5.9**, Land Use and Planning, of the SEIR, the Santa Clarita Valley Area Plan: One Valley One Vision 2012 (Area Plan) serves as a long-term guide for development over the next 20 years. The Area Plan ensures

¹⁴ CalRecycle, *Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP): Organic Waste Methane Emissions Reductions*, <https://calrecycle.ca.gov/organics/slcp/>, accessed February 20, 2024.

consistency between the General Plans of the County and the City of Santa Clarita (City) in order to achieve common goals. According to the Area Plan, the Santa Clarita Valley (Valley) is served primarily by three Class III landfills: Chiquita Canyon Landfill near Val Verde, the Antelope Valley Landfill in Palmdale, and Sunshine Canyon Landfill in Sylmar.¹⁵ According to the Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report, discussed further below, as of 2021 the Chiquita Canyon Landfill, Antelope Valley Landfill, and Sunshine Canyon Landfill had an estimated remaining life of 26 years, 8 years, and 16 years, respectively.¹⁶ In addition, the Area Plan notes that additional facilities are needed for sorting and resource recovery from solid waste, including materials recovery facilities, composting facilities, collection centers for electronic waste (e.g., discarded computers and televisions), and recycling facilities. Relevant policies within the Area Plan promote the use of recycled building materials, address mandatory residential recycling programs, and encourage the composting of green waste.

The Area Plan policy consistency analysis provided in **Section 5.9**, Land Use and Planning, indicates the Modified Project would be consistent with applicable Area Plan policies related to solid waste.

(c) Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan and 2021 Annual Report

Pursuant to AB 939, the County is required to prepare and administer a ColWMP. The ColWMP is to comprise of the various counties' and cities' solid waste reduction planning documents, plus an Integrated Waste Management Summary Plan (Summary Plan) and a Countywide Siting Element (CSE). The Summary Plan describes the steps to be taken by local agencies, acting independently and in concert, to achieve the mandated State diversion rate by integrating strategies aimed toward reducing, reusing, recycling, diverting, and marketing solid waste generated within the County. The County's Department of Public Works is responsible for preparing and administering the Summary Plan and the CSE.

The County, through its CSE, evaluates future landfill disposal needs over the next 15 years by determining the available landfill capacity. The most recent annual report, the ColWMP 2021 Annual Report, published in December 2022, provides disposal analysis and facility capacities for 2021, as well as projections through the ColWMP's horizon year

¹⁵ As discussed below, Class III landfills accept non-hazardous municipal solid waste.

¹⁶ County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, *Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report*, December 2022, Figure 21.

of 2036.¹⁷ As stated within the ColWMP 2021 Annual Report, the County is not anticipating a solid waste disposal capacity shortfall within the next 15 years under six-two of the seven four scenarios evaluated in the ColWMP-and. After the ColWMP 2021 Annual Report was published, on January 1, 2025, Chiquita Canyon Landfill announced that it has stopped accepting solid waste. On January 7, 2025, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors directed the Department of Public Works to prepare a report addressing the Chiquita Canyon Landfill.^{17A} When accounting for the removal of active waste disposal at the Chiquita Canyon Landfill, the County would be able to meet the disposal needs of all jurisdictions through the 15-year planning period only under Scenario IV which assumes all solid waste management options become available. However, the ColWMP 2021 Annual Report with continue implementation of current waste reduction and landfill capacity strategies (i.e., maximize waste reduction/diversion, study/promote/develop alternatives to landfilling, develop in-County solid waste processing/transfer/recycling infrastructure, and enhance in-County capacity and out-of-County disposal including waste-by-rail).¹⁸ A variety of strategies, including mandatory commercial recycling, diversion of organic waste, and alternative technologies (e.g., engineered municipal solid waste conversion facilities or anaerobic digestion) would be implemented to ensure that the County would be able to accommodate the solid waste generated through the horizon year of 2036.¹⁹

(d) Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling and Reuse Ordinance

The County's Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling and Reuse Ordinance was adopted to increase the recycling and reuse of construction and demolition debris consistent with AB 939 goals. This ordinance provides the following recycling and reuse requirements for construction and demolition debris generated by development activities:

- At least 70 percent, determined by weight, of all soil, rock, and gravel must be reused unless a lower percentage is approved based on feasibility limitations. To the extent practicable, rock, and gravel to be removed from a project site may not be commingled with other project construction and demolition debris.

¹⁷ County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, *Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report*, December 2022.

^{17A} County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors, Agenda Item 11, Addressing the Closure of Chiquita Canyon Landfill, January 7, 2025.

¹⁸ County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, *Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report*, December 2022, pp. 34–35.

¹⁹ County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, *Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report*, December 2022.

- At least 70 percent, determined by weight, of all project construction and demolition debris, exclusive of soil, rock, and gravel, must be recycled or reused unless a lower percentage is approved based on feasibility limitations.
- 100 percent, determined by weight, of all soil must be reused unless a lower percentage is approved based on feasibility limitations. To the extent practicable, soil to be removed from a project site may not be commingled with other project construction and demolition debris.

As part of the requirements, development project applicants must submit a Recycling and Reuse Plan to the County Public Works Environmental Programs Division to ensure adequate construction and demolition reuse and recycling during development.

(e) County Green Building Standards and County Code

In 2023, the County adopted the Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling and Reuse Ordinance amending Title 20—Utilities, Chapter 20.87—Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling and Reuse of the Los Angeles County Code which meets or exceeds the specified provisions of the 2019 CALGreen Code. Of relevance to this section, under Title 20, construction, demolition, and grading projects in the unincorporated County areas are required to recycle or reuse a minimum of 70 percent of the construction and demolition debris generated by weight per the Green Building Standards Code of the Los Angeles County Code (County Code). A Recycling and Reuse Plan must be submitted to and approved by Public Works' Environmental Programs Division before a construction, demolition, or grading permit may be issued.

(f) County Reduction of Waste from Single-Use Articles and Expanded Polystyrene Products Ordinance

The County of Los Angeles recently amended Title 12—Environmental Protection, Chapter 12.86—Single-Use Foodware Accessories Upon Request, and renamed it, "Reduction of Waste from Single-Use Articles and Expanded Polystyrene Products." This ordinance requires, with some exemptions, single-use items that are provided to customers at food facilities be either compostable or recyclable. This ordinance also requires full-service restaurants to use multiservice (i.e., reusable foodware) for dine-in customers and prohibits food facilities such as restaurants, cafeterias, food trucks, etc. located in unincorporated areas from providing single use foodware accessories (e.g., straws, forks, condiment packets, napkins, etc.) to customers unless the customer requests them. Further, the ordinance requires online food-ordering businesses to include on their platforms a way for food facilities to offer single-use foodware accessories so customers may select which accessories, if any, they choose to be packaged with their order and prohibits the retail sale of products made from expanded polystyrene (also known as "Styrofoam"), such as coolers, packaging materials, single-use articles such as cups,

plates, and similar items, and pool toys, unless the products are encased in a durable material.

(4) Non-Binding Plans

(a) Zero Waste Plan

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors adopted the Zero Waste Plan on September 13, 2022, which outlines strategies and initiatives to reduce the amount of waste going to landfills and the greenhouse gas emissions created by landfill waste. The Zero Waste Plan started out as the Roadmap to a Sustainable Waste Management Future (Roadmap), the initial waste management planning document adopted by the Board of Supervisors in October of 2014. The Roadmap established the goals of 80 percent solid waste diversion by 2025, 90 percent by 2035, and 95 percent or more by 2045.

Since 2014, significant developments impacting waste management such as restrictions on the exporting of recyclables and organic waste diversion mandates, among others, required updating the Roadmap. To help address some of the challenges, the Zero Waste Plan lays out the general framework for programs and policies the County can implement to reduce reliance on limited landfill space for disposal, maximize the reuse of natural resources, recover materials to beneficial uses, and promote a sustainable waste management system focused on a circular economy. The Zero Waste Plan is also intended to be a resource for residents, businesses, public agencies, the waste industry, environmental organizations, and other interested stakeholders who want to help achieve a more sustainable waste management and community

(b) OurCounty: Los Angeles Countywide Sustainability Plan

OurCounty: Los Angeles Countywide Sustainability Plan (OurCounty Plan) is a regional sustainability plan that outlines what local governments and stakeholders can do to enhance the well-being of every community in Los Angeles County while reducing damage to the environment and adapting to climate change. The plan is organized around 12 goals, of which the most pertinent to solid waste is Goal 9: sustainable production and consumption of resources. More specifically, Strategy 9A addresses solid waste-related issues and aims to reduce waste generation. The OurCounty Plan is not regulatory in nature, but the County utilizes it as a guide to develop regulatory requirements.

b. Existing Conditions

(1) Project Site

The Project Site is composed of two planning areas, the Entrada South Planning Area and the Valencia Commerce Center (VCC) Planning Area.

Entrada South Planning Area

The Entrada South Planning Area is generally comprised of vacant land, plus several abandoned oil wells and associated access roads. In addition, the southern boundary of the Entrada South Planning Area is developed with Southern California Edison (SCE) electric transmission lines and towers, and a Southern California Gas (SoCalGas) natural gas transmission pipeline traverses the southernmost portion of the Entrada South Planning Area from east to west.

Development of the approved Mission Village community, located immediately west of the Entrada South Planning Area, is underway and includes grading and construction of the Magic Mountain Parkway extension through the northern portion of the Entrada South Planning Area. Construction of this extension is now complete. Related to those activities, former grazing uses within the Entrada South Planning Area ceased and a small plant nursery used by the adjacent Six Flags Magic Mountain was removed. The remaining existing uses contribute a quantitatively insignificant amount of solid waste to the area's waste stream.

VCC Planning Area

The VCC Planning Area is generally comprised of vacant land with some agricultural and vehicle storage uses, as well as limited infrastructure such as a sewer pump lift station and water wells. These uses contribute a quantitatively insignificant amount of solid waste to the area's waste stream.

(2) Waste Disposal by the County of Los Angeles

(a) In-County Landfills

Landfills within the County are categorized as either Class III or inert landfills.²⁰ Non-hazardous municipal solid waste is disposed of in Class III landfills, while construction waste, yard trimmings, and earth-like waste are disposed of in inert landfills. Ten Class III landfills and one permitted inert landfill are currently located within the County, nine of which are currently accepting solid waste.²¹ **Figure 5.13-1**, County of Los Angeles Landfills, on page 5.13-15, illustrates the locations of County landfills in relation to the Project Site.

²⁰ *Inert waste is waste which is neither chemically or biologically reactive and will not decompose (e.g., sand, gravel, etc.). There are no Class I or II landfills in the County.*

²¹ *County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report, December 2022.*

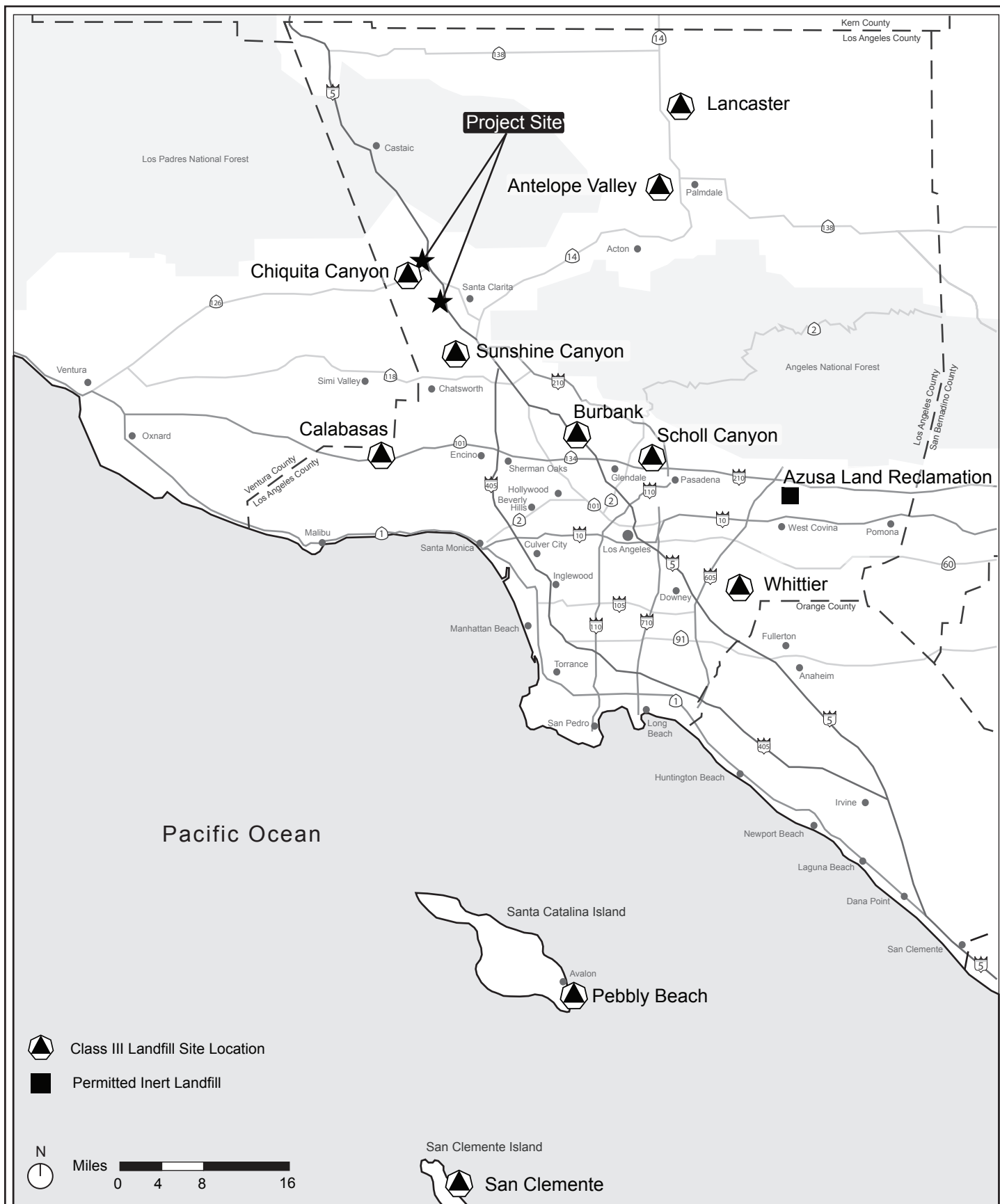


Figure 5.13-1
County of Los Angeles Landfills

(i) Class III Landfills

As is the case with solid waste haulers, landfills operate in a free-enterprise system. Their operating funds and profits are obtained by collecting disposal fees from the haulers on a per ton basis. Landfill capacity is regulated primarily through the amount of solid waste that each particular facility is permitted to collect on a daily basis relative to its capacity. As shown in **Table 5.13-2**, Solid Waste Disposal and Estimated Remaining Capacity for County of Los Angeles Landfills, on page 5.13-17, based on the information provided in the 2021 Annual Report and as set forth in **Table 5.13-1**, the remaining disposal capacity for the County's Class III landfills ~~is~~ was estimated at approximately 137.09 million tons.²² However, as noted above, on January 1, 2025, Chiquita Canyon Landfill stopped accepting solid waste. This analysis has conservatively been updated to remove its capacity from the County's available landfill capacity. As such, for purposes of this SEIR, the remaining Class III landfill capacity is now 85.46 million tons. In 2021, approximately 6.244 million tons of solid waste were disposed of at the County's Class III landfills.²³ In addition, approximately 0.403 million tons of solid waste were disposed of at County transformation facilities (specifically, the Southeast Resource Recovery Facility) in 2021.²⁴ Assuming a Countywide diversion rate of 65 percent for 2021, the 2021 Annual Report estimated that approximately 31.3 million tons of solid waste were generated within the County in 2021.²⁵ The 2021 Annual Report evaluated ~~seven-four~~ scenarios and determined that the County would be able to meet the disposal needs of all jurisdictions through the 15-year planning period under ~~six-two~~ of ~~seven-four~~ planning scenarios. ~~However, under a hypothetical scenario (Scenario I) where only existing in-county Class III landfills and transformation facilities are used, there is a diversion rate of 65 percent, and no other options are available, such as exporting to out-of-County facilities or the development of new alternative technologies, the countywide cumulative need for Class III landfill disposal capacity for the next 15 years (i.e., by 2036), which is estimated at approximately 148.14 million tons, would exceed the 2021 remaining permitted Class III landfill capacity of 137.09 million tons in 2033.~~ when accounting for the cessation of active solid waste disposal at Chiquita Canyon Landfill, the County would be able to meet the disposal needs of all jurisdictions through the 15-year planning period under Scenario IV

²² County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Los Angeles Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report, p. 22 and Appendix E-2, Table 4, December 2022.

²³ County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Los Angeles Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report, Appendix E-2, Table 4, December 2022.

²⁴ County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report, Appendix E-2, Table 4, December 2022.

²⁵ County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report, December 2022, p. 16.

Table 5.13-2
Solid Waste Disposal and Estimated Remaining Capacity for County of Los Angeles Landfills

	Location	2021 Average Daily Disposal (tons) ^a	2021 Total Disposal (million tons) ^a	Estimated Remaining Permitted Capacity as of 12/31/21 (million tons) ^b
Class III Landfills				
<u>Landfills Serving Santa Clarita Valley</u>				
Antelope Valley ^c	Palmdale	3,600	0.825	9.24
Chiquita Canyon	Unincorporated	6,616	2.018	51.63 0 ^d
Sunshine Canyon City/County	Los Angeles/Unincorporated	11,000	2.443	52.22
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>21,216</i>	<i>5.286</i>	113.09 61.46
<u>All Other Los Angeles County Landfills</u>				
Burbank ^{de}	Burbank	—	0.036	2.37
Calabasas ^{ef}	Unincorporated	3,500	0.280	4.51
Lancaster	Unincorporated	3,000	0.124	9.84
Pebbly Beach ^{fa}	Unincorporated	49	0.004	0.03
San Clemente ^{gh}	San Clemente Island	—	0.0003	0.035
Scholl Canyon ^{hi}	Glendale/Unincorporated	—	0.423	2.95
Whittier (Savage Canyon) ^{ji}	Whittier	—	0.091	4.26
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>6,549</i>	<i>0.9583</i>	<i>24.00</i>
Class III Total		27,765	6.244	137.09 85.46
Unclassified Landfills				
Azusa Land Reclamation ^k	Azusa		0.403	50.77
Unclassified Total			0.403	50.77
^a Disposal quantities are based on actual tonnages reported by owners/operators of permitted solid waste disposal facilities to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works' Solid Waste Information Management System. Average daily disposal quantities are based on 312 days				

Table 5.13-2 (Continued)
Solid Waste Disposal and Estimated Remaining Capacity for County of Los Angeles Landfills

	Location	2021 Average Daily Disposal (tons) ^a	2021 Total Disposal (million tons) ^a	Estimated Remaining Permitted Capacity as of 12/31/21 (million tons) ^b
	<p>(6 days per week, average). 2021 average daily disposal numbers were not provided in the source table (i.e., Appendix E-2, Table 4 of the CoIWMP 2021 Annual Report) for the Burbank, San Clemente, Scholl Canyon, and Whittier landfills. It may be that the operators of these facilities did not report this data to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, or it may be that this data is not included in the source table because three of these four landfills serve small discrete areas of the County only while the four (San Clemente) accepted barely any solid waste in 2021.</p> <p>^b Estimated Remaining Permitted Capacity is based on landfill owner/operator's response in a written survey conducted by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works in July 2020, as well as site-specific permit criteria established by local land use agencies, Local Enforcement Agencies, CalRecycle, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the South Coast Air Quality Management District.</p> <p>^c The City of Palmdale approved the expansion and combined Antelope Valley Landfills #1 & #2 on September 19, 2011.</p> <p>^d <u>Although Chiquita Canyon Landfill had 51.63 million tons of capacity as of December 31, 2021, this landfill stopped accepting solid waste on January 1, 2025.</u></p> <p>^{de} Limited to the City of Burbank use only.</p> <p>^{ef} Limited to Calabasas Wasteshed, as defined by Los Angeles County Ordinance No. 91-0003, which is composed of the incorporated cities of Hidden Hills, Agoura Hills, Westlake Village, and Thousand Oaks; that portion of the City of Los Angeles bordered by the northerly line of Township 2 North on the north, Interstate 405 on the east, Sunset Boulevard and the Pacific Ocean on the south, and the City boundary on the west; and certain unincorporated areas in the Counties of Los Angeles and Ventura.</p> <p>^{fa} Land Use Permit expires July 29, 2028.</p> <p>^{gb} Landfill owned and operated by the U.S. Navy.</p> <p>^{hi} Limited to Scholl Canyon Wasteshed as defined by City of Glendale Ordinance No. 4780, which is defined as County incorporated cities of Glendale, La Canada Flintridge, Pasadena, South Pasadena, San Marino, and Sierra Madre; County unincorporated communities known as Altadena, La Crescenta, Montrose; unincorporated area bordered by the cities of San Gabriel, Rosemead, Temple City, Arcadia, and Pasadena; and the unincorporated area immediately to the north of the City of San Marino bordered by the City of Pasadena on the west, north and east sides.</p> <p>^{ij} Limited to use by the City of Whittier and waste haulers contracted with the City of Whittier.</p> <p>^{jk} By Court Order, on October 2, 1996, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board—Los Angeles Region ordered the Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill to stop accepting Municipal Solid Waste.</p> <p>Source: County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report, December 2022, Appendix E-2, Table 4; and Eyestone Environmental, <u>2024 2025</u>.</p>			

which assumes all solid waste management options become available.²⁶ Other constraints that also may limit the accessibility of Class III landfill capacity include watershed boundaries, geographic barriers, weather, and natural disasters.

These scenarios included in the 2021 Annual Report demonstrate that in order to maintain adequate disposal capacity, individual jurisdictions must continue to pursue the following: maximize waste reduction and diversion; study, promote, and develop alternatives to landfilling; develop in-County solid waste processing, transfer and recycling infrastructure; and enhance in-County capacity and out-of-County disposal (including waste-by-rail).²⁷

(ii) Permitted Inert Waste Landfills

As of 2021, Azusa Land Reclamation is the only permitted Inert Waste Landfill in the County that has a full solid waste facility permit. Azusa Land Reclamation does not face capacity issues. As shown in **Table 5.13-2**, Solid Waste Disposal and Estimated Remaining Capacity for County of Los Angeles Landfills, the remaining disposal capacity for Azusa Land Reclamation is estimated at approximately 50.77 million tons.²⁸ Given the remaining permitted capacity and the average disposal rate of 1,292 tons per day in 2021, this landfill's capacity would be exhausted in 165 years.²⁹ Thus, the permitted Inert Waste Landfill serving the County is anticipated to have adequate long-term capacity.

(iii) Inert Debris Facilities

Inert debris facilities include Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operations (IDEFO) and other facilities that process inert waste and other construction and demolition waste. In 2021, inert debris facilities (excluding Azusa Land Reclamation Co. Landfill) collectively handled nearly 3.62 million tons, or approximately 2.89 million cubic yards, of material in

²⁶ ~~County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Los Angeles Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report, December 2022, p. 28.~~

²⁷ ~~County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Los Angeles Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report, December 2022, p. 35-36.~~

²⁸ ~~County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report, December 2022, p. 23 and Appendix E-2, Table 4,~~

²⁹ ~~County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report, December 2022, p. 23.~~

the County.³⁰ Existing inert debris disposal site in Los Angeles County are located in Irwindale, Montebello, Monrovia, and Sun Valley.³¹

(b) Out-of-County Landfills

Solid waste disposal at out-of-County facilities has increased in recent years. As shown in **Table 5.13-3**, Solid Waste Disposal and Estimated Remaining Capacity for Out-of-County Landfills, starting on page 5.13-21, in 2021 (the most recent year that data were available), approximately 14,184 tons per day of County solid waste was disposed at out-of-County landfills.³²

As shown in **Table 5.13-3**, Solid Waste Disposal and Estimated Remaining Capacity for Out-of-County Landfills, waste-by-rail (WBR) has the potential to create substantial solid waste disposal capacity. WBR systems allow the County to transport waste via existing railways to remote out-of-County disposal facilities. They involve the collection of recyclable waste at material recovery facilities and the loading of remaining non-hazardous wastes into rail-ready shipping containers. These containers are delivered by truck to local rail yard loading facilities where they are then transported to remote landfills designed and permitted to receive waste via rail. One WBR landfill that may become available for use by the County is the Mesquite Regional Landfill in Imperial County, located approximately 210 miles east of Downtown Los Angeles, along the Union Pacific Railroad. The Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County completed acquisition of the landfill in 2002 and completed construction of all infrastructure in December 2008. This landfill is permitted to accept up to 20,000 tons per day with a total disposal capacity for 600 million tons of solid waste, which is equivalent to a lifespan of nearly 100 years.³³ However, this landfill is not currently operational.³⁴

³⁰ County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, *Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report*, December 2022, p.23.

³¹ County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, *Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report*, December 2022, Appendix E-2, Table 5.

³² County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, *Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report*, December 2022, Appendix E-5.

³³ County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, *Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report*, December 2022, Appendix E-5.

³⁴ County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, *Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report*, December 2022, Appendix E-5.

Table 5.13-3
Solid Waste Disposal and Estimated Remaining Capacity for Out-of-County Landfills^a

Facility Location Owner/Operator	Rail Access	Distance from Downtown Los Angeles	2021 Average Daily Disposal Rate (tpd-6)	2021 Average Disposal from Los Angeles County (tpd-6)	Permitted Daily Disposal (tpd)	Remaining Permitted Disposal Capacity^a (million tons)
Mesquite Regional Landfill^b Imperial County County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County	Yes	210 miles	—	—	20,000	600
H.M. Holloway Landfill, Inc. Kern County Holloway Environmental, LLC.	Yes	156 miles	1,568	815	2,000	1.5
Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill^d Orange County O.C. Waste and Recycling	No	45 miles	7,146	1,787	11,500	99
Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill^{c,d} Orange County O.C. Waste and Recycling	No	30 miles	6,819	2,728	8,000	11
Prima Deshecha Sanitary Landfill Orange County O.C. Waste and Recycling	No	60 miles	2,009	402	4,000	75
El Sobrante Landfill Riverside County USA Waste Services of California., Inc.	No	60 miles	10,618	3,822	16,054	134
Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill San Bernardino County San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	No	53 miles	3,465	1,640	7,500	33
San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill San Bernardino County San Bernardino County Solid Waste Management Division	No	67 miles	1,085	380	2,000	6

Table 5.13-3 (Continued)
Solid Waste Disposal and Estimated Remaining Capacity for Out-of-County Landfills

Facility Location Owner/Operator	Rail Access	Distance from Downtown Los Angeles	2021 Average Daily Disposal Rate (tpd-6)	2021 Average Disposal from Los Angeles County (tpd-6)	Permitted Daily Disposal (tpd)	Remaining Permitted Disposal Capacity ^a (million tons)
Simi Valley Landfill & Recycling Center Ventura County Waste Management of California., Inc.	No	50 miles	4,279	2,610	9,250	47
Total			36,989	14,184	80,304	,1,067
<p>tpd = tons per day</p> <p>tpd-6 = tons per day, based on 6 operating days per week</p> <p>^a Estimated quantity provided by landfill operators in tons, otherwise a conversion factor of 1,200 pounds per cubic yard was used.</p> <p>^b The Mesquite Regional Landfill (MRL) is not yet operational. When operational, MRL will be permitted to reserve up to 1,000 tpd of available capacity for Imperial County, and up to 4,000 tpd may be transported by truck haul. The operation of the MRL and waste by rail system (WBR) is entirely dependent on the availability of in-county and near-county disposal capacity, diversion from landfills and the cost of disposal. It is assumed that when the MRL/WBR disposal capacity is needed and when the tipping fees make MRL/WBR economically viable, then the system may begin operation.</p> <p>^c The County of Orange has three import waste agreements with waste hauling companies to import waste into Orange County. This County Sanitation Districts and the County of Orange have extended the import waste agreement allowing the County Sanitation Districts to deliver solid waste to the County of Orange's disposal system until June 30, 2025.</p> <p>^d Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill is permitted to accept a maximum of 10,000 tons/day for 36 days out of the year.</p> <p>Source: County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report, December 2022, Appendix E-5; and Eyestone Environmental, 2024.</p>						

(c) Transformation Facilities

Per California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 18720, a transformation facility's principal function is to convert, combust, or otherwise process solid waste by incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, gasification, or to chemically or biologically process solid waste for the purpose of volume reduction, synthetic fuel production, or energy recovery. Transformation facilities do not include biomass conversion or composting facilities. There was one solid waste transformation facility within Los Angeles County that converted, combusted, or otherwise processed solid waste for the purpose of energy recovery.³⁵ However, due to the termination of the contract between the City of Long Beach and the facility's operator, Covanta Renewable Energy, the Southeast Resource Recovery Facility, located in the City of Long Beach, permanently closed as of February 1, 2024.³⁶

(d) Use of Conversion Technologies

The County is exploring the use of conversion technologies to reduce future disposal needs, as well as address global climate change. These state-of-the-art technologies encompass a wide variety of processes that can convert household trash into renewable energy, biofuels, and other useful products in an environmentally beneficial way. The Southern California Conversion Technology Demonstration Project is an initiative of the County.³⁷ Conversion technologies include a variety of thermal, chemical, and biological processes that break down solid waste into usable resources, such as ethanol, biodiesel, and other green fuels.³⁸

The County Department of Public Works chairs the County Integrated Waste Management Task Force's Alternative Technology Advisory Subcommittee, which evaluates and promotes the development of conversion technology projects in Southern California. One such project is the anaerobic digestion system at the CR&R Environmental Services facility in the City of Perris. This system, which broke ground in 2014 and is now operational, produces renewable natural gas from organic waste.^{39,40} Another project

³⁵ County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, *Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report*, December 2022, p.22.

³⁶ County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, *Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report*, December 2022, p.22.

³⁷ Southern California Conversion Technology, *About Us*, <http://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/SoCalConversion/About>, accessed February 20, 2024

³⁸ Southern California Conversion Technology, *About: Why Conversion Technologies?*, <http://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/SoCalConversion/About/WhyConversionTechnologies>, accessed February 20, 2024

³⁹ County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, *Board Motion of April 20, 2010, Item No. 44, Conversion Technologies in Los Angeles County Six Month Status Update: May Through October 2014, October 22, 2014.*

involves the anaerobic digesters at the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant in the City of Carson. This particular system ultimately produces electricity from methane, which is converted from food waste with sewage sludge.⁴¹ An additional project was initiated when the County Sheriff's Department requested assistance from the County Department of Public Works to research a composting system to manage organic waste at Pitchess Detention Center, a jail facility in the City of Castaic. Such a facility could receive and process food and green waste from other County departments, as well as potentially the surrounding areas and provide compost and renewable energy or biofuels to other County departments.⁴² With such efforts and similar programs and projects, the County has met the milestone of 200 tons per day in-County waste conversion capacity and is on track to achieve the next milestone of 500 tons per day of in-County waste conversion capacity by 2025.⁴³

(e) Class I Landfills

Hazardous wastes are disposed of at Class I landfills. The closest Class I landfill to the Project Site is the Buttonwillow Landfill located in Kern County, approximately 100 miles northwest of the Project Site. Buttonwillow is a fully permitted hazardous waste facility, permitted by various regulatory agencies in the State of California to receive, store, treat, and landfill a variety of hazardous and non-hazardous waste streams. This facility is capable of managing a large number of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous wastes, California hazardous waste, and non-hazardous waste for stabilization treatment, solidification, and landfill. Buttonwillow Landfill has a permitted landfill capacity of 13.25 million cubic yards, utilizes treatment methods that support the reduction of waste toxicity and disposal, and has an estimated closure date of 2040.^{44,45}

Hazardous wastes may also be disposed of at Kettleman Hills Facility, a Class I landfill located in Kings County, approximately 140 miles northwest of the Project Site. The

⁴⁰ CR&R Environmental Services, *Anaerobic Digestion*, <https://crrwasteservices.com/sustainability/anaerobic-digestion/>, accessed February 20, 2024.

⁴¹ County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, *Board Motion of January 27, 2015, Item No. 21-A, Conversion Technology Projects Semi-Annual Status Report: August 2015 through January 2016*.

⁴² County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, *Board Motion of January 27, 2015, Item No. 21-A, Conversion Technology Projects Semi-Annual Status Report: August 2015 through January 2016*.

⁴³ County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, *Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report, December 2022*.

⁴⁴ Clean Harbors Buttonwillow, LLC, *Nonhazardous, Nonputrescible, Industrial Solid Waste Codisposal Plan, prepared for Kern County Public Health Services Department, February 2019*.

⁴⁵ CalRecycle, *SWIS Facility Detail, Clean Harbors Buttonwillow LLC*, www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/SolidWaste/Site/Summary/733, accessed February 20, 2024.

Kettleman Hills Facility is permitted to accept most types of hazardous wastes as defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State of California. Materials accepted at the Kettleman Hills Facility include asbestos debris, petroleum-contaminated soils and debris, soils and debris with metal contamination, household hazardous wastes from collection events, baghouse dusts, various ash waste, filter cake, catalyst solids, latex paint, groundwater, stormwater, clarifier water, and various sludges.⁴⁶

(3) Solid Waste Generation and Disposal

As previously discussed, AB 939's 50-percent diversion requirement is now measured in terms of per capita disposal expressed as pounds per person per day. A total of approximately 944,933 tons of solid waste generated within the unincorporated portions of the County was disposed of in 2021 (the most recent year for which data is available).⁴⁷ For the residential population within unincorporated areas, the 50-percent per capita disposal target rate was 7.4 pounds per person per day, and the measured disposal rate was 5.0 pounds per person per day, in 2022 (the latest year for which data is available).⁴⁸ For employees within unincorporated areas, the 50-percent per capita disposal target rate was 41.5 pounds per person per day, and the actual disposal rate was 23.4 pounds per person per day, in 2022.⁴⁹

(4) Solid Waste Collection

Within the County, solid waste management, including collection and disposal services and landfill operation, is administered by various public agencies and private companies. Construction waste is also collected by private contractors. Generally, all waste in the County's unincorporated areas is collected by private haulers that participate in a garbage disposal district system, a franchise agreement system, and/or an open market system. Under the garbage disposal district system, garbage collection and disposal services are provided to residents and businesses by private waste haulers that contract with County Public Works. Services in the garbage disposal districts include weekly collection of refuse, recyclables, and green waste from their respective carts or

⁴⁶ Waste Management, Inc., Kettleman Hills, Facility Overview, <http://kettlemanhillslandfill.wm.com/fact-sheets/2011/facility-overview.jsp>, accessed February 20, 2024.

⁴⁷ County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works; Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report, December 2022, p.15.

⁴⁸ CalRecycle, Jurisdiction Diversion/Disposal Rate Detail for Los Angeles—Unincorporated, Reporting Year: 2019, www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/%20DiversionProgram/JurisdictionDiversionDetail/274/Year/2022, accessed March 1, 2024.

⁴⁹ CalRecycle, Jurisdiction Diversion/Disposal Rate Detail for Los Angeles—Unincorporated, Reporting Year: 2019, www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/%20DiversionProgram/JurisdictionDiversionDetail/274/Year/2022, accessed March 1, 2024.

dumpsters as well as unlimited collection of bulky items and electronic waste upon request. Under the franchise waste collection systems that have been developed or are underway, agreements between the County and waste haulers to provide waste collection services to residents in the unincorporated areas specify that the waste haulers must abide by specific standards, rate control measures, and reporting requirements. As of November 2021, approximately 27 haulers were authorized by the County Department of Public Works to collect residential, commercial, and industrial waste in the unincorporated areas.⁵⁰ Residents within the Santa Clarita Valley are served by a franchise waste collection system; the County has an exclusive agreement with Burrtec Waste Industries to provide disposal and recycling services in the Valley.⁵¹

(5) Hazardous Materials Collection and Disposal

As discussed above, the County prepared a Household Hazardous Waste Element to provide for the management of household hazardous waste generated by residents. In addition to the cooperative agreement between the County and City of Los Angeles allowing all County residents to dispose of household hazardous waste at City of Los Angeles collection sites, County Public Works operates its own household hazardous waste collection events in conjunction with the County Sanitation Districts. These collections are one-day events at varying locations throughout the County where residents may drop off household hazardous waste and electronic waste.⁵² However, Public Works has indicated the existing hazardous waste management infrastructure is inadequate to handle current hazardous waste generation volumes in the County.⁵³ Hazardous wastes are disposed of at Class I landfills (i.e., outside of the County).

Non-residential generators of hazardous waste include persons or businesses whose acts or processes produce hazardous waste or who, in some other manner, cause a hazardous substance or waste to become subject to the California Hazardous Waste Control Law.⁵⁴ These hazardous wastes require transport to a licensed disposal or

⁵⁰ County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, *List of Authorized Commercial Franchise Waste Haulers Servicing the Unincorporated Areas of Los Angeles County*, September 2022.

⁵¹ Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, *Residential Franchise System Welcome to Santa Clarita Valley*, <https://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/swims/Residents/Franchise.aspx?id=T3cvdGQrWfU1UXVCUIZ3cDhEa2d4Zz09&name=cExLRGtGVDJLTFVdXdXbi9lcXNSdVVibGZlbHV6T0R4MWUxNHArN2tKTEp1WVMyWVQ1M01hRmtrUTVBTERuaQ==>, accessed February 20, 2024.

⁵² County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, *Temporary Events*, <http://ladpw.org/epd/hhw/Mobile>, accessed March 1, 2024.

⁵³ Correspondence from Art Vander Vis, County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Land Development Division to Joshua Huntington, County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning, Land Divisions, April 15, 2020.

⁵⁴ Health and Safety Code, Sections 25100–25249.

treatment facility. However, the transport and disposal of hazardous materials is more complex than for typical Class III solid waste given the various forms of hazardous materials (e.g., solids, liquids, gasses, radioactive materials, etc.) and the associated varied regulatory requirements. Facilities that use hazardous materials and/or generate hazardous waste are responsible for the disposal of that waste and may employ any of a number of licensed private contractors for transport and disposal. While the County does not have its own hazardous waste facilities, there are contracted hazardous waste venues in the County that process (as distinguished from accepting for disposal) hazardous waste.⁵⁵

With regard to disposal facilities, the B-18 Landfill at the Kettleman Hills Facility in Kings County is permitted to accept most types of hazardous waste. Materials accepted include asbestos debris, petroleum-contaminated soils and debris, soils and debris with metal contamination, household hazardous wastes from collection events, baghouse dusts, various ash waste, filter cake, catalyst solids, latex paint, groundwater, stormwater, clarifier water, and various sludges. To accommodate future hazardous waste generation, an expansion of the Kettleman Hills B-18 hazardous waste disposal facility was approved in 2014 and has since been completed. As of 2015, in light of on-going efforts to increase the recycling of hazardous materials, the facility was estimated to have a remaining life of 30+ years.⁵⁶ The Kettleman Hills facility's operator has also proposed an additional facility (the B-20 Landfill) that would further extend hazardous waste disposal capacity beyond that provided by the B-18 expansion project. Refer to **Section 5.6, Hazards and Hazardous Materials**, of the SEIR for additional discussion of hazardous waste.^{57,58}

3. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS FOR THE 2017 PROJECT

Entrada South and VCC Planning Area⁵⁹

Section 4.20, Solid Waste Services, of the State-certified EIR analyzed solid waste impacts resulting from the development of the Entrada South and VCC Planning Areas. As detailed below, impacts related to landfill capacity were found to be significant and

⁵⁵ Electronic correspondence, Nick Morell, Recycling Coordinator, Facilities Planning Department, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, November 21, 2013.

⁵⁶ Chemical Waste Management Inc., Kettleman Hills Brochure, 2015.

⁵⁷ Waste Management, Kettleman Hills Landfill Facility Overview, <http://kettlemanhillslandfill.wm.com/fact-sheets/2011/facility-overview.jsp>, accessed February 20, 2024.

⁵⁸ Waste Management, Kettleman Hills Landfill Facility Expansion, <http://kettlemanhillslandfill.wm.com/facility-expansion/index.jsp>, accessed February 20, 2024.

⁵⁹ Where impacts associated with both planning areas are similar or identical, the summary of impacts from the State-certified EIR may be combined to reduce redundancy.

unavoidable. Additionally, impacts associated with regulatory compliance were found to be significant prior to mitigation. Such impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measure RMDP/SCP-SWS-1 and Mitigation Measure VCC-SWS-1 in the VCC Planning Area.

Under the 2017 Project, site preparation (i.e., vegetation removal and grading activities) and construction activities required to develop the Entrada South and VCC Planning Areas would generate approximately 38,781 tons of construction waste. Assuming a 50-percent diversion/recycling rate in accordance with County Code requirements, an estimated 19,390 tons of construction waste would be disposed. With respect to operations, the proposed uses within the Entrada South Planning Area were estimated to generate approximately 4,597 tons of solid waste per year prior to recycling, while VCC uses were estimated to generate 8,400 tons per year, for an annual total of 12,997 tons prior to recycling. Based on these estimates, Section 4.20, Solid Waste Services, of the State-certified EIR analyzed the Project-generated solid waste impacts on the County's landfill capacity. At the time of publication of the State-certified EIR, Los Angeles County had not identified an adequate supply of landfill space beyond 2020. Accordingly, the Project-generated increase in solid waste was considered a significant and unavoidable impact.

Regarding hazardous waste, the State-certified EIR determined that existing programs for the collection and management of typical household wastes would be adequate to prevent significant hazardous waste disposal impacts associated with the Entrada South Planning Area, while the incremental increase in hazardous waste generation that may be caused by uses developed at VCC would not require a substantial amount of disposal capacity at existing hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities. Accordingly, hazardous waste impacts were concluded to be less than significant.

4. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES

The Modified Project shall comply with the following regulatory requirements, as applicable:

- The Project Applicant would establish a Recycling and Reuse Plan requiring waste diversion of 65 percent during Project construction, in compliance with County Code, Title 31, Sections 4.408.1 and 5.408.1.
- The Project Applicant shall ensure the construction contractor contracts for solid waste disposal services with a company that recycles demolition and construction-related wastes, as required per County Code and demonstrated to County Public Works prior to issuance of construction permits.

- The Project Applicant shall establish a Solid Waste Diversion Program requiring that 75 percent of operational solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted in compliance with the recycling goals set forth in AB 341 and PRC Section 41780.01(a). The Solid Waste Diversion Program shall require that each home builder distribute educational materials to the purchaser of each new production home on-site regarding the proper management and disposal of household hazardous waste. In addition, businesses/entities subject to AB 341 must implement at least one of the following actions:
 - Source separate recyclable materials from solid waste and subscribe to a basic level of recycling service that includes collection, self-hauling, or other arrangements for the pick-up of the recyclable materials.
 - Subscribe to a recycling service that may include mixed-waste processing that yields diversion results comparable to source separation.
- In the multi-family, commercial, and institutional development within the Project Site, the Project Applicant would provide accessible and convenient areas for collecting and loading recyclable materials in compliance with the County's recycling collection ordinance. These areas would be clearly marked and adequate in capacity, number, and distribution to serve the development.
- Commercial businesses subject to AB 1826 would be required to separate food scraps and yard trimmings and arrange for recycling services for that waste. Accessible and convenient areas for collecting and loading organic waste would be provided on-site. These areas would be clearly marked and adequate in capacity, number, and distribution to serve the development. In addition, businesses/entities subject to AB 1826 must implement at least one of the following actions:
 - Source separate organic waste from other waste and subscribe to a basic level of organic waste recycling service that includes collection and recycling of organic waste.
 - Recycle its organic waste on-site or self-haul its own organic waste for recycling.
 - Subscribe to an organic waste recycling service that may include mixed-waste processing that specifically recycles organic waste.
- In the multi-family, commercial, and institutional development within the Project Site, the Project Applicant would provide accessible and convenient areas for collecting and loading organic waste in accordance with AB 1383. These areas would be clearly marked and adequate in capacity, number, and distribution to serve the development.

- Any food service facility that provides single-use articles, such as food containers, cups, dishes, and accessories, are required to provide compostable or recyclable items.

No specific project design features are proposed with respect to solid waste service systems beyond the Modified Project characteristics described in **Section 3.0**, Project Description, of the SEIR.

5. THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines and other relevant criteria, the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning has determined that a project would have a potentially significant impact related to solid waste services based on the following criteria:

Threshold 5.13-1: Would the Project generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

Threshold 5.13-2: Would the Project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

6. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE MODIFIED PROJECT

a. Methodology

The Modified Project's solid waste impacts are based on an analysis of the estimated incremental change in solid waste during both construction and operation that would result from the refinements associated with the Modified Project, as compared to the 2017 Project. The Modified Project's solid waste generation is considered both in terms of total amount of waste generated, as well as the amount of waste that would actually be disposed of at a landfill following diversion (e.g., recycling, reuse, or other methods). For the assessment of cumulative impacts related to solid waste, the projected cumulative solid waste generation is considered in light of the estimated available capacities of receiving landfills and the various waste disposal scenarios analyzed in the 2021 Annual Report.

(1) Construction

The net change in anticipated solid waste generation associated with the Modified Project's construction activities was determined based on the waste generation rate used in the State-certified EIR of 90 tons of construction waste per acre. For purposes of the calculations, each planning area's net developable acreage was determined by deducting

the amount of proposed designated open space, as well as the Spineflower Preserve within the Entrada South Planning Area.⁶⁰ Furthermore, the analysis assumes the diversion of 65 percent of all construction-related waste in accordance with County Code requirements. The results of these calculations were compared with the available capacity at the landfills that currently accept construction waste from the Modified Project area and then compared with the findings presented in the State-certified EIR for the 2017 Project to determine whether any new or more severe impacts than previously identified would occur.

(2) Operation

The Modified Project's net change in anticipated waste generation and disposal needs during operations, as compared to the 2017 Project, were estimated using the same rates used in the State-certified EIR. Additionally, this analysis assumes the diversion of 75 percent of all operational waste in accordance with current state requirements. The Modified Project's estimated incremental waste disposal quantity was then evaluated relative to the remaining capacity at the County's Class III landfills open to the Project Site as identified in the 2021 Annual Report that are currently accepting solid waste to determine whether adequate capacity would be available to accommodate the Modified Project. This evaluation was then compared with the findings presented in the State-certified EIR for the 2017 Project to determine whether any new or more severe impacts than previously identified would occur.

b. Project Impacts

Threshold 5.13-1: Would the Project generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

⁶⁰ However, additional open space areas, such as natural drainage courses, roadway medians, and landscaped parkways adjacent to on-site roadways, plus the proposed park and recreation centers within the Entrada South Planning Area, were not deducted from the total site acreage, thus providing a conservative calculation of acreage-based construction waste generation.

Entrada South and VCC Planning Areas⁶¹

(1) Construction

(a) Solid Waste

Modified Project construction activities would generate construction wastes (e.g., wood, concrete, asphalt, cardboard, brick, glass, plastic, and metal) that would be recycled or collected by private waste haulers contracted by the Project Applicant and taken for disposal at the County's inert landfills. The County's current Construction and Demolition Ordinance requirements would result in less material going to disposal facilities, thereby lessening the impact of construction waste on disposal facilities. For the 2017 Project, the amount of construction waste anticipated to be generated was estimated using a generation factor of 90 tons per acre, as used in the State-certified EIR. However, the County now uses waste generation rates published by the USEPA. As shown in **Table 5.13-4**, Construction Waste Generation and Disposal for the 2017 Project and Modified Project, on page 5.13-33, based on the square footages of the uses proposed (i.e., 1,668,440 square feet of residential uses and 730,000 square feet of non-residential uses within the Entrada South Planning Area and 3,400,000 square feet of non-residential uses within the VCC Planning Area), the Modified Project would generate a total of approximately 12,624 tons of construction waste. Accounting for a 70 percent diversion rate in compliance with current County Code requirements would result in the disposal of approximately 3,787 tons of construction waste.

In light of increased waste diversion requirements, the amount of solid waste disposal under the Modified Project would be less than that of the 2017 Project. In addition, the Modified Project's construction waste disposal would represent approximately 0.01 percent of the current estimated remaining capacity at Azusa Land Reclamation.⁶² As previously discussed, this unclassified landfill has adequate long-term capacity of 50.77 million tons, which is anticipated to last 165 years.⁶³ Furthermore, based on an estimated daily waste disposal need of 5.7 tons per day, the Modified Project would represent a small fraction (0.02 percent) of the total permitted daily capacity at Azusa Land Reclamation (i.e., 8,000⁶⁴ tons per day according to the 2021 Annual Report).^{65,66} Thus,

⁶¹ Where impacts associated with both planning areas are similar or identical, the analysis has been combined to reduce redundancy.

⁶² $(3,787 \text{ tons} / 50.77 \text{ million tons}) \times 100 = \sim 0.01\%$.

⁶³ County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report, December 2022, p. 23.

⁶⁴ County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report, December 2022, p. 42.

**Table 5.13-4
Construction Waste Generation and Disposal for the 2017 Project and Modified Project**

	Acreage/ Square Footage	Generation Rate	Total Waste (tons)^b
2017 Project			
Entrada South Planning Area	252.4 ac	90 tons/ac ^a	22,716
VCC Planning Area	178.5 ac	90 tons/ac ^a	16,065
Total Generation			38,781
Total Disposal (with 50-percent diversion)^c			19,391
Modified Project			
Entrada South Planning Area			
- Residential (1,574 units)	1,668,440 sf	4.39 lbs/sf ^d	3,662
- Non-Residential	730,000 sf	4.34 lbs/sf ^d	1,584
VCC Planning Area			
- Non-Residential	3,400,000 sf	4.34 lbs/sf ^d	7,378
Total Generation			12,624
Total Disposal (with 70-percent diversion)			3,787
<p>ac = acres du = dwelling unit lbs = pounds sf = square feet</p> <p>^a As stated in the State-certified EIR, the solid waste generation rates are derived from the Ventura County Solid Waste Management Department's Guidelines for the Preparation of Environmental Assessments for Solid Waste Impacts (published prior to 2008). The factors utilized do not reflect an adjustment for recycling activities.</p> <p>^b The construction waste analysis in the State-certified EIR incorrectly rounded the total tonnage down rather than up. This has been corrected in this table.</p> <p>^c At the time the State-certified EIR was prepared, the waste diversion requirement was 50 percent.</p> <p>^d Construction waste generation rates are based on USEPA, Estimating 2003 Building-Related Construction and Demolition Materials Amounts, 2003, Tables 2.1 and 2.2.</p> <p>Source: RMDP/SCP Draft EIS/EIR, February 2008, page 4.10-21; Eyestone Environmental, 2024.</p>			

the County's Inert Waste Landfill would have adequate capacity to accommodate Modified Project-generated construction waste.

⁶⁵ Modified Project construction activities are assumed to occur 22 days per month over the course of a 8-year construction period. Accordingly, daily waste disposal was calculated as follows: 3,787 tons of construction waste (after recycling) ÷ 8 years ÷ 12 months ÷ 22 days.

⁶⁶ (1.8 daily tons / 8,000 daily tons capacity) x 100 = ~0.02%.

The State-certified EIR concluded that the 2017 Project would result in a significant and unavoidable impact related to solid waste disposal. The Modified Project would result in a reduction in construction-related solid waste disposal compared to the 2017 Project, in part due to more stringent diversion requirements now in effect. As discussed above, the County now anticipates adequate landfill capacity through 2036.⁶⁷ Therefore, the Modified Project would not result in any new or substantially more severe impacts related to construction-related solid waste as compared to those identified in the State-certified EIR for the 2017 Project.

(b) Hazardous Waste

Construction activities could also generate hazardous waste products. Specifically, grading and building construction could involve the use and subsequent disposal of fuel and oils associated with construction equipment, as well as coatings, paints, adhesives, and caustic or acidic cleaners. Hazardous waste generated in connection with construction activities would be collected, handled, and disposed of in accordance with all applicable County, regional, state, and federal laws and requirements, as outlined in detail in **Section 5.6**, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, of the SEIR. In particular, hazardous wastes would be conveyed to licensed treatment, disposal, and resource recovery facilities, as required.

With regard to hazardous waste disposal capacity, the Kettleman Hills B-18 hazardous waste disposal facility expansion is now complete. As previously discussed, the facility is estimated to have a remaining life of 30+ years and thus would be available during all of the Modified Project's construction period.⁶⁸ The facility's operator also has proposed an additional facility (the B-20 Landfill) that would further extend hazardous waste disposal capacity.

The State-certified EIR determined that the 2017 Project would result in a less than significant impact with regard to construction-related hazardous waste. Given that the Modified Project's construction activities, including the specific types of construction activities and equipment, disturbance areas, and overall new floor area, would be similar to those assumed in the State-certified EIR, the Modified Project would not increase or substantially change the generation or disposal of construction-related hazardous waste as compared to the 2017 Project. Furthermore, adequate hazardous waste disposal capacity is available, as discussed above. Therefore, the Modified Project would not result in new

⁶⁷ County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, *Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report*, December 2022, pp. 35–36.

⁶⁸ Chemical Waste Management Inc., *Kettleman Hills Brochure*, 2015.

significant impacts or substantially more severe significant impacts relating to hazardous waste disposal as compared to the less than significant impact identified for the State-certified EIR for the 2017 Project.

(2) Operation

(a) Solid Waste

As previously discussed, the amount of waste to be disposed of during Modified Project operation was estimated using the same generation rates used in the State-certified EIR and applying a 75 percent diversion rate in accordance with AB 341's requirements effective in 2020. As shown in **Table 5.13-5**, Operational Solid Waste Generation and Disposal for the 2017 Project and Modified Project, on page 5.13-36, prior to any waste diversion, the Modified Project would generate a total of 13,363 tons of solid waste per year compared to 12,997 tons of solid waste per year under the 2017 Project, an increase of 366 tons annually. However, when accounting for the current 75-percent waste diversion requirement, the Modified Project would require the disposal of an estimated 3,341 tons of solid waste per year. At the time the State-certified EIR was published, a 50-percent diversion requirement was in effect, and thus the 2017 Project was estimated to have a waste disposal need of approximately 6,499 tons per year. Accordingly, the Modified Project would reduce the solid waste disposal need compared to the 2017 Project.

In terms of landfill capacity, as previously discussed, the 2021 Annual Report provides projections of sufficient solid waste disposal needs for Los Angeles County for a 15-year planning period through 2036.⁶⁹ Extensive jurisdictional waste reduction and diversion efforts, together with countywide and regional programs, have achieved significant, measurable results, as documented in the 2021 Annual Report. In addition, as discussed below, the Modified Project would be consistent with and would further County policies that reduce landfill waste streams. Such policies and programs serve to implement the strategies outlined in the 2021 Annual Report to adequately meet countywide disposal needs through 2036 and beyond without capacity shortages.⁷⁰

Although the 2021 Annual Report evaluates landfill capacity on a countywide basis, as previously discussed, the Area Plan indicates that the Santa Clarita Valley is served primarily by the Chiquita Canyon, Antelope Valley, and Sunshine Canyon Landfills. However, as noted above, on January 1, 2025, Chiquita Canyon Landfill stopped accepting

⁶⁹ County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, *Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report*, December 2022, pp. 35–36.

⁷⁰ County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, *Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report*, December 2022, pp. 35–36.

Table 5.13-5
Operational Solid Waste Generation and Disposal for the 2017 Project and Modified Project

Land Use	Floor Area/ Units	Generation Rate (lbs/du or sf/day) ^a	Daily Waste (lbs/day) ^b	Annual Waste (tons/year) ^c
2017 Project				
Entrada South Planning Area				
Residential	1,724 du	11.18	19,274	3,518
Commercial	450,000 sf	0.01315 ^d	5,918	1,080
<i>Entrada Subtotal</i>			25,192	4,598
VCC Planning Area				
Commercial	3,400,000 sf	0.01353735 ^d	46,027	8,400
Total Generation			71,219	12,998
Total Disposal (with 50-percent diversion)^d			35,610	6,499
Modified Project				
Entrada South Planning Area				
Residential	1,574 du	11.18	17,597	3,212
Commercial	730,000 sf	0.01315 ^e	9,600	1,752
<i>Entrada Subtotal</i>			27,197	4,964
VCC Planning Area				
Commercial	3,400,000 sf	0.01353735 ^e	46,027	8,400
Total Generation			73,224	13,364
Total Disposal (with 75-percent diversion)			18,306	3,341
<p><i>du = dwelling unit</i> <i>lbs = pounds</i> <i>sf = square feet</i></p> <p>^a As stated in the State-certified EIR, the solid waste generation rates are derived from the Ventura County Solid Waste Management Department's Guidelines for the Preparation of Environmental Assessments for Solid Waste Impacts (published prior to 2008). The factors utilized do not reflect an adjustment for recycling activities.</p> <p>^b Table 4.20-4 in the State-certified EIR included minor errors in calculation resulting in an underestimate of 3 pounds per day. The solid waste generation rates for the 2017 Project in this table have been corrected.</p> <p>^c All land uses are conservatively assumed to generate waste 365 days per year.</p> <p>^d At the time the State-certified EIR was prepared, the waste diversion requirement was 50 percent.</p> <p>^e The State-certified EIR relied on a retail waste generation rate (0.0024 ton per year = 0.01315 pound per day, which was rounded to 0.01 pound per day) for the Entrada South and VCC Planning Areas' non-residential land uses, rather than a general commercial rate (0.0014 ton per year = 0.00767 pound per day), in order to provide a conservative analysis. More precisely, the State-certified EIR applied an Entrada South commercial waste generation rate of 0.01315 pound per day and a VCC commercial rate of 0.01353735 pound per day, which also are utilized herein to estimate the Modified Project's waste</p>				

Table 5.13-5 (Continued)
Operational Solid Waste Generation and Disposal for the 2017 Project and Modified Project

Land Use	Floor Area/ Units	Generation Rate (lbs/du or sf/day) ^a	Daily Waste (lbs/day) ^b	Annual Waste (tons/year) ^c
<i>generation.</i>				
<i>Source: RMDP/SCP Draft EIS/EIR, Table 4.20-4 dated February 2008; Eyestone Environmental, 2024.</i>				

solid waste. Therefore, this analysis conservatively considers Modified Project solid waste generation in terms of average daily and total annual solid waste disposal at ~~these three~~ the two open facilities serving the Santa Clarita area. In 2021, ~~these three two~~ landfills had a permitted capacity of 61.46 million tons and received 21,216–14,600 tons of solid waste on an average daily basis and 5.286–3.268 million tons over the course of the entire 2021 calendar year, as shown in Table 5.13-2, Solid Waste Disposal and Estimated Remaining Capacity for County of Los Angeles Landfills. Based on these disposal quantities, the Modified Project's solid waste disposal requirements of 18,306 pounds per day or 3,341 tons per year, shown in **Table 5.13-5, Operational Solid Waste Generation and Disposal for the 2017 Project and Modified Project,** would be equal to approximately ~~0.04–0.06~~ percent of the average daily solid waste disposal and 0.0002–0.0003 percent of the total annual solid waste disposal at the three two Class III landfills that serve currently serving the Santa Clarita Valley.^{71,72,73} It is also noted that in addition to the two Class III landfills serving the Santa Clarita Valley, the other Los Angeles County Class III landfills have a permitted capacity of approximately 24 million tons as of 2021.

According to the 2021 Annual Report, the Chiquita Canyon Landfill will reach its permitted disposal capacity in 2047, the Antelope Valley Landfill will reach its capacity in 2029, and the average daily tonnage disposed at the Sunshine Canyon Landfill will reach its permitted daily capacity in 2037.⁷⁴ However, as noted above, Chiquita Canyon Landfill stopped accepting solid waste on January 1, 2025. In addition, as indicated previously in Table 5.13-1, the Antelope Valley Landfill accounted for only approximately 17% of the disposal capacity of the three County Class III landfills serving the Santa Clarita Valley in 2021. Accordingly, although it is anticipated that based on the current disposal rate the Antelope Valley Landfill will close before buildout of the Modified Project in 2032, solid waste generated by the Modified Project at buildout presumably would be accommodated

⁷¹ 18,306 pounds per day x 2,000 = 9 tons per day

⁷² (9 tons per day / 21,216–14,600 tons) x 100 = ~~0.04–0.06~~ percent

⁷³ (9 tons / 5.286–3.268 million tons) x 100 = ~~0.0002–0.0003~~ percent

⁷⁴ County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report, December 2022, Appendix E-5.

by the balance of the County's Class III landfills serving the Santa Clarita Valley before they reach capacity. Furthermore, when accounting for the current 75 percent diversion requirement per AB 341, the Modified Project would result in a reduction in solid waste disposal as compared to the 2017 Project.

At the time of publication of the State-certified EIR, Los Angeles County had not identified an adequate supply of landfill space beyond 2020. Accordingly, the 2017 Project's increase in solid waste disposal was considered a significant and unavoidable impact. However, as discussed above, adequate disposal capacity through 2036 has since been identified by the County. Even with Chiquita Canyon Landfill stopping acceptance of solid waste as of January 1, 2025, the County has two Class III landfills serving the Santa Clarita Valley with a total permitted capacity of 61.46 million tons (as of December 31, 2021) and other Class III landfills with a total permitted capacity of 24 million tons (as of December 31, 2021). Furthermore, the Modified Project would result in a reduction in solid waste disposal compared to the 2017 Project. Therefore, the Modified Project would not result in a new significant impact or substantially more severe significant impacts related to operation-related solid waste disposal as compared to those identified in the State-certified EIR for the 2017 Project.

(b) Hazardous Waste

Given the nature of the proposed uses, substantial amounts of hazardous waste are not anticipated to be generated with any regularity. Potentially hazardous materials used within the Project Site would include typical cleaning agents and common pesticides or herbicides for landscaping, and any associated hazardous waste would be collected, handled, and disposed of in accordance with all appropriate County, regional, state, and federal laws and requirements, as outlined in detail in **Section 5.6**, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, of the SEIR. The nature and amount of Modified Project-generated hazardous waste is not anticipated to vary noticeably from that associated with the 2017 Project given the similar land uses and overall floor areas proposed.

The existing permitted Class I landfills in operation within southern and central California can accommodate household hazardous waste such as may be generated during Modified Project operation. Additionally, as previously discussed, as of 2015, the Kettleman Hills B-18 landfill was estimated to have a remaining life of 30+ years, and an additional facility (the B-20 landfill) is proposed to further extend hazardous waste disposal capacity and the Class I landfill in Buttonwillow has an estimated closure date of 2040. Due to required waste reduction efforts and the fact that typical operational hazardous waste would be conveyed to licensed treatment, disposal, and resource recovery facilities, the Modified Project would not result in a significant increase in demand for hazardous waste landfill capacity. Given the existing and planned hazardous waste disposal capacity and the limited quantities of hazardous waste that would be generated by the Modified

Project, impacts with respect to the disposal of hazardous waste during Modified Project operation would be less than significant. Therefore, the Modified Project would not result in any new or substantially more severe significant impacts related to hazardous waste as compared to those identified in the State-certified EIR for the 2017 Project.

Threshold 5.13-2: Would the Project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Entrada South and VCC Planning Areas

The Project Applicant would incorporate waste diversion and recycling practices throughout the Modified Project's design, construction, and operational phases, consistent with AB 939, AB 341, AB 1327, AB 1374, AB 1826, County Code, the General Plan, the Area Plan, the Roadmap, and Green Building Standards. Specifically, in accordance with County Code and AB 939 and AB 341 goals and requirements, 65 percent of construction waste and 75 percent of operational waste would be recycled. Furthermore, the Project Applicant would comply with the County's requirements under Title 20, Chapter 20.87 and Title 20, Chapter 20.89 for recycling planning, recycling quantities, and associated reporting requirements. These source reduction measures would also assist the County in achieving the goals of the Roadmap. There would be no change in impacts as compared to the 2017 Project, with the exception of compliance with more stringent regulatory requirements that are now in effect. Accordingly, the Modified Project would comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste, and no new significant impacts with respect to compliance with solid waste regulations would occur. Therefore, the Modified Project would not result in any new or substantially more severe significant impacts related to compliance with solid waste regulations as compared to those identified in the State-certified EIR for the 2017 Project.

7. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Since landfill capacity is generally planned for on a countywide basis, the geographic context for the cumulative impact analysis of solid waste is the County of Los Angeles. Continued growth within the County would cumulatively increase the demand for solid waste facilities. The County's future solid waste disposal needs discussed herein are based on data in the ColWMP 2021 Annual Report prepared by County Public Works.

a. Construction

Construction activities associated with cumulative development through 2032 (i.e., the anticipated Modified Project buildout year) would generate construction and demolition waste and, thus, would cumulatively increase the need for waste disposal at the County's

unclassified landfill. Like the 2017 Project as well as the Modified Project, all future development projects in the area must comply with County Code requirements and would be required to implement measures to ensure at least 65 percent of all non-hazardous construction and demolition debris is recycled or reused. Furthermore, as previously discussed, the County's unclassified landfill generally does not face capacity shortages and according to the 2021 Annual Report would have sufficient capacity to accommodate cumulative demand for the foreseeable future with the continued pursuit of existing waste reduction and landfill capacity strategies (i.e., maximize waste reduction/diversion, study/promote/develop alternatives to landfilling, develop in-County solid waste processing/transfer/recycling infrastructure, and enhance in-County capacity and out-of-County disposal including waste-by-rail).⁷⁵ The Modified Project would not increase construction waste compared to the 2017 Project. Therefore, the Modified Project would not result in any new or substantially more severe significant impacts related to cumulative construction-related impacts with respect to landfill capacity and solid waste as compared to those identified in the State-certified EIR for the 2017 Project.

In addition, as with both the 2017 Project and the Modified Project, hazardous waste generated in connection with construction activities associated with future development through 2032 would be handled and disposed of in accordance with all applicable County, regional, state, and federal laws and requirements. As previously discussed, the B-18 Landfill was estimated to have a remaining life of 30+ years as of 2015, and plans are underway for the expansion of hazardous waste capacity in order to continue to meet statewide demand. Given that construction-related hazardous waste would be conveyed to licensed treatment, disposal, and resource recovery facilities, a significant increase in demand for hazardous waste landfill capacity is not anticipated. The Modified Project would not increase construction-related hazardous waste compared to the 2017 Project. Therefore, the Modified Project would not result in any new or substantially more severe significant cumulative impacts related to disposal of hazardous waste during construction as compared to those identified in the State-certified EIR for the 2017 Project.

b. Operation

According to the 2021 Annual Report, the forecasted waste generation within the County in 2032 (i.e., the anticipated Project buildout year) would be approximately 33,990,161 tons.⁷⁶ Conservatively assuming a 65-percent diversion rate (consistent with the diversion rate assumed in the 2021 Annual Report rather than the updated 75-percent

⁷⁵ *County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report, December 2022, pp. 35–36.*

⁷⁶ *County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, County of Los Angeles Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan 2021 Annual Report, December 2022, Appendix E-2, Table 6.*

diversion rate required in 2020), the Countywide waste disposal need would be an estimated 11,896,556 tons in 2032. ~~All but one of the scenarios evaluated in the 2021 Annual Report demonstrate adequate capacity to accommodate this estimated disposal need.~~ The County will continue to address landfill capacity through the preparation of the Annual Reports, and increased diversion in accordance with AB 341 will further reduce future waste disposal needs.

The provision of adequate landfill capacity is the responsibility of the County and the County is evaluating options to address Chiquita Canyon Landfill's cessation of accepting solid waste as of January 1, 2025.⁷⁷ Even without considering Chiquita Canyon Landfill's capacity, the County has two Class III landfills serving the Santa Clarita Valley with a total permitted capacity of 61.46 million tons (as of December 31, 2021) and other Class III landfills with a total permitted capacity of 24 million tons (as of December 31, 2021). The Modified Project would not increase operational waste compared to the 2017 Project; therefore, the Modified Project does not increase cumulative demand on the County's Class III landfills compared to the 2017 Project. Therefore, For these reasons, the Modified Project would not result in new significant cumulative impacts with respect to landfill capacity during operations.

As it relates to hazardous waste, like the 2017 Project as well as the Modified Project, such wastes resulting from the operation of cumulative development in the area would be collected, handled, and disposed of in accordance with all applicable County, regional, state, and federal laws. Moreover, implementation of required source reduction measures are anticipated to reduce the generation of operational hazardous waste streams. Hazardous waste would be conveyed to licensed treatment, disposal, and resource recovery facilities and that there is sufficient existing and planned landfill capacity. The Modified Project would not increase operational hazardous waste compared to the 2017 Project. Therefore, the Modified Project would not result in any new or substantially more severe significant cumulative impacts related to the disposal of hazardous waste or landfill capacity during operations as compared to those identified in the State-certified EIR for the 2017 Project.

c. Regulatory Compliance

With respect to regulatory compliance, similar to the 2017 Project as well as the Modified Project, it is anticipated that the related projects and all other future development projects would implement source reduction and recycling measures, consistent with AB 939, AB 341, AB 1327, AB 1374, AB 1826, the County's General Plan, Area Plan, the

⁷⁷ County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors, Agenda Item 11, Addressing the Closure of Chiquita Canyon Landfill, January 7, 2025.

Roadmap, and Green Building Standards. In addition, the related projects and all other future development projects would be required to comply with applicable requirements under Title 20, Chapter 20.87 and Title 20, Chapter 20.89 of the County Code regarding recycling planning, recycling quantities, and associated reporting requirements. Therefore, the Modified Project would not result in any new or substantially more severe significant cumulative impacts related to compliance with solid waste regulations as compared to those identified in the State-certified EIR for the 2017 Project.

8. MITIGATION MEASURES

A complete list of mitigation measures to be implemented under the Modified Project is provided in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program in **Appendix 2** of this SEIR. Previously adopted mitigation measures that require no further action as part of the Modified Project (generally because the measure has already been completed or would be achieved or exceeded through compliance with current regulatory requirements) or that are not applicable to the Modified Project are listed in **Appendix 3** of this SEIR.

a. Previously Approved Mitigation from the State-Certified EIR

Solid waste mitigation was previously adopted as part of the State-certified EIR; however, that mitigation would be exceeded through compliance with updated regulatory requirements as described in **Appendix 3**. Please refer to **Appendix 3** of this SEIR for a list of previously adopted mitigation measures from the State-certified EIR that require no further action as part of the Modified Project.

b. Previously Approved Mitigation from the VCC EIR

The County-certified VCC EIR did not include solid waste mitigation, thus no such measures remain applicable to the Modified Project.

c. Proposed Mitigation for the Modified Project

No additional mitigation measures are required for the Modified Project.

9. LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Based on the analysis above, no new or substantially more severe significant impacts relating to solid waste service systems have been identified for the Modified Project as compared to those identified in the State-certified EIR and associated Final Additional Environmental Assessment for the 2017 Project.