SECTION 5.13
Solid Waste

5.13 SOLID WASTE

This section analyzes the potential solid waste impacts that may result from the implementation of the proposed project. Specifically, this section compares the solid waste generation of the proposed project with the capacity of the existing landfills operating within Los Angeles County that accept waste from municipalities and unincorporated areas.

As noted in Section 2.5, Incorporation by Reference, of this EIR, the *Draft* and *Final Program Environmental Impact Report for the City of Santa Clarita's Proposed One Valley One Vision General Plan (*September 2010 and May 2011, respectively and certified on June 14, 2011) in their entirety have been incorporated by reference for use in this EIR (being referred to as *General Plan EIR* in this section and throughout the EIR). These documents provide the first-tier CEQA analysis (refer to Section 2.6, CEQA Document Tiering); thus, the analysis in this section need not be repetitive of the previous analysis, and as such, will focus solely on the determination project-related impacts not previously analyzed. As noted in Section 2.5, the *General Plan EIR* concluded significant unavoidable solid waste impacts even with the incorporation of mitigation measures.

5.13.1 REGULATORY SETTING

STATE PLANS AND POLICIES FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) requires every city and county in the state to prepare a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) to its Solid Waste Management Plan, that identifies how each jurisdiction will meet the mandatory state waste diversion goal of 50 percent by and after the year 2000. The purpose of AB 939 is to "reduce, recycle, and re-use solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible."

Subsequent legislation changed the reporting requirements and threshold, but restated source reduction as a priority. With the passage of Senate Bill 1016 (Solid Waste Disposal Measurement Act of 2008), jurisdictions are still required to divert waste at a rate equal to or greater than 50 percent. But rather than calculate a straight percentage value, the diversion rate is now based on the amount of tons of waste disposed per person per day. As of March 2010, neither CalRecycle nor the State Legislature has introduced new legislation to set diversion requirements beyond, the 50 percent as still stands with the passage of Senate Bill 1016, as discussed above.

The term "integrated waste management" refers to the use of a variety of waste management practices to safely and effectively handle the municipal solid waste stream with the least adverse impact on human health and the environment. AB 939 established a waste management hierarchy as follows:

- Source Reduction;
- Reuse;
- Recycling;

- Composting;
- Transformation; and
- Disposal.

STATE RECYCLING MARKET DEVELOPMENT ZONE (RMDZ)

The City of Santa Clarita requested and was granted designation as a State Recycling Market Development Zone (RMDZ). This designation provides the City with a small amount of funding and staff support from the CalRecycle to assist in the creation of business enterprises that take recycled materials and make them into marketable products for sale.

REGIONAL PLANS AND POLICIES FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

LOS ANGELES COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT

In 1997, the County of Los Angeles prepared a countywide siting element that estimates the amount of solid wastes generated in the County and proposes various diversion and alternate disposal options.

The Los Angeles Countywide Siting Element identifies the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) as the responsible agency to develop plans and strategies to manage and coordinate the solid waste generated (including hazardous waste) in the County unincorporated areas and address the disposal needs of Los Angeles County as a whole. The Siting Element is based upon the traditional practice of simply collecting solid waste and disposal of at landfills in the local vicinity. Therefore, currently many jurisdictions (such as the County of Los Angeles) are stating that existing local landfill space may reach capacity in the very near future.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN

In 1988, the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors approved the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Action Plan to provide for the long-range management of the solid waste generated within the County. The plan includes source reduction, recycling, and composting programs, household hazardous waste management programs, and public education awareness programs. The plan concludes that landfilling will remain an integral part of the waste management system and calls for the establishment of 50 years of in-County permitted landfill capacity, as well as the County's support for the development of disposal facilities out of the County.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING ELEMENT

The County's Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) was prepared in response to Assembly Bill 939. It describes policies and programs that will be implemented by the County for unincorporated areas in order to achieve the state's mandates of 25 and 50 percent waste disposal reductions by the years 1995 and 2000, respectively. Per the California Integrated Waste Management Act, the Source Reduction and Recycling Element projects disposal capacity needs for a 15-year period. The current SRRE's 15-year period commenced in 1993.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE ELEMENT

The California Integrated Waste Management Act also requires every city and county within the state to prepare a Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE) that provides for the management of household hazardous waste generated by the residents within its jurisdiction. The County's HHWE household hazardous waste management program, consisting of collection and public education/information services, has been developed to serve residents throughout the County in a convenient and cost-effective manner. In addition to reducing the amount of waste that might otherwise be sent to a landfill, as required by the California Integrated Waste Management Act, these programs are important facets in the County's effort to clean-up the solid waste stream.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES NON-DISPOSAL FACILITY ELEMENT

The California Integrated Waste Management Act requires every city and county within the state to prepare and adopt a Non-Disposal Facility Element (NDFE) that identifies all existing, expansions of existing, and proposed new non-disposal facilities that will be needed to implement the local jurisdiction's SRRE. The County's NDFE identifies 20 existing materials recovery facilities/transfer stations, and nine proposed material recovery facilities as non-disposal facilities that the County intends to utilize to implement its SRRE and meet the diversion requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Act. Additionally, the County's NDFE also identifies the utilization of four landfill facilities, operated by the County Sanitation District of Los Angeles County, for diversion of yard/green waste, which is intended to be used as alternative daily cover at the landfills.

CITY OF SANTA CLARITA PLANS AND POLICIES FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Subsequent to the Integrated Waste Management Act, additional legislation was passed to assist local jurisdictions in accomplishing the goals of AB 939. The California Solid Waste Re-Use and Recycling Access Act of 1991 (*Public Resources Code* Section 42900-42911) directed the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) to draft a "model ordinance" relating to adequate facilities for collecting and loading recyclable materials in development projects. If by September 1, 1994, a local agency did not adopt its own ordinance based on the CIWMB model, the CIWMB model took effect for that local agency. The City of Santa Clarita chose to use the CIWMB Model Ordinance by adopting City Resolution No. 93-97 in July 1993.

The Model Ordinance is used by the City as the basis for imposing recycling conditions on new development projects and on existing projects that add 30 percent or more to their existing floor area. The City of Santa Clarita has established a comprehensive Integrated Waste Management Program, which incorporates the hierarchy of preferred solid waste management practices as established by AB 939. These are, in order of priority: Source Reduction, Recycling, Composting, Transformation, and Landfilling. City-sponsored programs intended to address these solid waste management practices include:

- Sharps recycling;
- Curbside manure recycling;
- Curbside residential and commercial recycling;
- Curbside Christmas tree recycling;
- Educational outreach;
- Yard trimming recycling;
- Certified oil recycling collection centers;
- Participation in the Household Hazardous Waste Program;
- Home Composting Program;
- City Facilities Recycling Program;
- Procurement Policy;
- Curbside Oil and Filter Recycling;
- Project Pollution Prevention Week (including River Rally); and
- Construction and Demolition Ordinance (Chapter 15.46) of the City's *Municipal Code*.

SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING ELEMENT[1]

The City's Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) was prepared in response to AB 939. It described polices and programs that were implemented by the City to achieve the state's mandates of 25 and 50 percent waste disposal reductions by the years 1995 and 2000. Per the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, the SRRE projects disposal capacity needs for a 15-year period. The current SRRE 15-year period commenced in 1991. The City is in full compliance with the SRRE with regard to preparation of plans and policies. The City's 2006 diversion rate is 54 percent.

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE ELEMENT

The City's household hazardous waste management program, consisting of collection and public education/information services, has been formulated to serve residents throughout the City in a convenient and cost-effective manner. In addition to reducing the amount of waste that might otherwise be sent to a landfill as required by AB 939, these programs are important facets in the City's effort to clean up the solid waste stream. The City of Santa Clarita adopted its HHWE in 1991.

NON-DISPOSAL FACILITY ELEMENT

The City's NDFE identifies proposed and existing materials recovery facilities/transfer station that the City intends to utilize to implement its SRRE and meet the diversion requirements of AB 939. In addition, the City's NDFE also identifies the utilization of the Chiquita Canyon Landfill for diversion of yard trimmings. The Chiquita Canyon Landfill received approval to operate a composting facility and the composting operation was initiated in October 1996. The City amended the NDFE to include six new facilities which sort construction and demolition waste,

[1] *Draft Program Environmental Impact Report for the City of Santa Clarita's Proposed One Valley One Vision General Plan, Volume I, One Valley One Vision 2010*, Impact Sciences, Inc., September 2010.

green waste, and commingled recyclables. The City Council adopted a resolution and the State approved it in 2009[2].

BEYOND 50 PERCENT WASTE REDUCTION BY 2000 REPORT

In July 1996, the City Council adopted the Beyond 50 Percent Waste Reduction by 2000 Report. The report identifies the current state of waste management service provided to residents. The report found that a franchise arrangement for Citywide refuse collection remains the most cost-effective alternative for the City to comply with the established waste reduction goal of 50 percent by the end of 2005.

As part of the City's ongoing efforts to divert waste from landfills, the City Council adopted the Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling Ordinance in July 2005. The ordinance will require a minimum of 50 percent diversion of the waste materials generated through construction and demolition related projects valued over $500,000 (including the proposed project) and tenant improvement projects valued $100,000 or more throughout the City. The program requires recycling of waste materials coming from construction and demolition projects such as wood, cement and bricks.

CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION ORDINANCES

The City has adopted two construction and demolition ordinances, Ordinance 05-9 (June 28, 2005) and Ordinance 08-1 (February 12, 2008). Ordinances 05-9 and 08-1 apply to all new construction projects valued over $500,000 and all tenant improvements valued at over $100,000. These ordinances required covered projects to recycle a minimum of 50 percent of all inert materials (concrete, rock, dirt, and sand) and recycle a minimum of 50 percent of all other materials (wood, drywall, cardboard, and metal) generated during a covered project. Covered projects shall comply with the provisions of the City's *Municipal Code* Chapter 15.46 through Conditions of Approval (COA) and shall submit a Construction and Demolition Materials Management Plan to the City's Building and Safety Division for review and approval by the Director of Public Works.

GENERAL PLAN

Applicable goals, objectives, and policies from the *General Plan Land Use* and *Conservation and Open Space Elements* are listed below.

Environmentally Responsible Development

Goal LU 7: Environmentally responsible development through site planning, building design, waste reduction, and responsible stewardship of resources.

Objective LU 7.5: Promote waste reduction through site and building design.

[2] *Draft Program Environmental Impact Report for the City of Santa Clarita's Proposed One Valley One Vision General Plan, Volume I, One Valley One Vision 2010*, Impact Sciences, Inc., September 2010.

Policy LU 7.5.1: Ensure that all new development provides adequate space for recycling receptacles and bins on site.

Policy LU 7.5.2: Promote the use of recycled building materials.

Public Facilities

Goal LU 9: Adequate public facilities and services, provided in a timely manner and in appropriate locations to serve existing and future residents and businesses.

Objective LU 9.1: Coordinate land use planning with provision of adequate public services and facilities to support development.

Policy LU 9.1.6: Coordinate with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure that landfill expansion needs are met while minimizing adverse impacts to Valley residents.

Policy LU 9.1.7: Provide for location of additional waste transfer stations and other facilities to promote recycling and reuse of materials within Industrial designations on the Land Use Map, subject to applicable zoning requirements.

Responsible Management of Environmental Systems

Goal CO.1: A balance between the social and economic needs of Santa Clarita Valley residents and protection of the natural environment, so that these needs can be met in present and in the future.

Objective CO 1.3: Conserve and make more efficient use of non-renewable resource systems, such as fossil fuels, minerals, and materials.

Policy CO 1.3.3: Provide informational material to the public about programs to conserve non-renewable resources and recover materials from the waste stream.

Objective CO 1.4 Minimize the long-term impacts posed by harmful chemical and biological materials on environmental systems.

Policy CO 2.1.3: Promote soil enhancement and waste reduction through composting, where appropriate.

Greenhouse Gas Reduction

Goal CO 8: Development designed to improve energy efficiency, reduce energy and natural resource consumption, and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.

Objective CO 8.4: Reduce energy consumption for processing raw materials by promoting recycling and materials recovery by all residents and businesses throughout the community.

Policy CO 8.4.3: Allow and encourage composting of greenwaste, where appropriate.

Policy CO 8.4.4: Promote commercial and industrial recycling, including recycling of construction and demolition debris.

Policy CO 8.4.5: Develop and implement standards for refuse and recycling receptacles and enclosures to accommodate recycling in all development.

Program Environmental Impact Report for the City of Santa Clarita's One Valley One Vision General Plan (General Plan EIR)

The Draft Program Environmental Impact Report (September 2010) and Final Program Environmental Impact Report (May 2011, certified June 14, 2011) provide analysis and mitigation measures for solid waste impacts associated with buildout of the General Plan. The mitigation measures are restated below and would be required as applicable, per a determination by the City of Santa Clarita.

MM 3.17-1 The City of Santa Clarita shall follow state regulations in implementing the goals, policies, and programs identified in the Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan in order to achieve and maintain a minimum of 50 percent reduction in solid waste disposal through source reduction, reuse, recycling, and composting.

MM 3.17-2 The City shall require all future commercial, industrial and multifamily residential development to provide adequate areas for the collection and loading of recyclable materials (i.e., paper products, glass, and other recyclables) in compliance with the State Model Ordinance, implemented on September 1, 1994, in accordance with AB 1327, Chapter 18, California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991.

MM 3.17-3 The City shall require all development projects to coordinate with appropriate City/County departments and/or agencies to ensure that there is adequate waste disposal capacity to meet the waste disposal requirements of the City's Planning Area, and the City shall recommend that all development projects incorporate measures to promote waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and composting.

MM 3.17-4 All new development in the City's Planning Area will be required to implement existing and future waste reduction programs in conformance with the City's Planning Area SRRE program.

MM 3.17-5 Any hazardous waste that is generated on site, or is found on site during demolition, rehabilitation, or new construction activities shall be remediated, stored, handled, and transported in compliance per appropriate local, state, and federal laws, as well as with the City's SRRE.

MM3.17-6 On a project by project basis and prior to approval of individual projects, each applicant for a permit for any covered project shall complete and submit to the Building & Safety Division a Construction and Demolition Materials Management

Plan (C&DMMP), approved by the City's Director of Public Works, or the Director's Designee, on a C&DMMP form approved by the City. The completed C&DMMP, at a minimum, shall indicate all of the following:

1. the estimated weight of project C&D materials, by materials type, to be generated;
2. the maximum weight of C&D materials that it is feasible to divert, considering cost, energy consumption and delays, via reuse or recycling;
3. the vendor or facility that the applicant proposes to use to collect, divert, market, reuse or receive the C&D materials;
4. the estimated weight of residual C&D materials that would be transported for disposal in a landfill or transformation facility; and
5. the estimated weight of inert waste to be removed from the waste stream and not disposed of in a solid waste landfill.

5.13.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

EXISTING SOLID WASTE GENERATION, COLLECTION, AND DISPOSAL IN THE CITY OF SANTA CLARITA

In 2008, approximately 145,472 tons of solid waste went into landfills of the 360,000 tons generated by uses in the City of Santa Clarita.[3] The project site is currently vacant and undeveloped, and thus generates no solid waste.

Six private haulers are franchised by the City of Santa Clarita Department of Public Works to collect residential, commercial, and industrial waste in the City of Santa Clarita. The haulers operate under a three franchise system – one for commercial uses, one for residential uses, and one for temporary bin/roll-off service. Under the residential franchise, the three haulers provide semi- and fully automated weekly service for recycled materials, trash, and yard trimmings. When collected, the waste may be taken to any landfill that is willing to accept it, and which provides the greatest economic advantages to the hauler based on location and disposal fees. Currently, most solid waste collected within Los Angeles County by private haulers is disposed of within the County. However, this is not to say with absolute certainty that independent solid waste haulers do not take solid wastes over the County line. Landfills in the California desert, which would receive Los Angeles area waste by rail car, are currently in the permitting process. And, inter-county transfer of solid waste may occur in the near future if landfills outside of Los Angeles County provide greater economic advantages to haulers or if landfills within the County reach capacity. In 2004, approximately 193,452 tons of solid waste was disposed of by the City of Santa Clarita; refer to *Table 5.13-1*, *Landfills Summary*.[4]

Approximately 81 percent (156,012 tons) of Santa Clarita's solid waste is sent to the Chiquita Canyon Sanitary Landfill (in Castaic), with most of the remaining being sent to the Antelope Valley Public Landfill (in Palmdale) and , the Puente Hills Landfill No. 6 (in the City of Industry).

3 *Vista Canyon Draft Environmental Impact Repor*t, Impact Sciences, Inc., October 2010.
4 Jurisdiction Disposal and ADC by Facility, Integrated Waste Management Board, 2004, www.ciwmb.ca.gov.

The Chiquita Canyon Landfill has been approved for expansion resulting in the extension of its closure date to 2019, assuming a maximum daily tonnage of 6,000 tons of solid waste. This landfill is classified as a major landfill, which is defined as a facility that receives more than 50,000 tons of solid waste per year. Additionally, the Chiquita Canyon Landfill is classified as Class III since it is permitted to accept only non-hazardous wastes. It should be noted that in the future, nearly all of the solid waste from the City will be transferred to the Antelope Valley Public Landfill. The 17 landfills serving Santa Clarita have a total permitted capacity of approximately 740.8 million tons plus an additional 1,000 tons per day permitted capacity and a remaining capacity of approximately 622.6 million tons.

Table 5.13-1
Landfills Summary

Facility	Amount Disposed from Santa Clarita (tons/year)[1]	Permitted Throughput (tons/day)[2]	Permitted Capacity (cubic yards)[2]	Remaining Capacity (cubic yards)[2]
Bakersfield SLF	11	4,500	53,000,000	2,985,888
CWMI-B18 Nonhazardous Codisposal	2,768	8,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Antelope Valley Public Landfill	26,334	1,400	6,480,000	2,978,143
Azusa Land Reclamation Company, Inc.	1,328	6,500	66,670,000	34,100,000
Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center	560	1,700	22,645,000	22,645,000
Chiquita Canyon Sanitary Landfill	156,012	6,000	45,889,550	26,024,360
Puente Hills Landfill #6	3,384	13,200	106,400,000	62,291,000
Commerce Refuse-To-Energy Facility[3]	0	1,000	1,000 tons/day	N/A[3]
Sunshine Canyon SLF County Extension	1,401	6,600	23,720,000	16,000,000
Bradley Landfill West and West Extension	1,461	10,000	38,600,000	4,725,968
Prima Deshecha Sanitary Landfill	0	4,000	172,900,000	87,384,799
Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill	18	8,000	74,900,000	38,578,383
Frank R., Bowerman Facility Landfill	6	8,500	127,000,000	63,019,060
El Sobrante Landfill	17	10,000	184,930,000	172,531,000
Colton Refuse Disposal Site	14	3,100	13,297,000	610,000
Fontana Refuse Disposal Site	0	7,500	62,000,000	73,300,000
Simi Valley Landfill-Recycling Center	138	3,000	43,500,000	9,473,131
TOTAL	193,452	103,000	740,847,000[3]	622,646,732

Sources:
1. *Jurisdiction Disposal and ADC by Facility,* Integrated Waste Management Board, www.ciwmb.ca.gov.
2. *Solid Waste Information System (SWIS)*, Integrated Waste Management Board, www.ciwmb.ca.gov.
3. The Commerce Refuse-To-Energy Facility produces energy from solid waste. The facility does not have a "remaining capacity", since the permitted volume of solid is convert to energy and does not remain at the facility. Therefore, the facility is only limited by its daily permitted capacity.
4. The total permitted capacity given reflects the maximum permitted capacity, excluding 1,000 tons per day permitted capacity for the Commerce Refuse-To-Energy Facility.[3]

In 2006, the City's diversion rate was 54 percent.[5] In 2008, the City disposed of 145,472 tons of waste with a population of 176,030; the per capita waste generation was 1,652.8 pounds, which equals 4.33 pounds per capita per day. The City reports substantial progress in diverting waste from landfills with its solid waste management programs.[6]

Currently, the City is served primarily by three Class III landfills:

- Chiquita Canyon Landfill;
- Antelope Valley II Landfill; and
- Lancaster Landfill.

These landfills are located near the City. A majority of the solid waste currently generated in the City is exported to the Chiquita Canyon Landfill, with the remaining solid waste exported to the Antelope Valley Landfill and Chiquita Canyon Landfill . *Table 5.13-2*, *Current Landfill Statistics that Serve the City of Santa Clarita* displays the current average daily volume, remaining capacity, and closing date of the three landfills.

Table 5.13-2
Current Landfill Statistics that Serve the City of Santa Clarita

Landfill Name	Current Average Daily Volume Permitted	Remaining Permitted Capacity	Expected Closing Date
Chiquita Canyon Landfill	6,000 tons	35,800,000 cubic yards	11/24/2019
Antelope Valley II Landfill	1,800 tons	8,206,000 cubic yards	12/31/2037
Lancaster Landfill	1,700 tons	19,088,739 cubic yards	8/2/2012
Source: *CalRecycle, Facility/Site Search, http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/Search/*. Accessed November 2010.			

LANDFILL EXPANSION AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS[7]

Four of the landfills, Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Facility, Chiquita Canyon Landfill, Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center, and Sunshine Canyon Combined City/County Landfill, are in process of applying for expansion approvals in order to provide additional capacity. All of these landfills could serve the City, the proposed project, and the surrounding region. *Table 5.13-3, Proposed Major Landfill Expansion Plans in Los Angeles County* provides a summary of the expansion plans for the landfills. Expansion of the landfills would provide an additional 122,826,000 tons of capacity with a daily capacity of 17,500 tons.

5 2006 diversion rates are the most recent reporting year available from the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecyle).

6 *Vista Canyon Draft Environmental Impact Report*, Impact Sciences, Inc., October 2010, and information from California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecyle) website, Diversion/Disposal Rate Report for the City of Santa Clarita, http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Tools/MARS/JurDrDtl.asp?Flag=1&Yr=2008&Ju=468. 2008 is the most recent report year available from the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecyle).

7 Ibid.

Table 5.13-3
Proposed Major Landfill Expansion Plans in Los Angeles County

Landfill	Operator/Owner	Anticipated Expansion Capacity (million tons)	Current Daily Capacity (tons)	Years of Additional Capacity	Expansion Location
Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Facility Expansion	Waste Management of California, Inc.	8.96	3,200	8	Between Landfill 1 and Landfill 2
Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion	Waste Connections	32.0	6,000	21	Horizontal and Vertical Expansion
Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center	Waste Management of California, Inc.	0.936	1,700	4	N/A
Sunshine Canyon Combined City/County Landfill Expansion	Republic Services of California LLC	80.93	6,600	22	Adjacent

Source: County of Los Angeles Public Works Department, Countywide Summary Plan and Countywide Siting Element, 2006 Annual Report Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan, June 2008, pp 22-23.

5.13.3 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLD CRITERIA

The *City of Santa Clarita Local CEQA Guidelines* (Resolution 05-38) adopted on April 26, 2005 and the Initial Study Environmental Checklist form in *CEQA Guidelines* Appendix G serve as the thresholds for determining the significance of impacts relating to solid waste. As such, a project would be considered to have a significant environmental impact if it would result in the following:

- Would be served by a landfill with insufficient capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.

Based on these standards, the effects of the proposed project have been categorized as either a "less than significant impact" or a "potentially significant impact." Mitigation measures are recommended for potentially significant impacts. If a potentially significant impact cannot be reduced to a less than significant level through the application of mitigation, it is categorized as a significant unavoidable impact.

5.13.4 PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

- ***CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT COULD GENERATE SOLID WASTE, WHICH COULD DECREASE THE CAPACITY AND LIFESPAN OF LANDFILLS.***

***Level of Significance Before Analysis and Mitigation*:** Potentially Significant Impact.

***Impact Analysis*:** Site preparation (vegetation removal and grading activities) and construction activities would generate typical construction debris, including wood, paper, glass, plastic, metals, cardboard, and green wastes. Construction activities could also generate hazardous waste products. The wastes generated would result in an incremental and intermittent increase in solid waste disposal at landfills and other waste disposal facilities within Los Angeles County. Implementation of Mitigation Measure SW-1, and compliance with the *Municipal Code* and *General Plan* goals and policies, construction-related impacts would be considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

SW-1 The project application shall complete and submit to the Building & Safety Division a Construction and Demolition Materials Management Plan (C&DMMP), approved by the City's Director of Public Works, or the Director's Designee, on a C&DMMP form approved by the City. The completed C&DMMP, at a minimum, shall indicate all of the following:

1. the estimated weight of project C&D materials, by materials type, to be generated;
2. the maximum weight of C&D materials that it is feasible to divert, considering cost, energy consumption and delays, via reuse or recycling;
3. the vendor or facility that the applicant proposes to use to collect, divert, market, reuse or receive the C&D materials;
4. the estimated weight of residual C&D materials that would be transported for disposal in a landfill or transformation facility; and
5. the estimated weight of inert waste to be removed from the waste stream and not disposed of in a solid waste landfill.

(General Plan EIR Mitigation Measure 3.17-6)

Level of Significance After Analysis and Mitigation: Less Than Significant Impact.

OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

- ***OPERATION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT COULD GENERATE SOLID WASTE WHICH COULD DECREASE THE CAPACITY AND LIFESPAN OF LANDFILLS.***

Level of Significance Before Analysis and Mitigation: Potentially Significant Impact.

Impact Analysis: Based on a generation factor of 2.04 tons per year per single-family dwelling, buildout of the proposed project would generate approximately 202 tons per year of solid waste from the proposed 99 dwelling units.[8] Solid waste generated by the proposed project would be collected by Blue Barrel Disposal. This quantity represents the proposed project's solid waste generation under a worst-case scenario without any recycling activities in place. However, under the City Model Ordinance, the proposed project would be required to provide adequate areas for collecting and loading recyclable materials in concert with Countywide efforts and programs to reduce the volume of solid waste entering landfills. Therefore, although the proposed project would generate approximately 202 tons per year it can also be assumed that the proposed project would meet the current recycling goals of the community and in actuality, only generate approximately 101 tons per year due to State mandate to divert at least 50 percent of potential waste disposal.

Three potential landfills that would serve the site (Chiquita Canyon Sanitary Landfill, Antelope Valley Public Landfill, and Lancaster) have approximately 35,800,000, 8,206,000, and 19,088,739 cubic yards of capacity remaining, respectively. Furthermore, expansion of these landfills would provide an additional 122,826,000 tons of capacity with a daily capacity of 17,500 tons. The proposed project represents 0.0008 percent of the total capacity and 0.58 percent of the daily capacity.

The development potential of the proposed project is consistent with the *General Plan*, and has been accounted for in the associated Environmental Impact Report. It is important to note that the project is proposing 99 units, which is 130 units less than 229 dwelling units allowed under the *General Plan's* land use designations for the project site.

Therefore, with implementation of the Mitigation Measures SW-2 through SW-5 and compliance with the *Municipal Code* and *General Plan* goals and policies, long-term operational impacts on a project-specific basis would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures:

SW-2 If possible, kitchen, garage or garden design shall accommodate trash and recyclable components to assist in the City's recycling efforts.

SW-3 Property buyers shall receive educational material on the City's waste management efforts.

[8] Solid waste generation factors are derived from the California Integrated Waste Management Board website (http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/WasteChar/WasteGenRates/Residential.htm).

SW-4 The project applicant shall comply with all applicable state and Los Angeles County regulations and procedures for the use, collection and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes.

SW-5 Property buyers shall receive information and carts for manure recycling.

Level of Significance After Analysis and Mitigation: Less Than Significant Impact.

5.13.5 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

- ***DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROPOSED PROJECT AND RELATED CUMULATIVE PROJECTS COULD INCREASE THE DEMAND FOR LANDFILL DISPOSAL CAPACITY.***

Level of Significance Before Analysis and Mitigation: Potentially Significant Impact.

Impact Analysis: Development associated with the proposed project and related cumulative projects would generate approximately 291 tons of solid waste per day, or 106,215 tons per year (refer to Appendix C, Cumulative Growth Calculations). This quantity represents cumulative solid waste generation under a worst-case scenario without any recycling activities occurring. However, the proposed project and related cumulative projects would be required to comply with recycling requirements, in support of City and County efforts and programs to reduce the volume of solid waste entering landfills.

Although the proposed project and related cumulative projects would generate approximately 106,215 tons per year, it is anticipated that the proposed project and related cumulative projects would meet the current recycling goals. As such, it is assumed that only approximately 53,108 tons per year of cumulative solid waste would require landfill disposal.

The *General Plan EIR* indicates that the projected buildout amount of waste generated by the City's Planning Area, would be 254,450 tons per year. The proposed project and related projects represent 21 percent of the yearly tonnage. The development potential of the proposed project and related cumulative projects are consistent with the *General Plan*, and has been accounted for in the associated Environmental Impact Report. Thus, the proposed project and related cumulative projects would not generate new or additional impacts beyond those already identified in the *General Plan EIR*. In conclusion, with implementation of project-specific mitigation measures, determined by City staff as part of the plan review, and General Plan EIR mitigation measures, as applicable, and compliance with the *Municipal Code* and *General Plan* goals and policies, cumulative impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: Refer to Mitigation Measures SW-1 through SW-5 and General Plan EIR Mitigation Measures 3.17-1 to 3.17-6. No additional mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance After Analysis and Mitigation: Less Than Significant Impact.

5.13.6 SIGNIFICANT UNAVOIDABLE IMPACTS

All potentially significant impacts related to solid waste can be reduced to a level less than significant with implementation of applicable General Plan EIR and project-specific mitigation measures, and compliance with the UDC and General Plan goals and policies. As such, implementation of the proposed project would not result in any significant unavoidable solid waste impacts.

5.13.7 SOURCES CITED

Santa Clarita General Plan, adopted June 14, 2011.

Draft Program Environmental Impact Report for the City of Santa Clarita's Proposed One Valley One Vision General Plan, Impact Sciences, Inc., September 2010.

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CalRecycle, Facility/Site Search, http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/Search/. Accessed November 2010.

Vista Canyon Draft Environmental Impact Report, Impact Sciences, Inc., October 2010.

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