

1. INTRODUCTION

This section discusses the potential impacts of the Herald Examiner project on solid waste services. Impacts were analyzed and determined through consultation with the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (LADPW), Bureau of Sanitation.

2. EXISTING CONDITIONS

The LADPW Bureau of Sanitation has the responsibility to develop plans and strategies to manage and coordinate the solid waste generated (including hazardous waste) in the City and address the disposal needs of the City of Los Angeles as a whole. In 2000, approximately 9,110,224 tons of solid waste was generated by uses in the City of Los Angeles.¹ With implementation of the waste diversion measures, approximately 5.4 million tons (58.8 percent) were diverted from landfills.² The proposed project sites are located in the downtown area of the City of Los Angeles. The Broadway and the Hill Street sites contain the former Herald Examiner building and the adjacent Press building. The third project site, the 12th Street site, contains a surface parking lot. Minimal solid waste is currently generated from the Broadway, Hill Street and 12th Street sites.

For single-family and small multi-family residences, the LADPW Bureau of Sanitation provides current solid waste collection and disposal and recycling services in the downtown area. Services for multi-family residences, such as apartment complexes and condominiums, and commercial and industrial buildings contract with private companies to collect and transport their materials for disposal and recycling.

The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) is responsible for ensuring that state waste management programs are primarily carried out through Local Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). LEAs include cities and have the primary responsibility for ensuring the correct operation and closure of solid waste facilities in the state. LEAs also have responsibilities for guaranteeing the proper storage and transportation of solid wastes. In **Table IV.J.3-1, Solid Waste Facilities Under LEA Jurisdiction of the City of Los Angeles**, below is a list of landfills under the jurisdiction of the City of Los Angeles LEA that would serve the project. The list includes active and planned landfills under the jurisdiction of the City of Los Angeles. For a list of closed landfills that are under the jurisdiction of the City of Los Angeles visit www.ciwmb.ca.gov/SWIS/Search.asp. The City of Los Angeles refuse cannot be taken to the Los

¹ *City of Los Angeles Year 2000 AB939 Report*, p. 4-1, August 2001, Bureau of Sanitation.

² *Ibid.*

Angeles County Sanitation District landfills according to Los Angeles County Ordinance.³ Thus, only the landfills under jurisdiction of the City of Los Angeles would serve the project.

**Table IV.J.3-1
Solid Waste Facilities Under LEA Jurisdiction of the City of Los Angeles**

Name/Operator	Waste Type	Operational Status	Permitted Capacities
Road Division #233 Transfer Station	Construction, Demolition and Other Designated	Active	100 cubic yards/ day
Bel Air Street Maintenance District Yard (MDY)	Mixed Municipal	Active	6,897 tons/year
Cahuenga Pass Street MDY	Mixed Municipal, Green Materials, Construction/Demolition	Active	15,000 cubic yards/year
Alabama Street MDY (Tree Yard)	Construction/Demolition, Green Municipals, Mixed Municipals	Active	15,000 cubic yards/year
Central Street MDY	Construction/Demolition, Green Municipals, Mixed Municipals	Active	15,000 cubic yards/year
Eagle Rock Street MDY	Construction/Demolition, Green Municipals, Mixed Municipals	Active	15,000 cubic yards/year
Hollywood Street MDY	Mixed Municipal	Active	11,860 tons/year
Lindley Avenue Transfer Station	Construction/Demolition, Green Municipals, Mixed Municipals	Active	15,000 cubic yards/year
North Hollywood-Studio City Street MDY	Mixed Municipal	Active	2,151 tons/year
Palisades Street MDY	Mixed Municipal	Active	15,000 cubic yards/year
San Fernando Street MDY	Construction/Demolition, Green Municipals, Mixed Municipals	Active	15,000 cubic yards/year
Southeast Street MDY	Mixed Municipal	Active	8,196 tons/year
Sunland Street MDY	Mixed Municipal	Active	3,500 tons/year
Van Nuys Street MDY	Construction/Demolition, Tires, Mixed Municipals	Active	500 cubic yards/ day
Wilshire Street MDY	Mixed Municipal	Active	3,851 tons/year
East Street MDY	Construction/Demolition, Tires, Mixed Municipals	Active	700 cubic yards/ day
Granada Hills Street MDY	Construction/Demolition, Tires, Mixed Municipals	Active	1,000 cubic yards/day
Southwest Street MDY	Construction/Demolition, Tires, Mixed Municipals	Active	500 cubic yards/ day
Silverlake Maintenance Station-Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Mixed Municipal	Active	100 cubic yards/ day
Griffith Park Composting Facility	Green Materials, Manure, Sludge (BioSolids)	Active	1,000 cubic yards/day
Sunshine Canyon City Landfill Unit 2	Mixed municipal	Active	5,500 tons/day Projected to close in 2011
Bradley Landfill West and West Extension	Construction/Demolition, Industrial, Mixed Municipal, Other Designated	Active	10,000 tons/day Projected to close in April, 2007
Azteca Rubbish	Construction/Demolition, Inert	Active	2,480 tons/year
Rent-A-Bin	Construction/Demolition, Inert	Active	25 tons/day
Falcon Refuse Center, Inc.	Construction/Demolition, Industrial, Mixed Municipal	Active	3,500 tons/day

³ E-mail correspondence from Javier Polanco, City of Los Angeles Department of Power and Water, Bureau of Sanitation, November 22, 2005.

Name/Operator	Waste Type	Operational Status	Permitted Capacities
Community Recycling/Resource Recovery, Inc.	Construction/Demolition, Industrial, Mixed Municipal	Active	1,700 tons/day
Strathern Sanitary Landfill	Inert	Active	1,097 tons/day ⁴
Central Los Angeles Recycling Center and Transfer Station	Mixed Municipal	Active	5,500 tons/day
Mission Road Recycling and Transfer Station	Construction/Demolition, Green Materials, Mixed Municipal	Active	500,000 tons/year
Angelus Western Paper Fibers, Inc.	Mixed Municipal (recycling)	Active	700 tons/day
Sarian Rubbish Disposal	Mixed Municipal	Active	60 cubic yards/day
Harbor Street MDY	Inert, Mixed Municipal	Active	60 cubic yards/day
Canoga Park Street MDY	Construction/Demolition, Inert, Mixed Municipal	Active	60 cubic yards/day
Northridge Street MDY	Construction/Demolition, Inert, Mixed Municipal	Active	60 cubic yards/day
Silverlake Street MDY	Construction/Demolition, Inert, Mixed Municipal	Active	60 cubic yards/day
Reseda/Woodland Hills Street MDY	Construction/Demolition, Inert, Mixed Municipal	Active	60 cubic yards/day
South Street MDY	Construction/Demolition, Inert, Mixed Municipal	Active	60 cubic yards/day
Thatcher Street MDY	Construction/Demolition, Inert, Mixed Municipal	Active	60 cubic yards/day
Washington Boulevard Bulky Item Drop-Off Center	Construction/Demolition, Metals, Mixed municipal, Tires	Active	5,295 tons/year
East Valley Bulky Item Drop-Off Center	Metals, Mixed Municipal, Tires, Wood Waste	Planned	N/A
Harbor Mulching Facility	Green Materials	Active	120 tons/day
Falcon Wood waste Grinding and Storage Operation	Wood waste	Active	16,900 tons/year
Lake View Terrace Green Recycling Operation	Green Materials	Planned	N/A
Looney Bins, Inc./East Valley Diversion	Construction/Demolition	Active	273,750 tons/year
Downtown Diversion	Construction/Demolition	Active	525,000 tons/year
California Waste Services	Construction/Demolition	Active	300,000 tons/year
Van Norman Chipping and Grinding Facility	Green Materials	Active	120,000 tons/year
Sun Valley Recovery and Transfer Station	Mixed Municipal	Planned	N/A
Direct Disposal Construction and Demolition Recycling	Construction/Demolition	Active	40,000 cubic yards/year
San Fernando CalTrans-Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Green Materials, Inert, Mixed Municipal	Active	15,000 cubic yards/year
North Hollywood CalTrans-Limited Volume Transfer Operation	Green Materials, Inert, Mixed Municipal	Active	15,000 cubic yards/year

Source: <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/SWIS/SiteListing.asp?VW=SWISNO&OUT=HTML&PG=INV&COUNTY=&NAME=&FAC=&OPSTATUS=®STATUS=&LEA=19%2DAR>, November 22, 2005.

⁴ Phone conversation with the Strathern Sanitary Landfill, November 22, 2005, (562) 431-3090.

Solid Waste Collection

Again, in the City of Los Angeles, single- and some multi-family residential solid waste collection is handled by the LADPW Bureau of Sanitation. Private waste management companies handle most multi-family residential, commercial and industrial solid waste collection. Collection vehicles visit each of the 750,000 residential and City Department customers each week to collect recyclables, yard trimmings and refuse at curbside. The Bureau of Sanitation also provides special residential collection services such as bulky item, appliance and seasonal bulky brush collection at no additional cost.⁵

Sunshine Canyon and Bradley landfills are classified as major landfills, which include facilities that receive more than 50,000 tons of solid waste per year. Additionally, these landfills are classified as Class III since they are permitted to accept only non-hazardous wastes. The LADPW Bureau of Sanitation has a household and business hazardous waste program that has various drop off locations. These hazardous waste drop-off locations are called S.A.F.E. (Solvents/Automotive/Flammables/Electronics) Centers. The locations of the S.A.F.E. Centers in relation to the project site and the various drop off times and days for businesses and residents are listed below in **Table IV.J.3-2**.

Table IV.J.3-2
S.A.F.E Centers for Residents and Business

S.A.F.E. Center Name and Location	Approximate Distance from the Project Sites	Residential Drop-Off Days and Times	Business Drop-Off Days and Times (available by appointment only)
Gaffey Street 1400 North Gaffey Street, L.A., 90731	22 miles	Friday–Sunday 9AM–3PM	1 st Wednesday of the month
Washington Boulevard 2649 Washington Boulevard, L.A., 90021	3 miles	Friday–Sunday 9AM–3PM	2 nd Wednesday of the month
Hyperion 7660 West Imperial Highway, Gate B, Playa Del Rey, 90293	18 miles	Saturday and Sunday 9AM–3PM	3 rd Wednesday of the month
Randall 11025 Randall Street, Sun Valley, 91352	18 miles	Saturday–Monday 9AM–3PM	4 th Wednesday of the month
U.C.L.A. 550 Charles E. Young Drive West, L.A., 90095	13.5 miles	Thursday–Saturday 8AM–2PM	Not Available

Source: <http://www.lacity.org/SAN/ewaste.htm>, November 22, 2005.

Solid waste generated by the proposed Herald Examiner project would be disposed of at one of three Class III landfills located in the LEA jurisdiction of the City of Los Angeles. The facilities that currently

⁵ City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation, Overview of Services FY 2005/06.

accept waste from the City of Los Angeles are Bradley and Sunshine Canyon Landfills. Solid waste generated during construction, specifically debris from demolition, would be disposed of in any of the landfills that accept demolition/construction waste. These landfills include Road Division #233 Transfer Station, Alabama Street MDY, Central Street MDY, Eagle Rock Street MDY, Lindley Avenue Transfer Station, San Fernando Street MDY, Van Nuys Street MDY, East Street MDY, Granada Hills Street MDY, Southwest Street MDY, Bradley Landfill, Azteca Rubbish, Rent-A-Bin, Falcon Refuse Center, Inc., Community Recycling/Resource Recovery, Inc., Mission Road Recycling and Transfer Station, Canoga Park Street MDY, Northridge Street MDY, Silverlake Street MDY, Reseda/Woodland Hills Street MDY, South Street MDY, Thatcher Street MDY, Washington Boulevard Bulky Item Drop-Off Center, Looney Bins, Inc./East Valley Diversion, Downtown Diversion, California Waste Services and Direct Disposal Construction and Demolition Recycling.

The newly built 73-million ton capacity Sunshine Canyon Landfill is located both in the City of Los Angeles and unincorporated area of Los Angeles County.⁶ The landfill opened in August 2005. The landfill serves both the County of Los Angeles and the City of Los Angeles. The capacity for the City of Los Angeles portion of the landfill is 5,500 tons/day.⁷ The capacity for the County portion of the landfill is 6,600 tons/day.⁸ The life expectancy of the landfill is 21 years or until 2026.⁹ Browning-Ferris Industry of California, Inc. (BFI), is the operator and landowner of the Sunshine Canyon Landfill. BFI plans to apply for a permit to expand the landfill beyond the present limits so that both the County and City portions of the landfill are operated jointly.¹⁰ Recent expansion of the Bradley Landfill has increased its capacity by an additional 3.8 million tons, which therefore extends the life of the landfill to 2007.¹¹ In 1989, legislation in the State of California required cities and counties to reduce the amount of solid wastes entering existing landfills through promoting recycling, reuse and waste prevention efforts, pursuant to the California Integrated Waste Management Act (CIWMA). This legislation established reduction mandates of at least a 50 percent reduction by year 2000.

Currently, a substantial amount of solid waste is disposed of in local landfills. Since 1995, the City has diverted from 44 to 58 percent of its solid waste through recycling efforts, in an increasing effort to surpass the provisions of the CIWMA (AB 939), which seeks to increase the diversion of solid waste to 70 percent by year 2020. This diversion will increase the life expectancy of landfills and reduce the need for new landfill space.

⁶ *City of Los Angeles* Bureau of Sanitation, Overview of Services FY 2005/06.

⁷ Phone conversation with Javier Polanco, City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Bureau of Sanitation, November 22, 2005.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ *City of Los Angeles* Bureau of Sanitation, Overview of Services FY 2005/06.

¹⁰ Written correspondence from Javier Polanco, City of Los Angeles Department of Power and Water, Bureau of Sanitation, November 19, 2005.

¹¹ Solid Waste Information System (SWIS), <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/SWIS/>, accessed June 1, 2005.

As shown in **Table IV.J.3-1** there are three recycling and drop-off facilities planned in the future. These facilities include the East Valley Bulky Item Drop-Off Center, which would accept metals, mixed municipal wastes, tires and wood waste; Lake View Terrace Green Recycling Operation, which would accept green materials; and the Sun Valley Recovery and Transfer Station, which would accept mixed municipal waste. These planned drop-off and recycling centers will help the City of Los Angeles reach its goal of the 70 percent diversion of solid waste by 2020.

a. Future Solid Waste Management Conditions

Currently there are no plans to open new landfills within the City of Los Angeles. Higher recycling diversion rates are intended to compensate for the refuse tonnage increase due to an increase of the population in the City of Los Angeles.¹² According to the Solid Resources Infrastructure Strategy Facilities Plan, the infrastructure and programs that are planned for the City of Los Angeles are geared towards recycling and source reduction in order to achieve the 70 percent diversion rate by 2020.¹³ The future of solid waste management in the City of Los Angeles lies mainly within the City of Los Angeles Solid Waste Management Policy Plan (CiSWMPP) as discussed below.

3. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

a. California Integrated Waste Management Act

In response to reduced landfill capacity, the State of California passed in 1989 the CIWMA. This legislation (generally known by the name of the enacting bill AB 939) requires cities and counties to reduce the amount of solid waste entering existing landfills, through recycling, reuse and waste prevention efforts.

AB 939 requires every city and county in the state to prepare a Source Reduction and Recycling Element to its Solid Waste Management Plan that identifies how each jurisdiction plans to meet mandatory state waste diversion goals of 25 percent by the year 1995 and 50 percent by 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.”

b. City of Los Angeles Solid Waste Management Policy Plan (CiSWMPP)

The 1994 CiSWMPP is the long-range solid waste management policy plan for the City, while the Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) is the strategic action policy plan for diverting solid waste from landfills. The objective of the CiSWMPP is to reduce at the source or recycle a minimum of 50 percent of

¹² Written correspondence from Javier Polanco, City of Los Angeles Department of Power and Water, Bureau of Sanitation, November 19, 2005.

¹³ <http://www.lacity.org/SAN/isfp/isfp.pdf>, November 22, 2005.

the City's waste by the year 2000 or as soon as possible thereafter. The CiSWMPP consists of implementing residential curbside program and a commercial technical assistance program. The CiSWMPP designates the remaining waste be disposed in local and possible remote landfills. The CiSWMPP established a citywide diversion objective of 70 percent by 2020. The CiSWMPP is incorporated into solid waste management planning. It ensures that disposal practices do not conflict with diversion goals.

The following five goals of the CiSWMPP reflect the importance of source and materials recovery and, thus, the intent of the City to follow state regulations:

- **Maximum Waste Diversion:** The goal is to create an integrated solid waste management system that maximizes source reduction and materials recovery and minimizes waste requiring disposal.
- **Adequate Recycling Facility Development:** To expand the siting of facilities that enhance waste reduction, recycling and composting throughout the City and beyond the current limits of the zoning code in ways that are economically, socially and politically acceptable.
- **Adequate Collection, Transfer and Disposal of Mixed Solid Waste:** The City shall ensure that all mixed solid waste that cannot be reduced, recycled or composted be collected, transferred and disposed of in a manner that minimizes environmental impacts.
- **To develop an environmentally sound solid waste management system that protects public health and safety, protects natural resources and utilizes the best available technology to accommodate the needs of the City.**
- **The City shall operate a cost-effective integrated waste management system that emphasizes source reduction, recycling, reuse and market development and is adequately financed to meet operational and maintenance needs.**

c. General Plan Framework Element

The City of Los Angeles General Plan Framework Element is a plan for long-term growth that establishes a citywide context to guide the update of the community plan and citywide elements. The Bureau of Sanitation has projected the need for waste disposal capacity based on the Southern California Association of Government's (SCAG) regional population growth projections. The Framework Element discusses many programs the City has implemented to divert waste from disposal facilities. Source reduction programs, such as home composting, recycling programs such as Curbside Recycling Program and composting programs are all programs included in the Framework Element. The Framework Element states for these programs to succeed, the City should site businesses at appropriate locations within its borders that handle, process and/or manufacture recyclable commodities to allow a full circle recycling system to develop. The Framework Element suggests that Recycling Market Development Zones and other Development Zone areas should be utilized to bring these beneficial businesses into Los Angeles and that development and support of recyclable materials markets is one of the City's challenges in the years ahead. For the solid waste remaining after diversion, the Framework Element states that the

City will have a continuing need for solid waste transfer and disposal facilities. Due to the very limited capacity of landfills located in Los Angeles, the Framework Element states that more transfer facilities will be needed to transfer waste from the collection vehicles and transport it to other, more remote landfill facilities. It also recognizes that capacity must be provided for the waste collected by both City agencies and private collection companies. The Framework Element identifies several landfill disposal facilities that may be accessed by truck and others that would require the City to ship its solid waste by train.¹⁴

d. Los Angeles Source Reduction of Landscape Waste

The Los Angeles Municipal Code, Section 12.43, lists provisions for developments to reduce the amount of solid waste produced by landscapes. The proposed project is subject to these provisions as the project would have a landscaped 50-foot-wide courtyard with a series of tiered gardens between the rehabilitated Broadway building and the newly constructed Hill Street building.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

a. Significance Criteria

The *L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide* states that the determination of significance shall be made on a case-by-case basis, considering the following factors:

- Amount of projected waste generation, diversion and disposal during demolition, construction and operation of the project, considering proposed design and operational features that could reduce typical waste generation rates.
- Need for an additional solid waste collection route or recycling or disposal facility to adequately handle project-generated waste.
- Whether the project conflicts with solid waste policies or objectives in the Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) or its updates, City of Los Angeles Solid Waste Management Policy Plan (CiSWMMP), Framework Element or Curbside Recycling Program, including consideration of the land use-specific waste diversion goals contained in Volume 4 of the SRRE.

¹⁴ City of Los Angeles General Plan, The Framework Element, Chapter 9 Infrastructure and Public Services, July 27, 1995.

b. Project Impacts

Construction

Impacts related to solid waste would be considered significant for the proposed project based on the following:

- *The amount of projected waste generation, diversion and disposal during demolition, construction and operation of the project, considering proposed design and operational features that could reduce typical waste generation rates.*
- *The need for an additional solid waste collection route or recycling or disposal facility to adequately handle project-generated waste.*

As detailed in the Asbestos and Lead-Based Paint Survey Report conducted by Converse Consultants, May 31, 2005 and further discussed in **Section IV.G, Hazards**, both lead-based paint (LBP) and asbestos were found in the Broadway and Press buildings. Asbestos found in the exterior stucco in the Broadway building was less than 0.1 percent. One sample of asbestos from the Press building was 0.18 percent. Concentrations of asbestos found in the piping materials ranged from 1 percent to 50 percent. The California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) defines asbestos-containing construction material (ACCM) as any substance containing more than 0.1 percent asbestos by weight. Therefore, because less than 0.1 percent of asbestos was found in the Broadway building, this is not classified as ACCM by the CalEPA. However, the 0.18 percent asbestos found in the Press building and the 1 percent to 50 percent asbestos found in the piping materials is classified as ACCM by the CalEPA.

According to the Asbestos and Lead-Based Paint Survey Report, LBP was also found in both the Broadway and Press buildings with content greater than 0.7 mg/cm², the established threshold for LBP. The Los Angeles County, Department of Health Services (DHS) has defined a LBP as paint containing a lead concentration of 0.7 mg/cm²; 600 parts per million (ppm) or 0.06 percent by weight.

Abatement of the identified ACCM and LBP would occur prior to the demolition of the existing Press building and prior to rehabilitation of the Broadway building. Building materials containing asbestos would be handled, transported and disposed of in accordance with applicable laws and regulations by a certified hazardous materials handler.

Waste materials generated during construction and operation are expected to be typical construction debris, including concrete, stucco, asphalt, rocks, building materials, wood, paper, glass, plastic, metals, cardboard, other inert wastes (i.e., wastes that are not likely to produce leachates of environmental concern) and green wastes.

Wastes generated during demolition and construction would result in an incremental and intermittent increase in solid waste disposal at landfills and other waste disposal facilities under the jurisdiction of the City of Los Angeles. Debris would be trucked from the site for disposal at any of the 28 landfills listed in **Table IV.J.3-1** that accept and recycle construction/demolition materials. Unlike landfills, construction and demolition recycling facilities do not have landfill-related capacity problems or closure dates. In addition, there are three planned drop-off and recycling centers: the East Valley Bulky Item Drop-Off Center; the Lake View Terrace Green Recycling Operation; and the Sun Valley Recovery and Transfer Station. No new facilities would be required as a result of project construction. Therefore, there is no potential for significant impacts with regard to the generation of solid waste by construction activities.

Operation

Impacts related to solid waste would be considered significant for the proposed project based on the following:

- *The amount of projected waste generation, diversion and disposal during demolition, construction and operation of the project, considering proposed design and operational features that could reduce typical waste generation rates.*
- *The need for an additional solid waste collection route or recycling or disposal facility to adequately handle project-generated waste.*

As shown below in **Table IV.J.3-3**, operation of the proposed project would generate a net increase of approximately 9,092 pounds per day, or about 1,659 tons per year, of solid waste. These quantities represent a worst-case scenario, with no recycling activities in place. However, the uses within the project would provide adequate areas for collecting and loading recyclable materials in concert with citywide efforts and programs to reduce the volume of solid waste entering landfills.

**Table IV.J.3-3
Project Solid Waste Generation for Project (No Recycling)**

Land Use	Units	Generation Factor (pounds/day) ¹	Total Waste Generation (pounds/day)	Total Waste Generation (tons/year)
Proposed				
Multi-Family Residential	575 d.u.	12.23	7,032	1,283
Commercial (Retail)	39,610 sq. ft.	0.046	1,822	333
Office	39,725 sq. ft.	.006	238	43
Project Total			9,092	1,659

d.u. = dwelling unit, sq. ft. = square feet.

¹ *The solid waste generation rates are taken from the California Integrated Waste Management Board, Estimated Solid Waste Generation Rates, December 7, 2004, available at <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/WasteChar/WasteGenRates/default.htm>. These factors do not reflect any recycling activities.*

There are many solid waste facilities under the jurisdiction of the City of Los Angeles as listed in **Table IV.J.3-1** that would serve the proposed project. In addition, there are three planned drop-off and recycling centers within the jurisdiction of the City of Los Angeles: the East Valley Bulky Item Drop-Off Center; the Lake View Terrace Green Recycling Operation; and the Sun Valley Recovery and Transfer Station. As mentioned above, there are two Class III Landfills that would serve the project: the Bradley Landfill and the Sunshine Canyon Landfill. In addition it has been determined by the Bureau of Sanitation that the tonnages generated by the proposed project, as listed in **Table IV.J.3-3**, would not have any appreciable impact on the regional solid waste system.¹⁵ No new solid waste facilities would be required as a result of project implementation. Therefore, there is no potential for significant impacts on solid waste from the operation of the proposed project.

- *Impacts related to solid waste are considered significant if the proposed project conflicts with solid waste policies or objectives in the Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) or its updates, City of Los Angeles Solid Waste Management Policy Plan (CiSWMMP), Framework Element or Curbside Recycling Program, including consideration of the land use-specific waste diversion goals contained in Volume 4 of the SRRE.*

Implementation of the proposed project will follow all goals set forth by the SRRE, CiSWMMP, Framework Element and the Curbside Recycling Program because the proposed project is subject to review and approval by the City of Los Angeles. There are implementation programs with the project must comply to meet the goals contained within the SRRE and CiSWMMP. The proposed project will not have a significant impact on City waste diversion policies as long as it is in compliance with City waste diversion programs specific to multi-residential and commercial land uses.

Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not conflict with these solid waste policies and objectives. The proposed project would have no potential for significant impacts on solid waste.

c. Cumulative Impacts

While in the short-term adequate landfill capacity exists to accommodate the proposed project, in the future, there is a need to develop additional landfills and other waste disposal options to accommodate future growth. These options include diversion or transformation as the preferred methods for addressing solid waste and specific and practical applications (i.e., market development, public education and public policy initiatives) within the City of Los Angeles. Solid waste haulers will continue to have flexibility to determine where solid waste is ultimately disposed of based on economic factors.

The City of Los Angeles Solid Waste Management Plan (AB939) sets forth strategies that would provide adequate landfill capacity through 2020 to accommodate anticipated growth. The Bureau of Sanitation has projected the need for waste disposal capacity based on SCAG's regional population growth

¹⁵ E-mail correspondence from Javier Polanco, LA City Bureau of Sanitation, November 21, 2005.

projections. The growth associated with the project is within those projections. Furthermore, projects within the City of Los Angeles must comply with the City's SRRE. Overall, the source reduction and recycle efforts laid out in the SRRE have been extremely successful in diverting waste from area landfills.

As of 2002, the City had achieved a waste diversion rate of 63 percent, thus exceeding the state-mandated diversion goal of 50 percent by 2000 set by the CIWMA of 1989.¹⁶ The Bureau of Sanitation has developed a strong waste management infrastructure over the last decade. Through both City and private sector efforts, a myriad of innovative source reduction, reuse, recycling and composting programs have been implemented. These programs include Green Mulching and Composting workshops, black yard trimming recycling cans, the city-owned Central Los Angeles Refuse Transfer Station (CLARTS) and Residential Special Material and Electronics Recycling or S.A.F.E. Centers. The City is now striving for a 70 percent diversion rate by 2020. New programs are being implemented to increase the amount of waste diverted by the City, including: multi-family recycling, food waste recycling, commercial recycling and technical assistance and support for City departments to help meet their waste reduction and recycling goals. Based on the above, it has been determined that there is no potential for significant cumulative impacts.

d. Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the proposed project would not result in significant impacts to solid waste services; therefore, no mitigation is required.

e. Adverse Impacts

No adverse impacts associated with solid waste are anticipated as the result of the development of the proposed project.

¹⁶ The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works Bureau of Sanitation, Overview of Services for FY 2005/06, updated June, 14 2005.