Section 5.18:

Solid Waste

SECTION 5.18
SOLID WASTE

5.18.1 PURPOSE

This section analyzes the potential solid waste impacts associated with the implementation of The Fullerton Plan. Specifically, this section compares the solid waste generation of the potential growth associated with The Fullerton Plan with the capacity of the existing landfills that accept solid waste from the City of Fullerton.

5.18.2 EXISTING REGULATORY SETTING

STATE

California Integrated Waste Management Board

The management of solid waste is governed by regulations established by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), which delegates local permitting, enforcement, and inspection responsibilities to Local Enforcement Agencies. In 1997, some of the regulations adopted by the State Water Quality Control Board pertaining to landfills (Title 23, Chapter 15) were incorporated with CIWMB regulations (Title 14) to form Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations.

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. Subsequent legislation changed the reporting requirements and threshold, but restated source reduction as a priority. The purpose of AB 939 is to "reduce, recycle, and re-use solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible."

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;
- Recycling;
- Composting;
- Transformation; and
- Disposal.

COUNTY

In May 2007, the County of Orange prepared a countywide siting element that estimates the amount of solid waste generated in the County and proposes various diversion and alternate disposal options.

The Countywide Siting Element identifies Orange County Waste and Recycling 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 Orange County as a whole. The Siting Element is based upon the traditional practice of simply collecting solid waste and disposing of solid waste at landfills in the local vicinity.

LOCAL

Local governments have an ongoing obligation to meet a 50 percent diversion goal, as mandated by AB 939. The City requires all residential and business properties to have trash collection services. The City contracts with MG Disposal to provide collection and recycling services. The City, in collaboration with MG Disposal, provides residential customers with three separate containers for waste separation: one for trash, one for recyclables, and one for yard materials. In addition, MG Disposal provides free collection of bulky items and e-waste for residences.

City of Fullerton Source Reduction and Recycling Element

Pursuant to AB 939, the California Integrated Waste CIWMB required all cities and counties within the State to prepare integrated waste management plans to attain solid waste reduction of 50 percent by the end of year 2000. The City of Fullerton Source Reduction and Recycling Element includes measures to minimize the amount of solid waste disposed in landfills. Mitigation programs include backyard composting workshops and a Composting Bin Incentive Program, regular press releases on source reduction/recycling/composting efforts, and promotion of the City's Water Conservation Program, which reduces green waste.

City of Fullerton Municipal Code

Fullerton Municipal Code (FMC) Chapter 5.15 (Recycling Requirements for Large Events and Large Venues) requires large events and large venues to reduce waste by requiring the development and implementation of waste management plans to reduce waste placed in landfills and to report diversion and recycling to the City.

FMC Chapter 5.16 (Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan Requirements for Construction and Demolition Projects) establishes diversion requirements for construction and demolition activities and requires applicants to submit a Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan for approval. The purpose is to increase the amount of construction and demolition debris that is recycled or reused so as to reduce the amount that is disposed of in landfills.

5.18.3 EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

MG Disposal, under contract with the City of Fullerton, provides weekly residential trash collection service, along with commercial and industrial refuse collection. MG Disposal is located at 1131 N. Blue Gum Street in the City of Anaheim. Solid waste generated from the City is disposed at the Olinda Alpha Landfill. The Olinda Alpha Landfill is divided into two landfills, located at 1942 Valencia Avenue, Brea, California. The site serves as an integrated waste management facility where a variety of programs such as shredding, mulching, and salvaging are conducted.

The City of Fullerton generated approximately 113,210 tons of solid waste in calendar year 2010.[1] Table 5.18-1, *Solid Waste Disposal Sites*, outlines the disposal sites receiving waste from Fullerton. The majority of the City's solid waste was disposed of at the Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill. Several other landfill facilities received nominal amounts of waste flow from Fullerton in 2010.

Table 5.18-1
Solid Waste Disposal Sites

Facility	Amount Disposed from Fullerton (tons/year)[1]	Permitted Throughput (tons/day)[2]	Permitted Capacity (cubic yards)[3]	Remaining Capacity (cubic yards)[4]	Anticipated Closure Date[5]
Azusa Land Reclamation Co. Landfill	331	6,500	66,670,000	34,100,000	1/1/2025
Chiquita Canyon Sanitary Landfill	69	6,000	63,900,000	29,300,000	11/24/2019
El Sobrante Landfill	24	16,054	184,930,000	145,530,000	01/01/2045
Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill	8,953	8,500	127,000,000	59,411,872	12/31/2022
Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center	7	1,700	26,665,000	19,088,739	08/02/2012
Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill	2	7,500	101,300,000	67,520,000	04/01/2033
Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill	103,345	8,000	74,900,000	38,578,383	12/31/2021
Prima Deshecha Sanitary Landfill	37	4,000	172,900,000	87,384,799	12/31/2067
Puente Hills Landfill	133	13,200	74,000,000	35,200,000	10/31/2013
San Timoteo Sanitary Landfill	9	1,000	20,400,000	11,360,000	05/01/2016
Simi Valley Landfill & Recycling Center	301	3,000	43,500,000	20,575,377	1/31/2037
Total	**113,210.07**	**75,454**	**956,165,000**	**548,049,170**	NA

1 California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) official website, Disposal Report System (DRS): Jurisdiction Disposal and Alternative Daily Cover (ADC) Tons by Facility, http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/lgcentral/Reports/DRS/Destination/JurDspFa.aspx, accessed July 15, 2011.

2,3,4,5 California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) official website, Facility/Site Search, http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/search.aspx, accessed July 15, 2011.

[1] California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) official website, Disposal Reporting System (DRS), Jurisdiction Disposal and Alternative Daily Cover (ADC) Tons by Facility, http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/lgcentral/Reports/DRS/Destination/JurDspFa.aspx, accessed July 15, 2011.

The Olinda Alpha Landfill, which is owned and operated by the County of Orange, is permitted to handle 8,000 tons/day of refuse.[2] The City of Fullerton disposed of approximately 103,345 tons of waste at this landfill facility in 2010. This represents approximately 283 tons/day, or approximately 3.5 percent of the daily permitted capacity for this landfill. The Olinda Alpha Landfill has a current closure date of 2021.

The Frank R. Bowerman Landfill, located in Irvine California, is owned and operated by the County of Orange and has a permitted daily maximum of 8,500 tons/day.[3] In 2010, the City of Fullerton disposed of approximately 8,953 tons of waste at this landfill, or approximately 24.5 tons/day. This represents approximately 0.3 percent of the landfill's daily permitted capacity. The Frank R. Bowerman landfill is currently slated for closure in December 2022.

Solid waste generated in the City of Fullerton was also transferred to the Commerce Refuse to Energy facility. The City of Fullerton transferred 829 tons of solid waste to the Commerce Refuse to Energy facility in 2010.[4] This facility converts solid waste into energy; therefore, solid waste diverted to the Commerce Refuse to Energy facility does not contribute to the depletion of landfill space.

5.18.4 SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS AND CRITERIA

Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines* contains the Initial Study Environmental Checklist, which was included with the Notice of Preparation to show the areas being analyzed within the EIR; refer to Appendix A of this EIR. The Initial Study includes questions relating to solid waste. The issues presented in the Initial Study Checklist have been utilized as thresholds of significance in this Section. Accordingly, impacts to solid waste facilities and service resulting from the implementation of The Fullerton Plan may be considered significant if they would result in the following:

- Is served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs; and/or
- Does not comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

[2] California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) official website, Facility/Site Search, http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/search.aspx, accessed July 15, 2011.

[3] Ibid.

[4] California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) official website, Disposal Report System (DRS): Jurisdiction Disposal and Alternative Daily Cover (ADC) Tons by Facility, http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/lgcentral/Reports/DRS/Destination/JurDspFa.aspx, accessed July 15, 2011.

5.18.5 PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

LANDFILL CAPACITY

- **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FULLERTON PLAN COULD RESULT IN INCREASED DEMANDS ON LOCAL LANDFILLS IN EXCEEDANCE OF CURRENT CAPACITY CONSTRAINTS.**

Impact Analysis: The projected growth anticipated with implementation of The Fullerton Plan would potentially impact solid waste disposal services and the capacity of landfill facilities that serve the City.

The State of California has established 50 percent as the minimum waste reduction rate for all cities. The 50 percent diversion equivalent target for the City of Fullerton is 7.9 pounds/persons/day. According to the CalRecycle website, the City's 2009 calculated disposal rate was 4.8 pounds/persons/day.[5] Fullerton Municipal Code Chapter 5.14 (Collection of Solid Waste) stipulates policies and procedures for the collection and management of solid waste in Fullerton, in accordance with AB 939.

As illustrated in Table 5.18-2, *Net Increase in Solid Waste Generation*, implementation of The Fullerton Plan would generate an additional 188,537 lbs/day or 34,408 tons of solid waste per year. This represents an approximate 0.125 percent increase of the combined daily permitted capacity all landfills currently serving the City.

Table 5.18-2
Net Increase in Solid Waste Generation

Land Use	Units or Square Feet	Generation Factor[1]	Solid Waste Generation (lbs/day)
Residential	10,183 DU	12.23 lbs/DU/day	124,538
Non-Residential	10,666,459 SF	6.0 lbs/1,000 SF/day[2]	63,999
		Total	**188,537 lbs/day or 94.3 tons/day**

lbs = pounds; du = dwelling units; sf = square feet
1 = Does not include demolition inert waste generation
2 = Generation factor for business park, office, and commercial.

Compliance with City and County waste reduction programs and policies would reduce the volume of solid waste entering landfills. Individual development projects within the City would be required to comply with applicable State and local regulations, thus reducing the amount of landfill waste by at least 50 percent. Nonetheless, buildout associated with implementation of The Fullerton Plan would increase the volume of solid waste generated in the City that is

[5] California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) official website, Diversion/Disposal Rate Report, http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Tools/MARS/JurDrDtl.asp?Flag=1&Ju=171&YR=2009, accessed July 13, 2011.

diverted to existing landfills, thus contributing to the acceleration of landfill closures or the use of more distant sites. However, the closure dates for the various landfills range from 2012 until 2067. Combined remaining capacities at the landfills would be adequate to accommodate the buildout of The Fullerton Plan.

The Fullerton Plan includes policies and actions that address opportunities to reduce solid waste generation and disposal within the City. Additionally, future developments resulting from the implementation of The Fullerton Plan would be reviewed on a project-by-project basis to ensure that solid waste disposal services and landfill facilities would be available to serve the development. All development projects would be required to comply with Federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Therefore, implementation of The Fullerton Plan would result in less than significant impacts.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies and Actions:

P22.4 ***Solid Waste-Related GHG Emissions***
Support regional and subregional efforts to reduce emissions associated with solid waste through increased recycling programs and reduced waste strategies.

P23.1 ***Regional Waste Management***
Support regional and subregional efforts on recycling, waste reduction, and product reuse.

P23.7 ***Waste Management***
Support projects, programs, policies and regulations to consider project level solid waste management needs at the site and building design stages.

A23.1 ***Source Separated Recycling for Multi-Family Housing***
Explore the feasibility of source separated recycling for multi-family housing.

A23.2 ***Source Separated Processing for Businesses and Industries***
Identify and provide services to businesses and industries whose waste stream supports source separated processing.

A23.3 ***Food-Waste Processing Facility***
Explore the feasibility of a food-waste processing facility to serve the City's food-service and food-processing businesses and large institutions.

Mitigation Measures: No further mitigation is required beyond compliance with the proposed General Plan Update Policies and Actions.

Level of Significance After Mitigation: Less Than Significant Impact.

5.18.6 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

- **FUTURE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATED WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FULLERTON PLAN AND OTHER CUMULATIVE DEVELOPMENT COULD RESULT IN CUMULATIVELY CONSIDERABLE IMPACTS TO SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SERVICES AND LANDFILL DISPOSAL CAPACITY.**

Impact Analysis: Future development associated with buildout of The Fullerton Plan and associated cumulative projects within the local area would impact solid waste collection and disposal services within the area. Fullerton, along with cities in the surrounding area, would continue to use common landfill resources, thereby reducing the capacity of local landfills.

Although The Fullerton Plan would not significantly impact existing landfill capacity, the increase in solid waste generation from the proposed project and related cumulative projects together could significantly impact the finite resources associated with solid waste disposal. Individual development projects and related cumulative projects would be required to meet current recycling goals, reducing the amount of solid waste requiring disposal at landfills. Future developments would be reviewed on a project-by-project basis; solid waste impacts would be evaluated based on existing and planned disposal facilities and capacities available.

All development projects would be required to comply with Federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Pursuant to the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), every city and county in the State is required to divert 50 percent of solid waste generated in its jurisdiction away from landfills. Implementation of source reduction measures, such as recycling and converting waste to energy, that would be implemented on a project-by-project basis would serve to divert solid waste away from landfills. The contribution of The Fullerton Plan to cumulative impacts associated with increased solid waste would be less than significant. Therefore, The Fullerton Plan would not result in cumulatively considerable solid waste impacts.

Proposed General Plan Update Policies and Actions: Refer to the Policies and Actions cited above.

Mitigation Measures: No further mitigation is required beyond compliance with the proposed General Plan Update Policies and Actions.

Level of Significance After Mitigation: Less Than Significant Impact.

5.18.7 SIGNIFICANT UNAVOIDABLE IMPACTS

Solid waste impacts associated with implementation of The Fullerton Plan would be less than significant by adherence to/compliance with State and local requirements and goals, policies, and actions proposed in The Fullerton Plan. No significant unavoidable solid waste impacts would occur as a result of buildout of The Fullerton Plan.

5.18.8 SOURCES CITED

California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) official website, Disposal Report System (DRS): Jurisdiction Disposal and Alternative Daily Cover (ADC) Tons by Facility, http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/lgcentral/Reports/DRS/Destination/JurDspFa.aspx, accessed July 15, 2011.

California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) official website, Diversion/Disposal Rate Report, http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Tools/MARS/JurDrDtl.asp?Flag=1&Ju=171&YR=2009, accessed July 13, 2011.

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