
IV.M.3 Utilities and Service Systems: Solid Waste

1. Introduction

This section analyzes potential project impacts to solid waste facilities, service systems, and regulations. A description of the solid waste collection services, disposal facilities that would serve the project, and the regulatory measures intended to minimize the volume of solid waste requiring landfill disposal, including State legislation and City recycling programs, will be discussed. The amount of solid waste estimated to be generated daily by the project and the potential impacts on existing solid waste collection and disposal facilities will also be assessed.

2. Environmental Setting

a) Regulatory Environment

1) State of California Waste Management

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939 or AB 939), as amended, requires that all counties maintain an approved county-wide Integrated Waste Management Plan intended to implement strategies to divert 50 percent of solid waste from landfill disposal through source reduction, recycling, and composting. In addition, AB 939 established the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) to provide effective and coordinated management of the State's solid waste system and authorized the CIWMB to monitor and enforce the mandates of AB 939. The law established a hierarchy for integrated waste management that consists of source reduction, recycling and composting, transformation, and environmentally safe disposal. The City of Ontario's (City's) preliminary waste diversion rate in 2007 was 57 percent (TOP EIR).

The California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991, as amended, requires individual development projects to provide 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. If no such ordinance exists within the jurisdiction, the CIWMB-adopted ordinance shall take effect.

Senate Bill 1374 (Kuehl) passed in 2002 and 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 requires that the CIWMB complete five items with regard to the diversion of construction and demolition waste: (1) adopt a model ordinance for diverting 50 to 75 percent of all construction and demolition debris from landfills; (2) consult with representatives of the League of California Cities, the California State Association of Counties, private and public waste services and building construction materials industry and

construction management personnel during the development of the model ordinance; (3) compile a report on programs, other than the model ordinance, that local governments and general contractors can implement to increase the diversion of construction and demolition debris; (4) post a report on the agency's website for general contractors on methods by which contractors can increase diversion of construction and demolition waste materials; and (5) post on the agency's website a report for local governments with suggestions on programs, in addition to the model ordinance, to increase diversion of construction and demolition waste materials. AB 939 also requires the preparation of an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) that documents the minimum 15-year aggregate disposal capacity for a landfill system.

2) City of Ontario Municipal Code

Chapter 3: Integrated Solid Waste Management of the Ontario Municipal Code (OMC) sets forth provisions and requirements for solid waste and recyclables collection within the City. Chapter 3 specifically identifies the availability of receptacles for all uses, outlines the requirements for solid waste collection, and provisions regarding service rates, fees, and charges. The Chapter also identifies that waste must be reduced by 25 percent by the year 1995 and 50 percent by the year 2000, pursuant to AB 939 requirements.

a) Existing Conditions

The City provides its own solid waste hauling service within the City (TOP, EIR). Currently, the City serves approximately 30,000 single-family homes and provides waste containers for waste, recyclables, and green waste (City of Ontario, Residential Services, 2012). Commercial and industrial uses in the City have several options for service, including temporary and permanent services for local, commercial, industrial, and residential needs. Several types of waste containers such as barrels, bins, temporary bins, drop bodies, and compacted drop bodies are provided to commercial and industrial facilities (City of Ontario, Commercial/Industrial Services, 2012).

Table IV.M.3-presents the disposal facilities utilized by the City in the year 2012. Household and business refuse, green waste, and recycling from Ontario are sent to the West Valley Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) in Fontana for processing, recycling, or landfilling (TOP EIR). The MRF is operated by West Valley Recycling and Transfer, and is under the administration of the San Bernardino County Department of Public Health. Most refuse is transported from the MRF to El Sobrante Landfill in the City of Corona. Other landfills include the: Badlands Sanitary Landfill, Bakersfield Metropolitan Sanitary Landfill, Colton Sanitary Landfill, Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill, Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center, Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill, Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill, and Puente Hills Landfill (TOP EIR). The West Valley Material Recovery Facility is permitted to receive 7,500 tons per day. The City provides its own solid waste hauling service within the City. As noted in The Ontario Plan (TOP) EIR, buildout of TOP would result in the generation of 2,017 tons per day of solid waste in the City.

Table IV.M.3-1: Disposal Facilities Utilized by the City of Ontario

Landfill (County)	Maximum Daily Capacity (in tons)	Estimated Remaining Capacity (in cubic yards)	Estimated Closure Date
Badlands Sanitary Landfill (Riverside County)	4,000	14,730,025	2024
Bakersfield Metropolitan Sanitary Landfill (Bena) (Kern County)	4,500	34,994,127	2038
Colton Sanitary Landfill (San Bernardino County)	3,100	2,700,000	2017
El Sobrante Sanitary Landfill (Riverside County, owned by WMI)	16,054	145,530,000	2045
Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary Landfill	11,500	205,000,000	2053
Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill (Orange County)	8,000	38,578,383	2021
Puente Hills Landfill #6 (Los Angeles County)	13,200	35,200,000	2013
Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center (Los Angeles County)	1,700	19,088,739	August 2012
Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill	7,500	67,520,000	2033
Total	69,554 tons	563,341,274 cubic yards	—
Source: The Ontario Plan EIR (pg 5.17-29), Facility information is from: http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/Search.aspx			

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According to latest capacity information provided by CalRecycle, the El Sobrante Landfill has a maximum total permitted disposal of 16,054 tons per day and a maximum permitted capacity of 184,930,000 cubic yards. A total of 39,400,000 cubic yards of the total estimated capacity has been used, with a remaining estimated capacity of 145,530,000 cubic yards.

The estimated closure date for the landfill is January 2045. Beginning in the summer of 2007, the El Sobrante Landfill underwent an environmental review in order to revise their Solid Water Facility Permit (SWFP). This revision allows the acceptance of waste for disposal for 24 hours, 7 days a week, except on County landfill holidays; a change to the maximum disposal tonnage limit from a daily limit of 10,000 tons per day to a weekly limit of 70,000 tons per week; and to update the overall site disposal capacity to 196.11 million cubic yards from 184.93 million cubic yards in correlation with the Second El Sobrante Landfill Agreement dated in 1998 by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors.

Furthermore, solid waste collected from the project would continue to be sent to the West Valley Material Recovery Facility and transferred to El Sobrante Landfill. However, pending on the City's future contract arrangements with Burrtec Waste Industries and other landfills, solid waste may be transferred to other landfill facilities in addition to El Sobrante Landfill.

Utilizing the solid waste generation factors provided by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) for residential and industrial solid waste, as shown in Table IV.M.3-2, an estimated amount of solid waste currently generated on the project site was derived. As shown in Table 2, the project site currently generates an estimated 20.3 tons of solid waste per day; however, this is a conservative estimate as the areas used for agriculture and dairy are not completely utilized with many of the lands currently vacant.

Table IV.M.3-2: Existing Solid Waste Generation

Land Use	Existing Units/ Acreage	Generation Factor^a	Generation Total (lbs per day)
Residential	9	12.23 lbs per household per day	110
Dairy/Agriculture	185.6	5 lbs per 1,000 sq ft. per day	40,424
Total			40,534
Total in tons			20.3 tons per day
^a Solid waste generation factors are referenced from CalRecycle's website: http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/wastechar/WasteGenRates/default.htm Accessed July 9, 2012. Source: Michael Brandman Associates, 2012.			

3. Environmental Impacts

a) Methodology

Solid waste generation associated with construction of the project was estimated using factors derived from the CIWMB based on project-type (i.e. residential and industrial uses). Solid waste generation from operation of the project was estimated using CalRecycle solid

waste generation factors derived for residential, school, and industrial uses. This number was then compared with the most recent remaining disposal capacity of the landfill. In addition, solid waste generated from operation of the project was compared with the forecasted cumulative in solid waste generation using waste generation rates available through CalRecycle.

b) Thresholds of Significance

Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines provides a checklist of questions to assist in determining whether a proposed project would have a significant impact related to various environmental issues including solid waste. Based on the following issue areas identified in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a significant impact to solid waste services would occur if:

- The project is not served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs; or
- The project does not comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

c) Analysis of Project Impacts

1) Construction

Construction of the project would include both nonresidential uses (e.g. elementary school, Grand Park) and residential uses. Demolition of the existing residential uses and the agricultural and dairy uses would be required. Demolition and debris would include materials from the dairy, agricultural, and residential units located within the project area. Construction and demolition debris generated by development within the Specific Plan project area would be further analyzed per development project using the construction and demolition debris characterization factors or similar factors prior to development to estimate the amount of construction debris in relation to disposal capacity at the El Sobrante Landfill. Furthermore, the project would comply with the Ontario Municipal Code and the Solid Waste and Recycling Section within the Policy Plan of TOP. Compliance with this program would ensure that demolition and construction waste would comply with the State of California's solid waste diversion laws and reduce the amount of demolition and construction solid waste transferred to the El Sobrante Landfill. In general terms and according to the most recent disposal capacity information provided by CalRecycle, the El Sobrante landfill would not be significantly impacted as the landfill has an estimated remaining capacity of 78 percent and is not scheduled for closure until the year 2045.

2) Operation

To estimate the future solid waste generation of the project, a solid waste generation rate of 12 pounds per household per day for residential uses, 0.007 pounds per square foot per day

for school uses, and 3.12 pounds per 100 square feet per day for recreational uses provided by CalRecycle was used, as presented in Table IV.M.3-3.

Development of the Grand Park Specific Plan would generate approximately 211,688 pounds or 105.84 tons of solid waste to the project area. In comparison with the estimated current amount of 20.3 tons of solid waste generated per day and the estimated project amount of 105.84 tons per day, the project would generate an increase of approximately 85.54 tons per day of solid waste.

As previously discussed above, the West Valley Material Recovery Facility is permitted to receive 7,500 tons of solid waste per day. Based on TOP EIR estimate, buildout of TOP would result in the generation of 2,017 tons per day of solid waste in the City and an estimated 105.84 tons of solid waste per day generated by the project. The West Valley Material Recovery Facility would be able to accommodate the solid waste generated by the project. Furthermore, as previously discussed, the El Sobrante Landfill has a maximum daily capacity of 16,054 tons per day. The project would generate approximately 105.84 tons of solid waste per day, which would contribute approximately .7 percent of the allowable amount per day. Furthermore, the estimated solid waste generated by the project is considered a conservative analysis as solid waste diversion methods used by the City in an effort to reduce the amount of solid waste, such as recycling, was not accounted for in the solid waste estimation. Thus, impacts to solid waste facilities serving the project would be less than significant.

Table IV.M.3-3: Solid Waste Generated by the Proposed Project

Land Use	Generation Factor ^b (lbs per household/ square foot per day)	Proposed DU/ Area	Total Projected Solid Waste Generated (in lbs)
Residential	12 lbs per household	1,327 du	15,924
School	0.007 lbs per square feet	2,625,361 sq ft ^c	18,378
Recreational Services ^a	3.12 lbs per 100 square feet	5,685,451 sq ft ^c	177,386
Total			211,688
Total in Tons			105.84 tons per day
^a Listed under Other Services and includes museums, art galleries, theatres, recreational services, health clubs, and repair services. ^b Generation Factors are from the CalRecycle website: http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/wastechar/WasteGenRates/default.htm Accessed July 9, 2012. ^c School acreage = 60.27 acres, Grand Park = 130.52 net acres Source: Michael Brandman Associates, 2012.			

3) Consistency with Applicable Regulations

State of California Waste Management

The City has diverted approximately 64 percent of waste through local recycling programs and participation in regional recycling programs (TOP EIR) and reached the 50 percent diversion rate mandated by AB 939. The project would be consistent with the State of California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991 because adequate storage for solid waste would be provided within the project area for each development as required by the Act. For individual development projects within the Specific Plan area, adequate storage area for collection and recyclable materials is anticipated.

City of Ontario Municipal Code

The proposed project would comply with the provisions stated in Chapter 3 of the OMC, which sets forth the provisions and requirements for solid waste and recyclable collection within the City. Specifically, the proposed project would comply with the requirements for receptacles, solid waste collection, and provisions regarding service rates, fees, and charges.

4. Cumulative Impacts

The project is anticipated to increase the amount of solid waste generated from the project area. Implementation of the project in addition to the related projects would increase the amount of solid waste generated. As previously discussed, the City is required to divert 50 percent of solid waste through reduction, recycling, and composting according to AB 939. In addition, documentation of a minimum of a 15-year total amount of disposal capacity available for a landfill system is also required. For the year 2005, the City was able to divert approximately 53 percent of all solid waste, above the mandated diversion rate of at least 50 percent. In addition, the El Sobrante Landfill currently provides the disposal capacity and the permitted and planned lifespan of the landfill for the next 33 years with a current disposal capacity of approximately 184,930,000 tons. Furthermore, the related projects would also be required to comply with AB 939 diversion rates and the Ontario Municipal Code, similar to the project. Thus, impacts to the solid waste facilities serving the project and the related projects would be less than significant.

5. Mitigation Measures

Impacts to solid waste facilities would be less than significant and no mitigation measures are necessary.

6. Level of Significance after Mitigation

No mitigation measures are necessary.

