

Mitigation Measures

- ! The project shall comply with all provisions of ordinances regarding sewer capacity allotment in the City of Los Angeles.
- ! The project shall incorporate water saving design techniques in order to reduce sewage flows.
- ! The installation of low-flush toilets, low-flow showers and self-closing faucets.
- ! See also mitigation measures under *Section IV.O.3, Water*, page 199.

Impacts After Mitigation

The Proposed Project would result in an increase in sewage generation of approximately 34,000 gallons per day. This increase represents less than 0.01 percent of current daily sewage flows to the Hyperion System and approximately 0.1 percent of the remaining system capacity. Such an increase would not cause a significant impact on local or regional system capacity.

5. Storm Water Drainage

See *Section IV.C.3, Flood Hazard*, page 67.

6. Solid Waste and Disposal

Environmental Setting

Currently, the northern 18 acres of the site is developed with a 177,200 square foot, 256 bed hospital, 113 assisted living dwelling units with 113 beds, 23,110 square feet of service/administration use, and 21,371 square feet of activity/recreational use. This development generates approximately 3,258 pounds of solid waste per day¹. The 15.8 acre portion of the site that is used for agricultural crops generates approximately 389 pounds of solid waste per day². Therefore, the existing use of the MPTF site is estimated to generate a total of approximately 3,647 pounds of solid waste per day.

¹ Assumes a daily generation rate of 10 lbs/bed for hospital use, 4 lbs/dwelling unit for residential use, 6 lbs/1,000 s.f. for service/administration use, and 5 lbs/1,000 s.f. for activity/recreational use.

² Assumes a daily generation rate of 4.5 tons/acre/year for agricultural use. California Solid Waste Management Board. Bulletin #2: Solid Waste Generation Factors in California. July 8, 1974.

Sanitary landfills are divided into three classifications. Class I landfills accept hazardous and toxic material, Class II landfills accept material with low-level hazard, and Class III landfills accept uncontaminated and non-infectious waste. All landfills within Los Angeles County are permitted for Class III waste only.

Currently, solid waste that is generated within the City is disposed of within the City and County of Los Angeles. The City of Los Angeles only collects waste from residential units. Waste from non-residential sources are required to be collected by private collectors. Landfills operated by the City of Los Angeles accept only waste produced by residential uses, and do not accept privately collected waste. The landfills that have capacity to serve the project and would likely be used are Calabasas, Sunshine Canyon, Bradley West, and Chiquita.

In 1988, the City of Los Angeles began developing a 30-year Solid Waste Management Plan in order to deal with both short and long term waste management issues facing the city. The plan is being developed by the Los Angeles Resource Program Team, which includes technical consultants and staff from the City's Planning Department and Bureau of Sanitation.

On January 1, 1990, the California Integrated Waste Management Act (CIWMA) became effective. The CIWMA requires that all counties and cities divert solid waste through source reduction, recycling, and composting. By the year 2000, agencies are to divert 50 percent of solid waste.

Table 47, Existing Disposal Facility County of Los Angeles, page 209, identifies capacities, current annual disposal quantities, and potential expansions of the landfills serving the City of Los Angeles. As identified in the Los Angeles General Plan Framework Draft EIR, the amount of solid waste disposed of in the City has been decreasing since 1990. As required by the California Integrated Waste Management Act, citywide solid waste disposal should continue to decrease. Current landfill capacity, without expansion, is adequate until the year 2001, and would be adequate until the year 2010 if expansion is undertaken¹. Non-residential solid waste generated within the City of Los Angeles is collected by private firms which are contracted by property owners. Currently, the private collectors which operate in the area dispose of waste at any of a number of Class III landfills in Los Angeles County.

¹ Los Angeles General Plan Framework DEIR (SCH# 94071030), page 2.4-1.

TABLE 47
EXISTING DISPOSAL FACILITY COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES^a

Solid Waste Disposal Facilities	Location	Capacity (Tons/day)	Waste Disposed (Million Tons)	Remaining Permitted Capacity (Million Tons)
Azusa Land Reclamation ^b	Azusa	6,500	-	27.0
Bradley West	Sun Valley	7,000	20.0	9.0
Calabasas ^c	Calabasas	3,500	19.0	12.1
Chiquita Canyon ^d	Valencia	6,000	1.0	22.0
Lancaster	Lancaster	0.31	0.19	0.47
Puente Hills	Puente Hills	13,200	18.0	18.0
Scholl ^e	Glendale	3,400	23.7	9.6
Sunshine Canyon	Sylmar	6,600	-	16.9

^a Source: Sunshine Canyon Landfill SEIR No. 91-0377-ZC/GPA, except where noted.
^b Accepts inert waste only. Does not accept municipal generated waste. BFI, Inc., November 1, 1996.
^c Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1999 data/Calabasas Landfill Engineering, Rupom Soni.
^d Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1999 data/Puente Hills Landfill Engineering, Connie Christian.
^e Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, 1999 data/Scholl Landfill Engineering, Sam Shammass.
 Note: The BKK Sanitary Landfill, previously available to the City of Los Angeles, closed permanently on September 15, 1996.

Significance Criteria

A significant impact is defined as an increase in solid waste disposal which cause the landfills to reach or exceed their capacity, thus requiring expansion or development of new waste facilities.

A significant impact is determined when hazardous waste operations associated with the project prevents conformance with regulations or health standards.

Environmental Impacts

During construction, the Proposed Project would require the grading of approximately 80,000 cubic yards of cut and 20,000 cubic yards of fill. Grading activities would require the export of material and, as a result, would incrementally contribute to the exhaustion of local landfills. Earth materials exported to local landfills would be utilized to cover wastes collected each day.

Operation of the 316,700 square foot, 290 bed hospital, 382 assisted living dwelling units with 473 beds, 65,350 square feet of service/administration use, and 42,371 square feet of activity/recreational use would result in the total daily generation of approximately 5,032 pounds of solid waste. This is an approximately 1,385 pound increase per day in solid waste generation on the site.

As mandated by the California Integrated Waste Management Act, at least 50 percent of site generated waste should be diverted. After diversion, approximately 693 pounds of additional site generated solid waste would reach local landfills.

The addition of approximately 693 pounds of solid waste per day from the Proposed Project into the current solid waste stream in the City of Los Angeles would be a less than significant quantity.

Cumulative Impacts

Related Projects are expected to generate approximately 96,377 pounds of solid waste per day, as shown on **Table 48, Related Projects Solid Waste Generation**, page 211. The Proposed Project, along with the related projects, would generate approximately 98,151 pounds of solid waste daily, or 17,913 tons per year. This increase in cumulative disposal quantities would have a cumulative adverse impact on remaining landfill capacity, and would result in an increase in the need to develop alternative disposal sites or to increase the permitted capacity of existing facilities.

The construction of foundations under the Related Projects would result in unknown quantities of exported earth material. Earth material exported to local landfills would be utilized to cover wastes collected each day.

Mitigation Measures

- ! The applicant shall implement recycling programs for paper, glass, plastics, and metal.
- ! Either an on-site or off-site composting program shall be implemented.

Impacts After Mitigation

Implementation of the Proposed Project would result in a net increase of approximately 693 pounds of solid waste per day to local landfills. This additional waste would add to current demand for solid waste disposal facilities, but considered individually, would have no significant impact on the exhaustion of existing local landfills.

TABLE 48
RELATED PROJECTS SOLID WASTE GENERATION

Related Projects	Daily Generation Factor ¹	Total Daily Generation
Retail - 201,760 sq. ft.	5 lbs./1,000 sq. ft.	1,009 lbs.
Office - 635,200 sq. ft.	6 lbs./1,000 sq. ft.	3,811 lbs.
Government - 50,000 sq. ft.	6 lbs./1,000 sq. ft.	300 lbs.
Hotel - 390 sq. ft.	2 lbs./room	780 lbs.
School - 1,146 students	0.5 lbs/student ²	573 lbs.
Parkland - 164 acres - 65,600 visitors ³	0.9 lbs/visitor ⁴	59,040 lbs.
Multi-Family - 728 dwelling units	4 lbs./unit	2,912 lbs.
Single Family - 1,736 dwelling units	10 lbs./unit	17,360 lbs.
Retirement Community - 148 dwelling units	4 lbs./unit	592 lbs.
Activity/recreational Facilities - 2,000 sq. ft.	5 lbs./1,000 sq. ft.	10,000 lbs.
Total Daily Generation:		96,377 lbs.

¹ Bureau of Sanitation, City of Los Angeles, *Average Solid Waste Generation Rates*, April, 1981, unless otherwise noted.

² National Solid Waste Management Association, *California Waste Management Board Resource Manual*, Technical Bulletin 85-6, May, 1985.

³ U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, *Final Supplemental Environmental Assessment/Mitigated Negative Declaration Hansen Dam 10.5 Acre Recreational Area*, September 1994, pages 2-7.

⁴ California Solid Waste Management Board, *Solid Waste Generation Factors In California*, Technical Information Series, July 8, 1974: Recreational Wastes - Campgrounds.