

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Solid waste disposal and recycling services within the City are provided by City approved permitted solid waste haulers and the County of Los Angeles. The County of Los Angeles provides solid waste disposal services for residents and businesses located in the Malibu Garbage Disposal District (MGDD), which includes all of Malibu Road and areas east of John Tyler Drive to the City limit.¹ The project site is not located within the MGDD and thus would be required to contract with a City-permitted hauler. For 2012-2013, the City approved 19 haulers to provide trash, recycling, and green waste removal services.²

Solid Waste Disposal

Public agencies and private companies within the County of Los Angeles administer solid waste management, including collection and disposal services and landfill operation which service the City of Malibu. Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, the City of Los Angeles, and private companies operate waste disposal sites. Transfer stations are used to temporarily store debris until larger hauling trucks are available to transport the materials directly to the landfills. Landfill availability is limited by several factors, some of which include the following: (1) restrictions to accepting waste generated only within a landfill's particular jurisdiction and or watershed boundary; (2) tonnage permit limitations; (3) operational constraints; (4) corporate objectives of landfill owners and operators.

The County of Los Angeles maintains four types of solid waste facilities: (1) Class III landfills; (2) Unclassified landfills; (3) transformation facilities; and (4) materials recovery facilities (MRF). Class III landfill facilities accepts household waste, unclassified landfills are facilities that accept materials such as soil, concrete, asphalt and other construction and demolition debris, and transformation facilities involve the incineration of municipal solid waste in order to generate energy. MRFs recover recyclable materials from other waste to provide for the efficient transfer of the residual waste to permitted landfills for proper disposal.

Solid waste in Los Angeles County is disposed of at a variety of landfills. **Table 3.14.5-1, 2013 Primary Disposal Facilities Used by City of Malibu**, includes the disposal facilities where non-recyclable solid waste generated within the City was disposed of in 2013. The Calabasas Sanitary Landfill and Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center were the primary disposal facilities for the City in 2013, accepting

¹ City of Malibu, Malibu Garbage Disposal District, <http://www.malibucity.org/index.aspx?NID=305>, accessed July 9, 2014

² Rancho Malibu Draft EIR, 2013

17,140 and 9,755 tons of solid waste, respectively. The Calabasas Sanitary Landfill is projected to reach its capacity in 2025,³ while the Simi Valley Landfill is expected to close by 2052.^{4,5}

Table 3.14.5-1
2013 Primary Disposal Facilities Used by the City of Malibu

Destination Facility	Instate Ton ¹	Transform Ton ²	Total ADC ³
Antelope Valley Public Landfill	302	0	0
Azusa Land Reclamation Co. Landfill	15	0	0
Calabasas Sanitary Landfill	17,140	0	10,878
Chiquita Canyon Sanitary Landfill	1,671	0	0
Commerce Refuse-To-Energy Facility	0	1	0
El Sobrante Landfill	20	0	0
Frank R. Bowerman Sanitary LF	1	0	0
Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center	5	0	39
Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill	7	0	0
Puente Hills Landfill	4,070	0	0
Simi Valley Landfill & Recycling Center	9,755	0	2,229
Southeast Resource Recovery Facility	0	2	0
Sunshine Canyon City/County Landfill	189	0	0
Yearly Totals:	33,173.35	3.17	13,146.43

Source: Cal Recycle, Jurisdiction Disposal by Facility, Disposal during 2013 for the City of Malibu, <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/LGCentral/Reports/Viewer.aspx?P=OriginJurisdictionIDs%3d282%26ReportYear%3d2013%26ReportName%3dReportEDRSJurisDisposalByFacility>, accessed July 9, 2014

Notes:

¹ Instate Ton: Total instate is the total amount of waste generated from within California and includes transformation waste.

² Transform Ton: The term transformation refers to the use of incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion (other than composting) to combust unprocessed or minimally processed solid waste to produce electricity.

³ ADC=Alternative Daily Cover. ADC is cover material other than earthen material placed on the surface of the active face of a municipal solid waste landfill at the end of each operating day to control vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, and scavenging.

³ CalRecycle, Facility/Site Summary Details: Calabasas Sanitary Landfill, <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/19-AA-0056/Detail/>, accessed July 10, 2014

⁴ CalRecycle, Facility/Site Summary Details: Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center, <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/56-AA-0007/Detail/>, accessed July 10, 2014

⁵ Closure dates are based on facilities receiving the maximum daily permitted capacity and could be extended if the maximum daily capacity is not being reached.

Hazardous Materials Collection and Disposal

Certain uses and activities generate hazardous waste that cannot be disposed of at Class III or unclassified landfills. The California Hazardous Waste Control Law (Health and Safety Code Section 25100 through Section 25249) requires that these hazardous materials be transported and disposed of or treated at a licensed facility. The disposal and transport of hazardous materials is complicated by the fact that there are many forms of hazardous materials. Operations that use hazardous materials and/or generate hazardous waste are responsible for the disposal of the waste.

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) has indicated that existing hazardous waste management facilities within the County are inadequate to meet the waste currently generated within Los Angeles County. However, there are several Class I and II landfills that exist in Southern and Central California that can accept hazardous waste generated within the City. Each is identified briefly below.

- **Laidlaw Landfill, Buttonwillow, Kern County, California:** This facility accepts hazardous and non-hazardous waste and is permitted as a Class I landfill. The facility has no restrictions for the amount of waste that can be accepted on a daily basis.
- **Kettleman Hills Landfill, Kettleman City, Kings County, California:** This is a Class I permitted landfill that accepts hazardous and non-hazardous waste with no capacity restrictions.
- **McKittrick Waste Treatment Site, McKittrick, Kern County, California:** This facility is a Class II permitted landfill that accepts hazardous and non-hazardous waste. The facility has a capacity restriction of 412 cubic meters daily.

In addition, Los Angeles County has prepared a Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE) to provide for management of household hazardous waste generated by the residents within its jurisdiction, which would include the residents living in the City of Malibu.

Future Solid Waste Management Conditions

Currently, solid waste generated in the City is disposed of in local landfills. In the future, the amount of waste diverted from landfills is expected to increase as a result of AB 939 (discussed below). However, as growth occurs throughout Southern California, new landfill capacity will be required and/or other waste disposal alternatives will require implementation.

Options that have been discussed include expanding existing landfills, developing new landfills locally, transferring solid waste out of the County or state by truck or rail, or the incineration of solid waste in co-generation plants that generate electricity. New and expanded landfills are expected to be approved as part of a comprehensive solid waste program.

The transfer of solid waste either out of the County, or state, is also an option. One landfill, the Mesquite Regional Landfill, which receives Los Angeles area waste by rail car, provides some long-term solid waste disposal for Los Angeles County. The landfill is located in southern Imperial County and is owned by the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Sanitation Districts). The operation of the site provides 100 years of disposal capacity for Los Angeles County. The Mesquite Regional Landfill is permitted to accept up to 20,000 tons of waste each day.⁶

Though some landfills are currently restricted to accept solid waste from a limited geographical area, the US Supreme Court has held that any restriction limiting inter-jurisdictional transfers to landfills willing to accept solid waste is unconstitutional because such restrictions infringe on the landfill operator's ability to actively participate in interstate commerce.⁷ It is therefore likely that inter-jurisdictional transfers will increase as a method of managing solid waste.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Federal

There are no federal statutes related to solid waste services that would apply to the proposed project.

State

California Integrated Waste Management Act

In response to reduced landfill capacity, the State of California passed in 1989 the California Integrated Waste Management Act (CIWMA). This legislation (generally known by the name of the enacting bill AB 939) requires cities and counties to reduce the amount of solid wastes 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 planned to meet mandatory state waste diversion goals of 25 percent by the year 1995, 50 percent by the year 2000, and 75 percent by the year 2020. The purpose of AB 939 is to “reduce, recycle, and re-use solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible.” Noncompliance with the goals and timelines set forth within the act can be severe, as the bill imposes fines up to \$10,000 per day on jurisdictions not meeting these recycling and planning goals. AB 341 went into effect July 2012 and establishes a 75 percent diversion rate for the year

⁶ Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, Mesquite Regional Landfill, <http://www.mrlf.org/index.php?pid=5> , accessed July 9, 2014

⁷ *Philadelphia v. New Jersey*, 437 US 617 (1978).

2020 as a statewide goal. AB 341 also requires mandatory commercial recycling for businesses that generate four cubic yards or more of solid waste per week.

AB 939 requires jurisdictions to utilize “integrated waste management” —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. The act establishes the following waste management hierarchy:

- *Source Reduction: “Source reduction” means any action that causes a net reduction in the generation of solid waste. “Source reduction” includes, but is not limited to, reducing the use of nonrecyclable materials, replacing disposable materials and products with reusable materials and products, reducing packaging, reducing the amount of yard waste generated, establishing garbage rate structures with incentives to reduce the amount of waste that generators produce, and increasing the efficiency of the use of paper, cardboard, glass, metal, plastic, and other materials. “Source reduction” does not include steps taken after the material becomes solid waste.⁸*
- *Recycling: “Recycling” means the process of collecting, sorting, cleansing, treating, and reconstituting materials that would otherwise become solid waste, and returning them to the economic mainstream in the form of raw material for new, reused, or reconstituted products which meet the quality standards necessary to be used in the marketplace. “Recycling” does not include transformation.⁹*
- *Composting: “Compost” means the product resulting from the controlled biological decomposition of organic wastes that are source separated from the municipal solid waste stream, or that are separated at a centralized facility. “Compost” includes vegetable, yard, and wood wastes that are not hazardous waste.¹⁰*
- *Transformation: “Transformation” means incineration, pyrolysis, distillation, or biological conversion other than composting. “Transformation” does not include composting, gasification, or biomass conversion.¹¹*
- *Disposal: “Solid waste disposal” or “disposal” means the final deposition of solid wastes onto land, into the atmosphere, or into the waters of the state.¹²*

⁸ California Public Resources Code, Sec. 40196

⁹ California Public Resources Code, Sec. 40180

¹⁰ California Public Resources Code, Sec. 40116

¹¹ California Public Resources Code, Sec. 40201

¹² California Public Resources Code, Sec. 40192

The target disposal rate for the City of Malibu is 18.4 pounds per resident per day and 52.2 pounds per employee per day. In 2011, the City of Malibu's disposal rate per resident was 11.8 pounds per person per day and 29.4 pounds per employee per day, well below the target disposal rate.^{13, 14}

AB 341

On July 1, 2012 AB 341 was adopted. This legislation is designed to help the State meet its recycling goal of 75 percent by the year 2020. The law requires California commercial enterprises and public entities that generate 4 or more cubic yards per week of waste, and multi-family housing complexes with five or more units, to adopt recycling practices. Businesses can take one or any combination of the following in order to reuse, recycle, compost or otherwise divert solid waste from disposal:

- self-haul
- subscribe to a hauler(s)
- arrange for the pickup of recyclable materials
- subscribe to a recycling service that may include mixed waste processing that yields diversion results comparable to source separation

A property owner of a commercial business or multifamily residential dwelling may require tenants to source separate their recyclable materials to aid in compliance with this section.

California Integrated Waste Management Board Model Ordinance

Subsequent to the passage of CIWMA, additional legislation was passed to assist local jurisdictions in accomplishing the goals of AB 939. The California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991 (Section 42900–42911 of the Public Resources Code) directs the California Integrated Waste Management Board (now the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, or CalRecycle) to draft a “model ordinance” for the provision of adequate areas 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 CalRecycle model, the CalRecycle model ordinance took effect for that local agency. The County of Los Angeles chose to use the CalRecycle model ordinance.

¹³ CalRecycle, Jurisdiction Diversion/Disposal Rate Summary (2007–Current).

¹⁴ 2011 reflects the most current information published by CalRecycle.

Local

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 long-range management of the solid waste generated within the County. This plan includes such approaches as source reduction, recycling and composting programs, household hazardous waste management programs and public education awareness programs. The plan concludes that land filling 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 Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) was prepared as required by AB 939. It describes policies and programs implemented by the County for the County's unincorporated areas to achieve the state mandates of 25, 50, 60, and 75 percent waste disposal reductions for the years 1995, 2000, 2015, and 2020, respectively. 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 2006.

County of Los Angeles Non-Disposal Facility Element

AB 939 requires every city and county within the state to prepare and adopt a Non-Disposal Facility Element (NDFE) to identify all existing, proposed expansions of, and proposed new non-disposal facilities. These include source reduction and recycling facilities that are needed to implement the local jurisdiction's SRRE. Los Angeles County's NDFE identifies 20 existing materials recovery facilities/transfer stations, and nine proposed material recovery facilities as non-disposal facilities. In addition, the County's NDFE also identifies the utilization of four landfill facilities, operated by the County Sanitation Districts 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 Malibu General Plan

The City's General Plan is primarily a policy document that sets goals concerning the community and gives direction to growth and development. In addition, it outlines the programs that were developed to accomplish the goals and policies of the General Plan. The Plan's Conservation Element serves as a guide for the conservation, protection, restoration, management, development, and appropriate and responsible utilization of the City's existing natural resources. The Conservation Element includes goals and policies

pertaining to solid waste disposal such as the City shall reduce solid waste and encourage recycling, and co-composting. The Plan also includes an objective to reduce the amount of solid waste generated by the community and disposed of in landfills by 50 percent by the year 2000. As discussed above the City has surpassed this objective. The Conservation Element includes the following objectives and policies pertaining to the proposed project and solid waste:

CON Objective 5.1: 50% reduction in the amount of solid waste generated by the community and disposed of in landfills by the year 2000.

CON Policy 5.1.1: The City shall reduce solid waste

CON Policy 5.1.2: The City shall encourage recycling

City of Malibu Municipal Code

Title 17 of the City's Municipal Code includes development standards and regulations to assure adequate utilities and improvements for the development of the City. Section 8.32 provides guidelines and regulations for the collection of solid waste from commercial, industrial, and residential premises. Additional guidelines encourage recycling solid waste materials to meet the requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 by source reduction of the solid waste stream, diversion of solid waste from landfills, and conservation of natural resources.

PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES

Sustainable design features are included in the proposed project's design to decrease the amount of solid waste disposed of in landfill facilities from operation of the proposed project. Areas for the depositing, storage, and collection of materials for recycling purposes would be included as a project component. In addition, building materials with recycled content would be used to the full extent possible.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Thresholds of Significance

The following thresholds for determining the significance of impacts related to fire and medical services are contained in the environmental checklist form contained in Appendix G of the most recent update of the *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Statutes and Guidelines*. Impacts related to fire and medical services are considered significant if the proposed project would:

- be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs; or

- comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste

Impact Analysis

Threshold 3.14.5-1 Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs

No structures currently exist on the project site; therefore the project site does not generate solid waste. A small portion of the site has been paved. Demolition of the paved area and removal of soil on the project site would generate inert waste. Waste generated during demolition and construction would result in an incremental and intermittent increase in solid waste disposal at landfills and other waste disposal facilities generally within Los Angeles County. Trash and wood would be delivered to the Downtown Diversion facility located in Los Angeles and asphalt would be delivered to the Lovco crushing facility in Wilmington. Hazardous materials for construction activities would be disposed of at the Kettleman facility in Kings County. Given the sufficiency of available capacity, the disposal of demolition and construction debris would not result in impacts that are considered significant. No mitigation is proposed or is required.

Hazardous waste generation and disposal during project operation would be handled and disposed of in accordance with all appropriate state and federal laws. Because of the many laws and regulations associated with the disposal of hazardous waste, it would have to be determined at the time of disposal where any certain hazardous waste would be taken. At this time, hazardous wastes cannot be disposed of within Los Angeles County. However, hazardous debris generated during construction and operation can be accommodated by the permitted Class I and II landfills currently in operation within southern and central California, and no significant impact to hazardous waste disposal facilities are expected as a result of the proposed project.

As shown in **Tables 3.14.5-2, Proposed Project Solid Waste Generation (No Recycling)** the proposed project would generate a net increase in solid waste generation over existing uses of approximately 145.97 pounds per day, or about 26.63 tons per year $((145.97 * 0.005) * 365)$ These quantities represent no recycling activities in place. The proposed project would, as applicable for project operations incorporate storage and collection of recycling items into the project design, including applicable provisions of ordinances related to hours of collection and operation of on-site equipment. Should recycling occur in accordance with current state law, the project would generate a total of approximately 13.32 tons per year of solid waste (a 50 percent reduction). With a solid waste diversion program (e.g., adequate areas for collecting and loading recyclables) in place, the project would meet at least the minimum recycling level established by Los Angeles County (currently 50 percent, with an increase by 25 percent in 2020).

Thus the proposed project would incrementally increase the amount of solid waste that would be disposed of in area landfills. In accordance with AB 341, the proposed project would be required to provide recycling services to help offset this impact. Additionally, the City may require additional fees that could be used towards development of new facilities or expansion of existing facilities.

**Table 3.14.5-2
Proposed Project Solid Waste Generation (No Recycling)**

Building	Building Size (square feet)	Generation Factor ¹	Daily Generation (lbs/day)	Annual Generation (tons/year)
Whole Foods	24,549	3.12 lbs/1000 sf/day	76.59	13.97
Commercial/Retail ¹	13,876	5 lbs/1000 sf/day	69.38	12.66
		Total	145.97	26.63

Source: Impact Sciences, Inc. 2014.

¹ Solid waste daily generation rates provide by CalRecycle.ca.gov.

lbs = pounds, sf = square feet.

As discussed above, the Simi Valley Landfill and Recycling Center and the Calabasas Landfill are the primary disposal facilities of non-recyclable solid waste for the City. The Simi Valley landfill has an estimated remaining capacity of 119 million cubic yards (mcy) and is projected to reach its capacity around 2052. The Calabasas landfill has an estimated remaining capacity of 18 mcy and is projected to reach its capacity around 2025. Further, as shown above in **Table 3.14.5-1**, several other landfill facilities in the County would accept solid waste generated by the proposed project.

The estimated remaining capacity of permitted Class III landfills at the end of 2012 in Los Angeles County was approximately 129 million tons.¹⁵ Further, the Mesquite Regional Landfill, located outside the County has 100 years of capacity available to Southern California counties. Based on existing agreements, facilities in and outside Los Angeles County maintain sufficient capacity to serve the proposed project. As the proposed project's contribution would be minimal on a regional scale and would not exceed the capacity of existing Los Angeles County landfills or require provision of new or physically altered facilities to maintain service; impacts would be less than significant.

Although impacts were determined to be less than significant, and no mitigation measures are necessary, project impacts could be further reduced with the implementation of recommended mitigation measures below.

¹⁵ County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, *Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2012 Annual Report*

Mitigation Measures

The proposed project shall implement the following mitigation measures for project related solid waste service impacts.

- 3.14.5-1:** Pursuant to the City's Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling Program, an affidavit and certification to implement a Waste Reduction and Recycling Plan for the proposed project shall be completed and submitted to the City Environmental Sustainability Department prior to building permit issuance. The Plan shall include plans to recycle at a minimum 50 percent of discarded materials, such as concrete, sheetrock, wood, and metals, from proposed construction. Upon completion of the project, a Summary Report must be submitted to the Environmental Sustainability Director for approval.
- 3.14.5-2:** Pursuant to the City's Integrated Waste Management Program, the project applicant shall provide a plan for the disposal, storage, and collection of solid waste material for the project. The development of the plan shall be coordinated with City-permitted solid waste collection and disposal firms.

Residual Impacts

Impacts would be less than significant.

Threshold 3.14.5-2 Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste

During construction and operation of the proposed project, the applicant would comply with all applicable City, County, and State solid waste diversion, reduction, and recycling mandates, including compliance with the City's Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE), and the City of Malibu's Municipal Code. Compliance with these regulations and mandates would assist in reducing the amount of waste deposited in local landfills. Therefore, impacts related to regulatory compliance would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

Residual Impacts

Less than significant.

Cumulative Impacts

Implementation of the proposed project in conjunction with related projects would further increase the amount of solid waste generated in the area and demand for solid waste services. The County of Los Angeles anticipates sufficient solid waste capacity through the year 2026.¹⁶ As discussed above, several landfills within the County have sufficient capacity to serve the County's anticipated waste disposal needs; in addition, the County has an agreement with the Kettleman Landfill, which has identified 100 years of capacity available to Los Angeles County. **Table 3.14.5-3, Cumulative Development Solid Waste Generation Estimate**, shows the projected daily and annual solid waste disposal for related projects. The waste disposal amounts for the proposed project and related projects do not reflect any diversion of solid waste by recycling programs. However, each project would be required to provide adequate areas for collecting and loading recyclable materials in accordance with the County's model ordinance to reduce the volume of solid waste entering landfills.

As shown in **Table 3.14.5-3, Cumulative Development Solid Waste Generation Estimate**, related projects would generate up to 987 tons of solid waste per year. Combined with solid waste generated from the proposed project, 1,013.6 tons of solid waste would be generated per year, assuming no recycling. The proposed project's contribution would constitute an approximately 2.6 percent increase in solid waste generation, and would therefore not be cumulatively considerable.

The proposed project would contribute to an incremental cumulative impact on landfill capacity; however, with incorporation of mitigation requiring the recycling diversion of waste from landfills, the proposed project's contribution would not be cumulatively considerable.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures 3.14.5-1 and 3.14.5-2, above.

Residual Impacts

With implementation of **Mitigation Measures 3.14.5-1 and 3.14.5-2**, impacts would be less than significant.

¹⁶ Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, *Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan, 2012 Annual Report*

**Table 3.14.5-3
Cumulative Development Solid Waste Generation Estimate**

Land Use	Size/Units	Generation Rate	Daily Generation (lbs/day)	Annual Generation (tons/year)
Residential				
Single-Family	57 units	9.8 lbs/du/day	558.6	101.9
Condominium/Townhome ¹	40 units	5.3 lbs/du/day	212.4	38.7
Commercial				
Restaurant	13,004 sf	0.005 lbs/sf/day	65.02	11.8
Hotel	146 rooms	2 lbs/room/day	292	53.2
Commercial/Office	68,639 sf	0.006 lbs/sf/day	411.8	75.1
Commercial/Retail	81,627 sf	2.5 lbs/1,000 sf/day	204	37.2
Regional Shopping Center	129,423 sf	2.5 lbs/100 sf/day	3,235.5	590.4
Educational Facilities⁴				
High School	35,315 sf	0.007 lbs/sf/day	247.2	45.1
Satellite Junior College Campus	25,000 sf	0.007 lbs/sf/day	175	31.9
Public Facilities				
Fire Station ²	I unit/6,033 sf	9.8 lbs/du/day	9.8	1.7
Subtotal			5,411.32	987
Proposed Project			145.97	26.63
Total			5,557.29	1,013.6

Source: Source: Impact Sciences, Inc. 2014.

Solid waste daily generation rates provide by CalRecycle.ca.gov.

¹ Multifamily waste generation was used as a proxy for proposed condominiums/townhomes

² Single family waste generation was used as a proxy for the proposed fire station