

From: [John Lindsey](#)
To: [Roles, Gary W. \[US-US\]](#)
Subject: RE: EXTERNAL: ECDC and La Paz Information
Date: Monday, January 08, 2018 5:59:26 PM
Attachments: [La Paz RFQ Volume Info.PDF](#)

Gary, Here are two documents that are more current. There is really not a lot of documentation that addresses the current capacity issues at the La Paz County Landfill. Not a tremendous amount of disposal of MSW or soils occurs on a daily, monthly or yearly basis that would or has impacted the disposal capacity of the facility.

1. In 2012, the County of La Paz put out a Request for Proposal for the operation of the Landfill. I am sending you the parts of the Proposal that references the Landfills background, airspace, volume of wastes accepted and site permit information covered on pages 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the document. If you would like to have the entire document to substantiate this information just let me know.

Republic Services was selected as the operator of the La Paz County Landfill and I believe that this Operator Agreement between the County of La Paz and Republic Services runs through 2022. I am not entirely sure about this term and can find out more if you request it.

John Lindsey

John Lindsey

Waste By Rail

1111 "A" Quail Street

Newport Beach, CA 92660

[REDACTED]
(949) 673-1247 Office

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From: Roles, Gary W. [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, January 5, 2018 10:57 AM
To: John Lindsey [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: EXTERNAL: ECDC and La Paz Information

Great and back at ya.

From: John Lindsey [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, January 05, 2018 1:56 PM
To: Roles, Gary W. [US-US]
Subject: RE: EXTERNAL: ECDC and La Paz Information

Gary, I have some more current information for La Pax but not much has changed volume wise. If you. Subtracted 2,000,000 yards from the 25, 000,000 total you would be very close to today's capacity. The facility's permit allows for an additional expansion onto BLM land adjacent to the landfill.

I will send you more info on Monday.

Happy New Year

John

Sent from my Sprint Samsung Galaxy S7 edge.

----- Original message -----

From: "Roles, Gary W." [REDACTED]
Date: 1/5/18 10:42 AM (GMT-08:00)
To: John Lindsey [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: EXTERNAL: ECDC and La Paz Information

Thank you.

Would you happen to have any later information about available disposal capacity at La Paz? The information that you sent (much appreciated) indicated 25,400,000 cubic yards of remaining disposal capacity as of 12/31/2001. This date is about 16 years old.

Regards.

Gary

From: John Lindsey [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, November 14, 2017 3:45 PM
To: Roles, Gary W. [US-US]
Cc: 'Hays, Fred'
Subject: EXTERNAL: ECDC and La Paz Information

Gary, Here is the information that you requested on both The ECDC and La Paz County Landfills. Should you need additional information on the facilities, just let me know. I have also included some information on the environmental benefits of shipping by rail versus by truck. The primary example is based on a shipment from the Port of Long Beach to ECDC. The rail miles are very similar and as you can see, the emission reduction is very significant.

I am available to assist you at your convenience.

John Lindsey

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LA PAZ COUNTY, ARIZONA

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS FOR

OPERATION OF LA PAZ COUNTY REGIONAL

LANDFILL

SOLID WASTE SUBTITLE D SITE



ISSUE DATE: SEPTEMBER 5, 2012

DATE/TIME OF CLOSING: OCTOBER 18, 2012, 4:00 PM (MST)

NOTE: LA PAZ COUNTY DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE AGAINST A PROPOSER BECAUSE OF RACE, RELIGION, COLOR, SEX, NATIONAL ORIGIN, AGE, OR ANY OTHER BASIS PROHIBITED BY FEDERAL OR STATE LAW RELATING TO DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE PERFORMANCE OF ITS PROCUREMENT ACTIVITY.

ISSUED BY: LA PAZ COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1108 SOUTH JOSHUA AVENUE, PARKER, AZ 85344

COUNTY WEBSITE: WWW.CO.LA-PAZ.AZ.US

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 General Information

La Paz County is a county in the western part of the State of Arizona. As of the 2010 census its population was 20,489. The county seat is Parker. "La Paz" is the Spanish word for "the peace", and is taken from the early settlement (now ghost town) of La Paz along the Colorado River.

The County was established in 1983 after voters approved separating the northern portion of Yuma County, making it the first and only county to be established after Arizona became a state in 1912. The County did not have a large enough tax base to begin supporting a separate county government immediately and had to rely on state money at first. The Colorado River Indian Reservation is located in the western portion of the County. Part of the reservation extends westward into San Bernardino and Riverside Counties in California.

The County is primarily agricultural moving toward some manufacturing with approximately 90% of the land in the County being undeveloped and under federal ownership. As one of the poorest counties in Arizona, the Landfill represents a major asset to the County because of the potential revenue that could be generated from its ample disposal capacity as well as by potentially providing an anchor to attract other industries needing efficient disposal services for special waste streams or large amounts of wastes.

3.2 County Solid Waste Management System General Overview

In 1990, the County constructed a landfill to provide sanitary solid waste disposal for the region after the Tribal landfill was closed. After operating the small, unlined landfill for less than two years, Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) required upgrading the facility to meet more environmentally stringent regulations. Due to the location and capacity potential of the Landfill and the corresponding ability to offer affordable, long-term disposal services to outside-the-county generators, the County decided to leverage the Landfill's unique characteristics by entering into a third party operating contract to allow the Landfill to be developed to import municipal solid waste and special waste streams.

A competitive process employed by the County in 1993 resulted in the selection of Browning Ferris Industries (now Republic Services) as the operator of the Landfill, with a 20-year contract that was entered into on November 30, 1993.

The fully lined Landfill was permitted in April 1994, and opened in November of 1994 to accept municipal solid waste and special waste categories allowed under that certain Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Master Facility Plan Approval Number 15004700.03, issued by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), dated April 3, 2009 (the "**Solid Waste Facility Permit**"), a copy of which is attached as *Exhibit C*. Environmental controls feature a composite liner system comprising two feet of low-permeability clay, an HDPE liner, and a leachate collection system. Existing ancillary operations include access roads, an office/scale house building, truck scale, fuel storage tank(s), water storage tank(s), stormwater retention ponds, storage of automotive batteries, septic evaporation ponds (controlled by the County), truck shop, maintenance facility, perimeter berms, and security fencing. There is currently limited support infrastructure at the Landfill.

Under the existing operating contract, the County owns the Landfill and the infrastructure while the current operator is responsible for operating the Landfill, which includes the construction of lined cells, and the County anticipates this arrangement to continue under the operating contract with the selected Proposer. The selected Proposer is expected to provide free transfer, disposal and recycling services for County residential customers at eight rural transfer stations located throughout the County and at the Landfill.



In 1995, and in support of the County's continued commitment to maximize the use of available disposal capacity and efficient transportation infrastructure options for waste being delivered to the Landfill, the County acquired the contiguous 480 acres of property to the north and west of the Landfill. In addition, the County acquired a 4.9 mile right-of-way from the Bureau of Land Management to allow for the construction of either a truck haul road or a railroad spur to provide access to and from the Landfill from the current short line rail provider, RailAmerica, Inc.

Currently, RailAmerica, Inc., via Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway (BNSF) provides rail service at the "Wall" rail siding (located within the County) that hosts a 2,400 foot track that currently has the capacity to receive intermodal containers of waste. Containers could be unloaded from rail cars, and stored at the siding for transfer to the Landfill, approximately 10 miles away on State Highway 95.

3.3 Current Landfill Information and Permits

The Landfill is located on the southwest quarter of Section 19, Township 7 North, Range 19 West, of the Gila and Salt River Basin line and Meridian of the County. The approximate latitude and longitude of the Landfill are 35 degrees, 56 minutes, 37 seconds North, and 114 degrees, 11 minutes, 18 seconds West, respectively.

The Landfill is easily accessible via Interstate 10 and less than 300 miles east of Los Angeles, and is situated approximately 15 miles north of Interstate 10 in Quartzsite, AZ on State Highway 95, and is shown on the La Paz County Landfill and Transfer Stations Map, attached as *Exhibit A*.

In 2010, the current operator disposed of approximately 24,812 tons of municipal solid waste per year from in-County sources. Approximately 100,000 tons of special waste was received for disposal at the Landfill from commercial accounts both from within the County as well as outside of the County. A table of the volumes of municipal solid waste disposed at the Landfill from 2006-2011 is set forth in Table 3-3 below, and a list of the categories of waste that can be disposed of at the Landfill is set forth in Section 3.3.2 below.

Table 3-3 sets forth the municipal solid waste disposal tonnage history of the Landfill for calendar years 2006-2011 and is consistent with current usage levels at the Landfill.

Table 3-3: Municipal Solid Waste Total Disposal Tonnages²	
Year	Total MSW Disposed at Landfill
2006	32,866 short tons
2007	33,933 short tons

² Tonnages provided in SCS Engineers Application for Class I Air Permit Renewal for the Landfill submitted to ADEQ.

Table 3-3 (continued): Municipal Solid Waste Total Disposal Tonnages	
Year	Total MSW Disposed at Landfill
2008	28,702 short tons
2009	28,653 short tons
2010	26,389 short tons
2011	25,669 short tons

The Landfill is an active, fully permitted Subtitle D landfill and currently operates under that certain (i) Air Quality Permit No. 36397, issued by ADEQ on November 9, 2006, a copy of which is attached as *Exhibit B*, to be renewed pursuant to draft Air Quality Permit No. 54582, issued by ADEQ on March 7, 2012, a copy of which is attached as *Exhibit B-1*; (ii) Aquifer Protection Permit No.P-101856, issued by ADEQ, dated October 1, 1998, and modified as set forth in that certain letter from ADEQ to the County, dated November 9, 1998, copies of which are attached as *Exhibit D*, and (iii) the Solid Waste Facility Permit, attached as *Exhibit C*.

3.3.1 Estimated and Constructed Airspace Projection. The Landfill design capacity represented an air space volume of approximately 26.5 million cubic yards, which includes daily and interim cover. At the end of 2010, the Landfill had received approximately 454,000 tons of waste in place, which is approximately 5% of the capacity, leaving approximately 95% of the design capacity remaining to be used by the selected Proposer for the currently permitted portion of the Landfill.

A ground survey of the Landfill performed on or about December 15, 2011 indicates that there is approximately 410,000 tons of constructed airspace remaining at the Landfill. The current operator of the Landfill estimates that it will use an average of 712 tons of airspace per day for the remainder of the current operating contract term (through November 2013).

The additional 480 acres owned by the County, combined with the current 160 acre design capacity at the Landfill represents a total estimated potential capacity of 100,000,000 cubic yards of air space. The County is committed to working with the selected Proposer and the current operator of the Landfill to develop a transition plan to ensure there is adequate capacity at the Landfill to meet all of the disposal needs of the County and any guaranteed imported waste streams from sources outside of the County. The County expects the selected Proposer to cooperate with the County in developing such transition plan prior to the commencement of the term of the operating contract with the selected Proposer. The County reserves the right to reserve all, or a portion, of the additional acreage for other industrial or commercial activities, in its sole discretion.

3.3.2 Waste Accepted Under Current Permits

- Typical Residential Waste: Household garbage, yard clippings and other green waste.
- White Goods: Large appliances that are void of chlorinated fluorocarbons (CFCs).

- Construction and Demolition Debris: Construction and demolition debris (i.e., waste building materials, packaging and rubble from construction, remodeling, and repair and demolition operation of pavement, houses, buildings, and structures).
- Tires: The Landfill segregates waste tires detected in the solid waste and temporarily stores the tires until they are shipped to a permitted facility as appropriate.
- Wastewater Treatment Plant Sewage Sludge: Wastewater treatment plant sewage sludge is conditionally accepted. The Landfill requires the generator, or an agent for the generator, to provide documentation that adequately profiles the wastes. Waste will only be accepted if it passes the paint filter test (USEPA Test Method 9095) and the generator has provided documentation that the waste is not hazardous waste. The Landfill retains the option to use sludge as daily cover material provided it meets the required performance standards and receives ADEQ approval.
- Asbestos: Acceptance and disposal of friable asbestos and non-friable asbestos containing materials at the Landfill is performed according to 40 CFR §61, Subpart M, National Emission Standards for Asbestos §61.149 (Standard for asbestos mills), §61.150 (Standard for demolition, renovation, fabricating and manufacturing), §61.154 (Standard for active waste disposal sites), and §61.155 (Standard for asbestos conversion operations).
- Other Non-Hazardous Wastes: Other non-hazardous wastes may include liquid or solid industrial wastes.

Cell construction follows the traditional excavation and stockpiling of cover material and soil. Excavated materials can be used for daily, intermediate, and final cover.

3.3.3 Site and Permit Information. The Landfill is subject to a number of regulatory requirements; the primary requirements consist of the following:

- New Source Performance Standards (40 CFR §60 Subpart WWW) apply to all landfills that started construction, modification, or began initial waste acceptance on or after May 30, 1991. Municipal Solid Waste landfills that meet the above criteria and exceed the maximum design capacity of 2.5 million megagrams must evaluate the amount of Non Methane Organic Compounds (NMOCs) that are emitted on a megagram per year basis. The NMOC emission rate determines the applicability of the NSPS rule. If the NMOC emission rate is equal to or greater than 50 Mg/yr then a collection and control system must be installed.
- National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (40 CFR §63 Subpart AAAA) requires a Startup, Shutdown and Malfunction (SSM) plan to be in place when the Landfill has a collection and control system in place.
- National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (40 CFR §61 Subpart M), requires that asbestos containing waste materials be properly identified, documented and handled.

- Stratospheric Ozone Protection Program (40 CFR §82 Subpart) requires the source to monitor the amount of Ozone depleting material that enters the Landfill area and dispose of it in the proper manner, in compliance with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR §82 - Subpart F.
- Emissions from Existing and New Nonpoint Sources (A.A.C. R18-2-604 through 610) requires that the opacity of an emission from any nonpoint source shall not be greater than 40 percent.

4. SCOPE OF SERVICES

The scope of services the selected Proposer will provide includes (i) transitioning the operations of Landfill to ensure that the Landfill is in compliance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations upon the commencement of the term of the operating contract with the selected Proposer so that the County is assured of an uninterrupted disposal of the waste streams transferred to the Landfill and a consistent revenue stream; (ii) permitting and constructing new lined cell capacity at the Landfill as deemed necessary and appropriate by the County; (iii) providing free disposal for County residents for residential disposal quantities; (iv) operating the eight rural transfer stations and establishing and maintaining recycling programs at each of the transfer stations located within the County; (v) marketing for, and securing commitments for, additional municipal solid waste and special waste for delivery to the Landfill; (vi) developing and operating a rail haul system for waste delivery, if economically feasible; and (vii) providing long term closure and post closure of the Landfill, including the creation and funding of the Closure Fund, as necessary.

In addition, the County will seek to maximize the economic returns to the County with guaranteed minimum revenue for the initial twenty (20) year term of the operating contract. The County may retain outside consultants throughout the term of the operating contract to provide oversight and support as necessary and provide supplemental support as needed to identify potential waste streams.

The selected Proposer will maintain a transparent operation and undertake clear and consistent communications with the County and its representatives, including quarterly reporting of expected and delivered quantities and types of waste delivered to the Landfill. The operating contract will aim to align the interests between the County and the selected Proposer, and the County will select an operator that it believes will work cooperatively to market the Landfill to maximize its economic potential represented by the capacity of the current footprint of the Landfill and potential expansion.

4.1.1 Contractual Arrangements. The County intends to enter into an arrangement with the selected Proposer for the long-term operation and development of the Landfill. The selected Proposer will be granted an exclusive franchise to plan, build, permit, operate the Landfill, and to serve residents and waste haulers in La Paz County and surrounding areas, as well as municipal solid waste and special waste stream customers from outside the County.

The County contemplates a phased approach to the continued development of the Landfill. Proposals should incorporate a phased development approach with an estimate of the volumes that the Proposer reasonably believes could be sourced and committed to