



NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT AND NOTICE OF PUBLIC SCOPING MEETINGS

To: State Clearinghouse, Responsible Agencies and Interested Individuals

Date: June 16, 2014

Project: Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element Revision

Location: Los Angeles County

Lead Agency: County of Los Angeles

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the County of Los Angeles through its Department of Public Works (Public Works) will be the lead agency for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element Revision (Siting Element Revision). In compliance with Section 15082 of the CEQA Guidelines, Public Works is sending this Notice of Preparation (NOP) to the State Clearinghouse, responsible agencies and interested individuals.

The purpose of this NOP is to solicit any comments you may have as to the scope and content of the environmental information related to your agency's statutory responsibilities in connection with the Siting Element Revision.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project consists of the Siting Element Revision pursuant to the statutory requirements in the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 9, Article 8 - Procedures for Preparing and Revising Siting Elements, Summary Plans, and Countywide and Regional Agency Integrated Waste Management Plans, Sections 18776 through 18786.

The Siting Element is a long-term planning document that describes how the County of Los Angeles, and the cities within the County, plan to manage the disposal of their solid waste. The purpose of the Siting Element Revision is to update strategies, policies, and guidelines to address the solid waste disposal needs of the entire County for a 15-year planning period, as mandated by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939). The existing Siting Element was approved in 1998 and has now been revised to reflect updates including waste generation forecasts based on population and economic growth, and remaining disposal capacities based on landfill expansions and closures that have taken place since the approval of the original Siting Element.

An Initial Study describing the project and outlining the potential environmental impacts, has been prepared and will be available for review from **June 19, 2014 to July, 28, 2014** on the Department of Public Work's website at <http://dpw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement/> and at the locations below:

- County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works - 3rd Floor Annex Building
Environmental Programs Division Public Counter, 900 S. Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91803,
1-888-777-4775
- Agoura Hills Library – 29901 Ladyface Court, Agoura Hills, CA 91301, (818) 889-2278
- Avalon Library – 215 Sumner Ave., Avalon, CA 90704, (310) 510-1050
- Claremont Library – 208 N. Harvard Ave., Claremont, CA 91711, (909) 621-4902
- Eagle Rock Library – 5027 Caspar Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90041, (323) 258-8078
- Encino-Tarzana Library – 18231 Ventura Blvd., Tarzana, CA 91356 (818) 343-1983
- Florence Library – 1610 E. Florence Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90001, (323) 581-8028
- La Crescenta Library – 2809 Foothill Blvd., La Crescenta, CA 91214, (818) 248-5313
- Lancaster Regional Library - 601 W. Lancaster Blvd., Lancaster, CA 93534, (661) 948-5029
- Lennox Library – 4359 Lennox Blvd., Lennox, CA 90304, (310) 674-0385
- Littlerock Library – 35119 80th Street East, Littlerock, CA 93543, (661) 944-4138
- Lynwood Library – 11320 Bulliss Rd., Lynwood, CA 90262, (310) 635-7121
- Rowland Heights Library – 1850 Nogales St., Rowland Heights, CA 91748, (626) 912-5348
- South Whittier Library – 14433 Leffingwell Rd., Whittier, CA 90604, (562) 946-4415
- Temple City Library – 5939 Golden West Ave., Temple City, CA 91780, (626) 285-2136
- Valencia Library – 23743 W. Valencia Blvd., Santa Clarita, CA 91355, (661) 259-8942
- View Park Library – 3854 W. 54th St., Los Angeles, CA 90043, (323) 293-5371
- West Covina Library – 1601 W. Covina Parkway, West Covina, CA 91790, (626) 962-3541
- Westwood Library – 1246 Glendon Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90024, (310) 474-1739
- Wilmington Library – 1300 N. Avalon Blvd., Wilmington, CA 90744, (310) 834-1082

Public Works is seeking input concerning the scope and content of the environmental information and analysis to be contained in the EIR. Responses must be sent by 5:00 p.m. on **Monday, July 28, 2014**. For all responsible agencies, please direct all written comments using the Siting Element Website's commenting feature at <http://dpw.lacounty.gov/sitingelement/> or by sending comments to the following contact below:

County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
Attn: Mr. Patrick Holland
Environmental Programs Division
900 South Fremont Avenue, 3rd Floor
Alhambra, California 91803
Fax Number: (626) 979-5389
E-mail: sitingelement@dpw.lacounty.gov

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The Initial Study contains the preliminary analysis of the environmental impacts of the proposed project in accordance with the State of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines.

According to the Initial Study, the Siting Element Revision may affect multiple environmental factors, thereby resulting in a Potentially Significant Impact or Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated. Environmental impacts in the following areas will be analyzed on the EIR: Aesthetics, Air Quality, Biological Resources, Cultural Resources, Geology and Soils, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Hydrology and Water Quality, Land Use and Planning, Noise, Transportation and Traffic, and Utilities and Service Systems.

SCOPING MEETINGS

Public Works will conduct six public scoping meetings to provide information and facilitate dialogue on the proposed project and to solicit information relating to the CEQA analysis for this project. While these meetings will provide a forum for discussion on the project, anyone wishing to make formal comments on the NOP must do so in writing.

DATE AND TIME	LOCATION
July 14, 2014 6:00-8:00 p.m.	Bassett Park, Gymnasium 510 N. Vineland Ave., La Puente, CA 91746
July 15, 2014 6:00-8:00 p.m.	Altadena Senior Center, Blain Hall 560 East Mariposa St., Altadena, CA 91001
July 17, 2014 6:00-8:00 p.m.	William S. Hart Regional Park, Hart Hall 24151 Newhall Ave., Newhall, CA 91321
July 21, 2014 6:00-8:00 p.m.	Calabasas Community Center, Agoura Room 27040 Malibu Hills Rd., Calabasas, CA 91302
July 23, 2014 6:00-8:00 p.m.	Watts Senior Citizen Center, Auditorium 1657 East Century Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90002
July 24, 2014 6:00-8:00 p.m.	The Center at Sycamore Plaza, Council Chambers 5000 Clark Ave., Lakewood, CA 90712

Please direct any questions regarding these meetings to 1 (888) 777-4775 or sitingelement@dpw.lacounty.gov.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT REVISION
INITIAL STUDY

Prepared For:

**County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
Environmental Programs Division
900 South Fremont Avenue, 3rd Floor
Alhambra, California 91803**

Prepared By:

**HDR Engineering, Inc.
3230 El Camino Real Suite 200
Irvine, CA 92602**

June 2014

Page Intentionally Blank

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTIONS	PAGE
1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	1-1
1.1 PROJECT TITLE.....	1-1
1.2 LEAD AGENCY.....	1-1
1.3 PRIMARY CONTACT PERSON.....	1-1
1.4 PROJECT LOCATION.....	1-1
1.5 PURPOSE.....	1-4
1.6 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT.....	1-4
1.7 GENERAL PLAN CONSISTENCY.....	1-6
1.8 ZONING.....	1-6
1.9 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING.....	1-6
2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST.....	2-1
2.1 AESTHETICS.....	2-3
2.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES.....	2-3
2.3 AIR QUALITY.....	2-4
2.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES:.....	2-5
2.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES.....	2-5
2.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS.....	2-6
2.7 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.....	2-7
2.8 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.....	2-7
2.9 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY.....	2-8
2.10 LAND USE AND PLANNING.....	2-9
2.11 MINERAL RESOURCES.....	2-9
2.12 NOISE.....	2-9
2.13 POPULATION & HOUSING.....	2-10
2.14 PUBLIC SERVICES.....	2-11
2.15 RECREATION.....	2-11
2.16 TRANSPORTATION & TRAFFIC.....	2-11
2.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS.....	2-12
2.18 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	2-13
3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS.....	3-1
4.0 REFERENCES.....	4-1
5.0 REPORT PREPARATION PERSONNEL.....	5-1
5.1 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.....	5-1
5.2 COUNTY COUNSEL.....	5-1
5.3 CONSULTANTS.....	5-1
5.3.1 HDR INC.....	5-1
5.3.2 TETRA TECH BAS INC.....	5-2
6.0 APPENDIX A – SITING CRITERIA.....	6-1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

7.0 DISTRIBUTION LIST7-1

TABLES **PAGE**

Table 1.4-1: List of Incorporated Cities in Los Angeles County2

FIGURES **PAGE**

Figure 1: Los Angeles County.....3

SECTION 1.0

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This Initial Study was prepared by HDR on behalf of the lead agency, the County of Los Angeles through the Department of Public Works (Public Works) for revising the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element (Siting Element), pursuant to the Title 14, Division 7 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Chapter 9, Article 8, Sections 18776 to 18788.

1.1 PROJECT TITLE

Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element Revision

1.2 LEAD AGENCY

County of Los Angeles through its Department of Public Works

1.3 PRIMARY CONTACT PERSON

Mr. Pat Proano
County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
Environmental Programs Division
900 South Fremont Avenue, 3rd Floor
Alhambra, California 91803

1.4 PROJECT LOCATION

The project location is approximately 4,100 square miles¹ encompassing the unincorporated territories of the County of Los Angeles and 88 incorporated cities of the County of Los Angeles, California (see Table 1.4 -1, List of Incorporated Cities in Los Angeles County). The project location is bounded by Kern County to the north, San Bernardino County to the east, and Ventura County to the west. Also the project location is bounded by Orange County to the southeast and the Pacific Ocean to the south and southwest. San Clemente and Santa Catalina Islands are both encompassed within the territory of the County, and thus are part of the project location (Figure 1, Los Angeles County). There are approximately 140 unincorporated communities located within the five County Supervisorial Districts.

¹ Land area is the size, in square units (metric and nonmetric) of all areas designated as land in the Census Bureau's national geographic (TIGER®) database.

SECTION 1.0
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Table 1.4-1: List of Incorporated Cities in Los Angeles County

Agoura Hills	Hawaiian Gardens	Pasadena
Alhambra	Hawthorne	Pico Rivera
Arcadia	Hermosa Beach	Pomona
Artesia	Hidden Hills	Rancho Palos Verdes
Avalon	Huntington Park	Redondo Beach
Azusa	Industry	Rolling Hills
Baldwin Park	Inglewood	Rolling Hills Estates
Bell	Irwindale	Rosemead
Bellflower	La Canada Flintridge	San Dimas
Bell Gardens	La Habra Heights	San Fernando
Beverly Hills	La Mirada	San Gabriel
Bradbury	La Puente	San Marino
Burbank	La Verne	Santa Clarita
Calabasas	Lakewood	Santa Fe Springs
Carson	Lancaster	Santa Monica
Cerritos	Lawndale	Sierra Madre
Claremont	Lomita	Signal Hill
Commerce	Long Beach	South El Monte
Compton	Los Angeles	South Gate
Covina	Lynwood	South Pasadena
Cudahy	Malibu	Temple City
Culver City	Manhattan Beach	Torrance
Diamond Bar	Maywood	Vernon
Downey	Monrovia	Walnut
Duarte	Montebello	West Covina
El Monte	Monterey Park	West Hollywood
El Segundo	Norwalk	Westlake Village
Gardena	Palmdale	Whittier
Glendale	Palos Verdes Estates	
Glendora	Paramount	

1.5 PURPOSE

The purpose of the revised Siting Element is to update strategies, policies, and guidelines to address the solid waste disposal needs of the County for a 15-year planning period, as mandated by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939).

1.6 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

Overview

The project consists of the revised Countywide Siting Element for the County of Los Angeles pursuant to the statutory requirements in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 9, Article 8 - Procedures for Preparing and Revising Siting Elements, Summary Plans, and Countywide and Regional Agency Integrated Waste Management Plans, Sections 18776 through 18788.

The purpose of the revised Siting Element is to update strategies, policies, and guidelines to address the solid waste disposal needs of the County for a 15-year planning period, as mandated by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Assembly Bill 939). The existing Siting Element was approved in 1998 and has now been revised to reflect updates including waste generation forecasts based on population and economic growth, and remaining disposal capacities based on landfill expansions and closures that have taken place since the approval of the original Siting Element.

Similar to the Siting Element approved in 1998, the revised Siting Element will serve as a policy manual rather than a specific development program. With this understanding, the intent of the environmental analysis is not to provide detailed information on impacts and mitigation measures for specific solid waste management related projects or programs discussed in the Siting Element. Rather, definitive analysis can only be accomplished for specific sites and projects on an individual basis. As details develop, specific sites and projects must each fully comply with all requirements of CEQA and, thus, would be subject to future environmental documentation at the time specific projects are proposed.

As mandated by State law, the Siting Element must include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. A statement of goals and policies for the environmentally safe transformation and/or disposal of solid waste which cannot be reduced, recycled, or composted during the 15-year period.
2. An estimate of the total transformation or disposal capacity in cubic yards that will be needed for a 15-year period to safely handle solid wastes generated within Los Angeles County which cannot be reduced, recycled, or composted.

SECTION 1.0

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3. The remaining combined capacity of existing solid waste facilities existing at the time of the preparation of the Countywide Siting Element, in cubic yards and years.
4. The identification of an area or areas for the location of potential solid waste facilities or the expansion of existing facilities.

The Siting Element revision will address the above requirements with the intent of providing a means for proper planning and management of solid waste facilities on a countywide basis. The Siting Element revision contains goals and policies, and establishes “Siting Criteria” (see Appendix A – Siting Criteria) for developing new solid waste facilities (such as Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities, conversion technology facilities, engineered municipal solid waste conversion facilities (EMSW facility), and biomass processing facilities, as well as expanding existing facilities. The Siting Element will also present a description and location map of sites identified: (1) as potentially suitable for development of solid waste facilities; and (2) as potential expansion of existing Class III landfills, inert waste landfills, and transformation facilities, where applicable. However, the Siting Element will require that prior to development of any one of these facilities or any other solid waste facility, the facility proponent must show the project to be consistent with the Siting Element, as well as undergo a vigorous site-specific assessment and permitting process at the local, State, and Federal levels, including addressing all environmental concerns as mandated by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). As a part of the determination of consistency with the Siting Element and its Siting Criteria, the project proponent must obtain approval from the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force prior to the development of solid waste facilities.

The Siting Element revision, which covers the 15-year planning period, will contain the following changes from its previous version (1997):

- Removal of Elsmere Canyon and Blind Canyon from a list of potential new landfill sites;
- Potential expansions of several in-County Class III landfills, subject to state and local planning and regulatory processes, if determined to be environmentally sound and technically feasible
- Update of the goals and policies to enhance the sustainability of the solid waste management system including resource recovery and improved waste diversion activities; and
- Promotion of the development of alternatives to landfill disposal such as conversion technologies.

1.7 GENERAL PLAN CONSISTENCY

Various – Refer to Los Angeles County General Plan (Adopted 1980)

The Siting Element and its environmental document will include identification of existing solid waste facilities which are currently consistent with applicable local jurisdiction's General Plan.

The Siting Element and its environmental document also discusses and identifies areas for the location of potential new solid waste disposal facilities and potential expansions of the existing facilities in Los Angeles County that may be necessary to meet the disposal needs of the County during the 15-year planning period. These identified solid waste facilities may or may not be currently consistent with the local jurisdiction's General Plan. If a new project is found not to be consistent with the local jurisdiction's General Plan, then the project must be removed from the next revision of the Siting Element (per CCR, Section 41710 – 41712).

1.8 ZONING

Various – Refer to Los Angeles County Zoning Ordinance (See Title 22 of the Los Angeles County Code).

1.9 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Los Angeles County is characterized by a diverse environmental setting. Basically, the County may be divided into four natural sub-regions: northern desert, central mountains, coastal lowlands, and offshore islands.

The northern desert includes the Antelope Valley portion of the County. This area consists of desert plains, hills, buttes, and dry lake beds. The major urban areas in the Antelope Valley are in the Cities of Lancaster and Palmdale and the adjacent unincorporated areas. Except for the foothills and buttes, the area is generally level and contains scattered vegetation. The northern deserts have a distinctive cover of grasslands, desert, and alkali sink shrubs. Pinon-juniper woodland, desert sagebrush, and chaparral blanket the southwestern desert fringes. Soils both beneficial and problematic for urban and agricultural use may be found in the Antelope Valley. Generally, the soils of the area are not useful for agricultural purposes and lie in a broad belt stretching from Neenach on the west to the San Bernardino County boundary on the east and extending down from the central mountains on the south to the dry lake beds northerly of Lancaster.

The central mountains consist of steep rugged terrain of the San Gabriel and Santa Susanna Mountain ranges. Higher elevations and northern slopes are covered with coniferous and oak forests and woodlands with chaparral belts, sagebrush, and grassland zones between them and the developed lowlands. Broad valleys exist in this area. The level areas are found primarily in the Santa Clarita Valley, Acton, and Agua Dulce areas. The middle and upper portions of the areas contain alluvial soils and are subject to flood hazards limiting the area's use.

SECTION 1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The coastal lowlands are a highly urbanized area that contains the majority of the County's population. There are broad areas of soils which are beneficial for both agricultural and urban development. Major soil problems are present on the margin of the coastal plain. The urbanized areas include the relatively level coastal plain and the San Gabriel and San Fernando Valleys. These areas are interrupted by the Santa Monica Mountains, Palos Verdes Hills, and Puente/San Jose Hills. The coastal lowlands have been largely cleared of native vegetation and are covered with various species introduced from other areas, including a number of agricultural crops. Only the Transverse Hill Chain retains its natural cover of grass, coastal sage, and chaparral.

Finally, the offshore islands include Santa Catalina and San Clemente Island. Both islands are mountainous. Santa Catalina's soils are predominantly loam to clay and contain various types of vegetation. San Clemente Island is under Federal ownership and use.

SECTION 1.0
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Page Intentionally Blank

SECTION 2.0

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

This section contains the Environmental Checklist prepared for the project. This checklist is consistent with the Environmental Checklist Form found in Appendix G to the State CEQA Guidelines. This checklist also includes two recommended questions proposed by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) in April 2009 as additions to Appendix G to the State CEQA Guidelines. A summary of the substantial evidence that was used to support the responses in the Environmental Checklist is contained in Section 3.0, Environmental Analysis. The responses contained in this Environmental Checklist are based on reviews of relevant literature, technical reports, and regulations, and on analysis of existing geographical information from County maps and databases.

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The project would affect multiple environmental factors thereby resulting in a Potentially Significant Impact or Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated. A summary of the environmental factors potentially affected by this project, consisting of a Potentially Significant Impact or Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigated, include:

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture and Forestry Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geology / Soils |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazards and Hazardous Materials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology / Water Quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Use / Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Population / Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation / Traffic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utilities / Service Systems | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |

SECTION 2.0
ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

<i>Pat Proano</i>
Signature
PAT PROANO
Printed Name

<i>June 16, 2014</i>
Date
<i>County of L.A. Dept. of Public Works</i>
For

SECTION 2.0
ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
2.1 AESTHETICS – Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

RESOURCES: In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:

a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--	--------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------

SECTION 2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act Contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.3 AIR QUALITY – Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION 2.0
ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
2.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES – Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES – Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in § 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION 2.0
ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS – Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
(i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Seismic- related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on-site or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SECTION 2.0
ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
2.7 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS – Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.8 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS – Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SECTION 2.0
ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.9 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY – Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off- site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SECTION 2.0
ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.10 LAND USE AND PLANNING – Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.11 MINERAL RESOURCES – Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.12 NOISE – Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION 2.0
ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2.13 POPULATION & HOUSING – Would the project:

a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SECTION 2.0
ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
--	--------------------------------------	--	------------------------------------	-----------

2.14 PUBLIC SERVICES –

- a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2.15 RECREATION –

- a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?
- b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2.16 TRANSPORTATION & TRAFFIC – Would the project:

- a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass-transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?

a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass-transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
---	--------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

SECTION 2.0
ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS – Would the proposed project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SECTION 2.0
ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.18 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE –
Would the proposed project:

a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION 2.0
ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Page Intentionally Blank

SECTION 3.0

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

The environmental analysis provided in this section describes the information that was considered in evaluating the questions in Section 2.0, Environmental Checklist. The information contained in this environmental analysis is based on reviews of relevant literature and maps (see Section 4.0, References, for a list of reference materials consulted).

The environmental analysis in this Initial Study broadly evaluates the potential impacts related to changes in existing environmental conditions as a result of the County's adoption of the Siting Element revision. The Siting Element establishes goals, policies, and guidelines for proper planning and siting of solid waste disposal facilities on a countywide basis. It offers strategies and establishes siting criteria to be used as an aid to evaluate sites potential for development of needed solid waste facilities. As such, the listing of potential future landfill expansions and alternative technology facilities in the Siting Element does not and should not construe that a facility will be developed. Any future landfill expansion or alternative technology facilities would be subject to future environmental review once project-specific details are better known.

With this understanding, the Siting Element is considered a planning mechanism that provides for the review of potential solid waste facilities in areas that are suitable for such uses. This analysis considers potential environmental impacts of implementing the Siting Element goals, policies and guidelines over its 15-year planning horizon based on the disposal options (or scenarios) identified in the Siting Element.

3.1 AESTHETICS

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the project may have a significant impact to aesthetics, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Aesthetics within the incorporated and unincorporated territories of the County, which would be subject to the proposed siting element revision, were evaluated with regard to the County of Los Angeles General Plan; Caltrans Scenic Highway Program designations; and previously published information regarding the visual character of the County, including scenic resources, vistas, and altitude as depicted in County maps.

The State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of four questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to aesthetics.

Would the proposed project:

- (a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?
- (b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?
- (c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?
- (d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Discussion. All solid waste disposal facilities identified under the project are required to be designed and operated to incorporate environmental control measures (see Appendix A – Siting Criteria). These measures, such as new lighting which has the potential to produce glare, would need to comply with the criteria in the Siting Element along with the County’s Outdoor Lighting District Ordinance (2012) to avoid light pollution and light trespass. Similarly, buffer zones and aesthetic treatments, such as landscaping, berms, block walls, overfills, etc., are generally considered for any solid waste disposal facility to screen operations from outside viewers. All solid waste exports under the Siting Element would use the existing roadway network and, therefore, would be unlikely to impact aesthetics resources.

The details of project-specific mitigation measures are beyond the scope of this environmental document and will be addressed in the environmental document for each facility in accordance with CEQA.

3.2 AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the project may have a significant impact to agricultural and forestry resources, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Agricultural and forestry resources within the County were evaluated with regard to the California Department of Conservation (CDC) Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP), the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) and the County of Los Angeles General Plan.

The State CEQA Guidelines define agricultural land as “prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, or unique farmland, as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture land inventory and monitoring criteria, as modified for California,” and is herein collectively referred to as “Farmland.” The State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of five questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to agricultural and forestry resources.

Would the proposed project:

- (a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?
- (b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?
- (c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?
- (d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?
- (e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

Discussion. According to the FMMP (2010), the potential landfill expansion sites are either classified as “urban and built-up land” or fall outside of the survey boundary (CDC 2010). The potential location of the alternative technology facilities at existing MRFs and/or transfer station facilities would generally occur within industrially zoned areas and existing landfills. According to the Williamson Act Maps produced by the California Department of Conservation, (DOC 2013), no portion of the County is under the provisions of an active Williamson Act contract, with the exception of a location on Santa Catalina Island. Hence, the conversion of important farmland or cancellation of an active Williamson Act Contract through the adoption of the Siting Element is unlikely.

There are only two national forests in Los Angeles County; the Los Padres National Forest and

the Angeles National Forest. Potential landfill expansion area sites are not located in the vicinity of these two national forests and alternative technology facilities would generally occur at industrially zoned locations. In this context, no impact would occur.

3.3 AIR QUALITY

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the project may have significant impacts to air quality, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Air quality within the County, which would be subject to the project, was evaluated with regard to the County of Los Angeles General Plan, the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS), and the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Data on existing air quality in the County are monitored by a network of air monitoring stations operated by the California Environmental Protection Agency, California Air Resources Board (CARB), the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), and the Antelope Valley Quality Management District (AVAQMD). The County includes two local air districts with jurisdiction over the project facilities: SCAQMD and AVAQMD.

State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of five questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to air quality.

Would the proposed project:

- (a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?
- (b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?
- (c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?
- (d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?
- (e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

Discussion. Los Angeles County extends across two major air basins: (1) the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB) and (2) Mojave Desert Air Basin (MDAB). The SCAQMD has jurisdiction over the SCAB, which is classified by the State as extreme nonattainment for the State 1-hour ozone standard, serious nonattainment for the State particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM₁₀), nonattainment for the State particulate matter less than 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5}), and partial nonattainment for lead (Pb). The SCAB is also classified as extreme nonattainment for the Federal 8-hour ozone standard. The MDAB is located within the jurisdiction of the AVAQMD and is classified by the State as extreme nonattainment for the State 1-hour ozone standard and

SECTION 3.0

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

nonattainment for PM₁₀. The MDAB is also classified as severe nonattainment for the Federal 8-hour ozone standard.

Solid waste disposal facilities located in nonattainment areas with air emissions in excess of established limits will require pre-construction review under Federal New Source Review requirements and a permit to construct and operate from the SCAQMD or AVAQMD. This existing permitting framework combined with the requirements stipulated by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the State Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), and the State Air Resources Board (CARB) would substantially mitigate any negative impact on air quality during both the development and operation of solid waste facilities identified under the Siting Element.

The details of project-specific mitigation measures are beyond the scope of this environmental document and will be addressed in the environmental document for each facility in accordance with CEQA.

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the project may have a significant impact to biological resources, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Biological resources within the County were evaluated with regard to the Land Use element of the County of Los Angeles General Plan and information provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and Bureau of Land Management.

The State CEQA Guidelines recommend consideration of the following six questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to biological resources.

Would the proposed project:

- (a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?
- (b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?
- (c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?
- (d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?
- (e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?
- (f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

Discussion. The development of solid waste facilities identified under the Siting Element may require the removal of vegetation and/or habitat that is suitable for one or more federal- or state-listed plant or wildlife species. Jurisdictional wetlands or waters of the U. S. or State could also be adversely affected. Although, tentative areas have been identified for future solid waste facility sites, the Siting Element siting criteria recommends that unless determined otherwise by the local agency having jurisdiction over land use permits, significant ecologically sensitive areas, such as wetlands, habitats of threatened and endangered species should be avoided.

SECTION 3.0

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Compliance with these standards would generally avoid significant impacts to biological and wetland resources. Additionally, no local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan is adopted for areas where solid waste facilities are otherwise identified under the Siting Element.

The details of project-specific mitigation measures are beyond the scope of this environmental document and will be addressed in the environmental document for each facility in accordance with CEQA.

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the project may have a significant impact to cultural resources, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of four questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to cultural resources.

Would the proposed project:

- (a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in § 15064.5?
- (b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?
- (c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?
- (d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Discussion. The development of the solid waste facilities identified in the Siting Element may impact some cultural resources. Cultural resources, whether prehistoric or historic, are physical manifestations of cultural activity.

The details of project-specific mitigation measures are beyond the scope of this environmental document and will be addressed in the environmental document for each facility in accordance with CEQA.

3.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the project may have a significant impact to geology and soils, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Geology and soils within the County were evaluated with regard to the County of Los Angeles General Plan and in consideration of the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Maps.

The State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of seven questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to geology and soils.

Would the proposed project:

- (a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:
 - i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.
 - ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?
 - iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?
 - iv) Landslides?
- (b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?
- (c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?
- (d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?
- (e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?

Discussion. Development of any solid waste facilities identified under the Siting Element could cause disruptions, displacements, compaction, and over covering of soil and impacts may vary depending upon the facility's site characteristics.

To ensure that structural stability of the solid waste disposal facilities, the siting criteria in the Siting Element provides mitigation measures consistent with the requirements of the Federal, State, and local jurisdiction to be complied, including, but not limited to the California Code of

SECTION 3.0

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Regulations, Title 27; California Building Code and County siting requirements. Development of solid waste disposal facilities would require adherence to all modern earthquake standards. As a result, the potential to expose people or structures to potentially significant impacts – including risk of loss, injury, or death from strong seismic ground shaking – would be minimized through adherence to standard engineering practices in conjunction with site-specific mitigation.

The details of project-specific mitigation measures are beyond the scope of this environmental document and will be addressed in the environmental document for each facility in accordance with CEQA.

3.7 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the project may have significant environmental impacts due to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. GHG emissions within the County were evaluated based on guidance provided by regulatory publications from the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association, the State Office of the Attorney General, California Air Resources Board (CARB), and Office of Planning and Research (OPR).

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reported that the majority of GHG emissions in the United States can be attributed to the energy sector, which accounted for 86.3 percent of total U.S. GHG emissions in 2007 due to stationary and mobile fuel combustion. For the industrial sector, the top 10 contributors to GHG emissions, which account for more than 90 percent of the total GHG emissions, include substitution of ozone-depleting substances, iron and steel production and metallurgical coke production, cement production, nitric acid production, hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) production, specifically, HCFC-22, lime production, ammonia production and urea consumption, electrical transmission and distribution, aluminum production, and limestone and dolomite use.

Would the proposed project:

- (a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?
- (b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

Discussion. GHGs *emitted* by human activity are implicated in global climate change or global warming. The principal GHGs are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (NO_x), ozone (O₃), water vapor, and fluorinated gases. Fossil fuel consumption in the transportation sector (on-road motor vehicles, off-highway mobile sources, and aircraft) is a major source of GHG emissions, accounting for one-half of GHG emissions globally. Solid waste disposal options identified in the Siting Element have the potential to result in the generation of GHG emissions. The operational GHG emissions for individual solid waste disposal facilities would be based on the method of disposal and the number of vehicle trips to and from these facilities, including truck disposal trips. Given that an incremental increase in operational activities would result under the disposal options identified in the Siting Element (e.g. increased haul trips, etc.), quantification of these emissions would be required to facilitate the integration of effective mitigation measures.

Los Angeles County has enacted a variety of policies and plans, including the Los Angeles Regional Climate Action Plan, to fulfill the objectives outlined in Assembly Bill (AB) 32 (the Global Warming Solutions Act). The project goals and objectives are achieved through various solid waste management options, which in turn, may result in a range of GHG emissions.

SECTION 3.0
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

The details of project-specific mitigation measures are beyond the scope of this environmental document and will be addressed in the environmental document for each facility in accordance with CEQA.

3.8 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the project may have a significant impact to hazards and hazardous materials, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Hazardous wastes are by-products of society that can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed. Hazardous wastes exhibit at least one of four characteristics – ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity – or appear on special U.S. EPA lists.

Hazards and hazardous materials related to the project were evaluated based on expert opinion supported by facts, and a review of the County of Los Angeles General Plan.

The State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of eight questions when addressing the potential for significant impact to hazards and hazardous materials.

Would the proposed project:

- (a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?
- (b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?
- (c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?
- (d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?
- (e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?
- (f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?
- (g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?
- (h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

SECTION 3.0

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Discussion. Issues related to the past, improper management and disposal of solid waste have resulted in stringent regulatory requirements for the siting and operation of solid waste disposal facilities. Continued improper and illegal dumping increase the risk of contaminating the environment and pose a potentially more serious threat to the health of present and future generations. The siting and operation of solid waste facilities should not have a negative impact on the health and/or safety of citizens because these facilities are intended to provide a safer and controlled means to dispose of solid wastes, prevent illegal dumping, and, thus, reduce potential threats to public health and the environment.

In accordance with the California Health and Safety Code, individual solid waste facilities identified under the Siting Element would be required to prepare and submit a revised hazardous materials business plan. The hazardous materials business plan would typically include a delineation of hazardous materials and hazardous waste storage areas; a description of proper handling, storage, and disposal techniques; methods to avoid spills and minimize impacts of accidental spills; procedures for handling and disposing of unanticipated hazardous materials; and establishment of notification procedures for spills, employee training; and record keeping and reporting. The California Code of Regulations, Title 27 also requires a load check program for hazardous waste be implemented for solid waste facilities. Additionally, in the event that hazardous waste is inadvertently received at a solid waste facility site, a Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan (HWCP) would need to be in place to minimize hazards to employees.

The details of project-specific mitigation measures are beyond the scope of this environmental document and will be addressed in the environmental document for each facility in accordance with CEQA.

3.9 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the project may have a significant impact to hydrology and water quality, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Hydrology and water quality within the County were evaluated with regard to the County of Los Angeles General Plan, State of California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Basin Plan for the Colorado River RWQCB Region 7, and the National Flood Insurance Program Flood Insurance Rate Maps for the County.

The State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of ten questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to hydrology and water quality.

Would the proposed project:

- (a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?
- (b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?
- (c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?
- (d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?
- (e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?
- (f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?
- (g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?
- (h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?
- (i) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?

SECTION 3.0

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

- (j) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?
- (k) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

Discussion. The project area encompasses two separate hydrologic regions (inland deserts and coastal plains) that are under the jurisdiction of the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Region 6, and the Los Angeles RWQCB, Region 4. Expansion of solid waste disposal facilities identified under the Siting Element would require grading, waste disposal, and, in the case of landfills, gas systems, that have the potential to impact water quality. However, with the incorporation of appropriate best management practices (BMPs) and compliance with applicable State regulations and waste discharge requirements, such as including lined containment systems, potential water quality impacts would be minimized. Soil stabilization measures would be used to prevent soil erosion caused by stormwater runoff. On- and off-site drainage controls would also be required.

The Siting Element's siting criteria (see Appendix A) contain specific guidelines to protect surface and groundwater supplies by requiring that all facilities be constructed in areas posing minimal threats. This includes specific criteria regarding the proximity to groundwater, including major water supply sources and aquifer recharge areas, the permeability of surface materials, and facility placement outside the limits of the 100-year flood zone.

The details of project-specific mitigation measures are beyond the scope of this environmental document and will be addressed in the environmental document for each facility in accordance with CEQA.

3.10 LAND USE AND PLANNING

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the project might have a significant impact to land use and planning, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Land use and planning within the County was evaluated with regard to the County of Los Angeles General Plan (1980) and its adopted maps, the County Code, and other regional plans and polices. Additionally, the Los Angeles County 2035 General Plan (General Plan Update) is currently under preparation and provides the policy framework for how and where the unincorporated County will grow through the year 2035. The State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of three questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to land use and planning.

Would the proposed project:

- (a) Physically divide an established community?
- (b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?
- (c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?

Discussion. Surrounding land uses may be affected due to the development of solid waste facilities identified under the Siting Element. For this reason, the Siting Element's siting criteria (see Appendix A) addresses the need to include sufficient separation between these facilities and areas of concentrated population particularly residential developments, schools, and hospitals. Additionally, with the exception of land disposal facilities, these facilities are recommended to be located primarily in existing industrial zoned areas. The siting criteria also provides for the selection of sites that have compatible surrounding land uses (see A).

Additionally, each solid waste facility must have land use approval from the jurisdiction in which it resides. This approval is obtained through the respective jurisdiction's planning agency, involves extensive public involvement, regulatory agency scrutiny and requires the preparation and circulation of an environmental document in accordance with CEQA. Furthermore, each solid waste facility must have a finding of consistency with the Siting Element and applicable siting criteria (Appendix A).

The land use entitlement process for individual solid waste facilities, including a finding of consistency, are beyond the scope of this environmental document.

The details of project-specific mitigation measures are beyond the scope of this environmental document and will be addressed in the environmental document for each facility in accordance with CEQA.

3.11 MINERAL RESOURCES

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the project may have a significant impact to mineral resources, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Mineral resources within the County were evaluated with regard to California Geological Survey and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) publications and the adopted County of Los Angeles General Plan.

The State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of two questions when addressing the potential for significant impact to mineral resources.

Would the proposed project:

- (a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?
- (b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

Discussion. According to the LA County Natural Resources Areas Map (2012), one or more potential landfill expansions identified in the Siting Element are located in an area that contains oil and gas resources. As these landfill facilities are part of existing conditions, their expansion is unlikely to restrict the availability of mineral resources that would be of value to the State. The co-location of potential alternative technology facilities at existing landfills, MRFs, or transfer stations is unlikely to restrict the availability of one or more mineral resources.

3.12 NOISE

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the project may have a significant impact to noise, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Noise within the County was evaluated with regard to the County of Los Angeles General Plan Noise element and the County Noise Control Ordinance.

The State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of six questions when addressing the potential for significant impact to noise.

Would the proposed project result in:

- (a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?
- (b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?
- (c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?
- (d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?
- (e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?
- (f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

Discussion. The solid waste management options identified in the Siting Element could result in increases in noise levels at on- and off-site locations depending on the locations where these facilities are ultimately sited and roadways that experience corresponding increases in heavy truck traffic. Depending on the locations and intensity of stationary and mobile noise sources involved, the potential exists for increased noise levels to impact nearby noise-sensitive land uses, which may also include less-sensitive land uses, such as parks and golf courses. However, with adequate mitigation measures such as specified transportation routes and, if necessary, the restriction of operating hours or incorporation of sound barriers, the effects can be substantially reduced. As such the siting criteria contained in the Siting Element calls for these solid waste facilities to be located where they will be compatible to the adjacent ambient noise levels and/or in areas where adequate mitigation measures, such as buffers, can be provided.

SECTION 3.0
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

The details of project-specific mitigation measures are beyond the scope of this environmental document and will be addressed in the environmental document for each facility in accordance with CEQA.

3.13 POPULATION AND HOUSING

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the project may have a significant impact to population and housing, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Population and housing within the County was evaluated with regard to state, regional, and local data and forecasts for population and housing, and the proximity of the County to existing and future planned utility infrastructure.

The State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of three questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to population and housing.

Would the proposed project:

- (a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?
- (b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?
- (c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

Discussion. The solid waste management options identified in the Siting Element would result in an increase of both temporary construction-related and permanent operations-related employment opportunities for the County and the surrounding area. Given that potential solid waste facilities as part of the Siting Element would be in response to projected population growth, adoption of the Siting Element is unlikely to indirectly generate substantial population growth and related secondary effects (e.g. traffic, noise, etc.).

3.14 PUBLIC SERVICES

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the project may have a significant impact to public services, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Public services within the County were evaluated based on review of the County of Los Angeles General Plan, the County website, and websites of the County police and fire departments.

The State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of one question when addressing the potential for significant impact to public services.

Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

- (1) Fire protection?
- (2) Police protection?
- (3) Schools?
- (4) Parks?
- (5) Other public facilities?

Discussion. Solid waste disposal facilities identified under the Siting Element would be serviced by the respective cities or by the County depending on the type of public service. In this context, the solid waste management facility options and associated facilities under consideration would unlikely impact their current levels of service.

3.15 RECREATION

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the project may have a significant impact to recreation, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Recreation within the County was evaluated with regard to the County of Los Angeles General Plan, expert opinion, and technical studies, and in consideration of the potential for growth-inducing impacts evaluated in Section 3.12, Population and Housing, of this Initial Study.

The State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of two questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to recreation:

- (a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?
- (b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

Discussion. The solid waste facilities identified in the Siting Element are not expected to result in an increase in population that would otherwise generate an increase in demand on existing public or private parks or other recreational facilities that could result in the physical deterioration of these facilities. Likewise, the project would not include the construction of new recreational facilities that could result in adverse physical effects on the environment. In this context, no impact would occur.

3.16 TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the project may have a significant impact to transportation and traffic, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Transportation and traffic related to the project were evaluated with regard to the Circulation element of the County of Los Angeles General Plan, the Congestion Management Plan for the County, and Caltrans.

The State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of seven questions when addressing the potential for significant impact to transportation and traffic.

Would the proposed project:

- (a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?
- (b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?
- (c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?
- (d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?
- (e) Result in inadequate emergency access?
- (f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?

Discussion. The solid waste management scenarios identified under the Siting Element have a potential to increase truck trips to and from various solid waste disposal facilities throughout the County and in adjacent counties. The additional daily truck trips resulting from solid waste management scenarios implemented over the course of the Siting Element's time period would incrementally add to the total number of daily haul truck trips in the future when compared to existing conditions. As a result, there is potential for the level of service (LOS) for affected roadways and intersections to degrade such that they fall below acceptable County LOS standards or standards contained in the County's Congestion Management Plan.

The details of project-specific mitigation measures are beyond the scope of this environmental document and will be addressed in the environmental document for each facility in accordance with CEQA.

3.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the project may have a significant impact to utilities and service systems, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Utilities and service systems within the County were evaluated with regard to the County of Los Angeles General Plan and the California RWQCB Basin Plan for the Los Angeles Region. The scope of the utilities and service systems investigations included natural gas, telephone, electric, sewer, storm drain, and water utilities.

The State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of seven questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to utilities and service systems.

Would the proposed project:

- (a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?
- (b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?
- (c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?
- (d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?
- (e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?
- (f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?
- (g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Discussion. With the development of potential solid waste facilities there may be increased discharges to stormwater drainage. Any such discharges must comply with all applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste disposal.

The Siting Criteria provides mechanism to identify locations for additional solid waste facilities and can provide a positive impact by assisting government in ensuring adequate disposal capacity.

The details of project-specific mitigation measures are beyond the scope of this environmental document and will be addressed in the environmental document for each facility in accordance with CEQA.

3.18 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

This analysis was undertaken to determine if the project would result in any of the conditions that would require the preparation of an EIR, in accordance with Section 15065 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Mandatory Findings of Significance for the project were evaluated with regard to the information contained in this Environmental Analysis gathered during literature reviews (see Section 4.0, References, for a list of reference materials consulted).

The State CEQA Guidelines require the consideration of three questions when determining whether a project may have a significant effect on the environment:

- (a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?
- (b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?
- (c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Discussion. By its very nature, the Siting Element would have a significant beneficial impact since it establishes siting criteria, which all future solid waste disposal facilities are required to comply with. As such, this is protective to the health and safety of the public and the natural environmental resources. Specific solid waste disposal projects identified under the Siting Element may have their own environmental impacts and will be required to prepare their own specific environmental documents as mandated by CEQA.

Since the objective of this Siting Element is to establish solid waste planning and management policies for the entire Los Angeles County, these policies may have short-term, individually limited and/or environmental effects that could cause potentially significant impacts unless mitigation measures are incorporated.

The details of project-specific mitigation measures are beyond the scope of this environmental document and will be addressed in the environmental document for each facility in accordance with CEQA.

SECTION 4.0 REFERENCES

- Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District. "AVAQMD Designations and Classifications." Website. Available at: <http://www.avaqmd.ca.gov/index.aspx?page=289>
- California Air Resources Board. 2013. *Ambient Air Quality Standards*. Available at: <http://arb.ca.gov/research/aaqs/aaqs2.pdf>
- California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, Conservation Program Support. 2012/2013. *Los Angeles County Williamson Act FY 2012/2013*. Available at: ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/wa/LA_12_13_WA.pdf
- California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. 2010. *Los Angeles County Important Farmland 2010*. Available at: <ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/FMMP/pdf/2010/los10.pdf>
- California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). N.D. *California Scenic Highway Mapping System*. Available at: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic_highways/index.htm
- CalRecycle. 2013. *Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) Facility/Site Listing*. Available at: <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/Search.aspx>
- County of Los Angeles. 2012. *Revised Siting Element*.
- County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. May 2012. *Revised Draft May 2012 Text-Only Version General Plan 2035*. Los Angeles, CA. Available at: <http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/draft2012>
- County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. November 2012. *Overview of Proposed Outdoor Lighting District Ordinance*. Los Angeles, CA Available at: http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/data/ord_outdoor-lighting-overview.pdf
- Federal Emergency Management Agency. 2008. *Flood Insurance Rate Maps for the County of Los Angeles*. Available at: <https://msc.fema.gov/webapp/wcs/stores/servlet/FemaWelcomeView?storeId=10001&catalogId=10001&langId=-1>
- Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board. 2013. Available at: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan/>
- Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board. 2013. Available at: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/rwqcb4/>
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resource Conservation Service. 2013. *Web Soil Survey*. Available at: <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

SECTION 4.0
REFERENCES

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, Environmental Conservation Online System. "Species by County Report." Website. Available at:
http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/countySearch!speciesByCountyReport.action?fips=0603
7

SECTION 5.0
REPORT PREPARATION PERSONNEL

The following individuals contributed to the preparation of this document.

5.1 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

<i>Contributor:</i>	<i>Title:</i>	<i>Area of Responsibility:</i>
Bahman Hajialiakbar	Principal Civil Engineer	Strategic Coordination
Carlos Ruiz	Principal Civil Engineer	Strategic Coordination
Emiko Thompson	Senior Civil Engineer	Strategic Coordination
Patrick Holland	Civil Engineer	Project Management
Bereket Tadele	Principal Civil Engineering Assistant	Coordination
Joe Bartolata	Senior Civil Engineering Assistant	Coordination
Rainer Globus	Principal Civil Engineering Assistant	Coordination

5.2 COUNTY COUNSEL

<i>Contributor:</i>	<i>Title:</i>	<i>Area of Responsibility:</i>
Julia Weissman,	Deputy County Counsel	Legal Advisor
Lauren Dods	Senior Deputy County Counsel	Legal Advisor

5.3 CONSULTANTS

5.3.1 HDR INC

<i>Contributor:</i>	<i>Title:</i>	<i>Area of Responsibility:</i>
Tim Gnibus, AICP	Principal In Charge	Project Manager
Clint Meyer, AICP	Senior Environmental Planner	Deputy Project Manager
Sharyn Del Rosario	Environmental Planner	Analyst
Stephanie Tsai	Environmental Planner	Analyst
Anders Burvall	Senior GIS Analyst	GIS
Terri Parsons	Senior Document Production	Word Processing

SECTION 5.0
REPORT PREPARATION PERSONNEL

5.3.2 TETRA TECH BAS INC

<i>Contributor:</i>	<i>Title:</i>	<i>Area of Responsibility:</i>
Christine Arbogast, P.E.	Principal In Charge	CSE Project Manager
Cesar Leon	Planner	Analyst
Monique O'Dwyer, P.E.	Engineer	Analyst

SECTION 6.0
APPENDIX A – SITING CRITERIA

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITY SITING CRITERIA

I. SITING CRITERIA

The criteria presented herein can be used to evaluate the suitability of locations for solid waste land disposal and transformation facilities.

These criteria are not intended to replace any existing or future requirements/regulations mandated by Federal, State, and/or local agencies. However, these criteria have not been developed to be used for exclusionary purposes. Rather, the criteria have been developed to assist in achieving the following objectives to safeguard the public health and safety when siting a solid waste land disposal/transformation facility:

- Protect the residents
- Ensure the structural stability and safety of the facility
- Protect surface water
- Protect groundwater
- Protect air quality
- Protect environmentally sensitive areas
- Ensure safe transportation of solid waste
- Protect the social and economic development goals of the community

Each objective is defined in terms of a series of factors. These factors are listed in **Table 6A-1**. The description of each factor (**Table 6A-2**) provides a definition of the factor; an explanation of the significance of each factor in terms of potential impacts of the facility and concerns likely to arise from the community; a set of criteria to allow application of each factor to a site; and, where applicable, procedures for mitigating potential adverse impacts. For each criteria, the applicable solid waste land disposal/transformation facility is specified; unless otherwise noted, “land disposal facilities” are defined as both Class III and Unclassified (inert) landfills. It should also be recognized that some of the factors listed may not be applicable to all types of solid waste land disposal/transformation facilities and, therefore, care should be used as to the applicability of individual factors.

The United States Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) defines a sanitary landfill as “a land disposal site employing an engineered method of disposing of solid wastes on land in a manner that minimizes environmental hazards by spreading the solid wastes in thin layers, compacting the solid wastes to the smallest practical volume, and applying a compacting cover material at the end of each operating day.” (40 CFR 240.101 (w).)

The California Public Resources Code (PRC) defines solid wastes as “all putrescible and nonputrescible solid, semi-solid, and liquid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, dewatered, treated, or chemically fixed sewage sludge which is not hazardous waste, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semi-solid wastes, and other discarded solid and semi-solid wastes. It does not include hazardous waste, low-level radioactive wastes or medical wastes.” (PRC Section 40191.)

California classifies landfills further by defining the acceptable material disposed, and the construction and safety standards for each landfill classification. These classifications are found in Title 23, Section 2520 et seq. of the CCR. As defined, Class III landfills can accept any type of non-hazardous solid waste for disposal. Unclassified landfills can accept only non-organic inert materials.

The CCR defines a transformation facility as “a facility whose principal function is to convert, combust, or otherwise process solid waste by incineration, pyrolysis, destructive distillation, or gasification, or chemically or biologically process solid wastes, for the purpose of volume reduction, synthetic fuel production, or energy recovery. A transformation facility does not include a composting facility.” (14 CCR 18720(a)(77).)

II. USE OF THE SITING CRITERIA

The siting criteria presented here for the planning and evaluation of proposed sites for solid waste land disposal and transformation facilities have broad applicability in the siting process. For each phase of the siting process (i.e., site selection, site evaluation, site permitting, and facility permitting), the siting criteria can be applied either directly or indirectly during the decision making processes. The use of a standard set of siting criteria can add predictability to the siting process for all participants by providing uniformity in the planning and evaluation of proposed facilities. The siting criteria provide the proponent, the regulator, and the community with a rational set of factors on which to judge the attributes (both positive and negative) of a proposed facility.

In the site selection phase, the siting criteria provide the facility developer with a set of guidelines and constraints for screening potential sites for facilities. If the facility developer knows at the outset that the regulators will evaluate the proposed sites using the same set of criteria, the facility developer is less likely to propose a site deemed unacceptable in terms of the criteria. The developer can determine the best site location with respect to achieving the criteria and eliminate locations that are deficient with respect to one or more crucial siting factors, especially those where mitigation

measures would be limited, costly, or not feasible. The criteria also provide the facility developer with incentives to blend the proposed facility into existing and future land use patterns. In addition, the siting criteria were developed within the realm of current solid waste and environmental regulations applicable to facility siting. By meeting the criteria the proposed facility may likely encounter fewer problems in the permitting phase of the siting process.

In the site evaluation phase, the siting criteria provide the local land use planner and others with review responsibility, and with a uniform set of criteria for evaluating all proposals. In essence, the criteria act as the model against which all facility proposals can be compared. The criteria will identify pertinent issues which must be specifically addressed in the evaluation of the site and in the environmental impact assessment, particularly with regard to the adequacy of proposed mitigation and the need for additional mitigation. The criteria can also be used as a checklist to determine which issues are likely to be of concern and should be focused on in the public debate over the siting of the facility.

In the site permitting phase, the siting criteria provide the decision-maker with a uniform set of factors on which to base judgments. If the proponent, decision-maker, and the public all view the proposed facility in the same context (i.e., through a uniform set of criteria), then the decisions on the facility will be based on the attributes of the facility and not on emotionalism or arbitrary judgment. By building a rational decision-making process into the facility siting process, facility developers and decision-makers can work with each other rather than against each other.

In the facility permitting process, the regulators will evaluate the facility with respect to established performance criteria (i.e., current regulations). As these are incorporated into the siting criteria, the facility developer's use of the siting criteria will allow him to incorporate the performance criteria into his site selection and facility design decisions.

The siting criteria apply to both informal and formal review and evaluation processes. The selection of a site will likely involve an informal use of the criteria (e.g., preliminary decisions based on visual siting or secondary information), whereas the site evaluation and permitting components will require formal review and evaluation processes in the form of technical studies and preparation of environmental impact analyses. But whether the criteria are applied formally or informally, the siting criteria provide a uniform set of constraints, standards, and guidelines for use in evaluating proposed facilities within a rational decision-making process.

**TABLE 6A-1
SUMMARY OF SITING CRITERIA AND SITING FACTORS**

SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES	SITING FACTORS FOR EACH SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVE
A. Protect the residents.	- Proximity to populations.
B. Ensure the structural stability and safety of the facility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flood hazard areas. - Areas subject to tsunamis, seiches, and storm surges. - Proximity to active or potentially active faults. - Slope stability. - Subsidence/liquefaction. - Dam failure inundation areas.
C. Protect surface water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aqueducts and reservoirs. - Discharge of treated effluent.
D. Protect groundwater.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proximity to supply wells and well fields. - Depth to groundwater. - Groundwater monitoring reliability. - Major aquifer recharge areas. - Permeability of surficial materials. - Existing groundwater quality.
E. Protect air quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) areas. - Nonattainment areas. - Landfill surface emission.
F. Protect environmentally sensitive areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wetlands. - Proximity to habitats of threatened and endangered species. - Agricultural lands. - Natural, recreational, cultural, and aesthetic resources. - Significant ecological areas.
G. Ensure safe and economic transportation of solid wastes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proximity to areas of waste generation. - Distance from major transportation routes. - Structures and properties fronting minor routes. - Highway accident rate. - Capacity versus Average Annual Daily Traffic of access route.
H. Protect social and economic development goals of the community.	- Consistency with the General Plan.

**APPENDIX 6A
TABLE 6A-2
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITY
SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES AND FACTORS**

SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES	SITING FACTORS FOR EACH SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION OF THE SITING FACTORS	SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITING FACTOR	CRITERIA FOR THE SITING FACTOR
A. PROTECT THE RESIDENTS	Proximity to populations.	<p>“Proximity to populations” is defined as the distance from the active portion of the facility to one or more dwellings used by one or more persons as a permanent place of residence, or to structures inhabited by persons temporarily for purposes of work other than daily activity.</p>	<p>Solid waste land disposal/transformation facilities should be located such that the health, safety, and quality of life of nearby residents and other persons are not jeopardized from planned or fugitive air emissions, odors, vectors, fires, noise from facility operations, subsurface migration of potentially harmful substances, and other possible impacts.</p> <p>A host community should consider requiring either a buffer distance or natural or engineered barriers, such as berms, buildings, trees, fences, etc., between solid waste land disposal/transformation facilities and residences.</p>	<p><u>Land Disposal Facilities:</u></p> <p>Facility must be in conformance with local land use and zoning requirements of a county or city planning agency.</p> <p>Los Angeles County prohibits construction of buildings or structures on or within 1,000 feet of a land disposal facility which contains decomposable materials/waste unless the facility is isolated by an approved natural or manmade protection system. The Cities within Los Angeles County may have similar restrictions.</p> <p><u>Transformation Facilities:</u></p> <p>These facilities should be located where the zoning and existing land use are compatible with the proposed use. For example, an abandoned chemical plant site in an industrial district could be considered to be a compatible land use for a transformation facility.</p>
B. ENSURE THE STRUCTURAL STABILITY AND SAFETY OF THE FACILITY.	Flood hazard areas.	<p>“Flood hazard areas” are defined as areas which are prone to inundation by floods having a 100-year return period, and debris flows resulting from major storm events. These areas can be determined by checking the Federal Emergency Management Agency flood insurance maps or with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.</p>	<p>Inundation of a solid waste land disposal/transformation facility by flood waters, debris, and/or flash flooding may lead to the physical transport of wastes, possibly impacting water quality and water-dependent species. In addition, flooding interrupts the operation of the facility and could stress leachate handling systems of a land disposal facility.</p>	<p><u>All Facilities:</u></p> <p>Disposal facilities must comply with requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended, and local Stormwater/Urban Runoff requirements.</p> <p><u>Land Disposal Facilities:</u></p> <p>Federal and State regulations require new, existing, and expansions of existing Class III landfills to be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return period. In addition, the landfill must not reduce the flow of a 100-year flood or reduce the temporary storage capacity of the floodplain.</p>
	Areas subject to tsunamis, seiches, and storm surges.	<p>“Areas subject to tsunamis, seiches, and storm surges” are defined as areas bordering oceans, bays, inlets, estuaries, or similar bodies of water which may flood due to tsunamis (commonly known as tidal waves), seiches (vertically oscillating standing waves usually occurring in enclosed bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, and harbors caused by seismic activity, violent winds, or changes in atmospheric pressure), or storm surges.</p>	<p>Inundation of a facility by flood waters may lead to the physical transport of waste, possibly impacting water quality and water-dependent species. In addition, flooding interrupts the operation of the facility and could stress the leachate handling system of a land disposal facility.</p> <p>Areas subject to tsunamis, seiches, and storm surges include the coastal areas of Los Angeles County. Inland lakes and reservoirs could be subject to seiching and storm surges. Coastal development is heavily restricted by Federal and State regulations, including the California Coastal Act of 1976.</p>	<p><u>All Facilities:</u></p> <p>Disposal facilities should avoid locating in areas subject to tsunamis, seiches, and storm surges unless designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to preclude failure due to such events.</p>
B. ENSURE THE STRUCTURAL	Proximity to active or potentially	“An active fault” is defined as a fault along which surface displacement has	The stability of a facility, a major concern for permanent facilities, is related to the potential	<u>All Facilities:</u>

**APPENDIX 6A
TABLE 6A-2
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITY
SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES AND FACTORS**

SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES	SITING FACTORS FOR EACH SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION OF THE SITING FACTORS	SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITING FACTOR	CRITERIA FOR THE SITING FACTOR
STABILITY AND SAFETY OF THE FACILITY.	active faults.	occurred during Holocene time (about the last 11,000 years) and is associated with one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A recorded earthquake with surface rupture • Fault creep slippage • Displaced survey lines "A potentially active fault " is defined as a fault showing evidence of surface displacement during Quaternary time (from the last 11,000 years to about the last 2 to 3 million years) and characterized by the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considerable length, e.g., over 30 miles • Association with an alignment of numerous earthquake epicenters • Continuity with faults having historic displacement • Association with youthful major mountain scarps or ranges • Correlation with strong geophysical anomalies 	for movement of the earth along fault zones.	All facilities are to be designed and constructed in accordance with the local building code. <u>Class III Land Disposal Facilities:</u> Federal and State regulations prohibit the locating a new Class III landfill or a lateral expansion of an existing Class III landfill on a known Holocene Fault.
	Slope stability.	"Slope stability" is defined as the relative degree to which the site will be vulnerable to the forces of gravity, such as erosion, landslide, soil creep, earth flow, or any other mass movement of earth material which might cause a breach or carry wastes away from a facility, or inundate the facility.	The long-term containment of solid wastes at a site requires that the site be located in a geomorphic environment which does not encourage long-term instability by the processes of landslides and mass movement. The State of California prohibits the locating of new Class III landfills within areas of potential rapid geological change, including landslides and mass movement, unless containment structures are designed, constructed, and maintained to preclude failure.	<u>All Facilities:</u> Facilities located within these areas should have engineered design safety features to assure structural stability.
	Subsidence/Liquefaction.	"Subsidence" is defined as a sinking of the land surface following the removal of solid mineral matter or fluids (water or oil) from the rock beneath. "Liquefaction" refers to surface materials that develop liquid properties upon being physically disturbed.	Subsidence of the land may weaken the structural integrity of a facility. Liquefaction can quickly convert soil materials to fluid masses, resulting in the lateral spreading and subsidence of surface materials, and threatening the structural integrity of the facility.	<u>All Facilities:</u> Avoid locating in areas determined to have a high potential for failure due to subsidence or liquefaction unless containment structures are designed, constructed, and maintained to preclude failure as a result of such change.
	Dam failure inundation areas.	"Dam failure inundation areas" are defined as areas immediately adjacent to a river or stream below an embankment or masonry dam which would be inundated by the flow of water from the impoundment created by the dam if the dam were to fail.	Failures of large U.S. dams in the past 47 years illustrate the potential destruction to natural and manmade features in the danger reach. Dam impoundments have the potential to create a flood hazard which would have the same or worse effects as those associated with flood hazard areas. Dam owners in California are required by the State Office of Emergency Services to prepare and submit dam failure inundation maps to local jurisdictions for use on local land use planning activities.	<u>All Facilities:</u> Facilities should be located outside dam failure inundation areas.
C. PROTECT SURFACE WATER.	Aqueducts and reservoirs.	"Aqueducts" are defined as conduits for conveying drinking water supplies. "Reservoirs" are defined as impoundments for containing drinking water supplies	Run-off or drainage from a facility could possibly enter aqueducts or reservoirs depending upon a number of factors.	<u>All Facilities:</u>

**APPENDIX 6A
TABLE 6A-2
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITY
SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES AND FACTORS**

SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES	SITING FACTORS FOR EACH SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION OF THE SITING FACTORS	SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITING FACTOR	CRITERIA FOR THE SITING FACTOR
		with minimal natural drainage areas.		<p>Disposal facilities must comply with requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended, and local Stormwater/Urban Runoff requirements.</p> <p><u>Class III Land Disposal Facilities:</u></p> <p>Federal and State regulations require new and existing Class III landfills to be fitted with subsurface barriers, as well as precipitation and drainage control facilities.</p>
	Discharge of treated effluent.	<p>“Discharge of treated effluent” is defined as the availability of wastewater treatment facilities to accept wastewater (effluent), or the ability to discharge treated effluent, when permitted, directly into a stream, including a dry stream bed, or into the ocean through a State-permitted outfall.</p>	<p>Some facilities will generate a treated effluent requiring discharge to receiving waters. Facilities could discharge to sanitary sewers, with the appropriate regulatory agency requiring adequate pretreatment of wastewaters to a specified level before discharge.</p>	<p><u>Facilities Generating Wastewaters:</u></p> <p>Facilities should be located in areas with adequate sewer capacity to accommodate the expected wastewater discharge. If sewers are not available, on-site treatment should be considered. Alternately, wastewaters could also be transported in bulk via highways to facilities capable of treating them.</p> <p>Facilities discharging into streams or into the ocean, directly or via storm drains, will require National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. The NPDES permit sets limitations on the quantity and quality of the waste discharges, and may specify engineering and technical requirements to ensure compliance.</p>
D. PROTECT GROUNDWATER.	Proximity to supply wells and well fields.	<p>“Proximity to supply wells and well fields” is defined as the distance to areas used for extraction of groundwater drinking water supplies by high capacity production wells as identified by the presence of several wells that constitute a well field.</p>	<p>Areas that are immediately adjacent to wells and well fields may be extremely susceptible to contamination due to increased gradients and velocities caused by extraction of large volumes of water. An increased risk is associated with locating land disposal facilities in near proximity to existing production wells due to the potential danger of contaminating water.</p>	<p><u>Land Disposal Facilities:</u></p> <p>Facilities must meet the State of California’s geologic setting criteria for ensuring no impairment of beneficial uses of surface water or of groundwater beneath or adjacent to the landfill.</p>
D. PROTECT GROUNDWATER.	Depth to groundwater.	<p>“Depth to groundwater” is defined as the minimum seasonal depth to the highest anticipated elevation of underlying groundwater from the bottom of any proposed waste containing facility.</p>	<p>If the water table rises above the bottom of a facility, it may breach the facility liner or foundation and come into direct contact with the waste, causing groundwater contamination to occur.</p>	<p><u>Land Disposal Facilities:</u></p> <p>For Class III landfills, all containment structures must be capable of withstanding</p>

**APPENDIX 6A
TABLE 6A-2
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITY
SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES AND FACTORS**

SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES	SITING FACTORS FOR EACH SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION OF THE SITING FACTORS	SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITING FACTOR	CRITERIA FOR THE SITING FACTOR
				<p>hydraulic pressure gradients to prevent failure due to settlement, compression, or uplift as certified by a registered civil engineer or engineering geologist registered in California.</p> <p>Federal and State regulations require new and expansions of existing Class III landfills to be fitted with containment structures that meet specified permeability standards. In addition, the facility must be fitted with a groundwater collection system and a leachate collection and removal system.</p> <p>Furthermore, facilities must meet the State of California’s minimum requirements for ensuring no impairment of beneficial use of surface water or of groundwater beneath or adjacent to the landfill, which also includes location restrictions.</p>
	Groundwater monitoring reliability.	<p>“Groundwater monitoring reliability” is the reliability of a scientifically designed monitoring program to measure, observe, and evaluate groundwater quality and flow.</p>	<p>A reliable groundwater monitoring system around a facility is required to provide an early warning detection system for possible contaminant migration within the facility property boundaries. Corrective measures and remedial action are more effective and less expensive if initiated during the early stages of any contaminant migration.</p> <p>To assure that groundwater is reliably monitored, a facility should be located where the following can be characterized, modeled, and analyzed with a relatively high degree of confidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsurface geology • Hydrologic characteristics • Direction and magnitude of groundwater flow <p>This implies that the site should be geologically and hydrologically uniform.</p>	<p><u>Land Disposal Facilities:</u></p> <p>Facilities must comply with the California Regional Water Quality Control Board permit requirements for groundwater monitoring.</p>
	Major aquifer recharge areas.	<p>“Major aquifer recharge areas” are defined as regions of principal recharge to major regional aquifers, as identified in the existing literature or by hydrogeologic experts familiar with Southern California. Such recharge areas are typically found in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcrop or subcrop areas of major water-yielding facies of confined aquifers. • Outcrop or subcrop areas of confining units which supply major recharge to underlying regional aquifers. 	<p>Aquifers receive their principal water supplies from areas which allow water infiltrating from the land surface to rapidly recharge the aquifer.</p>	<p><u>Land Disposal Facilities:</u></p> <p>Facilities must meet the State of California’s minimum requirements for ensuring no impairment of beneficial use of surface water or of groundwater beneath or adjacent to the landfill, which also includes location restrictions.</p>
D. PROTECT GROUNDWATER.	Permeability of surficial materials.	<p>“Permeability of surficial materials” is defined as the ability of geologic materials at the earth’s surface to infiltrate and percolate water.</p>	<p>The surficial materials overlying major water bearing formations in an area provides a pathway for vertical migration of potential contaminants. Permeable geologic materials can allow rapid movement of pollutants into major regional aquifers. Thick deposits of fine-grained materials of low hydraulic conductivity retard the rate of vertical percolation of</p>	<p><u>Land Disposal Facilities:</u></p> <p>Federal and State regulations require new and lateral expansions of existing Class III landfill facilities to be underlain by a composite liner, consisting of a</p>

**APPENDIX 6A
TABLE 6A-2
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITY
SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES AND FACTORS**

SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES	SITING FACTORS FOR EACH SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION OF THE SITING FACTORS	SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITING FACTOR	CRITERIA FOR THE SITING FACTOR
			<p>pollutants to the groundwater, and provide an opportunity for detection and control of pollutant releases before it contaminates aquifers. Materials having a low permeability tend also to have favorable attenuation characteristics for individual contaminants.</p>	<p>lower clay liner and an upper synthetic membrane, and which is of sufficient thickness to prevent vertical movement of fluids including waste and leachate. The lower component of which shall consist of a minimum of two feet of compacted soil/clay with a hydraulic conductivity of no more than 1×10^{-7} cm/sec.</p> <p>Facilities must meet the State of California's minimum requirements for ensuring no impairment of beneficial use of surface water or of groundwater beneath or adjacent to the landfill, which also includes location restrictions.</p>
	Existing groundwater quality.	<p>"Existing groundwater quality" is defined as the chemical quality of the groundwater in comparison to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Interim, Primary, and Secondary Drinking Water Standards; and, for constituents with no standards-to-follow guidelines suggested by research and reported in literature.</p>	<p>The significance of the potential impact of a facility on groundwater quality is related to the actual potential use of the groundwater. The USEPA has released guidelines defining protection policies for three classes of groundwater, based on their respective value and their vulnerability to contamination. The three classes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Class I:</u> Groundwater that is highly vulnerable to contamination and characterized by being irreplaceable or ecologically vital. These are designated as Special Groundwaters. • <u>Class II:</u> Current or potential sources of drinking waters having other beneficial uses. • <u>Class III:</u> Groundwaters not considered potential sources of drinking water and of limited beneficial use or otherwise contaminated beyond levels that allow cleanup using reasonably employed treatment methods. 	<p><u>Land Disposal Facilities:</u></p> <p>Facilities must meet the California Regional Water Quality Control Board's minimum water quality protection standards and criteria in order to ensure no impairment of the beneficial uses of groundwater beneath or adjacent to the landfill.</p>
E. PROTECT AIR QUALITY.	Prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) areas.	<p>"Prevention of significant deterioration (PSD)" areas are defined as areas in attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for one or more criteria pollutants. PSD areas are divided into three classes. Class I includes international parks, national wilderness areas exceeding 5,000 acres, national memorial parks exceeding 5,000 acres, and other areas approved by the EPA</p>	<p>The prevention of significant deterioration of high quality airsheds is mandatory under the Clean Air Amendments of 1990. Any new source meeting the statutory definition of either a new major source or modification to a major source locating in a PSD area must meet stringent conditions, including the installation of Best Available Control Technology (BACT), before initial construction or major modifications are allowed. Sources required to submit to</p>	<p><u>All Facilities:</u></p> <p>Facilities subject to PSD regulation will be required to submit Federal Title V permit applications to the SCAQMD for preconstruction review and apply BACT. All facilities locating in the South Coast Air Basin will be required to apply BACT</p>

**APPENDIX 6A
TABLE 6A-2
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITY
SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES AND FACTORS**

SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES	SITING FACTORS FOR EACH SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION OF THE SITING FACTORS	SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITING FACTOR	CRITERIA FOR THE SITING FACTOR
		Administrator. All other areas are classified as Class II.	<p>PSD preconstruction review are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new major stationary source where the increase in potential to emit is either 100 or 250 tons per year, depending on source category; A significant emission increase of an attainment pollutant at an existing major stationary source; A net emission increase at a major stationary source located within 10 kilometers of a Class I PSD area, if the emission increase would impact the Class I area by 1.0 µg/m³ (24-hour average). <p>The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), through the authority of the USEPA, is managing the PSD program in the South Coast Air Basin. The District's PSD regulations require, among other things, BACT for all stationary sources with a net emission increase of a criteria pollutant.</p>	<p>for any net emission increase of an attainment criteria air pollutant and demonstrate compliance with all other air quality rules and regulations.</p> <p><u>Transformation Facilities:</u></p> <p>In addition, the SCAQMD is required under Section 42315 of the California Health and Safety Code (H&SC) to perform a health risk assessment and make a determination that no significant increase in illness or mortality is anticipated by a project before issuing or renewing a permit to construct or operate.</p>
	Nonattainment areas.	<p>"Nonattainment areas" are defined as areas in which the level of one or more of the criteria pollutants (particulates, ozone, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and lead) exceed the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).</p>	<p>Federal law requires states to implement air pollution control programs to improve or preserve existing air quality in accordance with the NAAQS. Facilities, particularly incinerators, will emit pollutants in quantities which may exceed allowable limits.</p> <p>The South Coast Air Basin is non-attainment for ozone and fine particulates (PM_{2.5}). Facilities emitting nonattainment air contaminants and their precursors, such as volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur dioxide, will be subject to New Source Review requirements including application of BACT or Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER). Net cumulative emission increase exceeding certain threshold limits will require the obtaining of offsets to balance the increased pollutant levels.</p>	<p><u>All Facilities:</u></p> <p>Facilities emitting non-attainment air contaminants will be required to submit permit applications to SCAQMD for preconstruction review, demonstrate compliance with the New Sources Review requirements, as well as the requirements of all other applicable air quality rules and regulations, and obtain a permit to Construct and a Permit to Operate from the SCAQMD. Air pollution control requirements for criteria and toxic air contaminants may vary depending on facility type, process equipment used, and, to a lesser extent, facility location.</p> <p><u>Transformation Facilities:</u></p> <p>In addition, the SCAQMD is required under Section 42315 of the H&SC to perform a health risk assessment and make a determination that no significant increase in illness or mortality is anticipated by a project before issuing or renewing a permit to construct or operate.</p>
E. PROTECT AIR QUALITY.	Landfill surface emission.	Landfill gases can be generated as a result of organic waste decomposition process. These gases generally consist of methane, carbon dioxide, with small quantities of hydrogen sulfide and carbon chain substances.	Methane gas, produced from the decomposition of organic materials, can be emitted from Class III land disposal facilities without a landfill gas control system.	<p><u>Land Disposal Facilities:</u></p> <p>Class III land disposal facilities are subject to the SCAQMD rules and regulations. All existing and proposed Class III land disposal facilities must comply with SCAQMD Rule 1150.1 "Control of Gaseous Emissions from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills"; and Title 40, Section 60 of the Code of Federal Regulations</p>

**APPENDIX 6A
TABLE 6A-2
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITY
SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES AND FACTORS**

SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES	SITING FACTORS FOR EACH SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION OF THE SITING FACTORS	SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITING FACTOR	CRITERIA FOR THE SITING FACTOR
				<p>“Standard of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills.” These Rules require installation of a landfill gas control system and perimeter monitoring probes, and implementation of a monitoring program to ensure that landfill surface emissions do not exceed specified SCAQMD standards.</p>
<p>F. PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS.</p>	<p>Wetlands.</p>	<p>“Wetlands” are defined as areas, such as saltwater, freshwater, and brackish swamps, marshes, or bogs inundated by surface or groundwater with a frequency to support, under normal circumstances, a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction.</p>	<p>The preservation of wetlands area is critical to preserve a balanced ecosystem. The location of a land disposal facility in a wetlands area could result in the loss of critical habitats, loss of the wetlands for groundwater recharge, and an increase in the potential for pollutant dispersal in ground and surface waters.</p> <p>Wetlands areas are located primarily along the coast and near embayments and estuaries. Development in coastal areas, and wetlands areas in particular, is restricted by Federal and State regulations, including the California Coastal Act of 1976.</p>	<p><u>Transformation Facilities:</u></p> <p>Facilities should avoid locating in current wetlands areas, as defined in adopted general, regional, and State plans, unless: (a) industrial usage is permitted by the local government’s land use planning or zoning, and (b) fish, plant, and wildlife resources can be maintained and enhanced in a portion of the site, or preserved elsewhere in the area.</p> <p><u>Land Disposal Facilities:</u></p> <p>Facilities should be located outside wetland areas, as defined in adopted general, regional, and State plans.</p>
	<p>Proximity to habitats of threatened and endangered species.</p>	<p>“Habitats of threatened and endangered species” are defined as areas known to be inhabited permanently or seasonally or known to be critical at any stage in the life cycle of any species of wildlife or vegetation identified or being considered for identification as “endangered” or “threatened” by the U.S. Department of Interior or the State of California.</p>	<p>Threatened and endangered species are important as biological resources because of the irreversibility of species extinction.</p> <p>The loss of such species would seriously interfere with the health of the ecosystem and deter human education and research.</p>	<p><u>All Facilities:</u></p> <p>A facility should not locate in habitats of threatened or endangered species unless the local land use authority makes a determination that a proposed facility is compatible with the surrounding resources and does not pose a substantial threat to the resource.</p>
	<p>Agricultural lands.</p>	<p>“Agricultural lands” are defined as lands zoned countywide and/or used locally for agricultural use.</p>	<p>Farmlands and other agricultural lands are natural and economic resources essential for food production. These lands serve both private and public interests in terms of food, jobs, and open space preservation.</p>	<p><u>Land Disposal Facilities:</u></p> <p>A facility located in areas zoned for agricultural uses must obtain a local land use permit from the local jurisdiction.</p>
	<p>Natural, recreational, cultural, and aesthetic resources.</p>	<p>“Natural, recreational, cultural, and aesthetic resources” are defined as public and private lands having local, regional, state, or national significance, value, or importance. These lands include national, state, regional, county, and local parks and recreation areas, historic and prehistoric resources, wild and scenic rivers, scenic highways, and public and private preservation areas.</p>	<p>Facilities sited in these areas could adversely impact the natural, recreational, cultural, or aesthetic value of the lands.</p>	<p><u>All Facilities:</u></p> <p>Facilities should avoid locating in these areas unless the applicant can demonstrate that a facility is compatible with the land use in the area.</p>
	<p>Significant ecological areas.</p>	<p>“Significant ecological areas” are defined as areas which possess biotic resources that are uncommon, rare, unique, or critical to the maintenance of wildlife on a federal, state, or countywide basis.</p>	<p>The preservation of significant ecological areas is critical for the protection and preservation of biological resources or for maintaining natural ecosystems.</p>	<p><u>All Facilities:</u></p> <p>Location of a proposed facility must be in conformance with a local jurisdiction’s General Plan and abide by federal and state regulations regarding unique or protected species and their habitat.</p>
<p>G. ENSURE SAFE TRANSPORTATION OF</p>	<p>Proximity to areas of waste generation.</p>	<p>“Proximity to areas of waste generation” is defined as travel time from the watershed areas to the proposed facility.</p>	<p>The greater the distance between a watershed area and a proposed facility will result in the increase of transportation costs; emission of air pollutants; and risk in vehicle accidents.</p>	<p><u>All Facilities:</u></p>

**APPENDIX 6A
TABLE 6A-2
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITY
SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES AND FACTORS**

SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES	SITING FACTORS FOR EACH SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION OF THE SITING FACTORS	SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITING FACTOR	CRITERIA FOR THE SITING FACTOR
SOLID WASTE.			Generators also benefit from shorter travel requirements. Transportation costs can have a marked impact on waste management costs. High transportation costs could possibly induce some generators to use unsafe disposal practices.	Facilities should be centrally located near watershed areas to minimize potential impacts associated with greater travel distances. Alternate transportation, by rail, may be evaluated in regard to specific sites to be located at distant areas from the watershed.
	Distance from major routes.	"Distance from major routes" is defined as the distance along a minor route (city street, boulevard, or undivided highway) that a truck must travel to reach the facility after leaving the major route (street or interstate divided highway).	Public concern over a hauler's route is heightened when transportation occurs over roads not constructed for heavy truck traffic, not intended for it, or containing many restrictions such as traffic lights or horizontal and vertical curves. The distance on minor routes should be kept to a minimum to avoid interference with commercial or residential traffic and reduce the risks of accidents.	<u>All Facilities:</u> Distance traveled on minor roads should be kept to a minimum. Facilities are best located near an exit of a major route or accessed from major routes via routes used locally for truck traffic. Alternatively, local roads could be upgraded by increasing their load capacity, improving traffic controls, or building truck-only lanes or routes. The facility developer may build a direct access road to avoid the minor route(s).
	Structures and properties fronting minor routes.	"Structures and properties fronting minor routes" are defined by the number and type of residences, schools, hospitals, and shopping centers having primary access from the transportation route between the entrance of a facility and the nearest major route.	A great increase in truck traffic, particularly on roads used primarily by cars, may cause considerable noise, congestion, and disruption of normal daily activities.	<u>All Facilities:</u> Facilities should be located such that any minor routes from the major route to the facility are used primarily by trucks, and the number of nonindustrial structures (homes, hospitals, schools, etc.) is minimal.
	Highway accident rate.	"Highway accident rate" is defined as the occurrence of minor to fatal accidents per vehicle miles traveled, as recorded by the California Department of Transportation.	Accident rates vary significantly by type of road and average annual daily traffic (AADT). Accident rates should, however, be analyzed in conjunction with information about the percentage of truck usage and the design of the road. The accident rate alone should not be used to judge the safety of the highway.	<u>All Facilities:</u> The minimum time path from major watershed areas to a facility should follow highways with low to moderate average annual daily traffic and accident rates as guided by the research and findings of state, regional, county, and city transportation planners.
	Capacity versus average annual daily traffic (AADT) of access roads.	"Capacity versus average annual daily traffic (AADT) of access roads" is defined as the number of vehicles the road is designed to handle versus the number of vehicles it does handle on a daily basis, averaged over a period of one year.	Roads currently handling at or near the maximum number of vehicles should not be considered good routes for the transport of solid waste. Ideally the roads best suited for solid waste transportation are those on which the additional vehicles serving the facility will have little or no impact on the AADT relative to the capacity.	<u>All Facilities:</u> The changes in the ratio capacity to AADT should be negligible after calculating the number of trucks on the major and minor routes expected to service the facility.

**APPENDIX 6A
TABLE 6A-2
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND TRANSFORMATION FACILITY
SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES AND FACTORS**

SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVES	SITING FACTORS FOR EACH SITING CRITERIA OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION OF THE SITING FACTORS	SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITING FACTOR	CRITERIA FOR THE SITING FACTOR
<p>H. PROTECT THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOALS OF THE COMMUNITY.</p>	<p>Consistency with the General Plan.</p>	<p>“Consistency with the General Plan” is defined as consistency of the proposed facility with the long-term goals of the county or city as expressed by its local planning instruments: the General Plan and implementing ordinances.</p>	<p>“Local Planning” is an ongoing process of directing growth and development in accordance with previously formulated plans, policy document, ordinances, and actions.</p> <p>The State of California requires by law that counties and cities develop a General Plan and implementing ordinances. The Los Angeles County General Plan sets forth policies for the unincorporated areas in the County. This plan was coordinated with the cities in the County and basically reflects the planning efforts of these cities.</p> <p>A General Plan contains policy statements and guidelines reflecting the County’s or city’s outlook on future growth and development.</p> <p>Zoning ordinances are used as a principal means of implementing the General Plan. Each zone represents a special application of land use regulations and guidelines. This zoning, as required by State law, must be consistent with the adopted General Plan.</p> <p>Consistency between the facility and local planning is necessary to ensure that the facility development will not interfere with the achievement of city or County goals. Preferred sites are usually those that area away from residential areas and areas well-served by utilities.</p>	<p><u>All Facilities:</u></p> <p>The proposed facility must be consistent with the county or city General Plan. However, the applicant may petition for an amendment to the General Plan. In addition, the proposed facility must be found to be in conformance with the Countywide Siting Element of the County of Los Angeles. This is accomplished by obtaining a valid Finding of Conformance granted by the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force.</p>

6.1 LEAD AGENCY

County of Los Angeles (through the Department of Public Works)
Client contact: Patrick Holland
Environmental Programs Division
900 South Fremont Avenue, 3rd Floor
Alhambra, California 91803

6.2 STAKEHOLDERS

Caroll Mortensen, Director
CalRecycle (Headquarters)
1001 I Street, P.O. Box 4025
Sacramento, CA 95812

Alkarim Dhanji, Staff Management Auditor
CalRecycle (Los Angeles)
5777 W. Century Boulevard, Suite 1555
Los Angeles, CA 90045

Jeffrey Taylor, Integrated Waste
Management Specialist
CalRecycle (Long Beach)
2929 E. Willow Street
Long Beach, CA 90806

Kim Cookie, Associate Planner
City of Azusa Planning Department
213 E. Foothill Boulevard
Azusa, CA 91702

Carol Barrett, Assistant Community
Development Director Transportation &
Planning
City of Burbank
150 N. Third Street
Burbank, CA 91502

Matt Marquez, City Planner
City of Commerce Planning Department
2535 Commerce Way
Commerce, CA 90040

Hassan Haghani, Director of Community
Development
City of Glendale Planning Department
633 E. Broadway, Room 103
Glendale, CA 91206

Tim Foy, Deputy Director of Planning &
Neighborhood Services
City of Glendale Planning Department
634 E. Broadway, Room 103
Glendale, CA 91206

Robert Zur Schmiede, AICP, Deputy
Director
City of Long Beach Planning Department
333 W. Ocean Boulevard, 4th Floor
Long Beach, CA 90802

Michael J. LoGrande, Director of Planning
City of Los Angeles Planning Department
200 N. Spring Street, 5th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Richard Kite, Planning Department Manager
City of Palmdale Planning Department
38250 Sierra Highway
Palmdale, CA 91390

Aldo E. Schindler, Director of Community
Development
City of Whittier Planning Services
13230 Penn Street, 2nd Floor
Whittier, CA 90602

Richard Bruckner, Director of Planning
Los Angeles County Department of
Regional Planning
320 W. Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Office of Naval Research,
U.S. Department of the Navy (Planning)
875 N. Randolph Street, Suite 1425
Arlington, VA 22203

SECTION 7.0
DISTRIBUTION LIST

Samuel Unger, Executive Officer
Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control
Board (Region 4)
320 W. Fourth Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013

Mike Plaziak, Supervising Engineer
Geologist
Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control
Board (Region 6)
14440 Civic Drive, Suite 200
Victorville, CA 92392

Barry R. Wallerstein, Executive Officer
South Coast AQMD
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

Eldon Heaston, Executive Director
Antelope Valley AQMD
43301 Division Street, Suite 206
Lancaster, CA 93535

Jonathan E. Fielding, M.D., M.P.H.,
Director of Public Health and Health Officer
County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Health
313 N. Figueroa Street, Room 806
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Mas Dojiri, Environmental Monitoring
Division Manager
City of Los Angeles Department of
Environmental Affairs
12000 Vista Del Mar
Playa del Rey, CA 90293

Sylvia Vanderspek, Air Quality Planning
Branch Chief
California Air Resources Board
1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812

John (Jack) Ainsworth, Senior Deputy
Director
California Coastal Commissions
South Central Coast District Office
89 S. California Street, Suite 200
Ventura, CA 93001

Steve Hudson, District Manager
California Coastal Commissions
South Central Coast District Office
89 S. California Street, Suite 200
Ventura, CA 93001

John (Jack) Ainsworth, Senior Deputy
Director
California Coastal Commissions
South Coast District Office
200 Oceangate, 10th Floor
Long Beach, CA 90802

Teresa Henry, District Manager
California Coastal Commissions
South Coast District Office
200 Oceangate, 10th Floor
Long Beach, CA 90802

Mark Nechodom, Director
California Department of Conservation
801 K Street, MS 24-01
Sacramento, CA 95814

Ed Pert, Regional Manager
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
South Coast Region
3883 Ruffin Road
San Diego, CA 92123

Randall Deems, Acting Director/Chief
Deputy Director
California Department of Housing and
Community Development
2020 W. El Camino Avenue
Sacramento, CA 95833

SECTION 7.0
DISTRIBUTION LIST

Major General Anthony L. Jackson, USMC,
State Parks Director
California Department of Parks and
Recreation
1416 9th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Ron Kosinski, Deputy Director for
Environmental Planning
California Department of Transportation
District 7
100 S. Main Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Mark W. Cowin, Director
California Department of Water Resources
1416 9th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Matthew Rodriguez,
California Environmental Protection Agency
Region IX
1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812

James Ramos, NAHC Chairman
California Native American Heritage
Commission
1550 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691

Liane Randolph, Deputy Secretary and
General Counsel
California Natural Resources Agency
1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1311
Sacramento, CA 95814

Ken Alex, Director
California Office of Planning and Research
State Clearinghouse
1400 Tenth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Enrique C. Zaldivar, Director
City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation
1149 S. Broadway Street
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Ron Nichols, General Manager
City of Los Angeles
Department of Water and Power
111 N. Hope Street
15th Floor Room 1555-H
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Grace Robinson Hyde, Chief Engineer and
General Manager
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles
County
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, CA 90601

David W. Pedersen, P.E., General Manager
Las Virgenes Municipal Water District
4232 Las Virgenes Road
Calabasas, CA 91302

Russ Guiney, Director
Los Angeles County Department of Parks
and Recreation
433 S. Vermont Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90020

Arthur T. Leahy, Chief Executive Officer
Los Angeles County Metropolitan
Transportation Authority (LACMTA)
One Gateway Plaza
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Jeffrey Kighlinger, Executive Office
Metropolitan Water District
700 N. Alameda Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Mitchell Dvorak, Executive Director
National Association of Housing
Cooperatives
1444 I Street, NW, Suite 700
Washington DC, DC 20005

Ronald L. Litzinger, President
Southern California Edison Company
P.O. Box 800
Rosemead, CA 91770

SECTION 7.0
DISTRIBUTION LIST

Jennifer Lucchesi, Executive Officer
State Lands Commission
100 Howe Avenue, Suite 100
South Sacramento, CA 95825

Tom Howard, Executive Director
State Water Resources Control Board
1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Jared Blumenfeld, Regional Administrator
U.S. California Environmental Protection
Agency
Pacific Southwest Region (Region IX)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Christine T. Altendorf, SES, Chief of
Environmental Division
U.S. Department of the Army - Engineer
District
441 G Street NW
Washington DC, DC 20314

Ray Mabus, Secretary of the Navy
U.S. Department of Navy
614 Sicard Street, SE, Suite 100
Washington DC, DC 20374

U.S. Forest Services - Region 5
1323 Club Drive
Vallejo, CA 94592

Tomas Oliva, Policy & Public Affairs
Regional Services
Imperial County SCAG
1405 N. Imperial Avenue, Suite 1
Imperial, CA 92243

Hasan Ikhata, Executive Director
Los Angeles County SCAG
818 W. 7th Street, 12th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Kevin Gilhooley, Strategy, Policy & Public
Affairs
Regional Services
Orange County SCAG
600 S. Main Street, Suite 906
Orange, CA 92868

Cheryl Leising, Planning & Programs
Land Use and Environmental Planning
Riverside County SCAG
3403 10th Street, Suite 805
Riverside, CA 92501

Arnold San Miguel, Strategy,
Policy & Public Affairs
Regional Services
San Bernardino County SCAG
1170 W. 3rd Street, Suite 140
San Bernardino, CA 92410

John Procter, Policy & Public Affairs –
Regional Services
Ventura County SCAG
950 County Square Drive, Suite 101
Ventura, CA 93003

Tony Lima, Board President
Gateway Cities Council of Governments
16401 Paramount Boulevard
Paramount, CA 90723

Terry Dipple, Executive Director
Las Virgenes-Malibu Council of
Governments
100 Civic Center Way
Calabasas, CA 91302

Gwenn Norton-Perry, Executive Director
Orange County Council of Governments
600 S. Main Street, Conference Room 1234
Orange, CA 92868

Andrea Miller, Executive Director
San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments
1000 S. Fremont Avenue, Mailing Unit 42
Building A-10, Suite 10210
Alhambra, CA 91803

SECTION 7.0
DISTRIBUTION LIST

Paul Krekorian, Chairman
San Fernando Valley Council of
Governments
4107 Magnolia Boulevard
Burbank, CA 91505

Jacki Bacharach, Executive Director
South Bay Council of Governments
20285 S. Western Avenue #100
Torrance, CA 90501

Linda Parks, Member – County of Ventura
Ventura County Council of Governments
601 Carmen Drive
Camarillo, CA 93010

Rick Bishop, Executive Director
Western Riverside Council of Governments
4080 Lemon Street, 3rd Floor MS1032
Riverside, CA 92501

Cheryl Friedling, Deputy City Manager
Westside Cities Council of Governments
455 N. Rexford Drive
Beverly Hills, CA 90210

Tom Kirk, Executive Director
Coachella Valley Association of
Governments
73-710 Fred Waring Drive
Desert, CA 92260

Mark Baza, Executive Director
Imperial County Transportation Commission
1405 N. Imperial Avenue, Suite 1
El Centro, CA 92243

Robert B. Weisenmiller, Ph.D., Chair
California Energy Commission
1516 Ninth Street, MS-33
Sacramento, CA 95814

Mark S. Ghilarducci, Director
California Office of Emergency Services
3650 Schriever Avenue
Mather, CA 95655

Karen Herrera, Chair
Los Angeles Regional Agency (LARA)
Bateman Hall, 11331 Ernestine Avenue
Lynwood, CA 90262

Debbie Aguirre, Chief of Planning Division
County of Los Angeles Fire Department
Administrative Services Planning Division
1320 N. Eastern Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90063

Greg Ramirez, City Manager
City of Agoura Hills
30001 Ladyface Court
Agoura Hills, CA 91301

Cynthia Jarvis, Environmental Resources
Director
City of Alhambra Development Services
Planning/Zoning Division
111 S. First Street
Alhambra, CA 91801

Vanessa Hevener, Environmental Services
Officer
City of Arcadia Public Works Services
Department
11800 Goldring Road
Arcadia, CA 91066

William Rawlings, City Manager
City of Artesia
18747 Clarkdale Avenue
Artesia, CA 90701

Ben Harvey, City Manager
City of Avalon
410 Avalon Canyon Road
Avalon, CA 90704

Talika M. Graham
Utilities Administrative and Financial
Services Manager
City of Azusa Public Works Department
729 N. Azusa Avenue
Azusa, CA 91702

SECTION 7.0
DISTRIBUTION LIST

Mike Taylor, Interim Chief Executive Officer
City of Baldwin Park
14403 Pacific Avenue
Baldwin Park, CA 91706

Joe Perez, Community Development
Director
City of Bell Planning Department
6330 Pine Avenue
Bell, CA 90201

Philip Wagner, City Manager
City of Bell Gardens Planning Division
7100 Garfield Avenue
Bell Gardens, CA 90201

John Oropeza, Assistant City Manager
City of Bell Gardens Planning Division
7100 Garfield Avenue
Bell Gardens, CA 90201

Chau L. Vu, Director of Public Works
City of Bell Gardens Planning Division
8327 S. Garfield Avenue
Bell Gardens, CA 90201

Bernardo Iniguez, Environmental Services
Manager
City of Bellflower Planning Department
16600 Civic Center Drive
Bellflower, CA 90706

Jeffrey Kolin, City Manager
City of Beverly Hills
455 N. Rexford Drive
Beverly Hills, CA 90210

Michelle Keith, City Manager
City of Bradbury
600 Winston Avenue
Bradbury, CA 91008
Mark Scott, City Manager
City of Burbank
275 East Olive Avenue
Burbank, CA 91502

Anthony M. Coroalles, City Manager
City of Calabasas
100 Civic Center Way
Calabasas, CA 91302

Jacquelyn Acosta, Acting City Manager
City of Carson
701 E. Carson Street
Carson, CA 90745

Arthur Gallucci, City Manager
City of Cerritos
18125 S. Bloomfield Avenue
Cerritos, CA 90701

Tony Ramos, City Manager
City of Claremont
207 Harvard Avenue
Claremont, CA 91711

Jorge Rifa, City Administrator
City of Commerce
2535 Commerce Way
Commerce, CA 90040

G. Harold Duffey, City Manager
City of Compton
205 S. Willowbrook Avenue
Compton, CA 90220

Daryl Parrish, City Manager
City of Covina
125 E. College Street
Covina, CA 91723

Henry Garcia, Interim City Manager
City of Cudahy
5220 Santa Ana Street
Cudahy, CA 90201

Damian Skinner, Environmental Programs &
Operations Manager
City of Culver City Planning Department
9505 Jefferson Boulevard
Culver City, CA 90232

SECTION 7.0
DISTRIBUTION LIST

Ryan McLean, Deputy City Manager
City of Diamond Bar Public Works
Department
21810 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

David Liu, Director of Public Works
City of Diamond Bar Public Works
Department
21810 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

John Oskoui, Assistant City Manager
City of Downey Public Works Department
11111 Brookshire Avenue
Downey, CA 90241

Mohammad Mostahkami, Director of Public
Works
City of Downey Public Works Department
11111 Brookshire Avenue
Downey, CA 90241

Darrell J. George, City Manager
City of Duarte
1600 Huntington Drive
Duarte, CA 91010

Raul Godinez II, City Manager
City of El Monte
11333 Valley Boulevard
El Monte, CA 91731

Kimberly Christensen, AICP, Planning
Manager
City of El Segundo Planning and Building
Safety Department
350 Main Street
El Segundo, CA 90245

Raymond Barragan, Quality Control
Manager
City of Gardena Planning & Zoning
Department
1700 W. 162nd Street, Room 101
Gardena, CA 90247

Scott Ochoa, City Manager
City of Glendale City Hall
613 E. Broadway #200
Glendale, CA 91206

Chris Jeffers, City Manager
City of Glendora
116 E. Foothill Boulevard
Glendale, CA 91741

Joe Colombo, Community Development
Director
City of Hawaiian Gardens Community
Development Department
21815 Pioneer Boulevard
Hawaiian Gardens, CA 90716

Ismile Noorboksh, City Engineer
City of Hawaiian Gardens Community
Development Department
21815 Pioneer Boulevard
Hawaiian Gardens, CA 90716

Mike Goodson, City Manager
City of Hawthorne
4455 W. 126th Street
Hawthorne, CA 90250

Pamela Townsend, Senior Planner
City of Hermosa Beach Community
Development Department
1315 Valley Drive
Hermosa Beach, CA 90254

Rae Beimer, Solid Waste Coordinator
City of Hidden Hills Planning Department
6165 Spring Valley Road
Hidden Hills, CA 91302

Rene Bobadilla, City Manager
City of Huntington Park
6550 Miles Avenue
Huntington Park, CA 90255

Kevin Radecki, City Manager
City of Industry City Hall
15625 E. Stafford Street #100
City of Industry, CA 91744

SECTION 7.0
DISTRIBUTION LIST

Artie Fields, City Manager
City of Inglewood
One West Manchester Boulevard
Inglewood, CA 90306

William Kwok Tam, City Engineer / Public
Works Director
City of Irwindale Public Works
5050 N. Irwindale Avenue
Irwindale, CA 91706

Mary Goytia Strauss, Senior
Management Analyst II
City of La Cañada Flintridge Planning
Department
1327 Foothill Boulevard
La Cañada Flintridge, CA 91011

Alyson Burleigh, President Aurora
Environmental, Inc.
City of La Cañada Flintridge Planning
Department
1327 Maltman Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90026

Gabriella Yap, Assistant City Manager
City of La Habra Heights Planning Division
1245 N. Hacienda Road
La Habra Heights, CA 90631

Carl Vos, Senior Management Analyst
City of La Habra Heights Planning Division
1245 N. Hacienda Road
La Habra Heights, CA 90631

Jeff Boynton, City Manager
City of La Mirada
13700 La Mirada Boulevard
La Mirada, CA 90638

David Carmany, City Manager
City of La Puente
15900 E. Main Street
La Puente, CA 91744

Lisa O'Brien, Management Analyst
City of La Verne Planning Division
3660 D Street
La Verne, CA 91750

Howard L. Chambers, City Manager
City of Lakewood
5050 Clark Avenue
Lakewood, CA 90712

Mark V. Bozigian, City Manager
City of Lancaster
44933 N. Fern Avenue
Lancaster, CA 93534

Otis Ginoza, Community Development
Director
City of Lawndale Planning Division
14717 Burin Avenue
Lawndale, CA 90260

Gary Y. Sugano, Assistant City Manager
City of Lomita Planning Division
24300 Narbonne Avenue
Lomita, CA 90717

Patrick H. West, City Manager
City of Long Beach
333 W. Ocean Boulevard, 14th Floor
Long Beach, CA 90802

Miguel Santana, City Administrative Officer
City of Los Angeles
200 N. Main St., Suite 1500
Los Angeles 90012

Sarah Magana-Withers, City Manager
City of Lynwood
11330 Bullis Road
Lynwood, CA 90262

Jim Thorsen, City Manager
City of Malibu
23825 Stuart Ranch Road
Malibu, CA 90265

SECTION 7.0
DISTRIBUTION LIST

Bruce Moe, Interim City Manager
City of Manhattan Beach
1400 Highland Avenue
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266

Lilian Myers, City Manager
City of Maywood
4319 E. Slauson Avenue
Maywood, CA 90270

Fran Delach, Interim City Manager
City of Monrovia City Manager
415 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

Steve Sizemore, Acting City Manager
Director of Community Development
City of Monrovia Community Development
415 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

Carl E. Hassel, Public Works Director
City of Monrovia Public Works
600 S. Mountain Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

Sharon Gallant, Environmental Analyst II
City of Monrovia Environmental Services
Division
600 S. Mountain Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

Teresa Santilena, Environmental Analyst I
City of Monrovia Environmental Services
Division
600 S. Mountain Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

Francesca Tucker-Schuyler, City
Administrator
City of Montebello
1600 W. Beverly Boulevard
Montebello, CA 90640

Amy Ho, Principal Management Analyst
City of Monterey Park Public Works
Department
320 W. Newmark Avenue
Monterey Park, CA 91754

Michael J. Egan, City Manager
City of Norwalk
12700 Norwalk Boulevard
Norwalk, CA 90650

David Childs, City Manager
City of Palmdale
38250 Sierra Highway
Palmdale, CA 91390

Anton "Tony" Dahlerbruch, City Manager
City of Palos Verdes Estates
340 W. Palos Verdes Drive
Palos Verdes Estates, CA 90274

Jason Jacobsen, Management Analyst
City of Paramount
Community Development Department
16400 Colorado Avenue
Paramount, CA 90723

Siobhan Foster, Director
City of Pasadena Department of Public
Works
100 N. Garfield Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91101

Julia Gonzalez, Deputy Director
City of Pico Rivera
Community & Economic Development
Department
6615 Passons Boulevard
Pico Rivera, CA 90660

Ray Chavez, Assistant City Manager
City of Pico Rivera
Community & Economic Development
Department
6615 Passons Boulevard
Pico Rivera, CA 90660

SECTION 7.0
DISTRIBUTION LIST

Linda Lowry, City Manager
City of Pomona
505 S. Garey Avenue
Pomona, CA 91766

Lauren Ramezani, Sr. Administrative
Analyst
City of Rancho Palos Verdes Public Works
30940 Hawthorne Boulevard
Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275

Jon Emerson, Senior Management Analyst
City of Redondo Beach Public Works
415 Diamond Street
Redondo Beach, CA 90277

Raymond R. Cruz, City Manager
City of Rolling Hills
2 Portuguese Bend Road
Rolling Hills, CA 90274

Douglas R. Prichard, City Manager
City of Rolling Hills Estates
4045 N. Palos Verdes Drive
Rolling Hills Estates, CA 90274

Jeff Allred, City Manager
City of Rosemead
8838 E. Valley Boulevard
Rosemead, CA 91770

Ken Duran, Assistant City Manager
City of San Dimas Regional Planning
Division
245 E. Bonita Avenue
San Dimas, CA 91773

Brian Saeki, City Manager
City of San Fernando
117 Macneil Street
San Fernando, CA 91340

Daren Grilley, Director/City Engineer
City of San Gabriel Public Works
425 S. Mission Drive
San Gabriel, CA 91776

John T. Schaefer, City Manager
City of San Marino
2200 Huntington Drive
San Marino, CA 91108

Robert Newman, Director of Public Works
City of Santa Clarita Planning Division
23920 W. Valencia Boulevard, Suite 302
Santa Clarita, CA 91355

Travis Lange, Environmental Services
Manager
City of Santa Clarita Planning Division
23920 W. Valencia Boulevard, Suite 302
Santa Clarita, CA 91355

Thaddeus McCormack, City Manager
City of Santa Fe Springs
11710 E. Telegraph Road
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

Rod Gould, City Manager
City of Santa Monica
1685 Main Street
Santa Monica, CA 90401

Bruce Inman, Director of Public Works
City of Sierra Madre Public Works
232 W. Sierra Madre Boulevard
Sierra Madre, CA 91024

Elaine Aguilar, City Manager
City of Sierra Madre
232 W. Sierra Madre Boulevard
Sierra Madre, CA 91024

Steve Myrter, Public Works Director
City of Signal Hill
2175 Cherry Avenue
Signal Hill, CA 91733

Anthony Ybarra, City Manager
City of South El Monte
1415 Santa Anita Avenue
South El Monte, CA 91733

SECTION 7.0
DISTRIBUTION LIST

Arturo Cervantes, Director of Public Works
City of South Gate Public Works
8650 California Avenue
South Gate, CA 90280

Paul Toor, Director of Public Works
City of South Pasadena Public Works
1414 Mission Street
South Pasadena, CA 91030

Robert Sahagun, Public Safety and
Services Manager
City of Temple City
9701 Las Tunas Drive
Temple City, CA 91780

Alison Sherman, Waste Management
Coordinator
City of Torrance Public Works Department
20500 Madrona Avenue
Torrance, CA 90503

Mark Whitworth, City Administrator
City of Vernon City Administration Office
4305 Santa Fe Avenue
Vernon, CA 90058

Leonard Grossberg, Health Director
City of Vernon Health Department
4305 Santa Fe Avenue
Vernon, CA 90058

Scott Porter, Deputy City Attorney
City of Vernon City Attorney's Office
4305 Santa Fe Avenue
Vernon, CA 90058

Robert M. Wishner, City Manager
City of Walnut
21201 La Puente Road
Walnut, CA 91789

Shannon A. Yauchzee, Public Works
Director/ City Engineer
City of West Covina Public Works
1444 W. Garvey Avenue, Room 208
West Covina, CA 91790

Sharon Perlstein, City Engineer
City of West Hollywood Public Works
8300 Santa Monica Boulevard
West Hollywood, CA 90069

Raymond B. Taylor, City Manager
City of Westlake Village
31200 Oak Crest Drive
Westlake Village, CA 91361

David Pelsner, Public Works Director
City of Whittier Public Works Department
13230 Penn Street
Whittier, CA 90602

Cheryl Casdorff, Supervising Planner
Kern County Planning Department
2700 M Street Suite 100
Bakersfield, CA 93310

Thomas Matthews, Director of Planning
Orange County Planning Department
PO Box 4048
Santa Ana, CA 92702

Keith Turner, Director
800 S. Victoria Ave
Ventura, CA 93009
Ventura County Planning Division

Michael Hays, Director
San Bernardino County Planning
Department
385 N Arrowhead Ave. 1st Floor
Bakersfield, CA 92415

Kristi Lovelady, Planning Division Manager
Riverside County Planning Department
PO Box 1409
Riverside, CA 92502

6.3 LIBRARIES

Agoura Hills Library
29901 Ladyface Court
Agoura Hills, CA 91301
(818) 889-2278

Avalon Library
215 Sumner Ave.
Avalon, CA 90704
(310) 510-1050

Claremont Library
208 N. Harvard Ave.
Claremont, CA 91711
(909) 621-4902

Eagle Rock Library
5027 Caspar Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90041
(323) 258-8078

Encino-Tarzana Library
18231 Ventura Blvd.
Tarzana, CA 91356
(818) 343-1983

Florence Library
1610 E. Florence Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90001
(323) 581-8028

La Crescenta Library
2809 Foothill Blvd.
La Crescenta, CA 91214
(818) 248-5313

Lancaster Regional Library
601 W. Lancaster Blvd.
Lancaster, CA 93534
(661) 948-5029

Lennox Library
4359 Lennox Blvd.
Lennox, CA 90304
(310) 674-0385

Littlerock Library
35119 80th Street East
Littlerock, CA 93543
(661) 944-4138

Lynwood Library
11320 Bulliss Rd.
Lynwood, CA 90262
(310) 635-7121

Rowland Heights Library
1850 Nogales St.
Rowland Heights, CA 91748
(626) 912-5348

South Whittier Library
14433 Leffingwell Rd.
Whittier, CA 90604
(562) 946-4415

Temple City Library
5939 Golden West Ave.
Temple City, CA 91780
(626) 285-2136

Valencia Library
23743 W. Valencia Blvd.
Santa Clarita, CA 91355
(661) 259-8942

View Park Library
3854 W. 54th St.
Los Angeles, CA 90043
(323) 293-5371

West Covina Library
1601 W. Covina Parkway
West Covina, CA 91790
(626) 962-3541

Westwood Library
1246 Glendon Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90024
(310) 474-1739

SECTION 7.0
DISTRIBUTION LIST

Wilmington Library
1300 N. Avalon Blvd.
Wilmington, CA 90744
(310) 834-1082