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COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

"To Enrich Lives Through Effective and Caring Service"

900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
Telephone: (626) 458-5100
www.ladpw.org

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
P.O. BOX 1460
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

IN REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO FILE: EP-4

December 2, 2004

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012-2756

Dear Supervisors:

ORDINANCE AMENDING THE COUNTY CODE RELATING TO RECYCLING AND REUSE OF CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS
ALL SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS
3 VOTES

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOUR BOARD:

1. Consider the attached Negative Declaration previously adopted by the Board on November 4, 1993, for the Los Angeles County Source Reduction and Recycling Element and Household Hazardous Waste Element, and find on the basis of the whole record before the Board that there is no substantial evidence that adoption of the proposed Ordinance will have a significant effect on the environment.

2. Find that adoption of the proposed Ordinance is *de minimus* in its effect on fish and wildlife resources and authorize the Director of Public Works to complete and file a Certificate of Fee Exemption for the project.

3. Introduce, waive reading, and place on the agenda for adoption the enclosed Ordinance, previously approved as to form by County Counsel, adding Chapter 20.87, Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling and Reuse, to Title 20-Utilities of the Los Angeles County Code to require recycling and/or reuse of certain construction and demolition debris in the unincorporated areas of the County of Los Angeles.

PURPOSE/JUSTIFICATION OF RECOMMENDED ACTION

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), as amended, requires every county and city in the State to prepare a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) that identifies programs that the county or city will implement to achieve a solid waste disposal reduction goal of 50 percent by the year 2000 and every year thereafter. The SRRE for the County of Los Angeles' unincorporated areas was prepared by Public Works and adopted by your Board on November 4, 1993.

One of the programs identified for implementation in the SRRE is a Construction and Demolition Waste Program to require recycling or reuse of a portion of the debris generated by construction and demolition projects. The proposed Ordinance establishes the identified Construction and Demolition Waste Program and will assist the County in meeting the recycling and waste reduction goals and objectives set forth in the SRRE.

In the year 2000, the County was unable to demonstrate to the State's satisfaction the County's compliance with the 50 percent disposal reduction rate requirement of AB 939. Consequently, Public Works, on behalf of the County, applied for and was granted a time extension by the State through December 31, 2004, for meeting the disposal reduction rate requirement. The terms of the time extension require the adoption of a Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling Ordinance as an action the County will take to achieve the 50 percent disposal reduction goal. Adoption of the proposed Ordinance will satisfy this requirement of the time extension granted by the State.

Construction and demolition waste removed from the waste stream can be recycled or reused in the building and road construction industry. Crushed concrete, with the reinforcing steel removed, can be used as aggregate or road base material, and the salvaged steel can be sold as scrap. Asphalt can be reheated for reuse in new asphalt mixes. Landfill operators also use clean asphalt to stabilize their access roads and tipping areas during the rainy seasons. The proposed Ordinance would require permittees for construction or demolition work to recycle construction and demolition debris generated by their projects. This will result in a significant decrease in the amount of waste sent to the County's landfills thus preserving valuable landfill capacity and assisting the County in meeting the State's waste diversion requirements.

It is estimated that construction and demolition debris (which is primarily inert, non-decomposable debris) represents over 90,000 tons per year or about eight percent of the total County unincorporated area solid waste disposed. This is a significant portion

of the waste stream which should be targeted for diversion. The recycling of construction and demolition debris yields substantial diversion tonnages and will assist the County in meeting the 50 percent disposal reduction mandated by State law.

Implementation of County Strategic Plan Goals

This action is consistent with the County Strategic Plan Goal of Fiscal Responsibility since the State is authorized to impose a penalty of up to $10,000 per day upon a county or city that fails to make a good-faith effort to implement its SRRE. This action also satisfies the goal of Service Excellence since the recycling of construction and demolition debris will result in a reduction in the amount of waste disposed thus saving landfill space and conserving of virgin materials and natural resources and thereby improving the quality of life in the County.

FISCAL IMPACT/FINANCING

The County may incur additional costs due to the increase in staff time in processing applications and reports. Funding will be provided through the existing Solid Waste Generation Service Charge. Neither the project owner/proponent nor the permittee will be charged additional permit or plan check fees. There will be no impact to the County General Fund.

FACTS AND PROVISIONS/LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The proposed Ordinance affects projects within the unincorporated areas of the County that (1) require a permit for construction-related activities whose total value exceeds $100,000 or (2) require a permit for demolition-related activities only, or for grading only, irrespective of the total value of the work. Activities which are exempt from the proposed Ordinance include single-family and duplex residential units and associated accessory structures that are not part of a multiple-unit subdivision or development, projects that directly result from emergencies and/or disasters, and projects performed by the County or on behalf of the County.

In general, the proposed Ordinance will require an applicant for a building permit to submit a Recycling and Reuse Plan before the building permit will be issued. The Recycling and Reuse Plan must show that at least 50 percent of all construction and demolition debris removed from the project will be recycled and/or reused unless an alternative percentage rate is approved by Public Works. Permittees that do not recycle and/or reuse the debris generated by the project as provided in the approved Recycling and Reuse Plan may incur penalties at a rate of $250 per ton for each ton that was not

recycled or reused as required, provided that no penalty can exceed 15 percent of the value of the project or $50,000, whichever is less. Any funds received from the penalties will be used to recover costs associated with disposal reduction, recycling, and related programs operated by Public Works for the unincorporated areas.

Three public information meetings were conducted by Public Works during the development of the proposed Ordinance to receive comments and address concerns from the building industry, recyclers, waste haulers, and other interested parties. The most recent public information meeting was conducted on November 16, 2004. The comments received and concerns expressed have been considered and addressed.

Additionally, Public Works will continue to work with stakeholders in developing a construction and demolition debris recycling and reuse education program to educate the building industry on the requirements of the proposed Ordinance and assist them with compliance. The education program will include conducting workshops with stakeholders; developing best management practices to recycle construction and demolition debris; developing outreach materials, instructions, and sample reports; and developing case studies for construction and demolition debris recycling. This program is to start soon after adoption of the Ordinance and is important for the Ordinance's success. Therefore, the operative date of the Ordinance will be the 61 day after the date on which it becomes effective, and a six-month grace period is provided in the Ordinance during which no administrative penalties will accrue.

The State has identified construction and demolition debris as a targeted waste stream due to the relative ease of recycling these materials and encourages local jurisdictions to implement programs to divert this debris in order to ensure compliance with the State's 50 percent waste diversion requirement. Within the County, the following cities have already established laws or regulations to reduce the disposal of construction and demolition debris: Artesia, Baldwin Park, Bellflower, Hidden Hills, Industry, La Cañada Flintridge, Lynwood, Monrovia, Monterey Park, Pasadena, Pico Rivera, Pomona, Santa Fe Springs, Santa Monica, and South El Monte. The County's adoption of this Ordinance is consistent with Statewide trends for such requirements.

County Counsel has reviewed the enclosed Ordinance and approved it as to form.

ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION

The enclosed Negative Declaration was adopted by the Board of Supervisors on November 4, 1993, for the Los Angeles County Source Reduction and Recycling Element and Household Hazardous Waste Element. The proposed Ordinance, to

require recycling or reuse of construction and demolition debris, is identified in the SRRE and analyzed in the Negative Declaration which concluded that adoption of the proposed Ordinance will not have a significant effect on the environment.

IMPACT ON CURRENT SERVICES (OR PROJECTS)

Adoption of the proposed Ordinance will establish the Construction and Demolition Waste Program, will divert construction and demolition debris from the unincorporated areas from disposal in the County's landfills, and will establish a reporting system to quantify the amount of debris being disposed, recycled, and reused. This will significantly decrease the amount of waste sent to the County's landfills, preserving valuable landfill capacity and conserving virgin materials and natural resources, and thereby improving the quality of life in the County. The Construction and Demolition Waste Program will be added to the other waste diversion programs operated by Public Works (such as the Smart Business Recycling Program, Residential Recycling Program, Smart Gardening Program, Waste Tire Recycling Program, and the Household Hazardous Waste/Electronic Waste Collection Program) to assist the County in complying with the State's waste diversion requirements.

CONCLUSION

It is requested that two copies of the adopted Ordinance and two approved copies of this letter be returned to Public Works.

Respectfully submitted,

DONALD L. WOLFE
Interim Director of Public Works

GD:my
P:\sec\C&DBoardLtr

Enc.

cc: Auditor-Controller
Chief Administrative Officer
County Counsel

NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING ELEMENT AND HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE ELEMENT

SCH # 93061021

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

AUGUST 1993

SECTION 1

NEGATIVE DECLARATION

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

NEGATIVE DECLARATION

FOR

SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING ELEMENT AND

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE ELEMENT

I. Location and Brief Description of Project

The Source Reduction and Recycling and Household Hazardous Waste Elements for the unincorporated Los Angeles County areas, written in accordance with the requirements of California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, as amended, describe the existing and projected waste quantities and the diversion programs selected by the County to further reduce and divert waste generated within the unincorporated County areas from landfill and transformation facilities.

II. Mitigation Measures Included in the Project to Avoid Potentially Significant Effects

Potentially significant effects are identified in the Initial Study. However, mitigation measures are discussed in Section 3 of the Initial Study which will reduce the effect to less than significant.

III. Finding of No Significant Effect

Based on the findings of the attached Initial Study, it has been determined that the proposed project will not have a significant effect on the environment.

CR:gs
WM-2\CARLOS\NEGDEC

INITIAL STUDY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

FOR THE UNINCORPORATED AREAS WITHIN THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING ELEMENT

AND

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE ELEMENT

DECEMBER 1991

County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

This Initial Study (IS) has been prepared, in conformance with Section 15063 of the State Guidelines for the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), to determine whether the proposed Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) and Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE), for the Unincorporated Los Angeles County, would pose adverse environmental effects.

The intent and purpose of Assembly Bill (AB) 939, under which these elements have been recommended, is to require County and City jurisdictions to prepare elements that will propose programs to substantially reduce amounts of wastes generated by their citizens. These programs, as proposed, are conceptual in nature and do not detail how each selected alternative would be designed and implemented. Upon subsequent development of these programs, it may be determined that they are considered a "project" under CEQA requirements and that they require further environmental documentation.

The remainder of this Section provides a description of the location and the characteristics of the proposed projects (Attachment A). Section 2 includes an environmental checklist that gives an overview of the potential impacts that may or may not result from project implementation. Section 3 elaborates on the information contained in the environmental checklist and identifies measures to eliminate potential significant impacts, or to reduce them to levels that are less than significant.

LOCATION

The unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County consist of 78 unincorporated communities which are scattered throughout the County and are diverse in population, ethnicity, and geography. There are at least 99 separate County islands with 926,612 residents which are a part of a total County population of 8,608,264, according to the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, January 1, 1990. The unincorporated areas cover 2,712 square miles and is more than half of the total area of Los Angeles County's 4,083 square miles. (See Exhibit 1, List of Unincorporated Communities in Los Angeles County).

TABLE 2-1
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT WORKING GROUPS FOR THE UNINCORPORATED AREAS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

1. NORTH INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT WORKING GROUP

Community Name	Population	Average Persons Per Household
W. Antelope Valley	3,693	2.59
Quartz Hill	17,810	2.85
E. Antelope Valley	13,766	3.24
S. Antelope Valley	17,890	2.98
Little Rock/Pr. Blsm.	12,483	3.00
Acton-Mint Canyon	8,327	3.04
E. Canyon Country	9,898	3.55
Castaic-Val Verde	16,370	3.41
W. Canyon Country	12,225	3.01
W. Santa Clarita Valley	2,811	3.03
TOTAL	115,273	

2. NORTHWEST INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT WORKING GROUP

Community Name	Population	Average Persons Per Household
Triunfo Canyon	799	3.11
Calabasas	2,899	2.88
Topanga Canyon	6,430	2.81
W. Chatsworth	1,986	2.64
Malibu West	3,201	2.48
Malibu East	3,052	2.36
TOTAL	18,367	

3. SOUTH BAY AREA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT WORKING GROUP

Community Name	Population	Average Persons Per Household
Ladera Heights	6,371	2.44
VW Park - Wind Hills	12,676	2.67
Channel Islands	286	2.63
West Carson	21,690	2.93
La Rambla	2,174	2.91
Westmont - W. Athens	39,815	3.32
E. Alondra Park	4,820	2.84
Lennox	19,717	3.98
Del Aire	8,501	2.94
W. Alondra Park	9,659	2.88
Westfield	1,863	2.21
Marina Del Rey	6,241	1.35
TOTAL	133,813	

4. EAST SAN GABRIEL VALLEY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT WORKING GROUP

Community Name	Population	Average Persons Per Household
E. Azusa Islands	12,675	3.41
Glendora Islands	1,016	3.22
Covina Islands	15,718	3.17
Charter Oak Islands	11,959	2.88
N. El Monte Islands	3,770	3.02
Whittier Narrows	1,664	4.14
S. Monrovia Islands	11,091	3.05
N. E. San Dimas	1,353	3.40
N. Claremont	2,365	2.88
W. Pomona Islands	1,743	3.30
W. Puente Valley	20,097	4.29
Avocado Heights-Basset	14,421	3.79
Hacienda Heights	55,225	3.40
Valinda	16,814	3.86
S. San Jose Hills	16,199	4.24
Rowland Heights	44,900	3.16
S. San Gabriel	8,195	3.57
TOTAL	239,205	

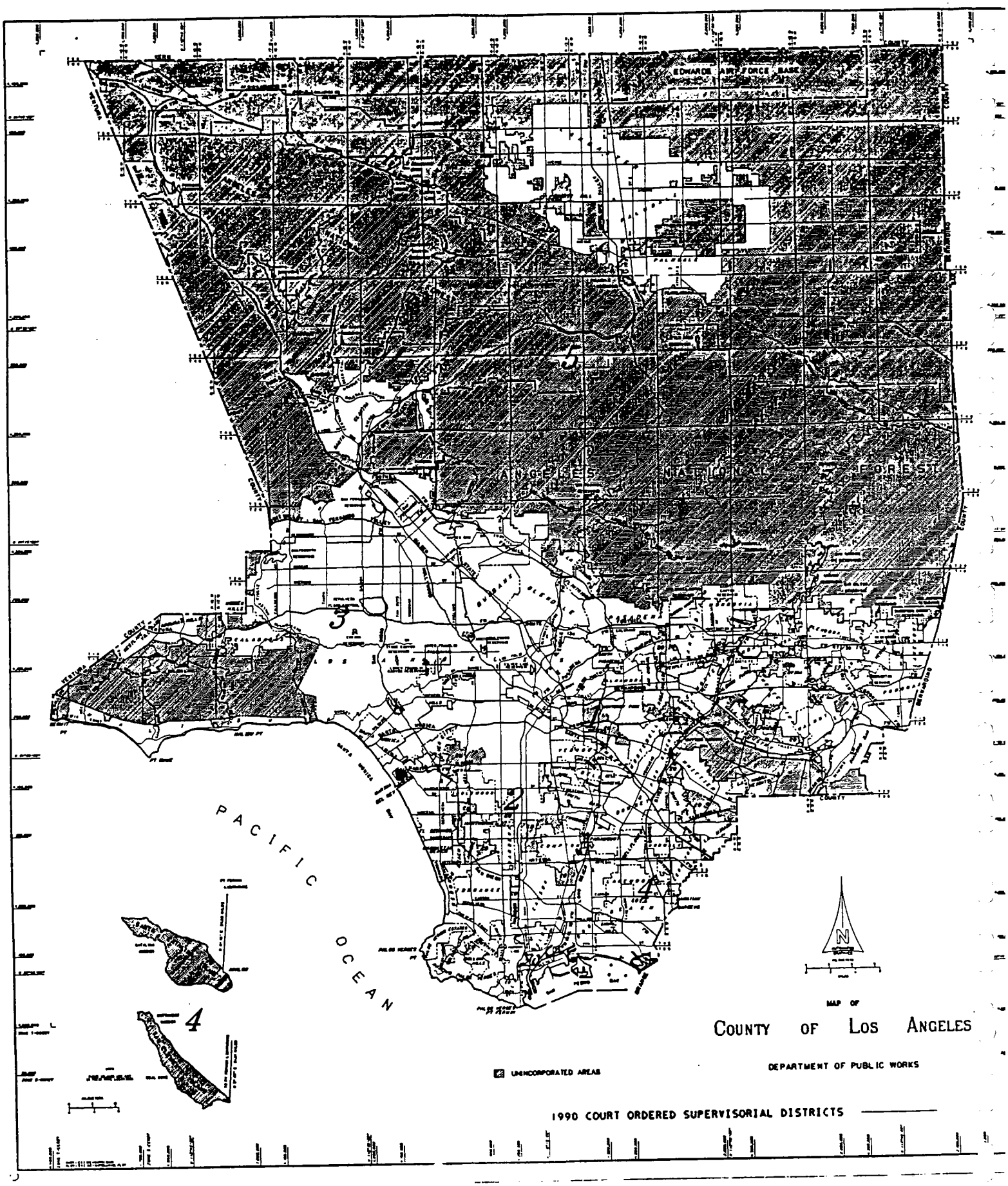
5. SOUTHEAST AREA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT WORKING GROUP

Community Name	Population	Average Persons Per Household
City Terrace	42,055	3.94
Belvedere Gardens	56,830	3.74
Bandini Islands	333	5.55
Eastmont	12,470	3.26
Florence	34,707	4.45
Graham	21,650	3.94
Walnut Park	14,042	3.89
W. Whittier/L. Nieto	22,497	3.39
South Whittier	42,941	3.16
East La Mirada	9,112	2.75
Lynwwod Islands	226	4.57
East Compton	10,797	4.26
Willowbrook	35,504	3.83
West Compton	5,834	3.65
East Carson	783	1.55
Long Beach Islands	1,413	2.86
Norwalk-Cerritos Island	536	3.69
Sunshine Acres	4,256	4.02
N. W. Whittier	7,875	3.60
N. E. Whittier	1,676	4.96
TOTAL	325,537	

6. OTHER INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT WORKING GROUP

Community Name	Population	Average Persons Per Household
Oat Mountain	972	2.02
La Crescenta/Montrose	18,143	2.63
W. Arcadia Island	1,979	2.83
S. Slope - SG Mountains	2,429	2.29
San Pasqual	1,897	2.18
Altadena	43,851	2.92
Kinneloa Mesa	1,253	2.88
East Pasadena	5,762	2.63
E. San Gabriel	17,310	2.54
Franklin Canyon	2	2.00
Universal Island	2	1.00
Sawtelle VA CTR	817	1.88
TOTAL	**94,417**	

Source, "Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning/ Research Section - Bulletin No. 156, Parts 1 and 3", January 1, 1990


EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE
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MAP OF
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
UNINCORPORATED AREAS
1990 COURT ORDERED SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS

Table S-1
Alternatives Selected For Implementation

PROGRAM	DIVERSION** EXISTING(%)	ST(%)	MT(%)
SOURCE REDUCTION			
On-site Composting and Mulching	0.2	2.0	3.1
Administration and Development			
Waste Evaluations and Technical Assistance	0.0	0.4	0.8
Public Education/Outreach	0.1	0.3	0.4
Demonstration Program	0.0	*	*
Monitoring and Evaluation	0.0	*	*
Subtotals:	0.3	2.7	4.3
RECYCLING			
Single-family Curbside Collection	0.6	2.6	4.3
Multi-family Collection	0.0	0.3	0.4
Buy-back Program	0.0	0.9	1.1
Drop-off Program	0.0	0.2	0.3
Material Recovery Facilities (MRF)	3.6	9.3	19.0
At-source Separation and/or Processing	0.0	5.2	9.9
Salvaging at Solid Waste Facilities	0.0	0.1	0.2
Green Waste Daily Cover Program	0.0	(1)	(1)
Public Education/Outreach	0.0	*	*
Support Programs #11-#24	0.0	*	*
Subtotals:	4.2	18.6	35.2
COMPOSTING			
Yard Waste Composting	0.0	1.0	3.0
Promotion and Demonstration Projects	0.0	*	*
Regulatory Measures and Policies	0.0	*	*
Public Education/Outreach	0.0	*	*
Financial Incentives	0.0	0.0	*
Subtotals:	0.0	1.0	3.0
SPECIAL WASTE			
Construction and Demolition Waste Program	0.0	1.8	6.6
Used Tire Program	0.2	0.9	1.1
White Goods Program	0.0	0.1	0.1
Subtotals:	0.2	2.8	7.8
EDUCATION			
Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation	0.0	*	*
TOTALS:	4.7	25.1	50.3

ST = Short-term Planning Period (Present to 1995)
MT = Medium-term Planning Period (1996 to 2000)
* Denotes support program - diversion not quantified
** Percent of the total waste stream
(1) Diversion credit for the Green Waste Daily Cover Program is included in the Single-family Curbside, MRF, and At-source Separation programs.

ATTACHMENT A

DESCRIPTION

The Unincorporated areas within Los Angeles County's SRRE and HHWE was developed in response to AB 939, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, and subsequent amendments. AB 939 requires every City and County in the State to prepare an SRRE and HHWE that identifies how its jurisdiction will meet the mandatory waste diversion goals (25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by the year 2000 for the SRRE) set by the Act. The County's SRRE and HHWE identifies how the County will achieve these goals. Upon adoption of these elements by the County, the SRRE and HHWE will be incorporated into the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP).

The purpose of the SRRE and HHWE is to examine all possible programs that could provide the Unincorporated areas within Los Angeles County with alternatives that would allow the County to meet mandatory waste diversion goals. The alternatives listed below are all of the alternatives that were selected for implementation in the County's SRRE and HHWE. The alternatives are listed numerically for easy reference to the environmental checklist and associated discussion. (These numbers do not reflect the numerical system used in each of the Elements). Table S-1 shows alternatives selected for implementation with corresponding waste diversion percentages.

SRRE

Source Reduction Programs

- Alternative 1 - Waste Evaluations. Waste evaluations are one of the most common forms of government assistance to non-residential generators. Most waste evaluations involve a trained waste auditor who tours businesses and gathers information on the amounts and types of wastes produced; the amounts, types, and qualities of recyclables in the waste stream; and companies' internal waste handling processes. This is usually followed by a recommendation of source reduction and recycling actions.

- Alternative 2 - Assistance with On-site Composting and Mulching Activities. Technical and/or financial assistance can be provided to assist generators of organic waste in implementing on-site composting programs. The jurisdiction can also promote and assist the mulching of grass clippings and woody debris.

- Alternative 3 - Technical Assistance to Business and Industry, and Consumer Organizations. Local government staff would assist businesses and organizations by sharing research findings, experience, and technical knowledge.

- Alternative 4 - Educational Efforts. The primary mechanism for eliciting source reduction is education and promotion aimed at making changes in the production of goods, packaging design, and consumer buying practices. Consumer awareness programs, school curriculum development, seminars, and public forums are ways in which educational programs can be presented. The targeted audiences are product designers, manufacturers, retailers, and individual and business consumers.

- Alternative 5 - Non-Procurement Source Reduction Activities. Non-procurement source reduction includes programs such as education of employees, changes in office practices to increase the use of scrap paper, increased use of electronic mail, sharing subscriptions, routing, and increased use of duplex copying.

- Alternative 6 - Demonstration Programs. Demonstration programs are model source reduction programs that can be observed by the public and private sectors. Displays can demonstrate a variety of source reduction options, from on-site composting operations to restaurant dishwashing machines. Demonstration programs can be used in support of other source reduction alternatives, including assistance with on-site composting and mulching activities; and technical assistance to businesses, industry, and consumer organizations.

- Alternative 7 - Government Procurement Ordinances. These measures would include the adoption of ordinances that specify durability, recyclability as purchasing considerations.

- Alternative 8 - Incentives for Land Use Practices that Promote Source Reduction. To the extent that specific land use practices relate to the generation and disposal of waste, the jurisdiction may promote source reduction through regulations, incentives, education, and technical assistance.

Recycling Programs

- Alternative 9 - Curbside Collection of Separated Materials. Curbside collection is to schedule routine collection of separated recyclable materials that have been set out at households.

- Alternative 10 - At-Source Separation, and Collection of Recyclables. This program involves recyclable materials that are generated as wastes from non-residential sources that can be separated and collected for transport to recyclable processing and marketing facilities.

- Alternative 11 - Mobile/Stationary Buy-Back Centers. The buy-back recycling center is a commercially located, staffed recycling facility that purchases small amounts of post-consumer secondary materials from the public. Buy-back centers typically buy aluminum cans; they may also handle glass containers and newspapers.

- Alternative 12 - Mobile/Stationary Drop-Off Centers. A drop-off center is a recycling collection facility where citizens can voluntarily deliver separated secondary materials, such as newspaper, glass containers, plastic containers, and metal cans.

- Alternative 13 - Multi-Family Collection. This measure would involve the collection of household recyclables from multi-family structures/developments. It is an alternative to curbside collection; trash is placed in common area bins or dumpsters, rather than in individual receptacles for each unit.

- Alternative 14 - Manual Materials Recovery Operations. This measure would involve the separation of marketable recyclable materials, such as newspapers, mixed glass, metal, and plastic containers, and the processing of those materials for sale to end users. This type of operation is often conducted near a solid-waste facility, such as a landfill or transfer station, where the non-recovered material can be cleared for disposal.

- Alternative 15 - Salvage at Solid Waste Facilities. This measure involves the sort-and-pick system, where people can separate recyclables into bins.

- Alternative 16 - At Source Processing. This measure would allow some non-residential generators to ship separated, recyclable materials directly to end users or through regional brokers without the need for intermediate off-site processing or special hauler collection routes.

- Alternative 17 - Mandatory Materials Separation Ordinance. This measure would require that residential and commercial generators separate their recyclables from their garbage.

- Alternative 18 - Policy on Scavenging. In the most restrictive form of this policy, anything set out at the curb belongs to the jurisdiction, and scavenging is prohibited.

- Alternative 19 - Zoning Code Practices. Zoning-code changes would define the conditions and permit procedures for different types of development within a jurisdiction.

- Alternative 20 - Building Code Changes. One common barrier to separating recyclables is inconvenience and lack of space. Building codes or guidelines can address this problem at the source, before a building is constructed, to help make recycling behavior and collection mechanisms an integral part of the work or dwelling place. Building codes can be revised to require that new commercial and multi-family developments include space for recycling.

- Alternative 21 - Mandatory Recycling Service Provided By Hauler. This measure would require haulers to provide recycling collection as a condition of their business licenses or franchise agreements.

- Alternative 22 - Contracted or Franchised Recycling Service Provision. Through contracts or franchises, a jurisdiction can organize waste collection programs and routes. This may be particularly useful in areas that are either under-served or not served at all by private haulers or recycling collectors.

- Alternative 23 - Cooperative Marketing of Recyclable Materials. This alternative involves joint marketing of aggregate materials from several jurisdictions. Such an arrangement may ensure a better price and a long-term arrangement than could be secured if individual municipalities marketed their materials separately.

- Alternative 24 - Recycling Market Development Zones. This alternative involves determining the feasibility of identifying and establishing recycling market development zones within the County unincorporated areas to encourage research and the practices in recycling technology and to stimulated the development of markets for recycled materials.

- Alternative 25 - Procurement Procedures Promoting Preferential Purchase or Use of Recycled-Content Product. This measure would specify durability, recyclability, reusability, or recycled material content as a purchasing consideration; it would move municipalities toward recycling objectives.

- Alternative 26 - Educational Outreach and Technical Assistance. Municipalities would conduct workshops for, and give technical assistance to, haulers, businesses, and recycling companies.

- Alternative 27 - Green Waste Cover Project. Yard wastes would be delivered to one or more sites established to receive these materials.

Composting

- Alternative 28 - At-Source Collection. This measure would allow for pick up of specified yard waste types by municipal crews or contracted haulers.

- Alternative 29 - Decentralized Pre-Processing and Materials Storage. Under this measure, yard wastes are delivered to one of several remote sites for volume reduction and/or densification. After the materials have been reduced in size or densified, they may either be stored temporarily or shipped directly for final processing (composting) or other beneficial use.

- Alternative 30 - Yard Waste Composting. Yard wastes composting involves the composting or organic materials derived from landscape maintenance, land clearing, and other activities involving the trimming or removal of herbaceous plantings. Because of the high carbon-nitrogen ratio in these wastes, decomposition occurs slowly and can take up to 24 months to complete.

- Alternative 31 - Promotion and Education. This program would educate consumers about merits of recycling household products and the proper management of these products.

- Alternative 32 - Local, Regional, and/or Financial Incentives for Market Development/Marketing of Products Derived From Yard Wastes and Other Organic Materials. This alternative could include tax breaks or subsidies to businesses producing compost for organic waste materials.

- Alternative 33 - Regulatory Provisions for Commercial Haulers Regarding Collection of Separated Yard Wastes and Other Organic Materials. Under this measure, local haulers of refuse, or local recycling haulers, may be required to provide collection of source-separated yard wastes to residential or commercial accounts.

Special Waste Programs

- Alternative 34 - Used Tire Program. This program would require development of County programs to increase recycling of used tires. Service stations and tire stores would be requested to provide used tires for resale and to participate in tire recapping and retreading, by separating useable tires. A demonstration of road surfacing with rubberized asphalt will be conducted at each of the five supervisorial districts.

- Alternative 35 - Construction and Demolition Waste Program. The inert solids of construction and demolition waste would be the focus of this special waste program. As part of this alternative, each applicant for construction and demolition permits would be required to prepare a plan for how inert solid wastes generated during the project would be segregated and recycled.

- Alternative 36--White Goods Program. This alternative would divert large appliances from disposal, by providing alternative collection and repair options to residents. The program consists of offering periodic collection of bulky items; then separating white goods for donation to charity, for repair and reuse, or for recycling.

Public Education and Information Programs

- Alternative 37 - Residential Promotional Campaign. A multi-lingual promotional campaign would be developed to publicize the SRRE. This residential-sector campaign would be initiated in the short term, and would publicize all applicable diversion programs stemming from the SRRE. The campaign would be developed using innovative approaches to promote awareness of, and participation in, diversion programs, including recognition of individual and neighborhood achievements, contests, and behavioral modification techniques.

- Alternative 38 - Residential Education and Information Program. This alternative would focus on developing multi-lingual educational and informational materials. Plans are to develop such materials in conjunction with cities that have similar SRRE programs and demographics, to reduce costs.

- Alternative 39 - School Curriculum Development. This alternative would provide encouragement for school authorities to develop a curriculum that educates students about source reduction, recycling, composting, and special wastes in the short term. School authorities may rely on curriculum already developed by other Cities, Counties, or States.

- Alternative 40 - Non-Residential Promotional Campaign. This is development of a promotional campaign that targets large waste generators and non-residents (tourists and visitors), and encourages them to implement diversion programs or to participate in such efforts that help to meet diversion targets.

- Alternative 41 - Non-Residential Education and Information Program. This alternative is the development of educational and promotional materials concerning SRRE diversion programs that target the non-residential sector. These materials will be distributed to those non-residential generators targeted by diversion programs.

- Alternative 42 - Representative Waste Evaluation. This is a plan to select one business and to conduct a waste evaluation of that selected business' waste stream to demonstrate how the evaluation is done. Results of waste evaluations will be publicized to all businesses.

- Alternative 43 - SREE Representative Training Program. This is a program developed to train interested non-residential generators to become SRRE representatives who can provide information and assistance on diversion methods, waste evaluations, and other information, to other non-residential generators.

HHWE

- Alternative 44 - Periodic Household Hazardous Wastes Collection Events. These events would collect household hazardous wastes on a periodic basis.

- Alternative 45 - Mobile Household Hazardous Wastes Collection. A mobile waste collection program consists of a modified trailer and support unit containing an electric generator, compressor, and water system; a fire response system; and a Hazmat laboratory.

- Alternative 46 - Load-Checking Program. The purpose of a load checking program is to detect and deter attempts to dispose of prohibited waste at permitted landfills. It involves visual inspection for hazardous wastes at the point of collection and at the working face of the landfill.

- Alternative 47 - Recycling Program for Household Hazardous Wastes. This program targets materials that can be readily recycled.

- Alternative 48 - Public Education and Information. This program would educate consumers about the hazards of household products and the proper management of these products.

These SRR and HHW elements are consistent with the Public Resources Code Section 40000 et seq., and the draft regulations developed by the California Integrated Waste Management Board entitled, "Planning Guidelines for Preparing, Revising, and Amending Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plans," dated December 5, 990.

The following checklist is based on currently available information. As specific implementation designs are developed for the programs contained in the approved SRR and HHW elements, further environmental assessment may be necessary. Mitigation measures may be required.

SECTION 2

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FORM

I. Background

1. Name of Proponent: County of Los Angeles
2. Address of Proponent: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Waste Management Division
   900 S. Fremont Av., Alhambra, CA 91803
3. Contact Person and Phone Number: David M. Smith
   818-458-3561
4. Date Checklist Submitted: _____
5. Agency Requiring Checklist: California Integrated Waste Management Board
6. Name of Proposal, if applicable: Source Reduction and Recycling Element and Household Hazardous Waste Element.

II. Environmental Impacts

(Explanations of all answers are required and are provided in Section 3.)

	Yes	Maybe	No
1. Earth. Will the proposal result in:			
a. Unstable earth conditions or changes in geologic substructures?	___	___	X
b. Disruptions, displacements, compaction, or overcovering of the soil?	___	___	X
c. Changes in topography or ground surface relief features?	___	___	X
d. The destruction, covering, or modification of any unique geologic or physical features?	___	___	X
e. An increase in wind or water erosion of soils, either on or off the site?	___	___	X

	Yes	Maybe	No
g. The exposure of people or property to geologic hazards, such as earthquakes, landslides, mudslides, ground failure, or similar hazards?	___	___	X
2. Air. Will the proposal result in:			
a. Substantial air emissions or deterioration of ambient air quality?	___	X	___
b. The creation of objectionable odors?	___	X	___
c. Alterations of air movement, moisture, or temperature, or any change in climate, either locally or regionally?	___	___	X
3. Water. Will the proposal result in:			
a. Changes in currents, or the course of direction of water movements, in either marine or fresh waters?	___	___	X
b. Changes in absorption rates, drainage patterns, or the rate and amount of surface runoff?	___	___	X
c. Alterations to the course or flow of flood waters?	___	___	X
d. Changes in the amount of surface water in any water body?	___	___	X
e. Discharges into surface waters, or any alteration of surface water quality, including, but not limited to, temperature, dissolved oxygen, or turbidity?	___	___	X
f. Alterations of the direction or rate of flow of ground waters?	___	___	X
g. Changes in the quantity of ground waters, either through direct additions or withdrawals, or through interception of an aquifer by cuts or excavations?	___	___	X
h. A substantial reduction in the amount of water otherwise available for public water supplies?	___	___	X

	Yes	Maybe	No
i. The exposure of people or property to water-related hazards, such as flooding or tidal waves?	___	___	X
4. Plant Life. Will the proposal result in:			
a. Changes in the diversity of species, or number of any species of plant (including trees, shrubs, grass, crops, and aquatic plants)?	___	___	X
b. Reductions of the numbers of any unique, rare, or endangered species of plants?	___	___	X
c. Introduction of new species of plants into an area, or a barrier to the normal replenishment of existing species?	___	___	X
d. Reductions in the acreages of agricultural crops?	___	___	X
5. Animal Life. Will the proposal result in:			
a. Changes in the diversity of species, or numbers of any species of animal (birds, land animals including reptiles, fish and shellfish, benthic organisms, or insects)?	___	___	X
b. Reductions of the numbers of any unique, rare, or endangered species of animals?	___	___	X
c. Introduction of new species of animals into an area, or a barrier to the migration or movement of animals?	___	___	X
d. The deterioration of existing fish or wildlife habitats?	___	___	X
6. Noise. Will the proposal result in:			
a. Increases in existing noise levels?	___	___	X
b. Exposure of people to severe noise levels?	___	___	X
7. Light and Glare. Will the proposal produce new light or glare?	___	___	X

		Yes	Maybe	No
8.	Land Use. Will the proposal result in a substantial alteration of the present or planned land use of an area?	___	___	X
9.	Natural Resources. Will the proposal result in:			
	a. An increase in the rate of use of any natural resource?	___	___	X
	b. Substantial depletion of any non-renewable natural resource?	___	___	X
10.	Risk of Upset. Will the proposal involve:			
	a. A risk of an explosion or the release of hazardous substances (including, but not limited to, all pesticides, chemicals, or radiation) in the event of an accident or upset condition?	___	X	___
	b. Possible interference with an emergency response plan or an emergency evacuation plan?	___	___	X
11.	Population. Will the proposal alter the location, distribution, density, or growth rate of the human population of an area?	___	___	X
12.	Housing. Will the proposal affect existing housing, or create a demand for additional housing?	___	___	X
13.	Transportation/Circulation. Will the proposal result in:			
	a. Generation of substantial additional vehicular movement?	___	X	___
	b. Effects on existing parking facilities, or demand for new parking?	___	___	X
	c. A substantial impact on existing transportation systems?	___	X	___
	d. Alterations to present patterns of circulation or movement of people and/or goods?	___	___	X
	e. Alterations to waterborne, rail, or air traffic?	___	___	X

	Yes	Maybe	No
f. Increase in traffic hazards to major vehicles, bicyclists, or pedestrians?	___	___	X
14. Public Services. Will the proposal have an effect on, or result in, a need for new or altered government services in any of the following areas:			
a. Fire protection?	___	X	___
b. Police protection?	___	X	___
c. Schools?	___	___	X
d. Parks or other recreational facilities?	___	___	X
e. Maintenance of public facilities, including roads?	___	___	X
f. Other government services?	___	___	X
15. Energy. Will the proposal result in:			
a. Use of substantial amounts of fuel or energy?	___	___	X
b. A substantial increase in demand on existing sources of energy, or requirement for development of new sources of energy?	___	___	X
16. Utilities. Will the proposal result in a need for new systems, or substantial alterations to the following utilities:			
a. Power or natural gas?	___	___	X
b. Communications systems?	___	___	X
c. Water?	___	___	X
d. Sewer or septic tanks?	___	___	X
e. Storm water drainage?	___	___	X
f. Solid waste and disposal?	___	___	X

	Yes	Maybe	No
17. Human Health. Will the proposal result in:			
a. The creation of any health hazard or potential health hazard (excluding mental health)?	___	X	___
b. The exposure of people to potential health hazards?	___	X	___
18. Aesthetics. Will the proposal result in the obstruction of any scenic vista or view open to the public, or will the proposal result in the creation of an aesthetically offensive site open to public view?	___	___	X
19. Recreation. Will the proposal result in an impact on the quality or quantity of existing recreational opportunities?	___	___	X
20. Cultural Resources.			
a. Will the proposal result in the alteration or destruction of a prehistoric or historic archaeological site?	___	___	X
b. Will the proposal result in adverse physical or aesthetic effects to a prehistoric or historic building, structure, or object?	___	___	X
c. Does the proposal have the potential to cause a physical change that would affect unique ethnic cultural values?	___	___	X
d. Will the proposal restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area?	___	___	X
21. Mandatory Findings of Significance.			
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 rare or endangered plants or animals, or eliminate important examples of the major	___	___	X

		Yes	Maybe	No
	periods of California history or prehistory?			
b.	Does the project have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals? (A short-term impact on the environment is one that occurs in a relatively brief, definitive period of time, while long-term impacts will endure well into the future.)	___	___	X
c.	Does the project cause impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (A project may have an impact on two or more separate resources where the impact on each is relatively small, but where the effect of the total of those impacts on the environment is significant.)	___	___	X
d.	Does the project cause environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	___	___	X

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 the mitigation measures described on an attached sheet have been added to the project. A NEGATIVE DECLARATION WILL BE PREPARED. X

I find the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required. ___

_____ Date

_____ Signature

_____ For

SECTION 3

DISCUSSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

EXPLANATIONS OF ALL "MAYBE" ANSWERS

1. **Air**

   a. The alternatives "Curbside Collection of Separated Materials" 9, "At-Source Separation, and Collection of Recyclables" 10, "Mobile/Stationary Buy-Back Centers" 11, "Mobile/Stationary Drop-Off Centers" 12, "Multi-Family Collection" 13, "At-Source Collection" 28, and "Decentralized Pre-Processing and Materials Storage" 29, have the potential to generate additional traffic on streets and, thereby, create additional air emissions.

      Alternatives 9, 10, 13, and 28 require that commodities be kept in separate containers on collection trucks, requiring the trucks to be emptied when any of the containers reaches capacity. This results in the collection trucks returning to the processing or transfer point with less than full loads.

      Alternatives 11, 12, and 29 would involve travel to a designated location to deliver recyclables. The location of the facility would determine the amount of air emissions generated.

   Possible mitigation measures include propane- or methanol-fueled vehicles, and natural gas- or electric-powered equipment and vehicles. Use of alternative vehicle fuel sources will need to be assessed prior to implementation of programs.

   b. Alternative 30, "Yard Waste Composting," involves the composting of organic materials derived from landscape maintenance. Because this process can take up to 24 months to complete, and, if there is insufficient knowledge about the care of composting piles, there may be a possibility of odor.

   This can be mitigated by properly educating the public on how to maintain composting piles.

2. **Risk of Upset**

   a. Because of the nature of hazardous materials in trash, Alternatives 34, 44 through 47 have the potential to cause humans and machines to interact with hazardous materials that may inadvertently be placed in trash facilities, which increases the risk of hazards.

Mitigation measures designed to minimize this impact should include the following:

- Design of any future facility should consider location of hazardous material activity.

- Collection facility employees and the public should be educated as to the hazards of handling hazardous materials.

- Site-specific impacts, if any, and related mitigation measures, if required, will be identified at such time as environmental review and analysis are undertaken for each program and/or facility that implements the SRRE and the HHWE.

3. **Transportation**

a.,c. Specifically, Alternatives 9 through 13, 16, 28, and 29 have the potential to generate additional traffic on streets.

Mitigation measures designed to minimize this impact should include the following:

- Site-specific impacts, if any, and related mitigation measures, if required, will be identified at such time as environmental review and analysis are undertaken for each program and/or facility that implements the SRRE.

4. **Public Services**

a.,b. Because of the nature of recycling programs, which require, for example, aluminum cans and glass to be separated and recycled (Alternatives 9 through 13), trash can scavenging activities are likely to increase. It is anticipated that additional police efforts may be needed to respond to citizens' complaints of such activities.

The fire department could become involved if hazardous wastes are illegally dumped (Alternatives 11, 12, and 46) at a recycling facility.

Mitigation measures to address these concerns include the following:

- Any future construction of a recycling facility should include design details that would discourage illegal dumping and should include signage that would describe the penalties for illegal dumping.

- Site-specific impacts, if any, and related mitigation measures, if required, will be identified at such time as environmental review and analysis are undertaken for each program and/or facility that implements the SRRE.

5. **Human Health**

a.,b. Alternatives such as "Manual Materials Recovery Operations" 14, "Salvage at Solid Waste Facilities" 15, "Yard Waste Composting" 30, "Periodic Household Hazardous Wastes Collection Events (County and City)" 44, "Mobile Household Hazardous Wastes Collection" 45 and, "Load-Checking Program" 46, have the potential to cause human health hazards.

Because Alternative 29, involves composting and could take up to 24 months to complete, and, if there is insufficient knowledge about the care of composting piles, vermin and insects could be attracted to the pile.

Alternatives 43 through 45 present a hazard when handling hazardous materials. Alternatives 11 and 12 involve buy-back and drop-off centers, which present a hazard with unattended drop-off sites, including and handling of glass containers, potential for contamination of recyclables, and illegal dumping of wastes. Buy-back centers demonstrate a potential hazard in bringing workers and the public in proximity to industrial equipment. There are physical hazards associated with dumping glass and handling other recyclables, as well as with contamination caused by garbage or other materials in recycling containers. Hazards associated with the handling of trash, which exposes people to sharp objects (such as needles, glass, and jagged edges), as well as medical wastes and hazardous materials, are associated with Alternatives 14 and 15.

Mitigation measures that should be designed into project formulation include the following:

- <u>Buy-Back/Drop-Off Centers</u>. Signage that discusses the dangers of contamination of recyclables and handling of glass, and the penalties of illegally dumping hazardous materials, should be prominently posted.

- <u>Permanent Household Hazardous Waste Facility</u>. Signage that discusses the dangers of contamination of recyclables and handling of glass, and the penalties of illegally dumping hazardous materials, should be prominently posted.

- Buy-Back Centers. Design of the center should limit the general public's contact with industrial equipment. Workers should be oriented on how to safely use machinery.

- Manual Material Recovery. A comprehensive orientation program and periodic review of lessons in the orientation program should address the safety concerns and issues associated with direct exposure to the waste stream. Workers should be required to use industry-approved gloves and eye protectors.

- Material Recovery. Orientation and periodic updates should warn workers about the dangers of working with heavy equipment and machinery.

- Yard Waste Composting. These impacts can be mitigated by properly educating the public on how to maintain composting piles.

- Site-specific impacts, if any, and related mitigation measures, if required, will be identified at such time as environmental review and analysis are undertaken for each program and/or facility that implements the SRR and HHW elements.

EXPLANATIONS OF ALL "YES" ANSWERS

There are no "yes" answers.

mp/NOI

SECTION 2

COMMENT LETTERS AND RESPONSES TO COMMENTS

PUBLIC REVIEW COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE SRRE AND THE HHWE
UNINCORPORATED LOS ANGELES COUNTY*

	Author/Agency	Letter Date
1.	State of California Governor's Office of Planning and Research	July 8, 1993
2.	State of California, Environmental Protection Agency California Integrated Waste Management Board	July 6, 1993
3.	State of California, Department of Transportation	June 30, 1993

* No comments regarding the Negative Declaration were received at the public information meetings.

MA:mm
MARTINS\SRRE.ND

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PETE WILSON, *Governor*

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH
1400 TENTH STREET
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

Jul 08, 1993

DAVID SMITH
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CA 91803

Subject: HHWE, SRRE, CITY OF LOS ANGELES
SCH # 93061021

Dear DAVID SMITH:

The State Clearinghouse has submitted the above named proposed Negative Declaration to selected state agencies for review. The review period is now closed and the comments from the responding agency(ies) is(are) enclosed. On the enclosed Notice of Completion form you will note that the Clearinghouse has checked the agencies that have commented. Please review the Notice of Completion to ensure that your comment package is complete. If the comment package is not in order, please notify the State Clearinghouse immediately. Remember to refer to the project's eight-digit State Clearinghouse number so that we may respond promptly.

Please note that Section 21104 of the California Public Resources Code required that:

> "a responsible agency or other public agency shall only make substantive comments regarding those activities involved in a project which are within an area of expertise of the agency or which are required to be carried out or approved by the agency."

Commenting agencies are also required by this section to support their comments with specific documentation. Should you need more information or clarification, we recommend that you contact the commenting agency at your earliest convenience.

This letter acknowledges that you have complied with the State Clearinghouse review requirements for draft environmental documents, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act. Please contact Tom Loftus at (916) 445-0613 if you have any questions regarding the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

Christine Kinne

Christine Kinne
Acting Deputy Director, Permit Assistance

Enclosures

cc: Resources Agency

Mail to: State Clearinghouse, 1400 Tenth Street, Room 121, Sacramento, CA 95814 -- 916/445-0613

NOTICE OF COMPLETION A VIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT TRANSMITTAL FORM

See NOTE below SCH# 93061 21

1. Project Title: Los Angeles County Household Hazardous Waste and Source Reduction and Recycling Elements
2. Lead Agency: Department of Public Works 3. Contact Person: David M. Smith
3a. Street Address: 900 South Fremont Avenue 3b. City: Alhambra
3c. County: Los Angeles 3d. Zip: 91803 3e. Phone: (818) 458-3561

PROJECT LOCATION 4. County: Unincorporated County Areas 4a. City/Community: N/A

4b. Assessor's Parcel No. N/A 4c. Section N/A Twp. N/A Range N/A

5a. Cross Streets: N/A 5b. For Rural, Nearest Community: N/A

5. Within 2 miles: a. State Hwy # N/A b. Air-ports N/A c. Rail-ways N/A d. Water-ways N/A

7. DOCUMENT TYPE

CEQA
01. __NOP 06. __NOE
02. __Early Cons 07. __NOC
03. X Neg Dec 08. __NOD
04. __Draft EIR
05. __Subsequent EIR Supplement/ (Prior SCH No.: _____)

NEPA
09. __NOI 11. __ Draft EIR
10. __FONSI 12. __ EA

OTHER
13. __Joint Document
14. __Final Document
15. __Other _____

8. LOCAL ACTION TYPE
01. __General Plan Update
02. __New Element
03. __General Plan Amendment
04. __Master Plan
06. __Specific Plan
07. __Community Plan
08. __Redevelopment
09. __Rezone
10. __Land Division (Subdivision, Parcel Map, Tract Map, etc.)
11. __Use Permit
12. __Waste Mgmt Plan
13. __Cancel Ag Preserve
14. X Other County SRRE & HHWE

9. DEVELOPMENT TYPE
01. __Residential: Units ____ Acres ____
02. __Office: Sq. Ft. ____ Acres ____ Employees ____
03. __Shopping/Commercial: Sq. Ft. ____
04. __Industrial: Sq. Ft. ____ Acres ____ Employees ____
05. __Water Facilities: MGD ____
06. __Transportation: Type ____
07. __Mining: Mineral ____
08. __Power: Type ____ Watts ____
09. __Waste Treatment: Type ____
10. __OCS Related
11. __Other: ____

10. TOTAL ACRES: ____ 11. TOTAL JOBS CREATED: N/A

12. PROJECT ISSUES DISCUSSED IN DOCUMENT
01. X Aesthetic/Visual
02. X Agricultural Land
03. X Air Quality
04. X Archaeological/Historical
05. __Coastal Zone
06. __Economic
07. X Fire Hazard
08. X Flooding/Drainge
09. X Geological/Seismic
10. X Jobs/Housing Balance
11. X Minerals
12. X Noise
13. X Public Services
14. X Schools
15. __Septic Systems
16. __Sewer Capacity
17. X Social
18. X Soil Erosion
19. X Solid Waste
20. X Toxic/Hazardous
21. X Traffic/Circulation
22. X Vegetation
23. X Water Quality
24. X Water Supply
25. __Wetland/Riparian
26. X Wildlife
27. __Growth Inducing
28. __Incompatible Landuse
29. X Cumulative Effects
30. __Other ____

13. FUNDING (approx) Federal $ None State $ None Total $ None

14. PRESENT LAND USE AND ZONING: N/A

15. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The Source Reduction and Recycling and Household Hazardous Waste Elements, written in accordance with the requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 as amended describes the existing and projected waste quantities and the diversion programs selected by the County to further reduce and divert waste generated from within the unincorporated County areas from landfill disposal.

16. SIGNATURE OF LEAD AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE: David M. Smith DATE. 6/3/93

CLEARINGHOUSE CONTACT: TOM LOFTUS (916) 445-0613

STATE REVIEW BEGAN: 6-8-93
DEPT REV TO AGENCY: 7-1
AGENCY REV TO SCH : 7-6
SCH COMPLIANCE : 7-8

PLEASE NOTE SCH NUMBER ON ALL COMMENTS

PLEASE FORWARD LATE COMMENTS DIRECTLY TO THE LEAD AGENCY ONLY

AQMD/APCD: 33 (Resources: 6 12)

("S" = sent by lead / "*" = sent by SCH)

CMT SNT
__ Resources
__ [redacted]
__ [redacted] Bd
__ Conservation
__ Fish & Game 5
__ [redacted]
__ Parks & Rec/OHP
__ [redacted]
__ Caltrans # 7
__ Trans Planning
__ [redacted] vel
__ [redacted] re
__ [redacted] H2O

CMT SNT
__ State/Consumer Svcs
__ General Services
__ [redacted] (Schools)
__ [redacted]
__ ARB
__ CA Waste Mgmt Bd
__ SWRCB: [redacted] nts
__ [redacted] ta
__ [redacted] ity
__ [redacted] ts
__ Reg. WQCB # 4
__ DTSC/CTC
__ [redacted] Corrections
__ [redacted]
__ State Lands Comm
__ [redacted] Bal Plan
__ [redacted]

State of California

California Environmental Protection Agency

M E M O R A N D U M

Date: July 6, 1993

To : Tom Loftus
State Clearinghouse
1400 Tenth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

7-8E

From : L. Van Kekerix
Lorraine Van Kekerix
Manager, Waste Generation Analysis & Environmental Review Branch
CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Subject: SCH # 93061021, PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION (ND) FOR THE SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING ELEMENT (SRRE) AND THE HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE ELEMENT (HHWE) FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Staff have completed their review of the subject document. Following the project description below, you will find staff's comments on the document.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Los Angeles County is required to prepare an SRRE and HHWE to comply with the planning requirements of the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, and the planning guidelines of the California Integrated Waste Management Board. To meet these requirements the SRRE proposes a series of waste management programs to divert 25 percent of solid waste from landfills by 1995 and 50 percent by the year 2000. The HHWE proposes a series of programs for the diversion of HHW from landfills. These elements describe the existing and projected waste quantities and the diversion programs selected by the County to further reduce and divert waste generated within the unincorporated County areas from landfill and transformation facilities.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Subsequent Environmental Review

The SRRE and HHWE identify alternatives to be considered to achieve mandated waste diversion goals and Household Hazardous Waste Management goals. The following alternatives are of note:

JUL 8

- Composting. The collection and composting of green wastes from landscape maintenance and land clearing is one of the County-wide alternatives available that may need further environmental review upon submittal of the individual projects to the Board.

- Load Checking Program. The purpose of a load checking program is to detect and deter attempts to dispose of prohibited waste at permitted landfills. It involves visual inspection for hazardous wastes at the point of collection and at the working face of the landfill. Since this entails a modification of operations at existing landfills, further environmental review may be necessary.

Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21065 defines a project as "activities directly undertaken by any public agency" and "activities involving the issuance to a person of a lease, permit, license, certificate or other entitlement of use by one or more public agencies". Staff, therefore, believe establishment of the items listed above will likely be subject to subsequent compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

Although some of composting and load checking programs are already in existence on a small scale within Los Angeles County, subsequent environmental reviews may be required if the SRRE and/or HHWE proposes to expand existing programs or facilities. New programs may also require environmental reviews.

Staff looks forward to reviewing future environmental documents associated with the SRRE and HHWE.

The CIWMB does not regulate those wastes or materials which are considered to be hazardous. If the City conducts Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection activities, the City should contact the Department of Toxic Substances Control for any permits required or other regulatory requirements needed for the collection storage and disposal of hazardous wastes. For more information on HHW programs, contact Brenda Saldana of the Board's HHW Section at (916) 255-2345.

Mitigation Monitoring Implementation Schedule (MMIS)

Subsequent environmental documents prepared to implement SRRE and HHWE projects are expected to identify mitigation measures which are to be implemented as a part of the proposed project. Please be aware that whenever an environmental review document identifies mitigation measures, preparation of an MMIS is required (Public Resources Code, Section 21081.6). When an MMIS is prepared please be certain to forward a copy to staff for their review.

In addition, because the ND identifies mitigation measures which will be adopted as a part of the project, Board staff recommend the document be recognized as a Mitigated Negative Declaration.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Negative Declaration for the subject project. If you have questions please call Paul Sweeney of my staff at (916) 255-2328.

State of California

Business, Transportation and Housing Agency

Memorandum

To :

Mr. Tom Loftus
State Clearinghouse
1400 Tenth Street, Room 121
Sacramento, CA 95814

Wilford Melton-District 7

From : **DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

Date : June 30, 1993

File No.:

IGR/CEQA
County of Los Angeles
NEG DEC
INITIAL STUDY AND ENVIR. ASSESSMENT
SR&RE and HHWE

Vic. LA-Various

Subject : Project Review Comments

SCH No.93061021

Caltrans has reviewed the above-referenced document which addresses Source Reduction and Recycling Elements and Household Hazardous Waste Elements for the County of Los Angeles. Based on the information received we have the following comments:

The alternatives presented in the document are preliminary in nature and do not detail how each selected alternative would be designed and implemented. The need for further environmental documentation, if necessary, will be determined upon subsequent development of the alternatives.

Impacts to State Transportation Facilities will be determined at such time as environmental review and analysis are undertaken for each program and/or facility that implements the SRRE/HHWE or when site-locations have been identified for the Recycling/ Processing Centers and Hazardous Waste disposal facilities.

The applicant shall comply with all applicable hazardous waste safety measures when transporting materials to and from the site. We recommend that truck trips be limited to off-peak commute periods.

To better determine maximum projected impacts to State Transportation Facilities, we suggest that a "Maximum" number of trips be identified. Once the impacts are determined, mitigation measures can then be addressed. Any mitigation proposed should be fully discussed for specific projects. These discussions include, but should not be limited to, Financing, Scheduling Considerations, Implementation Responsibilities and Monitoring Plan.

If you have any questions regarding this response, please call me at (213) 897-1338.

Original Signed By

WILFORD MELTON
Senior Transportation Planner
IGR/CEQA Coordinator
Advance Planning Branch

cc: David M. Smith ✓
Department of Public Works
900 South Fremont Avenue
Alhambra, CA 91803

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PUBLIC REVIEW COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR THE SRRE AND HHWE FOR UNINCORPORATED LOS ANGELES COUNTY

1. State of California
   Governor's Office of Planning and Research
   (Letter of July 8, 1993)

   No response necessary.

2. Response to California EPA/Integrated Waste Management Board (Memorandum of July 6, 1992).

   Comment that establishment of site-specific projects identified or discussed in the environmental assessment are subject to subsequent compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended, is noted.

   However, contrary to the comment on page 3 of the memo, the discussion of impacts and associated mitigation measures are designed to provide general information on facilities. Site-specific impacts, and mitigation measures are intended to be discussed at the time such projects are proposed. As such, the Negative Declaration is not intended and/or designed to preclude site-specific environmental analysis, including pertinent economic factors.

3. Response to California Department of Transportation (Memorandum of June 30, 1993).

   Comment is noted. Refer to response to comment 2 above.

MA:ep
JKWP6/NEGDEC

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

"To Enrich Lives Through Effective and Caring Service"

900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
Telephone: (626) 458-5100
www.ladpw.org

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
P.O. BOX 1460
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

IN REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO FILE: EP-4

December 9, 2004

TO: Each Supervisor

FROM: Donald L. Wolfe
Interim Director of Public Works

BOARD AGENDA ITEM NOS. 67, 80, AND 97, DECEMBER 14, 2004
ORDINANCE AMENDING COUNTY CODE RELATING TO RECYCLING AND REUSE OF CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS AND
CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS EDUCATION PROGRAM

Items Nos. 67, 80, and 97 are related Board agenda items. Item No. 67 is contingent on Items No. 80 and 97 and should be held until those Items are adopted by your Board.

Item No. 67 will authorize a contract to educate the building industry on the requirements of the Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling and Reuse Ordinance and the County's construction and demolition debris recycling specifications for County projects.

Item No. 80 is to consider the Negative Declaration previously adopted by the Board on November 4, 1993, for the Los Angeles County Source Reduction and Recycling Element and Household Hazardous Waste Element and find that there is no substantial evidence that adoption of the proposed Ordinance will have a significant effect on the environment.

Item No. 97 is to introduce, waive reading, and place on Agenda for adoption of an Ordinance to amend County Code to require construction and demolition permit applicants for projects in unincorporated areas to recycle construction and demolition debris generated by their projects. The County has been unable to demonstrate to the State's satisfaction the County's mathematical compliance with the State's Year 2000 disposal reduction mandate of 50 percent. Consequently, Public Works, on behalf of the County, applied for and was awarded by the State a Time Extension through

December 31, 2004, for meeting the 50 percent goal. The Time Extension requires the adoption of a Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling and Reuse Ordinance as one of the actions the County is to take. Therefore, adoption of the proposed Ordinance is imperative to meeting the requirements of the Time Extension granted by the State and will result in a significant decrease in the amount of waste sent to the County's landfills, thus preserving valuable landfill capacity.

Should you have any questions, please contact me or your staff may contact Shari Afshari, Assistant Deputy Director, Environmental Programs Division, at (626) 458-3500.

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cc: Chief Administrative Office
Executive Office
County Counsel