APPENDIX B: ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Background

PROJECT TITLE: Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Ocean

Waters of California to Control Trash and Part 1 Trash Provisions of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed

Bays, and Estuaries of California

LEAD AGENCY: State Water Recourses Control Board

Division of Water Quality

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PROJECT LOCATION: Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, and Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: The State Water Board is proposing an Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California to Control Trash and Part 1 Trash Provisions of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California. The amendment to control trash and Part 1 Trash Provisions are collectively referred to as the "Trash Amendments".²³ The provisions proposed in the proposed final Trash Amendments include six elements: (1) water quality objective, (2) applicability, (3) prohibition of discharge, (4) implementation provisions, (5) time schedule, and (6) monitoring and reporting requirements. The

²³ The State Water Board intends to amend the Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California to create the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California Plan (ISWEBE Plan). The State Water Board intends that the Part 1 Trash Provisions will be incorporated into the ISWEBE Plan, once it is adopted.

proposed provisions would apply to all surface waters of the state, with the exception of those waters within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Water Board with trash or debris TMDLs that are in effect prior to the effective date of the Trash Amendments.

The State Water Board's project objective for the final Trash Amendments is to address the impacts of trash on surface water bodies across California (with the exception of those waters within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Water Board with trash or debris TMDLs that are in effect prior to the effective date of the Trash Amendments) through development of a statewide plan governing trash. The project objective for the final Trash Amendments is to provide statewide consistency for the Water Boards' regulatory approach to protect aquatic life and public health beneficial uses, and reduce environmental issues associated with trash in state waters, while focusing limited resources on high trash generating areas.

The reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance with the final Trash Amendments are described in Section 5, and the environmental effects are described in Section 6 of the Final Staff Report. The reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance are addressed by type of trash-control method, namely: treatment controls (e.g., catch basin inserts, vortex separation systems, trash nets, and Gross Solids Removal Devices), institutional controls (e.g., enforcement of litter laws, street sweeping, storm drain cleaning, public education, and ordinances), and LID and multi-benefit projects.

Environmental Impacts

The environmental factors checked below could be potentially affected by this project. See the Section 6 of the Final Staff Report for more details.

	Aesthetics		Agriculture and Forestry Resources ☑			Air Q	uality	
\square	Biological Resources		Cultural Resources			Geol	ogy/Soils	
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Ø	Hazards & Hazardous Materials □ Energy and Mineral Resources			Hydr	ology/Water C	Quality
\square	Land Use/Planning		Mineral Resources		\square	Noise	е	
	Population/Housing		Public Services			Recr	eation	
	Transportation/Traffic		Utilities/Service Systems			Mandatory Findings of Significance		s of
Issues (an	d Supporting Information Sources):			Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant V Mitigation Incorporated		Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
AESTH	AESTHETICS. Would the project:							
a)	Have a substantial advers	se effect	on a scenic vista?				\checkmark	

b)	Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?		$\overline{\checkmark}$
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 that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?		

Although the final Trash Amendments do not require land alteration, it is expected that some minimal land alteration would be associated with several of the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance. While compliance may require the installment of full capture systems, it is unlikely that the aesthetics of the natural environment would be adversely affected by improvements to existing infrastructure.

The general aesthetic characteristic of those portions of the state where the final Trash Amendments would be implemented are densely urbanized. Implementing trash reduction measures should reduce the visual effects of litter generated within the jurisdiction and should reduce the visual effects of the high volumes of trash that collect downstream from the upstream sources. Trash may collect near storm water inlets where capture devices block trash from entering the storm water system. The amount of trash that may accumulate at these locations should not differ from baseline conditions, and the trash accumulating would not be entering the storm water system. Increased street sweeping and other institutional controls could lessen the amount of trash near storm water drop inlets, decreasing the amount of trash that may accumulate. Implementation of the final Trash Amendments would eventually improve the overall aesthetic appeal of the state by the removal of visible trash, thus resulting in a positive impact.

Since vortex separation system units and catch basin inserts would be installed within already existing storm drain networks, it is also not foreseeable that the installation of a vortex separation system or catch basin insert would substantially damage scenic resources and/or degrade the existing visual character or quality of any particular location and its surroundings. It is not foreseeable that the installation activities associated with these units would result in any substantial adverse effect on the scenic vistas of the location. Catch basin insert are unlikely to create an aesthetically offensive site after installation because they are installed at street level.

Installation of in-line trash nets would not foreseeably obstruct scenic vistas or opens views to the public as their installation will be limited to locations within the storm drain system and not in open channels. To the extent that a particular control at a particular site could obstruct scenic views, such an impact could be avoided by employing non-structural controls such as increased litter enforcement. End-of-Pipe trash nets are surface devices and could impair the aesthetics of the installation site. This impairment could be alleviated by employing alternative structural devices, such as in-line trash nets, or by employing nonstructural controls, such as increased litter enforcement.

Trash nets could also become targets of vandalism. Improved security measures and enforcement of anti-vandalism regulations could decrease instances of vandalism.

Gross Solids Removal Devices are subsurface devices and, as such, would not foreseeably obstruct scenic vistas or open views after installation. The installation of Gross Solids Removal Devices, however, may affect the aesthetics of the installation site. This effect on aesthetics could be lessened by using construction BMPs, such as screening off the construction site. Standard architectural and landscape architectural practices can be implemented to reduce impacts from aesthetically offensive structural impacts. Any effects would be short-term and not be considered to substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings.

Gross Solids Removal Devices, as well as trash nets, could also become targets of vandalism. Vandalized structures may become an aesthetically offensive site. Vandalism, however, already exists to some degree in most urbanized areas and adding new structures are not likely to have any impact upon current vandalism trends over baseline conditions. Improved security measures and enforcement of antivandalism regulations could decrease instances of vandalism.

Neither increased street sweeping, enforcement of litter laws, ordinances, nor public education result in impairment of scenic and open views. Rather, these alternatives would pose a positive aesthetic impact by reducing visible trash.

Potentially Significant Impact Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated

Less Than Significant Impact

No

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):

Impac

AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST RESOURCES. In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental impacts, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department 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		$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$
	nd of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping & Monitoring		
Prograiuses?	m of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural		
b) William	Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a son Act contract?		
12220(Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, and (as defined in Public Resources Code section g)) or timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code 4526)?		☑

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?								
The final Trash Amendments would not affect agriculture or farmland as they do not alter zoning laws or require conversions to different land uses. Significant trash generation is not expected on agricultural or forestry lands, therefore the use of structural BMPs is not likely in these areas.								
Increased street sweeping would be implemented in currently urbanized areas, and it is unlikely that this implementation would cause the removal, disturbance or change in agricultural or forest resources. The implementation would not result in new population or employment growth at the extent that could create a need for new housing development on agricultural or forest land. The implementation also would not require any off-site road improvements or other infrastructure that could result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or forest land to non-forest use.								
Enforcements of litter laws, ordinances, and public education would be implemented in currently urbanized areas. There are no foreseeable impacts on agricultural or forest resources.								
Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact				
AIR QUALITY. Where available, the significance criteria es management or air pollution control district may be relied upo Would the project:				•				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?		$\overline{\checkmark}$		П				
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?								
				_				

e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?								
Potential impacts to air quality due to implementation of the final Trash Amendments are discussed in Section 6.2 Air Quality of the Final Staff Report.								
Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact				
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 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 federal Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, <i>etc.</i>) 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 corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?		V						
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?			\square					
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?			V					
Potential impacts to biological resources due to imp Amendments are discussed in Section 6.3 of the Fi			inal Trash	1				
	Potontially	Less Than Significant With	Loss Than					

		Significant Impact	Mitigation Incorporated	Significant Impact	No
Issues (and	Supporting Information Sources):				Impact
CULTU	RAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) of a hist	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance torical resource as defined in § 15064.5?		$\overline{\checkmark}$		
b) of an ar	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance chaeological resource as defined in § 15064.5?		$\overline{\checkmark}$		
c) resourc	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological e or site or unique geologic feature?		$\overline{\checkmark}$		
d) outside	Disturb any human remains, including those interred of formal cemeteries?		$\overline{\checkmark}$		
	al impacts to cultural resources due to imple Iments are discussed in Section 6.4 Cultural				Report
		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No
Issues (and	Supporting Information Sources):				Impact
GEOLO	OGY and SOILS. Would the project:				
a) adverse involvin	Expose people or structures to potential substantial effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death g:				
issued b substan	Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated in strecent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map by the State Geologist for the area or based on other stial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines by Special Publication 42.				
ii)	Strong seismic ground shaking?				$\overline{\checkmark}$
iii)	Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?		$\overline{\checkmark}$		
iv)	Landslides?				$\overline{\checkmark}$
b)	Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?		V		
potentia	Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or all become unstable as a result of the project, and ally result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, nce, liquefaction, or collapse?				\square

 d) Be located on expansive soils, as defined in Table 18- 1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property? 				V
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternate wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?				V
Potential impacts to geological and soil resources of Trash Amendments are discussed in Section 6.5 Report.		lementation Soils of the		
Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?		\checkmark		
b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?				
Potential impacts from greenhouse gas emissions of Trash Amendments are discussed in Section	due to imp	olementati	on of the	final
6.6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions of the Final S	taff Repor	t.		
Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
HAZARDS and HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Would the	oroject:			
	oroject.			
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?		V		
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within ¼ 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 § 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or to 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 a public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?		Ø		
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?				
Potential impacts from hazards or hazardous mate	rials due 1	to impleme	entation of	
final Trash Amendments are discussed in Section 6 Materials of the Final Staff Report.	6.7	Hazards a	nd Hazard	dous
	Potentially Significant Impact	Hazards a Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	nd Hazard Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Materials of the Final Staff Report.	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No
Materials of the Final Staff Report. Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant	No
Materials of the Final Staff Report. Issues (and Supporting Information Sources): HYDROLOGY and WATER QUALITY. Would the project a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

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?		\square		
Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?				Ø
Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?			$\overline{\checkmark}$	
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?				
Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?				\checkmark
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?				V
Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?				\checkmark
Potential impacts to hydrology and water quality do Trash Amendments are discussed in Section 6.8 Hydrology/Water Quality of the Final_Staff	·	ementatior	n of the fir	nal
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No
Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):				Impact
_AND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:				
) DI : II E : I (E 1) (O				
a) Physically divide an established community?				V
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?	_ _	_ _		
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			_	
 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 				

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No			
Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):				Impact			
MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the project:							
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of future value to the region and the residents of the State?				Ø			
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?				\square			
The final Trash Amendments will not have a substantial impact on mineral resources. Any mineral resources that may occur within areas chosen for the installation of structural controls will have already been made unavailable by the existence of the current land uses and related infrastructure. Implementation of the final Trash Amendments will not further impact any potential mineral resources.							
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No			
Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):				Impact			
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?							
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?				$\overline{\checkmark}$			
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 in or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?		V					
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing in or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?							

Potential noise impacts due to implementation of the final Trash Amendments are discussed in Section 6.10 Noise and Vibration of the Final Staff Report.

Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
loaded (and dappoining information declared).				impaot
POPULATION AND HOUSING. Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				V
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				V
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				$\overline{\checkmark}$

The final Trash Amendments would not induce population growth, affect housing, or displace individuals. See also Section 7.1 Growth-Inducing Impacts of the Final Staff Report for further discussion.

Vortex separation systems (i.e., Continuous Deflective Separation units) are installed below grade and are appropriate for highly urbanized areas where space is limited. The installation of vortex separation systems may require modification of storm water conveyance structures. These devices can be installed in existing storm drain infrastructure, therefore, no additional land is required nor is there a need to displace existing housing. Maintenance of the vortex separation system involves the removal of the solids either by using a vactor truck, a removable basket or a clam shell excavator depending on the design and size of the unit. Therefore, it is not reasonably foreseeable that the installation and maintenance of vortex separation systems would directly or indirectly induce population growth, displace people or existing housing, or create a demand for additional housing. To the extent that these devices, if employed, would displacement of available housing, it is not reasonably foreseeable that the responsible agencies would install such a device. Rather, an agency would foreseeably opt for non-structural control measures, such as enforcing litter ordinances.

The Gross Solids Removal Devices were developed by Caltrans to be retrofitted below grade into existing highway drainage systems or installed in future highway drainage systems. These devices are appropriate for highly urbanized areas where space is limited. The Gross Solids Removal Devices can be designed to accommodate vehicular loading. Maintenance of the devices involves the removal of the solids either by using a vactor truck or other equipment. The installation of Gross Solids Removal Devices may require modification of storm water conveyance structures; however, these units would generally be sited below grade and within existing storm drain infrastructure. The installation of Gross Solids Removal Devices is not expected to require additional

land nor is there a need to displace existing housing. To the extent that these devices, if employed, may conceivably require the displacement of available housing, it is not reasonably foreseeable that the responsible agencies would install such a device. Rather, an agency would foreseeably opt for non-structural control measures, such as enforcing litter ordinances.

It is not reasonably foreseeable that the installation and maintenance of trash nets or catch basin inserts would induce population growth, displace people or existing housing or create a demand for additional housing. These units are installed entirely within existing storm drain infrastructure.

It is not reasonably foreseeable that increased street sweeping would induce population growth, displace people or existing housing or create a demand for additional housing. Current street sweeping, whether infrequent or frequent, does not have this effect. It is not reasonably foreseeable that enforcement of litter laws would induce population growth, displace people or existing housing or create a demand for additional housing. Current litter laws do not have this effect. It is not reasonably foreseeable that public education and ordinances would induce population growth, displace people or existing housing or create a demand for additional housing.

Less Than
Significant With
Potentially
Significant Impact

Impact

Less Than
Significant With
Incorporated Significant Impact

No
Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):

Impact

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

a)	Fire protection?		
b)	Police protection?		
c)	Schools?		
d)	Parks?		
e)	Other public facilities?		$\overline{\checkmark}$

Because of the expected location of the proposed project and reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance, it is not expected to be in the vicinity of or affect the objectives for schools, parks, or other public facilities. Potential impacts to fire and police protection public services due to implementation of the final Trash Amendments are discussed in Section

6.11 Public Services of the Final Staff Report.

Potentially Significant Less Than Significant With Mitigation

Less Than Significant

	Impact	Incorporated	Impact	No			
Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):				Impact			
RECREATION. Would the project:							
a) 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) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?			\square				
The final Trash Amendments would not have a sub	stantial in	npact on re	ecreation.				
Treatment controls (e.g., vortex separation systems, catch basin inserts, etc.), can be installed at or below grade in existing storm drain systems, which should not require any additional land. Therefore, it is not reasonably foreseeable that park land, recreational of open space areas will be needed for the installation of structural controls. Installation of treatment controls may temporarily impact the usage of existing recreational sites. For instance, bike lanes or parking locations for recreational facilities may be temporarily unavailable during installation of structural controls. These potential impacts will be short in duration and have a less-than-significant effect on recreation. It is not reasonably foreseeable that increased street sweeping, enforcement of litter laws, ordinances, or public education would impact the quality or quantity of existing recreational opportunities. In addition, implementation of the final Trash Amendments is designed to improve the quality of the affected water bodies and associated beaches and shorelines. This will likely create a positive impact and increase recreational opportunities throughout the watersheds.							
Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact			
TRANSPORTATION / TRAFFIC. Would the project:							
a) Exceed the capacity of the existing circulation system, based on an applicable measure of effectiveness (as designated in a general plan policy, ordinance, etc.), taking into account all 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 result in substantial safety risks?				V
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 supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?				
Potential impacts to transportation/traffic due to imp Amendments are discussed in Section 6.12 Staff Report.		ion of the rtation/Tra		
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No
Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):				Impact
UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the project	::			
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?				V
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 impacts?				V
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 impacts?		☑		
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?				V
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that 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?				V

Potential impacts related to storm drainage to implementation of the final Trash Amendments are discussed in Section 6.13 Utilities/Service Systems of the Final Staff Report.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No
Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):				Impact
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 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 that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?				

The final Trash Amendments would neither degrade the environment nor adversely affect cultural resources. The installation of structural controls may temporarily impact environmental resources, but as discussed in Section 6 of the Final Staff Report, implementation of the mitigation measures identified in the draft SED should reduce potential impacts to less-than significant levels.

As discussed in Section 7.2 Cumulative Impacts Analysis of the Final Staff Report, adoption of the final Trash Amendments would not result in significant cumulatively considerable impacts with implementation of mitigation measures. The overall effect of the final Trash Amendments would be a reduction in the amount of trash entering the State's water bodies thereby improving water quality and protecting the beneficial uses of those waters.

The final Trash Amendments would not, in any way, cause substantial adverse effects on human beings. Where temporary effects have been identified in the Final Staff Report (i.e., transportation/traffic), mitigation measures have also been identified to reduce those impacts to less-than-significant levels.