

6.4 AGRICULTURE AND SOILS

This section describes the affected environment and the environmental effects of the Canyon Power Plant (CPP) project on agriculture and soils in accordance with California Energy Commission (CEC) requirements. Impacts are assessed for the construction and operations of the proposed new generating plant structures. As appropriate, agriculture and soils-related mitigation measures are also included in this section.

6.4.1 Affected Environment

The Canyon Power Plant (CPP) will consist of a nominal 200-megawatt (MW) simple-cycle plant, using four natural gas-fired General Electric LM 6000PC Sprint combustion turbines and associated infrastructure. The project site is located at 3071 East Miraloma Avenue, in a City of Anaheim (COA)-designated industrial zone.

The CPP and associated construction laydown areas will be located on approximately 10 acres of disturbed land located at 3071 East Miraloma Avenue. Main access to the CPP site will be at the southeast corner of the project site from East Miraloma Avenue. A second gated entrance will be accessible via East Miraloma Avenue with a third gate off the alley to the east of the site. (Total land disturbance will be approximately 10 acres.)

The existing CPP site is predominantly paved (concrete and asphalt). Principal land use for the site was food catering for a fleet of approximately 75 to 100 trucks, formerly operated by Orange County Food Service. Onsite structures include a kitchen/warehouse building, maintenance garage (9 service bays), truck wash facility (5 bays), two ice manufacturing buildings, several storage sheds, and an outdoor truck repair shop which includes storage lockers and petroleum products, all of which will be demolished as a part of the CPP project.

The following activities are not part of the CPP project:

- Three residential houses along East Miraloma Avenue have recently been removed and are not a part of this Application for Certification (AFC). The COA Risk Manager and Fire Department determined that the residential units posed security and fire risks, and therefore they were removed. A letter from the COA Risk Manager to the Public Utilities Department is included in Appendix Q.
- Soil remediation activities associated with Phase I, Phase II, and Supplemental Phase II reports. The COA, now as owner of the property, has determined that it will conduct any soil remediation activities to limit its environmental liability for future uses of the site. These activities will occur regardless of whether the CPP project obtains a CEC license.
- Installation of a temporary, 8-foot-high security fence around the perimeter of the entire 10-acre site.

- General maintenance activities including site cleanup and trash removal.

The project will include the construction and/or installation of the following components:

- **Proposed CPP site.** In addition to the four natural gas-fired GE LM 6000PC Sprint gas turbines, the plant will include generator step-up transformers (GSUs), a 69 kilovolt (kV) switchyard, onsite fuel gas compressors, a gas pressure control and metering station, a packaged chilled water system for combustion turbine engine (CTG) power augmentation with associated heating ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC)-type four-cell cooling tower, selective catalytic reduction system (SCR) emission control systems, and other associated plant infrastructure.
- **Gas Pipeline.** Natural gas will be provided via a new 3,240-foot-long, 12-inch, and 350 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) gas line owned and maintained by SoCal Gas Company (SCGC), which will be connected to new onsite fuel gas compressors that will be part of the CPP facility. From the CPP site, this new pipeline will run approximately 580 feet east in East Miraloma Avenue to Kraemer Boulevard, then north 2,660 feet in Kraemer Boulevard to East Orangethorpe Avenue to connect into SCGC's transmission line L-1218 in East Orangethorpe Avenue. (Total land disturbance will be 0.219 acre.)
- **Process water.** Process water for the project will be recycled water supplied from the Orange County groundwater replenishment system (GWRS) via a new 2,185-foot-long, 14-inch pipeline utilizing a new offsite booster pump station. The water pipeline will run east of the site on the north side of East Miraloma Avenue for 1,850 feet to the new pumping station located north of the curb in the COA-owned easement of East Miraloma Avenue, then north 210 feet in new easement from the Orange County Water District (OCWD), then 125 feet easterly in new easement to the GWRS line on the western side of the Carbon Canyon Diversion Channel. There, it will connect to the 60-inch-diameter GWRS recycled water line at an existing 36-inch stub up. (Total land disturbance for both line and pumping station will be 0.246 acre.)
- **Electrical interconnection.** Underground 69 kV cables will connect from GSUs to the onsite switchyard, which will use gas-insulated switchgear (GIS). There will be four new underground 69 kV circuits leaving the site. Two will proceed underneath and to the south side of East Miraloma Avenue approximately 100 feet to rise up and connect to the existing 69 kV overhead Vermont-Yorba lines via two new transition structures. The second two 69 kV underground circuits will proceed eastward approximately 4,000 feet in East Miraloma Avenue, turn south on Miller, then proceed approximately 3,000 feet to connect to the Dowling-Yorba 69 kV line at East La Palma Avenue. (Total land disturbance for both sets of cables will be 0.489 acre.)
- **Communications.** Fiber optic cable will run in a common trench with the approximately 7,000-foot 69 kV electric cables, where it will tie into existing underground fiber optic cable for the supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system.

The CPP project site is located within the COA in urban northern Orange County. The CPP facility will be constructed on a site currently being used for commercial and industrial purposes. Land uses within the COA are urban, and there are no agricultural lands within a five mile radius of the proposed CPP project site. Project linears will be constructed within existing easements and road R-O-Ws.

North of the project area, the COA is bordered by the City of Placentia. To the south, the COA is bordered by the Santa Ana River corridor and the City of Orange. The Santa Ana River corridor runs east-west approximately one mile south of the project area. Highway 52 running north-south through the COA is located approximately a mile to the west of the project area. Highway 91 running east-west through the COA is located approximately one mile south of the project area. Directly east of the project area are several groundwater recharge facilities operated and maintained by the Orange County Water District (OCWD). Kraemer Basin, a groundwater recharge facility, is located directly east of the project area.

The CPP project site is bounded by East Miraloma Avenue on the south and adjacent developed commercial and industrial properties to the north, east and west sides of the site. The CPP site is located in the Northeast Quarter of Section 6, Township 4 South, Range 9 West on the Orange USGS Quadrangle Map. The CPP will be constructed on the eastern half of the approximately 10-acre site. A portion of the western half of the site will be used during construction as a laydown site.

The CPP site is proposed for two lots within Golden State Tract MM 4/88-87 consisting of assessors parcel numbers (APN) 344-221-03, 04 and 09. A lot line adjustment has been filed and approved by the COA to incorporate these parcels into one contiguous 435,466-square-foot (10-acre) parcel.

The affected environments for the soils resource and agriculture are described in Sections 6.4.1.1 and 6.4.1.2, respectively. Environmental impacts are discussed in Section 6.4.2. The project's consistency with applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards (LORS) is discussed in Section 6.4.4.

6.4.1.1 Soil Resources

Soils are mapped and described as "soil series." The locations and properties of the soil series were identified from data and maps prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (WSS). A list of soil types is included in Table 6.4-1. The WSS Database contains official USDA soil survey information as viewable maps and tables for more than 2,300 soil surveys in the United States and its territories. The entire CPP site has been previously disturbed with urban uses. Refer to Section 6.3 (Geological Hazards and Resources) and the associated geotechnical report (Appendix F) for further characterization of the subsurface soils.

TABLE 6.4-1
SOIL TYPES IN NORTHEAST CITY OF ANAHEIM
(IN PROXIMITY TO CPP PROJECT)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	General Location
163	Metz Loamy Sand	Project area and linears, land use study area
166	Mocho Loam, 0 to 2 Percent Slopes	North of Orangethorpe Avenue, east of Highway 52
173	Myford Sandy Loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	North of Orangethorpe Avenue, east of Highway 52
176	Myford Sandy Loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	North of Orangethorpe Avenue, east of Highway 52
194	San Emigdio fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	North of Orangethorpe Avenue, east of Highway 52
185	Pits	Santa Ana River corridor
191	Riverwash	Santa Ana River corridor
188	Rincon Clay Loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	North of land use study area
223	Yorba gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	North of land use study area
175	Myford sandy loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes	North of land use study area
190	Rincon clay loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes	North of land use study area
134	Calleguas clay loam, 50 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	North of land use study area
167	Mocho loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	South of Highway 91
227	Water	Santa Ana River

The project site is located within a State of California designated Liquefaction Hazard Zone. Refer to Section 6.3, Geologic Hazards and Resources for a more detailed description of liquefaction hazards. Settlement can occur in poorly consolidated soils during ground shaking. Earthquake induced settlement can cause distress to structures supported on shallow foundations, damage to utilities that serve pile-supported structures, and damage to lifelines that are commonly buried at shallow depths. The presence of loose, unsaturated granular soil layers at the site could result in some seismic-induced settlement that would need to be taken into account during foundation design. Recommendations for foundation design are incorporated into the geotechnical report for the CPP project (Appendix F).

6.4.1.1.1 Power Plant Site. The native soils present at the CPP site consist of the Metz Series (refer to Figure 6.4-1). The Metz Series consists of somewhat excessively drain soils on floodplains and alluvial fans. These soils formed in mixed alluvium. Slopes are zero to five percent. The Metz Series soil found at the project site is designated as Metz loamy sand. This soil typically slopes at zero to two percent. The composition breakdown of this mapping unit is about five percent San Emigdio fine sandy loam, five percent Hueneme fine sandy loam, three percent Corralitos loamy sand, two percent River wash, and 10 percent Metz loamy sand, moderately fine substratum. If the soil is bare, runoff is slow and the erosion

hazard is slight. Available water capacity is 4.0 to 6.0 inches. The effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more.

Metz loamy sand is used for row crops field corps and urban development and is designated Capability unit III-4; Sandy range site; Story index 80.

During the geotechnical investigation, five soil borings were taken to a depth of 30 to 50 feet. The borings show a varying thickness of fill soils over the area of the CPP project site. The fill consists of a moist, brown, and fine to medium sand with trace gravel. The fill contains some wood and concrete fragments. The fill material ranges in depth throughout the CPP site of one to 2.5 feet thick. Underneath the fill soils was a layer of poorly graded sand described as loose, moist, light brown, fine to medium with trace gravel. The depth of this sand layer range extends to the depth of all five borings. One lens of gravel and finely graded sand is apparent within the poorly graded sand at boring depths. Boring 4 shows an approximate two-foot lens of well graded sand with gravel at a depth of eleven feet below ground surface (bgs). Boring 5 showed an approximate three-foot lens of well graded sand at a depth of eight feet bgs.

As stated above, the site has been disturbed by urban development and the importation of fill materials. The site is currently developed for commercial and industrial purposes. The Metz Series soil identified and discussed above represents the soil conditions in the construction zones.

The CPP site is relatively flat. Significant portions of the site are paved with asphaltic and concrete pavement. Refer to Figure 6.4-2 for a depiction of paved/unpaved surface areas at the CPP project site. Results of the current geotechnical investigation presenting detailed description of soils at the CPP Project site are included in Appendix F.

6.4.1.1.2 Transmission Facilities. As described in Section 6.4.1, there will be four new underground 69 kV circuits leaving the site. Figure 6.4-1 shows that the extent of these circuits will remain within the Metz loamy sand soil classification.

6.4.1.1.3 Offsite Facilities. As described in Section 6.4.1, new gas and water pipelines and a pump station will be constructed as part of the CPP project. Both the gas and water pipelines will be underground. Figure 6.4-1 shows that the extent of both pipelines will remain within the Metz loamy sand soil classification.

6.4.1.1.4 Worker Parking and Equipment Staging Sites. An approximately 3.65-acre area on the west side of the proposed CPP site will serve as base stations for employees, field office locations, laydown areas, and storage of materials, equipment, and vehicles. Construction access will be from East Miraloma Avenue. Construction parking will be onsite for a limited number of staff, with the remainder approximately 0.5 mile east of the site on an existing parking lot leased for the duration of the project. The offsite parking location is

likely to have the same type of soils as the CPP project site because the Metz soil formation extends to the north, east, south and west.

6.4.1.2 Agriculture and Prime Farmland

There is no prime farmland or lands zoned for agriculture within a five-mile radius of the CPP project site and linears.

6.4.2 Environmental Consequences

6.4.2.1 Construction Related Impacts

Significance criteria have been selected based on California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, as well as performance standards adopted by responsible agencies. An impact may be considered significant from an agriculture and soil standpoint if the project results in:

- Substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil
- Degradation or loss of available agricultural land, agricultural activities, or agricultural land productivity in the project area
- Alteration of agricultural land characteristics due to plant air emissions
- Conversion of Prime or Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, to non-agricultural use

Construction impacts on soil resources can include increased soil erosion and soil compaction. Soil erosion causes the loss of topsoil and can increase the sediment load in the surface receiving waters downstream of the construction site. The magnitude, extent, and duration of this construction-related impact depends on the erodibility of the soil (slight, as discussed above), the proximity of the construction activity to a receiving water, the degree of contamination of the excavated soil stockpiles, as well as the construction methodologies, duration, and the season.

6.4.2.2 Power Plant Site

Project construction activities (including site preparation) at the CPP project site are estimated to be conducted during a 12-month period, which includes commissioning activities before the facility is operational. Land disturbances related to development activities will be conducted on all 10 acres of the CPP site. Site grading will be minimal, as the final grade at the site will be similar to the relatively flat existing grade. Excavation work will consist of the removal, storage, and/or disposal of sand, gravel, vegetation, organic matter, loose rock, and debris to the lines and grades necessary for construction. Material suitable for backfill will be stored in stockpiles at designated locations using proper erosion-

protection methods. Excess material will be removed from the site and disposed of at an acceptable location. During the construction phase of the project, erosion and sediment control measures, such as mulching, jute netting, culverts, sediment detention basins, etc., will be temporarily installed as required by local regulations.

Site preparation will involve the removal of existing buildings and pavement. The existing site is partially occupied by existing buildings and a truck wash, and the remaining portion is mostly covered with concrete and asphalt pavement. There is a small amount of landscaping in areas of the site. The surface of the site is relatively level. The excavation work will consist of removal, storage, and reuse of the native soils. The native soils underlying the CPP site are primarily sandy soils and are generally suitable to accept the loading from the plant foundations without the need for support piles. The upper layers of native soil are considered to be loose sandy material. The upper soils will need to be locally removed, re-compacted, and then reused as engineered fill.

The geotechnical report (Appendix F) has established that the proposed major structures for the CPP can be supported on mat or spread foot foundations established on a five-foot thick layer of properly compacted fill soils. Smaller foundations may be supported on spread footing foundations established in the natural soils. Structures with significant overturning loads may be supported on short drilled pile foundations. Floor slabs, paving and other slabs may be supported on natural soil or on properly compacted fill.

The CTGs and other major structures will require support on a concrete mat foundation. The concrete mat will have a plan dimension of about 30 feet by 80 feet, will impose a foundation bearing pressure of about 2,000 pounds per square foot under static loading conditions, and have a peak bearing pressure of about 4,000 pounds per square foot under seismic conditions. To create the foundation to meet these criteria, the upper five feet of soil beneath the bottom of the mat foundation will be excavated and removed.

Native soils may be used as backfill if properly compacted. Backfilling will be done in layers of uniform, specified thickness. Soil in each layer will be properly moistened to facilitate compaction to achieve specified density. To verify compaction, representative field density and moisture-content tests will be made during compaction. Structural fill supporting foundations, roads, parking areas, etc., will be compacted to at least 95 percent of the maximum dry density as determined by the ASTM D1557. Embankment, dikes, bedding for buried piping, and backfill-surrounding structures will be compacted to at least 90 percent of the maximum dry density. General backfill placed in remote and/or unsurfaced areas will be compacted to at least 85 percent of the maximum dry density.

Short-term increases in soil erosion are expected to occur during the construction phase. The erosion characteristics of the Metz Series mapped at the location of the CPP project site are slight.

Project-related soil erosion will be minimized through implementation of erosion control measures described in Sections 3.5, Facility Civil/Structural Features, and 6.4.3. Therefore, impacts from soil erosion are expected to be insignificant.

Construction of the proposed power plant will result in soil compaction due to the erection of foundations and paving. Soil compaction will also result from vehicle traffic throughout the construction site and in equipment staging areas. Compaction makes the soil more dense, reducing pore space and impeding water and gas movement through this medium. This can result in increased runoff, erosion, and sedimentation. The incorporation of erosion control measures described in Sections 3.5 and 6.4.3 will result in less than significant impacts from soil compaction.

Site preparation and construction of the project may potentially involve excavation of contaminated soils. Contaminated excavated soils, if encountered will be stored temporarily in construction zones and removed for disposal or treatment and recycling. Management of contaminated excavated materials will be conducted in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations, as described in Section 6.14, Waste Management. Therefore, the impact to the potential receiving waters will be less than significant. As applicable, the engineering fill will be imported to replace excavated materials that are not suitable for reuse.

Following construction, wind and water erosion on developed portions of the site will be reduced because the plant site will be compacted, covered with asphalt, concrete, and/or gravel, and drainage will be controlled through a storm drainage system. Implementation of the mitigation measures discussed in Section 6.4.3 is expected to limit impacts to the soils resource at the generating plant to acceptable levels. Operation of the generating plant will expose soils and vegetation to increased levels of air pollutants as discussed in Section 6.2, Air Quality. However, impacts to vegetation associated with deposition of air pollutants are expected to be less than significant.

6.4.2.3 Transmission Facilities

The proposed project will not require alteration of existing offsite transmission lines but there will be four new underground 69 kV circuits leaving the site and connecting to existing transmission lines. Since the new transmission lines will be undergrounded in soils classified as the Metz Series, the soil impact will be insignificant.

6.4.2.4 Offsite Facilities

As described in Section 6.4.1, new gas and water pipelines and a pump station will be constructed as part of the CPP project. Both the gas and water pipelines will be undergrounded. As both the gas and water lines will be undergrounded in soils classified as the Metz Series, the soil impact will be insignificant.

6.4.2.5 Worker Parking and Equipment Staging Site

The proposed equipment staging sites may require the removal of existing pavement, and therefore, will have exposed soils. Consequently, graveling will have to occur. Erosion control measures (more fully described in Section 6.4.3.1) will be implemented during grading to help maintain water quality, protect property from erosion damage, and prevent accelerated soil erosion or dust generation. No significant impacts to native soils or receiving waters are anticipated at or near the site.

6.4.2.6 Cumulative Impacts

Soil erosion and sedimentation impacts associated with the CPP project will not be significant; thus, cumulative impacts will be negligible. In addition, the existing location is urban and industrial. Limited landscaping will be incorporated into the project, however, revegetation at the site is not a concern. The temporary laydown area will remain vacant post-construction. Impacts related to the potential excavation of contaminated soils will not be significant because all excavated materials will be handled in accordance with the procedures described in Section 6.14, Waste Management.

6.4.3 Mitigation Measures

The project site and surrounding areas are currently used for commercial and industrial purposes. Anticipated impacts to the surrounding area from the construction of the CPP project area will be minimized by the implementation of erosion control plans and a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) for construction. No mitigation is proposed because impacts to soils during construction and operation are minimal. A draft SWPPP for construction is included in Appendix N.

6.4.3.1 Temporary Erosion Control Measures

Typically, temporary erosion control measures include revegetation, slope stabilizers, dust suppression, construction of berms and ditches, and sediment barriers. During construction of the proposed project, employment of control measures will minimize the wind-blown erosion of soil from the site. Spraying clean water on the soil in construction areas will help to suppress dust.

Sediment barriers, such as straw bales or silt fences, will slow runoff and trap sediment. Generally, placement of barriers will occur at the base of exposed slopes below disturbed areas. Placing barriers around the proposed project and the property boundary will prevent sediment leaving the site. Because the CPP project site is relatively level, standard surface erosion control techniques should be effective. Runoff retention basins, drainage diversions, and other large-scale sediment traps are not expected to be needed because of the level topography. Soil stockpiles generated during construction will be covered and protected from

rainfall if left onsite for extended periods of time. A draft SWPPP for construction is included in Appendix N.

6.4.3.2 Permanent Erosion Control Measures

Due to the site's flatness, runoff collection, and drainage system, additional long-term measures are neither warranted nor necessary.

6.4.4 Applicable LORS

The following LORS are applicable to protection of soils resource and protection of surface water quality from project-induced erosion impacts. Table 6.4-2 provides a summary of these applicable LORS. As discussed below, the proposed project will be constructed and operated in accordance with applicable LORS and permit conditions.

6.4.4.1 Federal

6.4.4.1.1 The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972; Clean Water Act of 1977 (Including its 1987 Amendments). These authorities establish requirements for any facility or activity that has or will discharge waste (including sediment due to accelerated erosion) that may interfere with the beneficial uses of receiving waters.

Administering Agencies. The administering agency for the above authority is the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Santa Ana Region (8), under the direction of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).

6.4.4.1.2 U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (SCS). National Engineering Handbook (1983), Sections 2 and 3. The USDA prescribes standards of technical excellence for the SCS (NRCS) for the planning, design, and construction of soil conservation practices.

Administering Agency. The administering agency for the above authority is the NRCS.

6.4.4.2 State

6.4.4.2.1 Cal. Public Resources Code §25523(a): CCR §1752, 1752.5, 2300-2309, and Chapter 2, Subchapter 5, Article 1, Appendix B, Part (i). The Act provides for protection of environmental quality. With respect to the CPP project site, the Act requires submittal of information to the CEC concerning potential environmental impacts, and the CEC's decision on the AFC must include consideration of environmental protection.

Administering Agency. The administering agency for the above authority is the CEC.

**TABLE 6.4-2
APPLICABLE LORS**

LORS	Applicability	Conformance
Federal		
The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972; Clean Water Act of 1977	Establishes requirements for any facility or activity that has or will discharge waste (including sediment due to accelerated erosion) that may interfere with the beneficial uses of receiving waters	Sections 6.4.2, 6.4.5.1
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (SCS). <i>National Engineering Handbook (1983)</i> , Sections 2 and 3	Planning, design, and construction of soil conservation practices	Sections 6.4.2, 6.4.5.1
State		
Cal. Public Resources Code §25523(a); CCR §1752, 1752.5, 2300-2309, and Chapter 2, Subchapter 5, Article 1, Appendix B, Part (i)	Protection of Environmental Quality	Sections 6.4.2, 6.4.5.2
California Environmental Quality Act, Cal. Public Resources Code §21000 <i>et seq.</i> ; Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, 14 CCR §15000-15387, Appendix G	Substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil, degradation or loss of available agricultural land, agricultural activities, or agricultural land productivity in the project area, alteration of agricultural land characteristics due to plant air emissions, or conversion of prime or unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance, to no-agricultural use	Sections 6.4.2, 6.4.5.2
The California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1952; Cal. Water Code, §13260 – 13269; 23 CCR Chapter 9	Requires adequate protection of water quality by appropriate design, sizing, and construction of erosion and sediment controls	Sections 6.4.2, 6.4.5.2
Local		
City of Anaheim Municipal Code Title 17 Chapter 17.04	Establishes grading and excavation requirements during the construction phase of the project	Sections 6.4.2, 6.4.5.3

6.4.4.2.2 California Environmental Quality Act, Cal. Public Resources Code §21000 et seq.; Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, 14 CCR §15000-15387, Appendix G. The CEQA guidelines specify that an impact may be considered significant from an agriculture and soil standpoint if the project results in: substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil, degradation or loss of available agricultural land, agricultural activities, or agricultural land productivity in the project area, alteration of agricultural land characteristics due to plant air emissions, or conversion of prime or unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance, to no-agricultural use.

Administering Agency. The administering agency for the above authority is the CEC.

6.4.4.2.3 The California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1952; Cal. Water Code, §13260 – 13269; 23 CCR Chapter 9. The code requires adequate protection of water quality by appropriate design, sizing and construction of erosion and sediment controls. Discharge of waste earthen material into surface waters resulting from land disturbance may require filing of a report of waste discharge (Water Code §13260(a)) and provides for issuance of waste discharge requirements with the respect to the discharge of any waste that can affect the quality of the waters of the state. Concerning potential surface water pollution from project area runoff, the waste discharge requirements may incorporate requirements based on the following source of recommended methods or procedures: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, 1996, Erosion and Sediment Control Field Manual.

Administering Agencies. The administering agency for the above authority is the CEC, the RWQCB, and the SWRCB.

6.4.4.3 Local

6.4.4.3.1 City of Anaheim Municipal Code, Title 17: Chapter 17.04. This section of the Municipal Code establishes grading and excavation requirements during the construction phase of the project.

Administering Agency. The administering agency for the above authority is the COA.

6.4.4.4 Agencies and Agency Contacts

Agencies with jurisdiction to issue applicable permits and/or enforce LORS related to soils resources and agriculture are shown in Table 6.4-3.

**TABLE 6.4-3
AGENCY CONTACTS**

Agency	Contact	Telephone
City of Anaheim Planning Department	Marie Newland	(714) 765-5009

6.4.4.5 Applicable Permits

Table 6.4-4 lists applicable permits for the CPP in the area of Agriculture and Soils. A grading permit from the COA is typically required for projects that involve excavation of material.

**TABLE 6.4-4
APPLICABLE PERMITS**

Jurisdiction	Potential Permit Requirements
Federal	No federal permits were identified
State	No state permits were identified
Local	Grading Permit from the City of Anaheim

6.4.5 References

United States Department of Agriculture. 2006. Natural Resources Conservation Service, Web Soil Survey. <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>.