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5.14 WASTE MANAGEMENT

This section presents a discussion of potential impacts from the generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous and nonhazardous wastes from the proposed Pio Pico Energy Center (PPEC). As described in more detail in the following subsections, the PPEC will generate hazardous and nonhazardous wastes during the construction and operational phases of the project typical of a natural gas-fired combustion turbine power plant. With proposed mitigation measures and conditions of certification as outlined in this section, the project will have no significant impacts and will comply with all applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards (LORS).

5.14.1 Affected Environment

5.14.1.1 Project Site, Linears, and Temporary Laydown Area

Pio Pico Energy Center (PPEC) is a proposed 300 megawatt (MW) simple-cycle electrical generating facility located in an industrial area of San Diego County, adjacent to the existing Otay Mesa Generating Project. PPEC will supply fast response power to help San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) meet cyclic demand and further utilize renewable resources. The project will be constructed on disturbed land and prepared land, and will include a 230 kilovolt (kV) transmission line, a natural gas supply pipeline, and short connections into adjacent streets for potable and recycled water supply, and sewer and stormwater discharge.

The project site is comprised of a 9.99 acre parcel located in the southeast quadrant of the Alta Road and Calzada de la Fuente intersection. The proposed project site comprises the entire parcel with Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 648-040-45, and the laydown area consists of 6.00 acres of an adjacent parcel to the south (APN 648-040-46) (Figure 3.3-2, Project Location).

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) of the proposed PPEC site was prepared in accordance with American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) Practice E 1527-05. The objective of the Phase I ESA was to identify Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) that may exist on the PPEC site. A site reconnaissance was conducted on November 17, 2010. Based on a review of historical data, the project site has remained undeveloped, vacant land. No RECs due to current or historical on-site operations were identified at the PPEC site. An environmental database review was conducted to identify sites within a one-mile radius of PPEC for potential environmental concerns. No surrounding properties of potential concern were noted. The results of the Phase I ESA are included as Appendix Q of this document.

5.14.1.2 Nonhazardous Solid Waste Disposal

Existing nonhazardous solid waste disposal facilities in the general area of the PPEC are listed in Table 5.14-1. Several available Class III landfills are listed in Table 5.14-1. These landfills accept nonhazardous wastes and inert solid wastes, including construction/demolition wastes. These landfills do not accept liquid wastes. Industrial process solid waste is accepted on a case-by-case basis.

Based on the Phase I ESA described above and as contained in Appendix Q, no impacted soils are anticipated at the project site. In the event that soils are contaminated during construction or

operational phases, these soils will be properly remediated. Several soil treatment and soil recycling facilities in California accept hydrocarbon-impacted soil that is classified by the generator as a nonhazardous waste pursuant to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22. The individual facilities establish the acceptable levels for treatment or recycling. Soil treatment and/or recycling facilities are listed in Table 5.14-1.

5.14.1.3 Hazardous Solid Waste Disposal

Hazardous waste generated at PPEC will be transported off site for recycling or disposal by a permitted hazardous waste transporter to a permitted treatment, storage, and disposal facility or Class I landfill. Two active Class I landfills are in California: Clean Harbors' Buttonwillow Landfill in Kern County and Chemical Waste Management's Kettleman Hills Landfill in Kings County. The permitted, operating, and remaining capacities of these landfills are described in Table 5.14-1. The Clean Harbors' Westmoreland Landfill is not currently active; however, the facility is in reserve and could be reopened if capacity is needed. Hazardous waste generated during construction and operational phases at PPEC is not expected to significantly impact available landfill capacity.

5.14.1.4 Hazardous and Nonhazardous Wastewater (Non-Effluent Waste Streams)

Two California wastewater treatment and recycling facilities listed in Table 5.14-1 may accept RCRA hazardous, non-RCRA hazardous, and nonhazardous wastewater: Veolia Environmental Services located in Azusa, California and DeMenno/Kerdoon, located in Compton, California. Oil is recovered and recycled at these facilities.

**TABLE 5.14-1
WASTE RECYCLING/DISPOSAL FACILITIES**

Waste Disposal Site	Title 23 Class	Permitted Throughput	Permitted Capacity	Remaining Capacity	Estimated Closure Date	Enforcement Action Taken?
Solid Recycling						
Otay Landfill 1700 Maxwell Road Chula Vista, CA 91911	Class III	5,800 tons per day	62.4 million cubic yards	33.1 million cubic yards	2021	Enforcement Orders in 2009 and 2010, for Gas Monitoring and Control
Sycamore Sanitary Landfill 8514 Mast Boulevard San Diego, CA 92071	Class III	4,000 tons per day	48.1 million cubic yards	47.7.1 million cubic yards	2031	No
Borego Landfill 2449 Palm Canyon Road Borrego Springs, CA 92004	Class III	50 tons per day	0.7 million cubic yards	0.5 million cubic yards	2021	No
West Miramar Sanitary Landfill 5180 Convoy Street San Diego, CA 92123	Class III	8,000 tons per day	87.82 million cubic yards	16.5 million cubic yards	2017	No
Clean Harbors Buttonwillow Landfill (Solid Waste Facility) Lokern Road Kern County, CA	Class I	10,500 tons per day	14.29 million cubic yards	Not available	2040	No
Chemical Waste Management Kettleman Hills Landfill 36251 Old Skyline Road Kettleman City, CA 93239	Class I, Class II, and Class III	8,000 tons per day	10.7 million cubic yards	6 million cubic yards	Not available	No
Liquid Recycling						
DeMenno/Kerdoon 2000 North Alameda Street Compton, CA 90222	Not applicable	84.1 million gallons per year of oily water and 123 million gallons per year of waste oil	Approximately 30 million gallons per year	Not applicable	Not applicable	No
Veolia Environmental Services 1704 West First Street Azusa, CA 91702	Not applicable	Not Available	582,400 gallons	Not applicable	Not applicable	Consent Order, April 2010 for violations of inspection records
Soil Recycling						
TPST Soil Recyclers of California 12328 Hibiscus Avenue Adelanto, CA 92301	Not applicable	1,350 tons per day	350,000 tons	Not applicable	Not applicable	No

Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), Solid Waste Information System Database, 2010.

5.14.2 Environmental Consequences

The analysis of impacts related to waste management from PPEC is based on significance criteria summarized as follows:

- Nonhazardous solid wastes must not significantly alter available landfill, recycling, or treatment program capacities.
- Nonhazardous liquid wastes must not cause a publicly owned treatment system to violate any applicable waste discharge requirements.
- Hazardous solid wastes must not significantly alter available Class I landfill capacity.
- The facility must comply with all applicable laws regarding the handling of hazardous wastes.

Additionally, according to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Appendix G Guidelines, a project has a significant impact when it:

- Breaches standards relating to solid waste or litter control.
- Creates a potential public health hazard or involves materials that pose a hazard.
- Results in a need for new systems or substantial alterations to waste disposal facilities.

The following sections describe the wastes that are expected to be generated during construction and operation of PPEC and how nonhazardous solid waste, wastewater, and hazardous solid and liquid wastes will be disposed.

5.14.2.1 Construction

Plant Construction

PPEC will generate wastes typical for the construction of natural gas-fueled combustion turbine power generation plants. Table 5.14-2 summarizes the anticipated waste streams generated during construction, along with appropriate management methods for treatment or disposal.

Nonhazardous Waste

Solid waste generated from construction activities may include packing materials and dunnage, surplus excavated materials, paper, wood, glass, plastics from packing material, waste lumber, insulation, scrap metal, excess materials trimmed from standard dimension materials (whether wood, metal, wire, or other basic building materials), concrete, spoil piles temporary weather covers, consumable abrasive and cutting tools, broken tools, parts and electrical and electronic components, construction equipment maintenance equipment, and empty nonhazardous containers. These wastes will be segregated, where practical, for recycling. Non-recyclable wastes will be placed in covered dumpsters and removed on a regular basis by a licensed waste-handling contractor for disposal at a Class III landfill.

Hazardous Waste

Small quantities of hazardous wastes will likely be generated over the course of construction. These wastes may include waste paint, spent construction solvents, waste cleaners, waste oil, oily rags, waste batteries, and spent welding materials. Hazardous wastes generated during facility construction and operation will be handled and disposed of in accordance with applicable LORS. Hazardous wastes will be either recycled or disposed of in a licensed Class I disposal facility, as appropriate. Managed and disposed of properly, these wastes will not cause significant environmental or health and safety impacts. Most of the hazardous waste, such as turbine cleaning wastes and used oil, generated during construction can be recycled. The small quantities of hazardous waste that cannot be recycled are not expected to significantly impact the capacity of the Class I landfills in California.

Wastewater

Wastewater generated during construction of the new plant will include sanitary wastes and equipment wash water. Construction-related wastewater will be managed according to appropriate LORS.

Off-site Structures***Nonhazardous and Hazardous Waste***

During the installation of the natural gas line, surface demolition debris (e.g., concrete, asphalt, and piping) is anticipated. These wastes will be recycled, or transported and disposed, at an appropriate disposal facility. Although contaminated soils are not anticipated, should they be encountered during installation, these soils will be managed in accordance with applicable LORS. Contaminated soil will be sampled and characterized prior to disposal. Non-contaminated soil may be recycled or disposed as a nonhazardous waste at a Class III landfill or soil recycling facility. The disposal option will depend on the characterization of the waste per RCRA and CCR Title 22 criteria. Waste disposal facilities are listed on Table 5.14-1.

Nonhazardous and hazardous wastes are not expected to be encountered at paved parking and equipment staging locations. If site grading is necessary to utilize unpaved parking and equipment staging locations, nonhazardous soil and debris (e.g., concrete, asphalt) may be generated.

**TABLE 5.14-2
SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION WASTE STREAMS
AND MANAGEMENT METHODS**

Waste Stream	Waste Classification	Amount ¹	Disposal Method
Paper, wood, glass, and plastics from packing materials, waste lumber, insulation, and empty nonhazardous containers	Nonhazardous	25 tons total for construction	Generated daily with weekly collection for recycling and/or disposal at a Class III Landfill
Concrete	Nonhazardous	17 tons total for construction	Generated daily with weekly collection/disposal at a Class III Landfill

Waste Stream	Waste Classification	Amount ¹	Disposal Method
Metal, including steel from welding/cutting operations, packing materials, empty nonhazardous containers, aluminum waste from packing materials, and electric wire.	Nonhazardous	7 tons total for construction	Daily. Recycling dumpsters. If not recyclable, then disposal at a Class III Landfill
Empty hazardous material containers – drums	Hazardous recyclable	2 cubic yards per week	Recondition, recycle, or waste disposal at Class I Landfill
Used and waste lube oil during CTG lube oil flushes	Hazardous ² recyclable	<55 gal per flush period, approximately 3-week duration	Recycle
Oil-absorbent mats from CTG lube oil flushes and normal construction	Nonhazardous	1,000 sq. ft. per month, as needed	Waste disposal facility or laundry (permitted to wash rags)
Spent batteries; lead acid	Hazardous	2 batteries per year	Recycle
Spent batteries; alkaline type, sizes AAA, AA, C, and D	Hazardous Recyclable	60 batteries per month	Recycle
CTG cleaning waste	Hazardous	1,000 gal per cleaning	Hazardous waste disposal facility or recycle
Sanitary waste-portable chemical toilets and construction office holding tanks	Sanitary	1,500 gal per week	Weekly collection (minimum) and off-site treatment/disposal
Waste oil, including used motor oil, transmission fluid, hydraulic fluid, and antifreeze	Hazardous ²	20 gal per week	Hazardous waste disposal facility or recycle
Waste paint, thinners, and solvents	Hazardous	2 gal per week	Hazardous waste disposal facility or recycle
Oily rags	Hazardous ²	2-3 55-gal drums total for construction	Daily. Hazardous waste disposal facility or recycled
Oil absorbents	Hazardous ²	Less than 1 cubic yard per week	Hazardous waste disposal facility

Source: Kiewit Power Engineers, 2010.

Notes:

¹ All numbers are estimates.

² Under California Regulations

< = less than

CTG = combustion turbine generator

gal = gallon(s)

sq. ft. = square feet

5.14.2.2 Operations and Maintenance

Plant Operations

Operation of the facility will generate wastes resulting from processes, routine facility maintenance, and office activities typical of natural gas-fueled power generation operations. The operating waste streams and management methods are summarized in Table 5.14-3 and are described in more detail in the following sections. The primary nonhazardous waste stream is circulating water blowdown generated and discharged as part of normal plant operations. Nonhazardous and hazardous solid wastes will be generated on a smaller scale. Nonhazardous wastes during facility operation will be recycled to the greatest extent practical, and a certified waste-handling contractor will remove the remainder on a regular basis. Operation of the natural gas pipeline will not generate a material amount of waste. The types of waste and their estimated quantities are shown in Table 5.14-3.

Nonhazardous Solid Waste.

PPEC will produce maintenance and plant wastes typical of natural gas-fueled power generation operations. The following types of nonhazardous solid waste may be generated: paper, wood, plastic, cardboard, deactivated equipment and parts, defective or broken electrical materials, empty nonhazardous containers, and other miscellaneous solid wastes, including the typical refuse generated by workers.

Office paper, newsprint, aluminum cans, wood, insulation, yard debris, concrete, gravel, scrap metal, cardboard, glass, plastic containers, and other nonhazardous waste material will be segregated and recycled to the extent practical, and a certified waste-handling contractor will remove the remainder on a regular basis for disposal at a Class III landfill.

**TABLE 5.14-3
OPERATING WASTE STREAMS AND MANAGEMENT METHODS**

Waste Stream	Waste Classification	Anticipated Amount¹	Treatment
Paper, wood, plastic, cardboard, insulation, yard debris, and deactivated equipment and parts	Nonhazardous	100 lbs per week	Weekly collection for recycling and/or disposal at a Class III Landfill
Empty hazardous material containers	Hazardous	50 lbs per week	Recondition or recycle
Used hydraulic fluids, oils, grease, oily filters	Hazardous ²	<5 gal per day	Recycle
Spent batteries	Hazardous	5 batteries per year	Recycle
Spent selective catalytic reduction (SCR) catalyst	Hazardous	250 lbs every 3 to 5 years	Recycle
Spent carbon monoxide (CO) catalyst	Hazardous	250 lbs every 3 to 5 years	Recycle
Cooling tower basin sludge	Nonhazardous	2 tons per year	Recycle or dispose at nonhazardous waste facility
Used oil from oil-water separator	Recyclable Hazardous ²	50 gal per year	Recycle
Oily rags	Hazardous ²	100 lbs per year	Hazardous waste disposal facility or recycled
Oily absorbent	Recyclable Hazardous ²	55 gal per month	Recycle or hazardous waste disposal facility
Used air filters	Nonhazardous	2,000 filters every 5 years	Recycle
Sanitary wastewater	Nonhazardous	1,000 gal per day	Liquids disposed to on-site leaching field; sludge disposed to a sanitary waste disposal facility
Combustion turbine generator (CTG) periodic operational chemical cleaning	Hazardous	100 gal per cleaning (2 cleanings every 5 years)	Hazardous waste disposal facility (by licensed subcontractors)

Source: Kiewit Power Engineers, 2010.

Notes:

¹ All numbers are estimates.

² Under California Regulations

gal = gallons (s)

lbs = pounds.

Liquid Wastes

Industrial wastewater will consist of cooling tower blowdown, blowdown from the Combustion Turbine Generator (CTG) evaporative coolers, reverse osmosis (RO) reject, condensation drains from the CTG intercoolers, and oil-water separator effluent.

Circulating (or cooling) water system blowdown will consist of raw makeup water and other recovered process wastewater sources that have been concentrated by evaporative losses in the cooling tower, as well as residues of the chemicals added to the circulating water. These chemicals will control scaling and biological growth in the cooling tower and corrosion of the circulating water piping and heat exchanger tubes. Cooling water treatment will require the addition of a pH control agent (acid), a mineral scale dispersant (polyacrylate polymer), corrosion inhibitors (phosphate based), and biocide (sodium hypochlorite and sodium bromide or equivalent). A portion of this concentrated water will then be removed from the cooling tower via the blowdown to prevent the mineral scale formation on heat transfer surfaces and to comply with air quality regulations. Both of these streams will be routed to a connection with the San Diego sewer line. See Section 3.3, Project Site, Linears, and Temporary Laydown Area for a description of proposed sewer connections.

Area drains will be located near mechanical equipment where it is determined that oil could mix with rainwater or other water sources. The water collected by these drains will go to an oil-water separator that separates oil before the effluent goes to the sewer. The oil-contaminated fluid will be removed by a vacuum truck on an as-needed basis and recycled or disposed of at a facility specifically qualified to handle such waste.

Hazardous containments will not have drains, but will be emptied by vacuum pump if hazardous materials are present.

The PPEC plant site will consist of paved roads, paved parking areas, and graveled areas. Stormwater will be managed by employing Best Management Practices (BMPs) that prevent soil erosion and impacts on surrounding vegetation. Generally, gravel will be used in lieu of concrete and asphalt paving, where possible, to allow for on-site stormwater infiltration. Remaining stormwater will be routed through culverts and swales to an onsite stormwater pond and then discharged to the Otay Mesa stormwater sewer located in Calzada de la Fuente. See Figure 3.4-3 for the Preliminary Grading and Drainage Plan. See Section 5.5, Water Resources, for further discussion on stormwater drainage.

The sanitary systems will consist of a San Diego County sewer connection designed to handle the sanitary flow from the administration and control buildings and restrooms. The sewer line will also carry the RO rejects and cooling water blow down. See Section 3.3, Project Site, Linears, and Temporary Laydown Area for a description of proposed sewer connections.

Hazardous Wastes

Hazardous wastes generated by PPEC will include spent catalyst from the selective catalytic reduction (SCR) and oxidation catalyst systems, used oils from equipment maintenance, and oil-contaminated materials such as spent oil filters, rags, or other cleanup materials. Spent catalyst will be returned to the manufacturer for metals reclamation and/or disposal. Waste oil will be sent off site for recycling. Spent oil filters and oily rages will be recycled. Oil or heavy metal

contaminated materials (e.g., filters) requiring disposal will be disposed of in a Class I waste disposal facility. Other occasional waste streams include alkaline- or acid-cleaning solutions used during chemical cleaning of the CTG. Table 5.14-3 summarizes the hazardous waste to be generated from operation of the PPEC plant.

Hazardous waste will be managed at PPEC in compliance with CCR Title 22 requirements. Hazardous wastes will be removed by a licensed hazardous waste hauler, transported off site, and disposed of at a permitted hazardous waste facility under a required hazardous waste manifest. Copies of manifest reports, waste analysis, exception reports, destruction certifications, etc., will be kept on site and accessible for inspection for three years. Land disposal restriction notices/certificates will be kept on site and accessible for inspection for five years.

5.14.2.3 Abandonment/Closure

Facility closure will be outlined in the PPEC closure plan, which will be prepared prior to operation of the facility. Facility closure may be temporary or permanent. The closure plan will stipulate that: 1) materials maintained on site that may present risks to the public health and safety and the environment are properly stored and disposed of; and 2) the site is secured to prevent unauthorized access and risk to public health and safety. Closure procedures will be established to comply with all federal, state, and local requirements related to hazardous materials and hazardous waste. The plan will include monitoring the vessels and receptacles of materials or wastes, safe cessation of processes using hazardous materials or storing hazardous wastes, and the inspection of secondary containment structures.

Temporary Closure

The facility's closure plan will outline measures for temporary closure that enable all hazardous materials and waste to be removed from the facility or provide 24-hour security monitoring for the project site. The California Energy Commission (CEC) will be notified prior to closure. Temporary contingency closure measures will be prepared as part of the facility closure plan prior to facility startup and will be developed consistent with BMPs, the Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP), the Risk Management Plan (RMP), the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan, and Section 5.15, Hazardous Materials Handling. The measures will be in accordance with all applicable LORS and implemented to protect health and safety and the environment.

Permanent Closure

Permanent closure is defined as a cessation in operations with no intent to restart operations due to facility age, damage to the project that is beyond repair, adverse economic conditions, or other significant reasons. The planned permanent closure of the generating station will be incorporated into the facility closure plan and evaluated at the end of the generating station's operation. The facility permanent closure plan will outline measures to secure facility solid and hazardous waste materials. Management measures will include inventory, disposal and recycling of materials and wastes, and permanent closure of permitted hazardous materials and waste storage units. These permanent closure measures will be prepared as part of the facility closure plan prior to startup of the facility. They will be developed consistent with BMPs, the HMBP, the RMP, the SPCC Plan, and Section 5.15, Hazardous Materials Handling. These measures will be in accordance with all applicable LORS and implemented to protect health and safety and the environment.

5.14.3 Cumulative Impacts

PPEC will produce small amounts of waste during construction of the project, as described above in Section 5.14.2.1, listed in Table 5.14-2. PPEC will produce incremental amounts of hazardous and nonhazardous waste during operation. See Table 5.14-3. Most of the hazardous and nonhazardous waste generated during construction and operation will be recycled. The quantities of nonhazardous waste that cannot be recycled will be disposed of in Class I and Class III landfills in California.

Capacity of Class I and Class III landfills is listed in Table 5.14-1, Waste Recycling/Disposal Facilities. It is considered that adequate recycling and disposal capacities are available for PPEC.

The values shown in Table 5.14-2 and Table 5.14-3 identify the wastes produced during the construction and operational phases. The estimated project waste values are insignificant compared to the amount of those by San Diego County, reportedly 2,991,620 tons of solid waste in 2009 (CIWMB, 2010). Aside from the insignificant incremental increase in solid waste generation that PPEC would present to the County, adequate recycling and landfill capacity exists to readily accommodate PPEC's waste. See Table 5.14-1 for available County facility capacities. Therefore, PPEC's impact on solid waste disposal capacity will be less than significant.

PPEC will generate hazardous waste that does not significantly add to the total waste generated in San Diego County and in California. Most hazardous waste generated by the project will be recycled. Non-hazardous and hazardous waste treatment and disposal capacity reserve in California is adequate to handle the hazardous waste generated by the project as well as additional projects in San Diego County. Therefore, PPEC's impact on hazardous waste recycling, treatment, and disposal capacity will be less than significant.

Therefore, cumulative effects from PPEC and other projects in the region are not expected to be significant.

5.14.4 Mitigation Measures and Conditions of Certification

The following mitigation measures and conditions of certification will ensure that project-related impacts are less than significant.

WM-1:

Prior to construction, the Applicant will develop a Soil Management Plan to identify potentially contaminated soil that could be encountered during excavation activities at the project site or the linear facilities. The plan will provide procedures to identify contaminated soil and then to segregate, sample, and analyze soil, if necessary. Employee training will focus on the recognition of subsurface soil contamination, proper handling of waste related materials, and contingency procedures to follow to provide worker safety and protect the public. Handling of contaminated soil will comply with all federal, state, and local requirements.

WM-2:

Nonhazardous solid waste generated during construction and operation will be segregated, where practical, for recycling. To meet the City of San Diego's requirements under the Solid Waste Diversion Construction and Demolition Ordinance, PPEC will submit a Waste Management Form that will comply with City of San Diego and state solid waste and recycling regulations and standards.

Nonrecyclable wastes will be placed in covered dumpsters and removed on a regular basis by a licensed waste-handling contractor for disposal at a Class III landfill.

Wastewater generated during construction will include sanitary waste and could include excavation dewatering water, equipment washwater, and stormwater runoff. Sanitary waste will be collected in portable, self-contained toilets. Excavation dewatering water will be contained in portable tanks and sampled prior to off site disposal. Equipment washwater will be contained at designated wash areas and will be disposed of off site. Stormwater runoff will be managed in accordance with a construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which will be prepared before the start of construction. The generation of wastewater will be minimized through water conservation and reuse measures.

WM-3:

To avoid potential effects on human health and the environment from accumulation, handling, and disposal of hazardous wastes, the Applicant will prepare a detailed Waste Management Program prior to start of construction. The purpose of the program is to create procedures for proper storage, labeling, packaging, recordkeeping, manifesting, use of waste minimization principles, and disposal of hazardous materials and waste. The following procedures will be included:

- A description of each hazardous waste stream.
- Waste classification procedures.
- Waste container and label requirements.
- Accumulation, handling, transport, treatment, and disposal procedures for each waste.
- Waste minimization procedures.
- Preparedness, prevention, contingency, and emergency procedures, including in the event of an unplanned closure or planned temporary facility closure.
- All facility employees will receive awareness training for hazardous waste segregation, accumulation, and labeling; inspection of satellite accumulation areas; spill contingencies; and waste minimization procedures in accordance with Title 22 CCR.
- Procedures to minimize the generation of hazardous waste. Employees will be trained in procedures to reduce the volume of hazardous wastes generated at the project. The procurement of hazardous materials will be controlled to minimize the storage of surplus

materials on site and to prevent unused materials from becoming “off-specification.” Whenever possible, nonhazardous materials will be used in lieu of hazardous materials, hazardous materials will be reused, and hazardous wastes will be recycled.

WM-4:

The Applicant will obtain an Environmental Protection Agency Identification Number from the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) prior to generating any hazardous waste during construction or operation. Hazardous wastes will be accumulated on site for fewer than 90 days (or other accumulation periods, as allowed by Title 22 CCR 66262.34 for hazardous waste generators) and will be managed in accordance with state and federal hazardous waste generator requirements. Hazardous wastes and hazardous materials that are spilled or otherwise become unsuitable for use will be stored in an appropriately segregated hazardous waste storage area that is surrounded by a containment structure to control leaks and spills. The containment area will be constructed according to local codes and requirements. Hazardous waste containers and labels will be maintained according to applicable regulations. The hazardous waste storage areas will be inspected and maintained at least weekly, as required by Title 22 CCR.

WM-5:

Hazardous wastes will be collected by a licensed hazardous waste hauler and disposed of at a hazardous waste facility. Hazardous wastes are transported off site using a hazardous waste manifest. Copies of manifest reports, waste analysis, exception reports, destruction certifications, etc., will be kept on site and accessible for inspection for three years. Land disposal restriction notices/certificates will be kept on site and accessible for inspection for five years.

WM-6:

Spill control and management procedures will be included in the emergency response procedures developed for the proposed project prior to operation. The purpose of the spill control and management procedures is to avoid accidental mixing of incompatible chemicals and spills during the transfer of chemicals. The design of spill control and management procedures will include the containment, collection, and treatment systems. The spill response procedures are further discussed in Section 5.15, Hazardous Materials Handling. A comprehensive reporting plan will be developed to ensure spills and releases of hazardous materials or hazardous wastes are reported, cleaned up, and remediated as necessary in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements. The reporting procedures will be incorporated in the Construction and Operations Waste Management Programs.

Implementation of the presented waste management measures for handling construction-related debris and hazardous wastes, where encountered, will mitigate demolition and construction-related effects to a less-than-significant level. No further mitigation is proposed.

WM-7:

The Applicant will update the waste management procedures for construction of the site and implement them for operations at PPEC. In addition, the Applicant will develop and implement procedures and requirements as outlined in the HMBP and RMP. These procedures and programs will minimize potential plant operations-related impacts.

5.14.4.1 Monitoring Program

Environmental impacts related to waste management issues caused by construction and operation of PPEC are expected to be minimal. Therefore, extensive monitoring programs are not required. Monitoring of generated waste volumes and characteristics during construction and operation of PPEC will be conducted in accordance with monitoring and reporting requirements in the appropriate permits that will be obtained for construction and operation.

5.14.5 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards

The following table summarizes the applicable LORS that govern the handling of nonhazardous and hazardous wastes at the project site.

**TABLE 5.14-4
SUMMARY OF LORS – WASTE MANAGEMENT**

LORS	Applicability	Administering Agency	Agency Contact	Conformance (AFC Section)
Federal Jurisdiction				
RCRA Subtitle C and D, 42 USC Sections 6901 to 6992k, Section 6.12.2.1.	Regulates solid waste (nonhazardous and hazardous wastes). Regulates design and operation of solid waste landfills and underground storage tanks. The statute also addresses program administration, implementation, and delegation to states, enforcement actions, as well as research, training, and grant funding provisions.	DTSC	Regulatory Assistance Officer- Gloria Conti Cypress Office (714) 484-5300	5.14.5.1
40 CFR Section 260 <i>et seq.</i>	Implementing regulations for RCRA Subtitle C law. Implemented through USEPA delegation to the state.	DTSC	Regulatory Assistance Officer- Gloria Conti Cypress Office (714) 484-5300	5.14.5.1
49 CFR, Parts 172 and 173	Regulates the U.S. DOT established standards for transport of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes.	U.S. DOT	California Division (916) 930-2760	5.14.5.1
Federal Clean Water Act, 33 USC Section 1251 <i>et seq.</i>	Regulates wastewater discharges to surface waters of the U.S. The NPDES program is administered at the state level.	San Diego Region RWQCB	General Information (858) 467-2952	5.14.5.1
State Jurisdiction				
California Integrated Waste Management Act, Public Resources Code Section 40000 <i>et seq.</i>	Implements RCRA regulations for nonhazardous waste. Controls solid waste collectors, recyclers, and depositors.	CIWMD	General Information (951) 782-4184	5.14.5.2
CHWCA, California Health and Safety Code Section 25100 <i>et seq.</i>	Creates the framework under which hazardous waste must be managed in California. Regulates hazardous waste handling and storage.	DTSC	Regulatory Assistance Officer- Gloria Conti Cypress Office (714) 484-5300	5.14.5.2

LORS	Applicability	Administering Agency	Agency Contact	Conformance (AFC Section)
22 CCR Division 4.5	These regulations establish requirements for the management and disposal of hazardous waste in accordance with the provisions of CHWCA and federal RCRA requirements.	DTSC	Regulatory Assistance Officer- Gloria Conti Cypress Office (714) 484-5300	5.14.5.2
CHSC, Chapter 6.11 Unified Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials Management Regulatory Program	The Unified Program consolidates, coordinates, and makes consistent the administrative requirements, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities for hazardous materials and hazardous waste. The local agencies implementing the Unified Program are known as <i>CUPAs</i> .	County of San Diego DEH, HMD	(619) 338-2231	5.14.5.2
Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1998, Water Code Section 13000 <i>et seq.</i>	Regulates wastewater discharges to surface water and groundwater of California. NPDES program implemented by SWRCB.	San Diego Region RWQCB	General Information (858) 467-2952	5.14.5.2
California Fire Code	Controls the storage of hazardous materials and wastes.	San Diego Rural Fire Protection District (RFPD)	Chief Dave Nissen (619) 669-1188	5.14.5.2
Local Jurisdiction				
County of San Diego DEH, HMD	The CUPA for San Diego County that regulates hazardous waste generator permitting and hazardous waste handling and storage. Regulates enforcement and responsibility for the implementation of Title 23, Division 3, Chapters 16 and 18 of the CCR, as it relates to hazardous material storage and petroleum underground storage tank cleanup.	County of San Diego DEH, HMD	(619) 338-2231	5.14.5.3
City of San Diego General Plan	Provides guidance for remediation of contaminated site and for siting and management of facilities that store, collect, treat, dispose, or transfer hazardous waste.	County of San Diego DEH, HMD	(619) 338-2231	5.14.5.3
San Diego County Integrated Waste Management Program	Provides guidance for local management of solid waste and household hazardous waste. Incorporates the County's Source Reduction and Recycling Elements, which detail means of reducing commercial and industrial sources of solid waste.	County of San Diego, DEH, Solid Waste LEA	(858) 694-2888	5.14.5.3
City of San Diego Construction & Demolition Ordinance	Regulates the City's C&D ordinance, which applies to construction projects. Requires submittal of a recycling and solid Waste Management Form.	City of San Diego Environmental Services Department	(858) 694-7000	5.14.5.3

Sources: DTSC, 2010; California EPA, 2010; RWQCB, 2010; County of San Diego DEH, HMD, 2010; City of San Diego Environmental Services Department, Construction & Demolition (C&D) Recycling Program , 2010.

Notes:

AFC	=	Application for Certification
CCR	=	California Code of Regulations
C&D	=	Construction and Demolition
CFR	=	Code of Federal Regulations
CHSC	=	California Health and Safety Code
CHWCA	=	California Hazardous Waste Control Act
CIWMB	=	California Integrated Waste Management Board
CUPA	=	Certified Unified Program Agency
DEH	=	Department of Environmental Health
DOT	=	Department of Transportation
DTSC	=	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
HMD	=	Hazardous Materials Division
LORS	=	laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards
NPDES	=	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
RCRA	=	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
RWQCB	=	Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board
SWRCB	=	State Water Resources Control Board
U.S.	=	United States
USC	=	United States Code
USEPA	=	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

5.14.5.1 Federal

The RCRA, 42 United States Code (USC), Section 6901 to 6992k, provides the basic framework for federal regulation of solid wastes (nonhazardous and hazardous waste), landfills, underground storage tanks, and certain medical wastes. RCRA's Subtitle D establishes state responsibility for regulating nonhazardous wastes, including provisions for the design and operation of solid waste landfills. Subtitle C controls the generation, transportation, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste through a comprehensive "cradle to grave" system of hazardous waste management techniques and requirements. 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Subchapter I, Solid Wastes, was established to implement the provisions of the RCRA. The regulations establish the criteria for classification of solid waste disposal facilities (landfills) hazardous waste characteristic criteria and regulatory thresholds, hazardous waste generator requirements, and requirements for the management of used oil and universal waste. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is responsible for implementing the law, and the implementing regulations are set forth in 40 CFR 260, *et seq.* The law allows USEPA to delegate the administration of the RCRA programs to the various states provided that the state programs meet the federal requirements. California's program was authorized by USEPA on August 1, 1992, and the California EPA's Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is responsible for administering the program.

Title 49 CFR, Parts 172 and 173, addresses the United States Department of Transportation (DOT) established standards for transport of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes. The standards include requirements for labeling, packaging, and shipping of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes, as well as training requirements for personnel completing shipping papers and manifests. Section 172.205 specifically addresses use and preparation of hazardous waste manifests in accordance with Title 40, CFR, Section 262.20.

The Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 USC, Section 1251 *et seq.*, provides the regulatory framework for managing the discharge of wastewater to surface waters of the United States. USEPA has nationwide authority to implement the CWA, but states may be authorized to administer various aspects of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) as well as pretreatment programs. California is authorized under the CWA to administer the NPDES program, implement publicly owned treatment works' pretreatment programs, oversee federal facilities, and issue general permits.

5.14.5.2 State

Nonhazardous solid waste is regulated by the California Integrated Waste Management Act (CIWMA), Public Resources Code, Division 30, Section 40000 *et seq.* The CIWMA addresses the solid waste landfill diversion requirement and provides a solid waste management system to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum extent feasible in an efficient and cost-effective manner to conserve natural resources, protect the environment, and improve landfill safety. Local agencies are required to develop and establish recycling programs, reduce paper waste, purchase recycled products, and implement integrated waste management programs that conform to the state's requirements. The County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health (DEH), Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) has the authority to verify the proper storage and disposal of solid waste in San Diego County.

As stated previously, RCRA allows states to develop their own programs to regulate hazardous waste. California developed its own program by passage of the California Hazardous Waste Control Law (CHWCL), California Health and Safety Code, Section 25100 *et seq.* The California law provides the framework under which hazardous wastes must be managed in California. The law provides for the development of a state hazardous waste program that administers and implements the provisions of the federal RCRA program. It also provides for the designation of California-only hazardous wastes (non-RCRA hazardous wastes) and the development of standards that are equal to or, in some cases, more stringent than federal requirement. In addition, the law specifies two hazardous waste criteria (Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration and Total Threshold Limit Concentration) that are not required under RCRA.

Title 22, CCR Division 4.5, establishes requirements for the management and disposal of hazardous waste in accordance with the CHWCA and deferral RCRA. As with the federal requirements, waste generators must determine if their wastes are hazardous according to specified characteristics or lists of hazardous wastes. Hazardous waste generators must obtain identification numbers; prepare manifests before transporting hazardous waste off site; and use only permitted treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. Generator standards also include requirements for recordkeeping, reporting, packaging, and labeling. Additionally, California requires that hazardous waste is transported by licensed hazardous waste transporters.

California Health & Safety Code, Chapter 6.11, established the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA), which consolidates, coordinates, and makes consistent the administrative requirements, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities for hazardous materials and hazardous waste management.

Primary authority for the statewide administration and enforcement of California's hazardous waste laws rests with the DTSC. However, the County of San Diego DEH, Hazardous Materials

Division (HMD), is the CUPA for this project and provides most regulatory functions covering hazardous waste generators. Accumulation of hazardous waste on site is regulated under the CCR, Section 66262.34. Hazardous waste cannot be accumulated on site for more than 90 days, so any hazardous waste stored on site at PPEC will have to be appropriately transported for recycling or disposal within that time period.

Wastewater is regulated under California's Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, which established a statewide system for water pollution control. See California Water Code, Section 13000 *et seq.* The State Water Resources Control Board and the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards are the principal agencies responsible for control of water quality and issuing permits under the NPDES program.

5.14.5.3 Local

The San Diego County Solid Waste Management Program is certified by the CIWMD as the LEA for solid waste facilities in San Diego County and provides guidance for remediation of contaminated sites and for siting and management of facilities that store, collect, treat, dispose, or transfer hazardous wastes.

The City of San Diego manages waste generation, recycling, and disposal programs through its Department of Environmental Services. The City of San Diego has passed a Construction and Demolition (C&D) ordinance. To meet the requirements of the C&D ordinance, PPEC will submit a Recycling and Solid Waste Management Form. The form must comply with City of San Diego and state solid waste and recycling and diversion regulations and standards prior to approval.

For hazardous waste, the designated CUPA for the PPEC site area is the County of San Diego DEH, HMD, which has delegated authority to administer state and federal programs. The CUPA regulates the storage of hazardous materials in underground storage tanks and cleanup of petroleum releases from underground storage tanks under the City of San Diego General Plan requirements.

The County of San Diego DEH, HMD, and the San Diego RFPD will be contacted in the event of a release of hazardous wastes or materials to the environment. The County of San Diego DEH, HMD, assumes enforcement responsibility for the implementation of Title 23 of the CCR and regulates the generation and storage of hazardous waste for the PPEC area.

The San Diego County Fire Department has a countywide Hazardous Materials (HazMat) team consisting of firefighters who have completed formal training in hazardous materials incident response. The HazMat team can respond to emergencies in San Diego County to identify the type and source of hazardous material, oversee evacuation, and to assist in confining the spill.

5.14.6 Involved Agencies and Agency Contacts

Agencies with jurisdiction to issue applicable permits or enforce LORS related to waste management are shown in Table 5.14-5.

**TABLE 5.14-5
AGENCY CONTACT LIST FOR LORS**

Agency	Contact	Address	Telephone
Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	Regulatory Assistance Officer - Gloria Conti Cypress Office	5796 Corporate Avenue Cypress, CA 90630	(714) 484-5300
County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health (DEH), Hazardous Materials Division (HMD), Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)	Hazardous Materials Duty Specialist	P.O. Box 129261 San Diego, CA 92112	(619) 338-2231
County of San Diego DEH, Solid Waste, Local Enforcement Agency (LEA)	Solid Waste Specialist	P.O. Box 129261 San Diego, CA 92112	(858) 694-2888
San Diego Rural Fire Protection District (RFPD)	Chief Dave Nissen	RFPD Headquarters 14024 Peaceful Valley Ranch Road Jamul, CA 91935	(619) 669-1188
City of San Diego Environmental Services Department, Construction & Demolition (C&D) Recycling Program	C&D Specialist	9601 Ridgeway Court San Diego, CA 92113	(858) 694-7000
Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region	General Information	9174 Sky Park Court San Diego, CA 92123	(858) 467-2952

5.14.7 Permits Required and Permit Schedule

Pio Pico Energy Center, LLC will apply for a USEPA hazardous waste generator identification number from the DTSC and a hazardous waste generator permit from the County of San Diego DEH, HMD.

PPEC will be required to develop an HMBP for the County of San Diego DEH, HMD.

PPEC will be required to prepare and implement a Construction & Demolition Recycling and Solid Waste Management Form for the City of San Diego, Department of Environmental Services. A summary of applicable permits is presented in Table 5.14-6.

**TABLE 5.14-6
APPLICABLE PERMITS**

Responsible Agency	Permit/Approval	Schedule
Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	USEPA Hazardous Waste Generator Identification Number	30 days prior to generation of hazardous waste
County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health (DEH), Hazardous Materials Division (HMD)	Hazardous Waste Generator Program Permit; Hazardous Materials Business Plan	30 days prior to generation of hazardous waste and storage of hazardous materials on site
City of San Diego, Department of Environmental Services	Waste Management Form	60 days prior to construction

5.14.8 References

Barclays Law Publishers. ND. Barclays Official California Code of Regulations.

California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). 2010. Information downloaded from <http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/>.

California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), Solid Waste Information System Database 2010 information downloaded from <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFAilities/Directory/>.

California Stormwater Quality Association. 2004. Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook, Industrial and Commercial.

City of San Diego Environmental Services Department. Construction & Demolition (C&D) Recycling Program 2010. Information downloaded from <http://www.sandiego.gov/environmental-services/recycling/cdrecycling.shtml>.

San Diego County Rural Fire Protection District (RFPD). 2010. URS (J.Wu) personal communication with Staff. December 16. County of San Diego, Department of Environmental Health (DEH), Hazardous Materials Division (HMD). 2010. Information downloaded from http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/deh/hazmat/hazmat_permits.html.

Environmental Data Resources Database Report. May 2006.

Office of the Federal Register. 1997. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Parts 260 to 265, Revised July 1.

San Diego County Rural Fire Protection District (RFPD). 2010. URS (J.Wu) personal communication with Staff. December 16.

San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (SDRWQCB). 2010. Information downloaded from <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb9/>.

URS. 2010. Phase I Site Assessment, Proposed Pio Pico Energy Center Otay Mesa Project. December 7.

Adequacy Issue: Adequate _____ Inadequate _____

DATA ADEQUACY WORKSHEET

Revision No. 0 Date _____

Technical Area: Waste Management

Project: Pio Pico Energy Center

Technical Staff: _____

Project Manager: _____

Docket: _____

Technical Senior: _____

SITING REGULATIONS	INFORMATION	AFC PAGE NUMBER AND SECTION NUMBER	ADEQUATE YES OR NO	INFORMATION REQUIRED TO MAKE AFC CONFORM WITH REGULATIONS
Appendix B (b) (1) (C)	A detailed description of the design, construction and operation of the facilities, specifically including the power generation, cooling, water supply and treatment, waste handling and control, pollution control, fuel handling, and safety, emergency and auxiliary systems, and fuel types and fuel use scenarios; and	Section 3.5 Section 5.14.1, 5.14.2, and 5.14.4		
Appendix B (e) (1)	A discussion of how facility closure will be accomplished in the event of premature or unexpected cessation of operations.	Section 3.11 Section 5.14.2.3		
Appendix B (g) (1)	...provide a discussion of the existing site conditions, the expected direct, indirect and cumulative impacts due to the construction, operation and maintenance of the project, the measures proposed to mitigate adverse environmental impacts of the project, the effectiveness of the proposed measures, and any monitoring plans proposed to verify the effectiveness of the mitigation.	Section 5.14.1, 5.14.2, 5.14.3, and 5.14.4 Appendix Q		
Appendix B (g) (12) (A)	A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for the proposed power plant site using methods prescribed by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) document entitled "Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment Process" (Designation: E 1527-93, May 1993), which is incorporated by reference in its entirety; or an equivalent method agreed upon by the applicant and the CEC Staff that provides similar documentation of the potential level and extent of site contamination. The Phase I ESA shall have been completed no earlier than one year prior to the filing of the AFC.	Section 5.14.1.1 Appendix Q		

Adequacy Issue: Adequate _____ Inadequate _____

DATA ADEQUACY WORKSHEET

Revision No. 0 Date _____

Technical Area: Waste Management

Project: Pio Pico Energy Center

Technical Staff: _____

Project Manager: _____

Docket: _____

Technical Senior: _____

SITING REGULATIONS	INFORMATION	AFC PAGE NUMBER AND SECTION NUMBER	ADEQUATE YES OR NO	INFORMATION REQUIRED TO MAKE AFC CONFORM WITH REGULATIONS
Appendix B (g) (12) (B)	A description of each waste stream estimated to be generated during project construction and operation, including origin, hazardous or nonhazardous classification pursuant to Title 22, California Code of Regulations, § 66261.20 et seq., chemical composition, estimated annual weight or volume generated, and estimated frequency of generation.	Section 3.5.8, Table 3.5-8, Sections 5.14.2.1 and 5.14.2.2, Tables 5.14-2 and 5.14-3		
Appendix B (g) (12) (C)	A description of all waste disposal sites which may feasibly be used for disposal of project wastes. For each site, include the name, location, classification under Title 23, California Code of Regulations, § 2530 et seq., the daily or annual permitted capacity, daily or annual amounts of waste currently being accepted, the estimated closure date and remaining capacity, and a description of any enforcement action taken by local or state agencies due to waste disposal activities at the site.	Section 5.14.1.2, 5.14.1.3 and 5.14.1.4 Table 5.14-1		
Appendix B (g) (12) (D)	A description of management methods for each waste stream, including methods used to minimize waste generation, length of on- and off-site waste storage, re-use and recycling opportunities, waste treatment methods used, and use of contractors for treatment.	Section 3.5.8, Table 3.5-8 Sections 5.14.1.2, 5.14.1.3, 5.14.1.4, 5.14.2.1, 5.14.2.2, and 5.14.4, Tables 5.14-2 and 5.14-3		
Appendix B (h) (1) (B)	A discussion of any measures proposed to improve adverse site conditions.	Sections 5.14.2 and 5.14.4		
Appendix B (h) (1) (D) (v)	The waste disposal system and on-site disposal sites;	Section 5.14.2.1, 5.14.2.2, and 5.14.4		

Adequacy Issue: Adequate _____ Inadequate _____

DATA ADEQUACY WORKSHEET

Revision No. 0 Date _____

Technical Area: Waste Management

Project: Pio Pico Energy Center

Technical Staff: _____

Project Manager: _____

Docket: _____

Technical Senior: _____

SITING REGULATIONS	INFORMATION	AFC PAGE NUMBER AND SECTION NUMBER	ADEQUATE YES OR NO	INFORMATION REQUIRED TO MAKE AFC CONFORM WITH REGULATIONS
Appendix B (i) (1) (A)	Tables which identify laws, regulations, ordinances, standards, adopted local, regional, state, and federal land use plans, leases, and permits applicable to the proposed project, and a discussion of the applicability of, and conformance with each. The table or matrix shall explicitly reference pages in the application wherein conformance, with each law or standard during both construction and operation of the facility is discussed; and	Section 5.14.5 Table 5.14-4		
Appendix B (i) (1) (B)	Tables which identify each agency with jurisdiction to issue applicable permits, leases, and approvals or to enforce identified laws, regulations, standards, and adopted local, regional, state and federal land use plans, and agencies which would have permit approval or enforcement authority, but for the exclusive authority of the commission to certify sites and related facilities.	Sections 5.14.5 and 5.14.6 Tables 5.14-4 and 5.14-5		
Appendix B (i) (2)	The name, title, phone number, address (required), and email address (if known), of an official who was contacted within each agency, and also provide the name of the official who will serve as a contact person for Commission staff.	Section 5.14.6 Table 5.14-5		
Appendix B (i) (3)	A schedule indicating when permits outside the authority of the commission will be obtained and the steps the applicant has taken or plans to take to obtain such permits.	Section 5.14.7 Table 5.14-6		