



**CITY OF HUNTINGTON BEACH
SUPPLEMENTAL COMMUNICATION**
Joan L. Flynn, City Clerk
Office of the City Clerk

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Councilmembers
FROM: Joan L. Flynn, City Clerk 
DATE: 6/1/2015
SUBJECT: SUPPLEMENTAL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE JUNE 1, 2015, REGULAR CITY COUNCIL/PFA MEETING

Attached are the Supplemental Communications to the City Council (received after distribution of the Agenda Packet):

STUDY SESSION

- #1. PowerPoint Presentation entitled *Citizen Participation Advisory Board (CPAB) Joint Study Session, 2015/16-2019/20 Consolidated Plan Overview.*
- #2. PowerPoint Presentation entitled *Body Worn Cameras, Huntington Beach Police Department.*

CONSENT CALENDAR

- #5. Communication received from Stephanie Green, dated June 1, 2015 entitled *Waste Transfer Station.*

COUNCILMEMBER ITEMS

- #11. Communication received from Pat Quintana, dated May 27, 2015 suggesting classes be offered regarding the ill effects of feeding wildlife.



HUNTINGTON BEACH

City Council & Citizen Participation Advisory Board (CPAB) Joint Study Session

2015/16 – 2019/20 Consolidated Plan Overview

JUNE 1, 2015

What is the Consolidated Plan?

- 5-Year Plan required by U.S. Dept of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- Identifies community needs
- Proposes use of federal resources to address those needs:
 - ✓ Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
\$971,000 annually (1/3↓)
 - ✓ Home Investment Partnership (HOME)
\$377,000 annually (1/2↓)

Potential Uses of Funds

- Affordable housing development
- Rental assistance
- Housing rehabilitation
- Code enforcement
- Infrastructure improvements
- Accessibility (ADA) improvements
- Community facilities
- Public services
- Homeless services
- Job creation/retention

✓ Funds must assist low-to-moderate income (**LMI**) households

Orange County 2015 **LMI** limits:

- Individuals earning < **\$53,950 annually**
- Family of four earning < **\$77,050 annually**

Major Components of the Consolidated Plan

- **Community Participation**
- **Housing and Community Development Needs Assessment**
- **5-Year Strategic Plan to establish priorities for addressing needs**
- **1-Year Action Plan that identifies use of federal CDBG and HOME monies**

Community Participation in Development of Consolidated Plan

- On-Line Community Development Needs Survey
- Public meetings on community needs before Citizen Participation Advisory Board (CPAB) *(Jan 15, Feb 5)*
- Meeting with Homeless Collaborative *(Feb 24)*
- Surveys of local housing, homeless and public service agencies
- CPAB meeting on overview of Consolidated Plan *(May 14)*
- City Council/CPAB public meeting on draft Plan *(June 1)*
- 30 day public review on Plan *(June 16-July 20)*
- City Council public hearing/approval of Plan *(July 20)*

Housing/Community Development Needs Survey (471 completed surveys)

Top 10 Ranked Needs		
1.	Street/Alley Improvements	4.33
2.	Sidewalk/Accessibility Improvements	4.28
3.	Anti-Crime Services	4.20
4.	Senior Citizen Services	4.18
5.	Water/Sewer Improvements	4.12
6.	Services for the Disabled	4.04
7.	Drainage Improvements	4.00
8.	Park and Recreation Facilities	3.99
9.	Youth Services	3.99
10.	Job Creation/Retention	3.92

Survey of Housing and Homeless Service Providers

Priority Need Rankings (in rank order)
1. Affordable housing
2. Substance abuse services
3. Rental assistance
4. Better coordination with mental health service providers
5. More/better paying employment opportunities
6. Employment training programs
7. Permanent supportive housing for persons with disabilities

Survey of Housing and Homeless Service Providers

Most Critical Housing Needs *(in rank order)*

Homelessness	Emergency shelter, and short and long term housing options for homeless/runaway youth.
Affordable Housing	Including housing for the working poor, families and persons with mental disabilities.
Transitional Housing	Including motel vouchers, transitional housing for persons with substance abuse and mental illness.
Economic Development	Including job training and employment for homeless and at-risk youth.
Health Services	Affordable mental health care and substance abuse services.

Survey of Special Needs Service Providers

Priority Need Rankings (in rank order)

1. Affordable Housing
2. Public Services
3. Homeless Services/Facilities
4. Economic Development
5. Public Facilities

Special Needs Service Providers

Most Critical Needs *(in rank order)*

Homeless Services & Facilities	Including homeless youth, mental health services, case management, wrap around services. More multi-service centers.
Affordable Housing	Including affordable housing for families, long term housing for extremely low and very low income persons, and persons with developmental disabilities.
Services for Seniors	Including resources for homebound seniors, home modification resources, nutrition resources, respite for caregivers.
Health Services and Facilities	Including mental health, substance abuse treatment, health care for seniors. More drug/alcohol facilities and education.
Economic Development	Including job training, adult education, job coaching for developmentally disabled.
General Support Services	Additional financial resources. Better coordination between public and non-profit service providers.
Transportation Services	Including access to affordable and specialized transportation.
Services for Persons with Disabilities	Assistive technology, social/recreation services, services for disabled youth.
Affordable Childcare	Affordable childcare services.
Youth Services	Youth sports/recreation.

Figure 2.

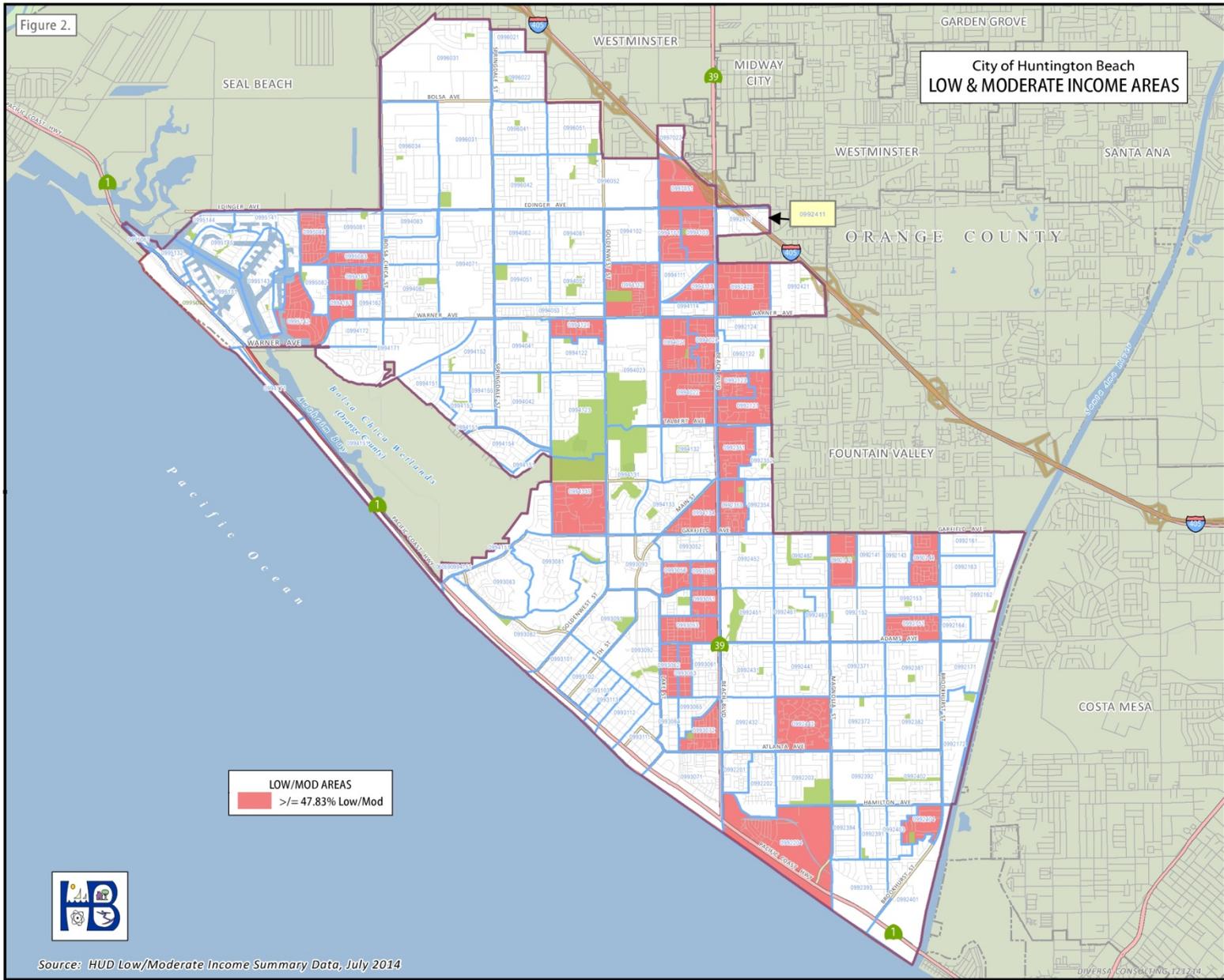


Figure 5.

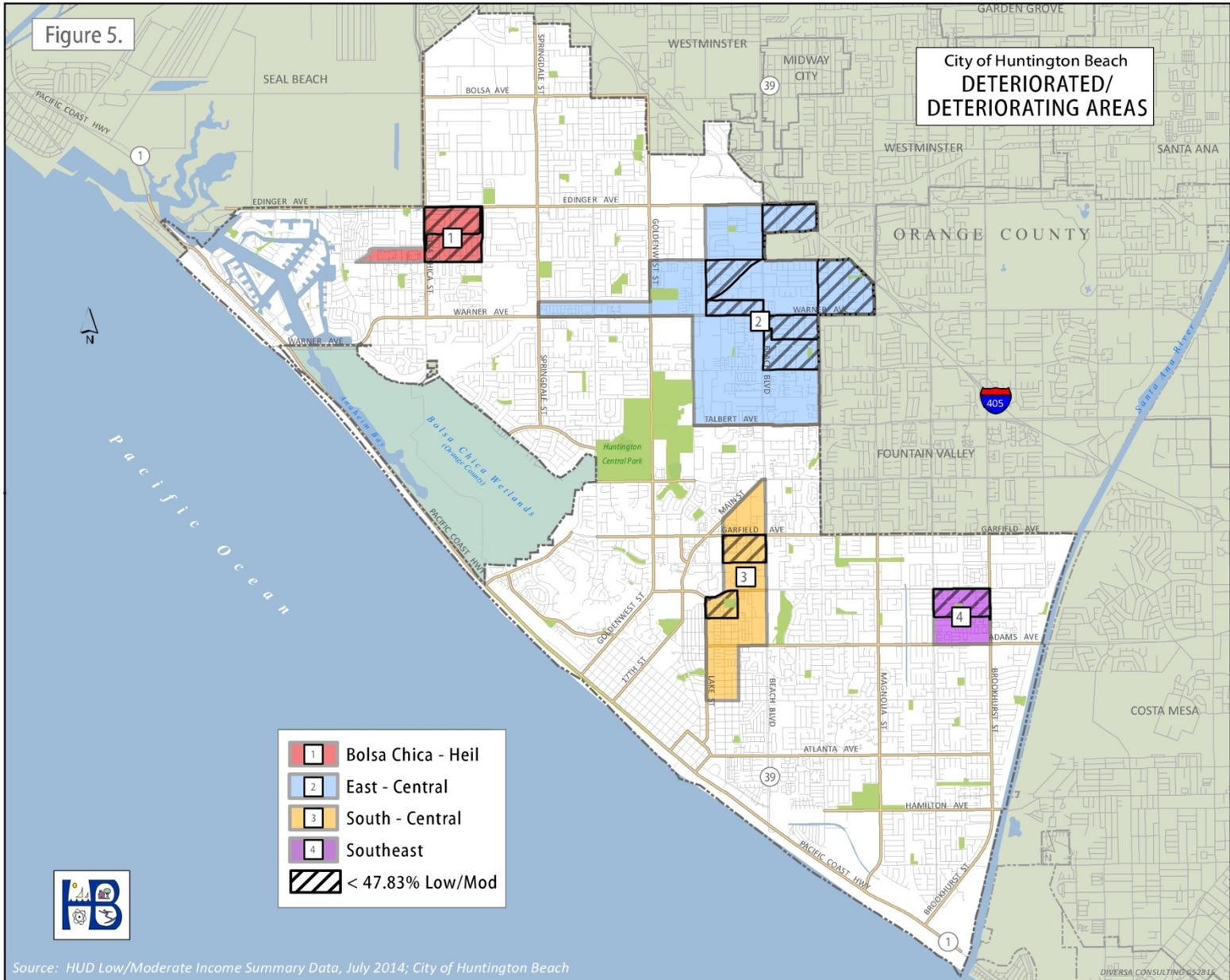
City of Huntington Beach
**DETERIORATED/
 DETERIORATING AREAS**

- 1 Bolsa Chica - Heil
- 2 East - Central
- 3 South - Central
- 4 Southeast
- < 47.83% Low/Mod



Source: HUD Low/Moderate Income Summary Data, July 2014; City of Huntington Beach

DIVERSA CONSULTING 05/2015



2015/16-2019/20 Consolidated Plan Goals

GOAL	EXAMPLE PROGRAMS
Preserve Existing and Create New Affordable Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Affordable Housing Development▪ Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
Sustain and Strengthen Neighborhoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Special Code Enforcement
Support Social Service Agencies that Assist Homeless Populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Homeless Outreach Coordinator
Support Social Service Agencies that Assist Special Needs Populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Senior Services

2015/16-2019/20 Consolidated Plan Goals

GOAL	EXAMPLE PROGRAMS
Preserve Existing Public Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Accessibility Improvements to Public Facilities
Provide Needed Infrastructure Improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Sidewalk Access Improvements
Provide Needed Community Services to Low/Mod Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Youth Services▪ Family Literacy Services
Provide Economic Opportunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Small Business Assistance



Joint Study Session

2015/2016 Allocations & Recommendations

Community Development Block Grant
HOME Investment Partnership

JUNE 1, 2015

HUD Allocation

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
 - **\$970,561** -2015/16
 - Less than 1% increase from 2014/15 allocation
- HOME Program
 - **\$377,687** – 2015/16
 - Decrease of 8% (\$32,990) from 2014/15 allocation

CDBG Allocation Process

- Application period of December 23, 2014 to February 20, 2015
- Two public hearings conducted by Citizen Participation Advisory Board (CPAB)
- CPAB reviewed applications and presentations by applicants



CPAB Recommendations for 2015/2016 CDBG Funding

Public Services:

15% Maximum of Allocation (\$145,584)

Public Services	2014/2015 Allocation	2015/2016 Request	CPAB 2015/2016 Recommendation
City of HB – Community Services Dept/Oak View Community Center, Children’s Bureau	\$47,500	\$55,000	\$46,000
City of HB – Community Services Dept/Project Self Sufficiency	\$22,085	\$40,000	\$20,585
City of HB –Community Services Dept/Senior Outreach	\$40,000	\$42,000	\$39,499
City of HB – OBD & HBPD/Homeless Outreach Coordinator	N/A	\$30,000	\$25,000
City of HB – Library Services/Oakview Family Literacy	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$9,500

Public Services (Continued)

Public Services	2014/2015 Allocation	2015/2016 Request	CPAB 2015/2016 Recommendation
Community Senior Serv, Inc./Congregate Meals	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$5,000
Community SeniorServ, Inc. / Home Delivered Meals	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0
AIDS Services Foundation OC/Nutritition Program	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
City of HB – Library Services/Workplace Literacy Program	N/A	\$5,000	\$0
Dayle McIntosh Center/Transition Program for Disabled Youth	N/A	\$7,500	\$0
TOTALS:	\$144,585	\$214,500 <i>(47.3% above available funds)</i>	\$145,584

Public Improvements

- \$134,327 CDBG funds available from 2015/2016 allocation
 - No cap on the amount of funds that can be spent on eligible projects
 - If current or previous projects are completed under budget, funding can be applied to public improvements
 - Unprogrammed funding of \$227,584 currently available to add to existing or proposed underfunded projects
- Total available: **\$361,810**

Public Improvements

Public Improvements 2015/2016 Requests	Prior Funding	2015/2016 Request	CPAB 2015/2016 Recommendation
HB PW Dept/ADA Renovations – Maintenance Zone 12	N/A	\$301,875	\$211,810
HBFD/Heil Fire Station 9 ADA Renovations (<i>\$78,000 eligible</i>)	N/A	\$115,000	\$0 (<i>Project to be constructed under City CIP</i>)
HB Community Services Dept/Oakview Classrooms (<i>supplemental</i>)	N/A	\$60,000	\$60,000
Current Projects Supplemental Requests	Prior Funding	Additional Request	CPAB 2015/2016 Recommendation
HBPW/Limited HBPD ADA Improvements (14/15)	\$74,720	\$90,000 (<i>supplemental</i>)	\$164,720 (<i>total CDBG</i>)
HB PW Dept/Main Street Library ADA (13/14)	\$149,230	N/A	N/A (<i>no change to 13/14 allocation</i>)
TOTAL:	\$223,950	\$566,875	\$361,810

CDBG Administration, Housing, Code Enforcement & Section 108 Loan

	2015/2016 Request	CPAB 2015/2016 Recommendation
CDBG Administration	\$164,112	\$164,112
Fair Housing Foundation (included in total CDBG administration budget)	\$30,000	\$30,000
Special Code Enforcement	\$236,538	\$236,538
Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program Administration	\$80,000	\$80,000
Section 108 Loan Payment	\$180,000	\$180,000
TOTAL:	\$690,650	\$690,650

CPAB Recommendations

	2015/2016 Request	CPAB 2015/2016 Recommendation
Public Services (15% of allocation)	\$209,000	\$145,584
CDBG Administration (20% of allocation)	\$194,112	\$194,112
Public Improvements	\$566,875	\$361,810
Special Code Enforcement	\$236,538	\$236,538
Housing Rehabilitation Loan Administration	\$80,000	\$80,000
Section 108 Loan (Required)	\$180,000	\$180,000
TOTAL CDBG:	\$1,466,525	\$1,198,044

2015/2015 Allocation: HOME

HOME Program	
HOME Administration (10% maximum)	\$37,768
Affordable Housing Projects	\$339,919
TOTAL HOME:	\$377,687

Next Steps

- 30-day public review period of draft 2015/2016-2019/2020 Consolidated Plan and 2015/2016 Annual Action Plan
 - June 16-July 17
- City Council Public Hearing – July 20
- Submittal to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) by August 15

Body Worn Cameras

Huntington Beach Police Department



Background

- Digital Audio Records Issued Years Ago
- In Car Video or Dash Cameras used by Thousands of Agencies for Years
- Body Worn Cameras (BWC)
- First Models Developed in 2006 in UK
- US Law Enforcement Began Using BWC's in 2009
- Technology Developing Rapidly: Increasingly More Practical and Affordable

Reasons to Consider BWC

- Evolving Standard for Policing
- Community Expectations
- Public Filming Partial Encounters from Different Perspectives
- Significantly Enhances Evidence for Prosecutions

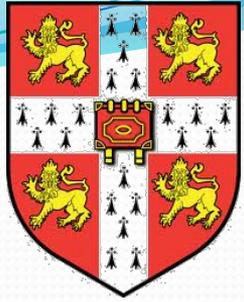


Reasons to Consider BWC

- Consistent Data from Multiple Agencies Found
 - Dramatic reductions in use of force incidents
 - Dramatic reductions in citizen complaints
 - Decrease in assaults on officers
 - Decrease in officer injuries



Rialto PD / Cambridge U



87.5 % reduction in citizen complaints.

59.0% reduction in use of force.

- *This was attributed to the cameras, nothing else, because of the random allocation procedure we used during the experiment.*

Complications

- Evidence Storage and Retention
- Discovery and PRA Issues
- Costs
- Privacy Issues: Victim, Witness, and Officer Concerns
- Policy Issues

HBPD Pilot Program

- Three Companies: Fifteen Cameras Total
- Five Cameras Each Company
- Differing Hardware, Software, and Storage
- 90-180 Days Various Officers/Assignments
- Total Cost of Pilot \$15,000
 - Grant Funds

If Full Deployment???

- Start Up Hardware Costs
 - 150 cameras and docking stations = \$125,000
- Ongoing Annual Software and Storage Costs
 - Unlimited data storage x 150 = \$145,000
- Initial Hardware and One to Three Years of Storage Covered in Grant Monies or Restricted Monies
 - Ongoing costs eventually need to be budgeted

Next Steps

- Gather Data and Complete the Pilot Program
- Internally Evaluate with Staff and HBPOA
- Report Back to City Council with Recommendations

Esparza, Patty

From: Dombo, Johanna
Sent: Monday, June 01, 2015 1:35 PM
To: Esparza, Patty
Subject: FW: Waste Transfer Station
Attachments: wtsguide.pdf

You might need this for tonight?

**SUPPLEMENTAL
COMMUNICATION**

From: stephanie green [mailto:steffiehome@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, June 01, 2015 1:28 PM
To: CITY COUNCIL
Subject: Waste Transfer Station

Meeting Date: 6-1-2015

Agenda Item No. 5

Dear Mayor Hardy, and the City Council Members

I have spent the better half of this weekend researching best practices for Waste Transfer Stations (WTS). It has been enlightening to say the least. In light of the lawsuit with OVSD and the fact Rainbow has been bought out my Republic, I ask that you spend a little time doing your own research. I have attached a few items that might peak your interest. What I am asking comes as a concerned resident. Concerns for the community of children and the rest of our city. Some interesting facts I found were:

- 1) The nuisance complaints you are hearing from the Oakview community are not unique. They are clearly outlined in several reports when you research best practices for Waste Transfer Stations. There is an abundance of data on all the conditions that arise from having a WTS in your community.
- 2) Most cities that agree to host a WTS receive reduced costs for their residents for waste pick up. (Funny because HB has one of the highest I can find in surrounding cities) And have a community over site board that ensures decisions are being made in alliance with the long term community plan.
- 3) A work group formed by the EPA studied the fact the these WTS are strategically put in neighborhoods of poverty and color. (Very true to the case in HB)
- 4) A suggestion by the EPA is for Local government to charge the WTS owner(s) a fee to ensure adequate money to hire 3rd party inspectors to insure the safety and well being of the surrounding community.

I have to admit I was a little shocked when I found that Rainbow has self determined that they are not subject to the rules and regulations every other Waste Transfer Station is subjected to. See my attached Nov violation of AQMD Rule 410. This rule states specifically that:

(a) Purpose: The purpose of this rule is to establish odor management practices and requirements to reduce odors from municipal solid waste transfer stations and material recovery facilities.

(b) Applicability: This rule applies to new and existing transfer stations and material recovery facilities with a permitted throughput greater than 100 tons per day.

The requirements are clear. Once they applied for the permit to increase to 4000 tons they are a modified facility. A modified facility is subject to these regulations which include enclosure.

d) Requirements for New and Modified Facilities Prior to commencing operations at a new facility, or increasing throughput at an existing facility such that it becomes a modified facility, the owner or operator of either a new facility with permitted throughput greater than 1,000 tons per day, or a modified facility shall:

(1) with the exception of C&D debris, conduct tipping, sorting and transfer operations within the confines of an enclosure that meets the following requirements:

(A) the area of all openings including but not limited to vents, windows, doorways and roll-ups, in the enclosure through which air can enter the enclosure shall be between 2% and 5% of the enclosure opening percentage of the total surface area of the enclosure's exterior walls, floor and horizontal projection of the roof, or the minimum percentage required by a local or state regulation; and

(B) the ventilation system is designed and operated to maintain the inward face velocity of air through each opening....

I have attached some of what I found - I even sent you my highlighted copies of a few. I am asking all of you as our City Council to take another look at what this WTS is doing in our city. Please do not do what the past City Council did and turn a blind eye. We need to start viewing the land and community here in HB as valuable. Stop giving it away, and stop allowing big businesses to provide the minimum (or less than minimum in the case of Rainbow). Rainbow thought they were exempt, from rules and regulations. They are not - nor should they be. If they are the business we want in HB, they should step up and do what it takes to follow the State mandated regulations and best practices, especially when they have a 1000 of our children right across the street. Please do not continue to allow them to give HB residents even less than the minimum. Please take the time to read through best practices and the regulations and ask yourself are we doing a disservice to our community by allowing a WTS to operate in the middle of our city, across from our largest elementary school, even though it doesn't meet even the minimum regulations put forth by the State?

This issue is complex, I see that. But from where I sit, I think if you are looking out for the residents of City of HB, you will ensure this WTS meets the minimum requirements to operate in the State of California. Hold them accountable for not enclosing, mitigating odors, varmint, and dust. I feel you should also put into place some sort of ongoing source both financial and community driven to ensure inspection and compliance for years to come. We can't solely rely the AQMD or the county of Orange Heath Department to ensure the WTS in our city is not a public hazard or nuisance to the community that surrounds it. Who has the most vested interest in ensuring the beauty and vitality of this city? AQMD or the residents of HB?

BTW - I would have come to the microphone tonight to speak at the meeting, but I am without a voice. So please forgive me for dumping this last minute email to all of you. Thank you for all you do!

I appreciate all of the time and thought you put into every decision.

Stef Green
18041 Starmont Lane
HB
714-402-8070

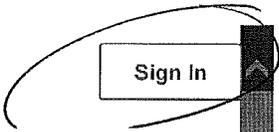
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rule-410.pdf

COULD NOT PRINT
(NO SIGN IN)



SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
21865 COPLEY DRIVE - DIAMOND BAR, CA 91765-4178

NOTICE OF VIOLATION

DATE OF VIOLATION

10, 24, 14

NAME RAINBOW ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC

MAILING ADDRESS 17121 NICHOLS LN HUNTINGTON BEACH

17121 NICHOLS LN CITY 20061

LOCATION ADDRESS OF VIOLATION HUNTINGTON BEACH I.D. # OB (714) 847-3581

CITY SECTION TELEPHONE #

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT A VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTION(S) _____

AND/OR SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT RULE(S) _____

R410(d)(1)

HAS BEEN COMMITTED. SUCH VIOLATIONS MAY BE PUNISHED BY THE IMPOSITION OF THE CIVIL OR CRIMINAL PENALTIES PRESCRIBED BY ARTICLE 3, CHAPTER 4, PART 4, DIVISION 26 (BEGINNING WITH SECTION 42400) OF THE CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE. EACH DAY DURING WHICH THE VIOLATION OCCURS MAY BE PUNISHED AS A SEPARATE VIOLATION WHETHER OR NOT A NOTICE OF VIOLATION IS ISSUED ON EACH SUCH DAY.

Description of Violation:

NOT CONDUCTING TIPPING, SORTING, AND TRANSFER OPERATIONS WITHIN THE CONFINES OF AN ENCLOSURE THAT MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF RULE 410(d)(1)(A), (B), AND (C).

BY MINCSUE INSPECTOR TELEPHONE 909, 396-3241

SERVED TO: MIKE GRUMBO @1031am TITLE: OPERATIONS

SERVED BY: [Signature] DATE: 10, 24, 14

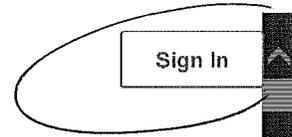
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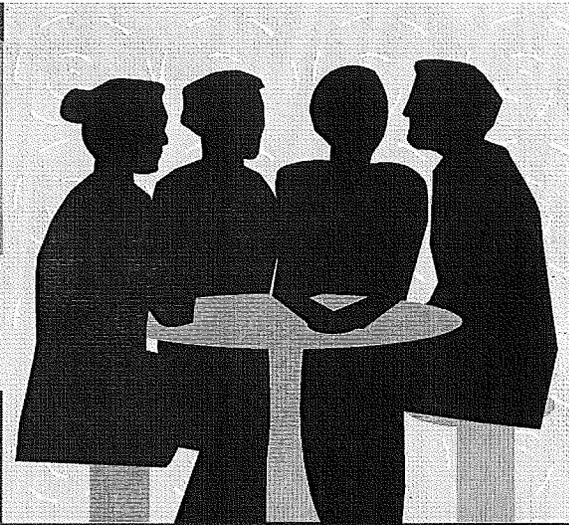
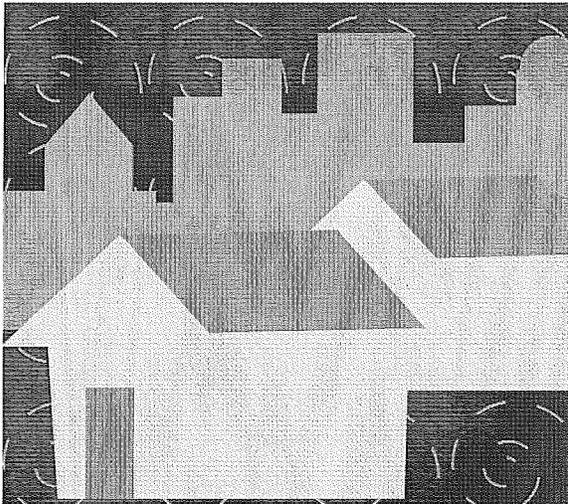
OFFICE OF STATIONARY SOURCE COMPLIANCE

ORIGINAL

waste-trans-reg-strtg.pdf

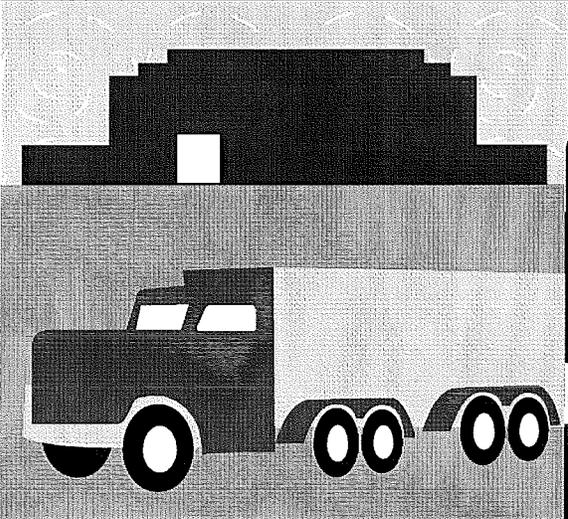
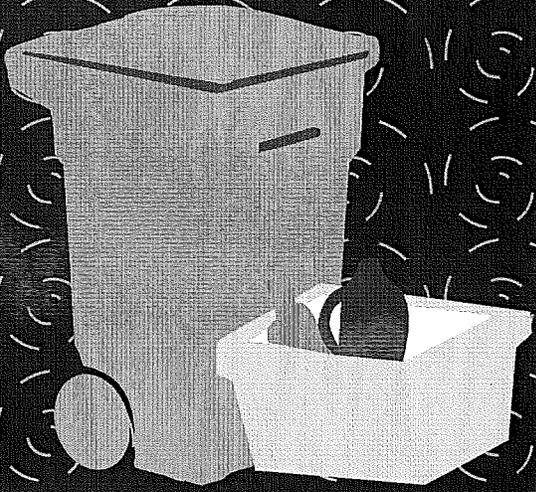
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Waste Transfer Stations:

**Involved Citizens
Make the Difference**



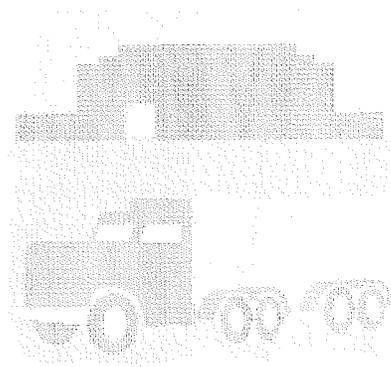
United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Solid Waste
and Emergency
Response (5306W)

EPA530-K-01-003
January 2001
www.epa.gov/osw

Is a Waste Transfer Station Being Considered for Your Community?

You've just learned that a solid waste transfer station developer is proposing to build a facility in your community. Like many citizens, you may have concerns, including uncertainties about potential safety and health impacts. You may even wonder what a waste transfer station is. In simple terms, a transfer station is a facility where solid waste is unloaded from smaller trucks and reloaded into larger vehicles for transport to a final disposal site.



Waste transfer stations make solid waste collection more efficient and reduce overall transportation costs, air emissions, energy use, truck traffic, and road wear and tear. This saves you and your community money and lowers the cost of your solid waste management services.

The selection of a site for any waste-related facility can be a sensitive issue, particularly for those living nearby. In principle, most people realize that such facilities are needed and will be needed in the future. In some cases, however, concern arises about a specific location for a waste transfer station and whether the facility will be properly managed.

Well-managed waste transfer stations are:

You and your neighbors can help influence decisions on transfer stations. This booklet provides key information you will need to develop an opinion about a proposed or modified transfer station. It also provides ways or ideas on how to get involved to enhance the value of the waste transfer station.

- Located, designed, and operated to ensure the public health, safety, and welfare of the community and environment.
- Located so as to minimize incompatibility with the character of the surrounding area.
- Located where traffic patterns to or from the facility minimize the impact on existing traffic flows.
- Consistent with state, local or tribal regulations and solid waste management plans.

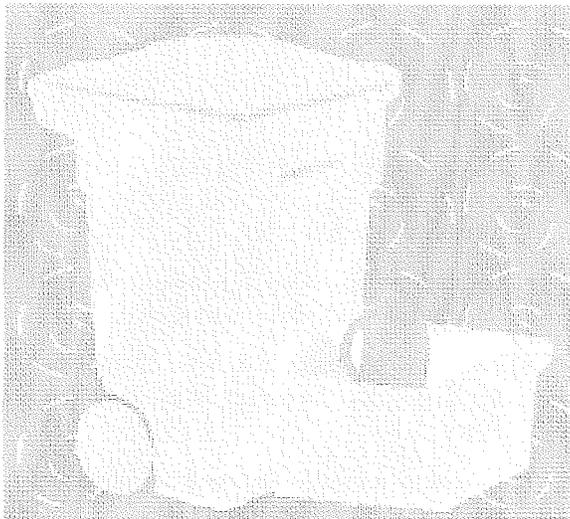
What Is a Transfer Station?

A waste transfer station is a light industrial-type facility where trash collection trucks discharge their loads so trash can be compacted and then reloaded into larger vehicles (e.g., trucks, trains and barges) for shipment to a final disposal site, typically a landfill or waste-to-energy facility. Transfer station operators usually move waste off the site in a matter of minutes or hours. Transfer stations serve both rural and urban communities. In densely populated areas, they are generally fully enclosed.

Waste transfer stations handle the trash that you set out for collection. At many transfer stations, workers screen incoming wastes on the receiving floor or in an earthen pit, recovering materials from the waste stream that can be recycled and separating out any inappropriate wastes (e.g., tires, large appliances, automobile batteries) that are not allowed in a disposal facility.

Why Are Transfer Stations Needed?

Communities need transfer stations to move their waste efficiently from the point of collection to distant, regional landfills or waste-to-energy plants. By consolidating solid waste collection and disposal points, transfer stations help communities reduce the cost of hauling waste to these remote disposal sites.



Waste transfer stations may be the most cost-effective when they are located near a collection area. The use of transfer stations lowers collection costs, as crews spend less time traveling to and from distant disposal sites and more time collecting waste. This reduces costs for labor, fuel and collection vehicle maintenance.

What Are the Benefits?

Why are transfer stations growing in popularity around the United States? Besides reduced transportation costs, here are a few of the benefits. The waste transfer station:

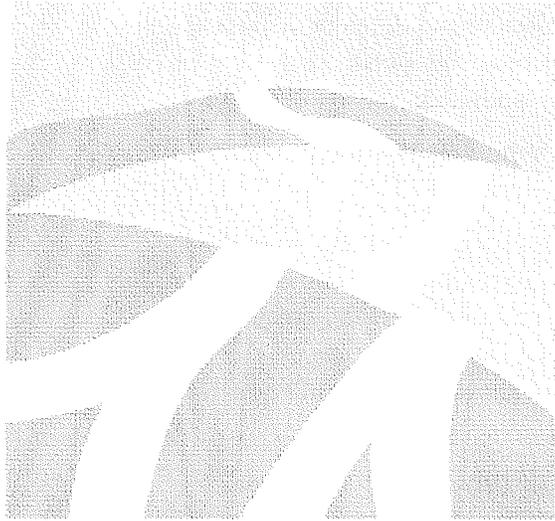
- **Reduces overall community truck traffic** by consolidating smaller loads into larger vehicles.
- **Offers more flexibility in waste handling and disposal options.** Decision-makers can select among different disposal options and secure the lowest disposal fees or choose a desired method of disposal (e.g., landfilling, waste-to-energy).
- **Reduces air pollution, fuel consumption, and road wear** by consolidating trash into fewer vehicles.
- **Allows for screening of waste** for special handling. At many transfer stations, workers screen incoming wastes on concrete floors or conveyor belts to separate out readily recyclable materials or any inappropriate wastes (e.g., tires, automobile batteries) that are not allowed in a landfill or a waste-to-energy facility.
- **Reduces traffic at the disposal facility.** The fact that fewer vehicles go to the landfill or waste-to-energy facility reduces congestion and operating costs and increases safety.
- **Offers citizens facilities for convenient drop-off of waste and recyclables.** Some transfer stations have a designated area, often called a convenience center, where residents drop off waste or recyclables in collection containers.

What Can I Do About My Health and Safety Concerns?

Traffic, noise, and odor may exist around waste transfer stations. Other problems that can result from an improperly designed or operated facility, include:

- Rodents and birds.
- Litter.
- Air emissions.

Thoughtful design choices and well-managed operations can and do address potential negative impacts. This section will describe typical concerns and offer suggestions that you can take to your transfer station developer to help resolve your concerns. A more detailed discussion of ways to reduce the impacts of waste transfer stations is provided in EPA's *Waste Transfer Stations: A Manual for Decision-Making, Draft EPA530-D-01-005, February 2001*.



Traffic

Transfer stations reduce overall traffic by consolidating smaller loads into larger vehicles. The transfer station, however, will generate additional amounts of traffic in its immediate area. This traffic can contribute to increased road congestion, air emissions, noise, and wear on roads. For this reason, waste transfer stations are often located in industrial areas that have ready access to major road-

ways. Travel routes and resulting traffic impacts typically receive significant attention during transfer station siting and design. Some important design and operating features that should be used include:

- Selecting sites that have direct access to truck routes, highways and rail or barge terminals.
- Providing adequate space within the facility site so that customers waiting to use the transfer station do not interrupt traffic on public roads or impact nearby residences or businesses.
- Designating haul routes to and from the transfer station that avoid congested areas, residential areas, business districts, schools, hospitals and other sensitive areas.
- Designing safe intersections with public roads.

Noise

Heavy truck traffic and the operation of heavy-duty facility equipment (e.g., conveyors and front-end loaders) are the primary sources of noise from a transfer station. Design and operating practices that help reduce noise include:

- Confining noisy activities within buildings or other enclosures as much as possible.
- Using landscaping, sound barriers, and earth berms to absorb exterior noise.
- Arranging the site so that traffic flows are not adjacent to properties that are sensitive to noise.
- Providing setback distances, called buffer zones, to separate noisy activities from adjacent land uses.
- Conducting activities that generate the most amount of noise during the day.

Odor

Garbage, particularly food waste and grass, has a high potential for odor. Proper facility design can significantly reduce odor problems. Carefully positioning the building and its doorways with respect to neighbors is a good first step. At the transfer building itself, exhaust fans with air filters and rooftop exhaust vents can further reduce off-site odor impacts.

Some of the operating procedures that can help reduce odors include:

- “First-in, first-out” waste handling practices that keep waste on site only for short periods of time.
- Removing all waste from the tipping floor or pit by the end of each operating day so that these surfaces can be swept clean and washed down.
- “Good housekeeping” measures, including regular cleaning and disinfecting of surfaces and equipment that come into contact with waste.
- Water misting and/or deodorizing systems.

Rodents and Birds

Rodents and birds can be a nuisance and a potential health concern at waste transfer stations, but few basic design and operational elements can control them. For instance, good housekeeping practices are a simple and effective means of minimizing their presence. These practices include removing all waste delivered to the facility by the end of each day, and cleaning the receiving floor daily (small, rural facilities may require several days to accumulate a full container of waste for transport). Receiving waste only within an enclosed structure and otherwise preventing litter can reduce the presence of birds. If problems persist in the vicinity, baiting and trapping can control rodents.

Citizen Concern Sparks Waste Transfer Station Changes

When a public hearing was held to announce the siting of a proposed waste transfer station in Auburn, New Hampshire, the town's citizens wanted to make sure their concerns would be addressed. Residents raised a number of issues about potential odor, noise, and truck traffic from the transfer station, which would consolidate waste from Manchester, New Hampshire, and surrounding communities, including Auburn. In addition, town officials voiced concerns about storm-water runoff from the transfer station.

A private firm specializing in transfer stations and other waste management services listened to the issues raised at the hearing. The company showed its willingness to address these concerns by proposing changes to the transfer station's design and operating plans. Modifications included:

- Reorienting the transfer station building so warning alarms from trucks backing up would be directed away from residential areas.
- Closing the transfer station doors to reduce odor whenever trucks are not delivering waste.
- Providing a trash drop-off area apart from commercial vehicles and extending operating hours to make site use more convenient for residents.
- Setting up a gated fence around the site to maximize security and safety.

Town officials also hired a consultant to address additional citizen concerns. The company worked with the consultant to develop methods for safely managing storm-water runoff from the transfer station. The revised design included new drainage structures and roadway modifications. As a final condition for receiving a transfer station permit, the company developed an operating manual that employees will be required to follow. Town officials reviewed the operating manual and after additional modifications, the town approved the transfer station.

Litter

In the course of facility operations, it is likely that stray pieces of waste may become litter in and around the waste transfer station. Measures that can help reduce litter include:

- Positioning the main transfer building so that predominant winds are less likely to blow through the building and carry litter off-site.
- Installing perimeter landscaping and fencing to reduce wind speeds at the transfer station site and to trap any litter.
- Ensuring that tarps on open top trucks are secure.
- Providing skirting around loading chutes.
- Removing litter frequently to reduce the opportunity for it to travel offsite.
- Patrolling nearby access roads to control litter from truck traffic.

Air Emissions

Air emissions at transfer stations can come from unloading dry, dusty waste delivered to the transfer station, exhaust from trucks, loaders and other equipment, and driving over unpaved surfaces. The following can reduce air emissions:

- Requiring trucks delivering and picking up waste at the facility to reduce unnecessary engine idling.
- Working with fleet operators to reduce engine emissions (e.g., engine improvements or use of cleaner fuels).
- Spraying dusty wastes with water as they are unloaded.
- Ensuring that street sweeping operations use enough water to avoid kicking up dust.
- Paving all surfaces where trucks operate.

Who Regulates Transfer Stations?

Every solid waste management facility is required to obtain certain government permits. Permit requirements may be established by state, local, or tribal governments. Regulations, which serve as the basis for permits, vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Typical types of permits that a transfer station may be required to obtain include:

- **Solid waste facility permits**—usually issued by state, local, or tribal agencies, which can govern siting, design, and operations.
- **Site development permits**—usually issued by local or tribal agencies, which include zoning requirements, building permits, utility connections.
- **Environmental siting approvals**—which are addressed by various levels of government and can pertain to wetlands, flood plains, culturally significant sites, or other protected areas.

For a state-by-state checklist of major transfer station regulatory issues see EPA's document, *Waste Transfer Stations: A Manual for Decision-Making, Draft EPA530-D-01-005, February 2001, Appendix A.*

How Do I Get Involved?

Communicate

- Talk with authorities that plan, permit, and regulate waste transfer stations at the state level. (See the list of state solid waste contacts at the end of this guide).
- Seek to understand the role of the various agencies. Learn about the types of decisions they have authority to make and the activities they can influence or control.
- Talk to the waste transfer station developer and find out about his plans. The developer may be either a private company or government agency. Make sure the developer is aware of your concerns as early as possible so he can take steps to address them. Find out the name and phone

number of the developer's contact person whom you can call for information, to check on progress, and to share your concerns.

- Check the site against the rules of your state or locality. Ask your state or tribal government representative for copies of the regulations or where you can find them.
- Get on mailing lists of the developer, local agencies (e.g., zoning, planning, solid waste), and state agencies.

Identifying and Addressing Quality-of-Life Concerns

EPA strongly encourages tribal, state, and local permitting agencies to provide the most effective and constructive opportunities for all stakeholders to communicate concerns, exchange information, and reach mutually acceptable understandings as early as possible.

—U.S. EPA, "Solid Aspects of Siting RCRA Hazardous Waste Facilities," April 2005.

Participate

- Attend public information meetings, hearings, and decision meetings to express your interests.
- Request a visit to the developer's completed and operating waste transfer stations.
- Work with state and/or local oversight agencies to see how you can assist in monitoring the waste transfer station's performance.

Negotiate

- Your state, tribal, or local government agencies will determine if the proposed waste transfer station meets current regulations. However, you and your neighbors may want to work with the transfer station developer to negotiate a separate agreement documenting commitments that you expect the developer to keep. This agreement can include both performance measures to ensure the community is not unduly impacted as well as possible benefits the developer will provide to offset the facility's impacts. Benefits can range from commitments to employ local residents, construction of day care centers, parks or other facilities that enhance the community to actual payment of a fee to enable the community to provide other neighborhood improvements.

Important elements of an effective public participation process may include the following:

- Advance notice of any proposed public or private solid waste transfer stations.
- Advance notice of opportunities for public involvement in the approval process.
- Local decision officials hear and address community social, economic, and health concerns in advance of site selection and permit filing.
- Open sharing of relevant information.
- Access to facility planning and/or permitting documents.
- Reasonable time to review documents and, if warranted, the assistance of independent technical experts.
- A facilitator for public meetings who is experienced or trained in working with communities and addressing controversial issues.
- Availability of interpreters for public meetings and multilingual fact sheets, public notices and other outreach materials.
- Feedback from state/tribal/local officials on how they intend to address community concerns.

- What is the process for establishing a new facility or modifying an existing one?
- What area/communities will this facility serve?
- Who is the appropriate contact at the local level for project-specific information?
- Has an application for a new or modified facility been submitted to the local government, state, or tribe? If so, ask for a copy or where you can view it.
- Are the facilities publicly or privately owned?

It's important to get involved early to share your concerns with the waste transfer station developer and government regulators and discuss what the developer can do for you and your community.

How can communities open up the lines of communication?

Contact your local government.

Find answers to the following questions:

The Planning Process

- Where can you obtain a copy of the locality's solid waste plan?
- What is the process for approving or amending the solid waste plan? Determine if it has been followed.
- Who is in charge of waste management planning and siting new facilities?

Applicable Regulations

- What regulations/standards apply to waste transfer station siting, design, operation? Who enforces them?
- Find out if there is a solid waste planning committee and, if so, when it meets.
- Do the zoning ordinances specify where waste transfer stations are allowed and the process for special exceptions to the existing zoning plan?

Opportunities for Public Participation

- What opportunities are there for public input?
- Is there a central repository for documents for public review?
- When is the zoning hearing and what are the procedures for participation?

Contact your local elected official.

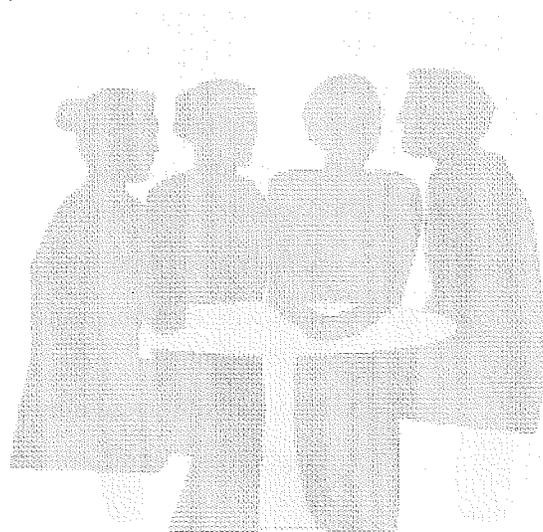
Find answers to the following questions:

- What information is available on the project?
- What is the schedule for building the facility?
- What is the size of the facility?
- What are the proposed tonnages that the facility will handle, and what communities will they be coming from?
- How much traffic will the facility generate?
- When is the public meeting scheduled?

Contact your state solid waste or tribal environmental agency.

Find answers to the following questions:

- What administrative requirements exist, including public hearings for waste transfer stations?



- What is the process for requesting a public hearing?
- What are the regulations that apply to transfer stations? Do they address your concerns. If not, why not?
- What is the permitting and regulatory process? Does regulatory authority rest with the state agency, a local agency or a combination of the two? If located on a reservation, does authority rest with the tribal council or another tribal environmental entity?
- Where can the public review the state application for a waste transfer station?

How do I get involved?

Form or join a community advisory panel.

A community advisory panel (CAP) should reflect local diversity and include residents, businesses, and industry. CAPs can provide insight and external input and may oversee administration of host benefits or amenities agreed upon as part of siting discussions. For instance, a CAP might be formed to administer funds allocated for job training programs.

To formulate your position on the proposed waste transfer station, review the information you have collected. Identify operating and design measures that will protect the public interest. Write down your concerns and thoughts in a concise, logical, and constructive manner. Attempt to understand other perspectives and acknowledge them while meeting your goals. Select your best spokesperson to present your position at the public meeting or hearing.

Attend public meetings or hearings.

Find answers to the following questions:

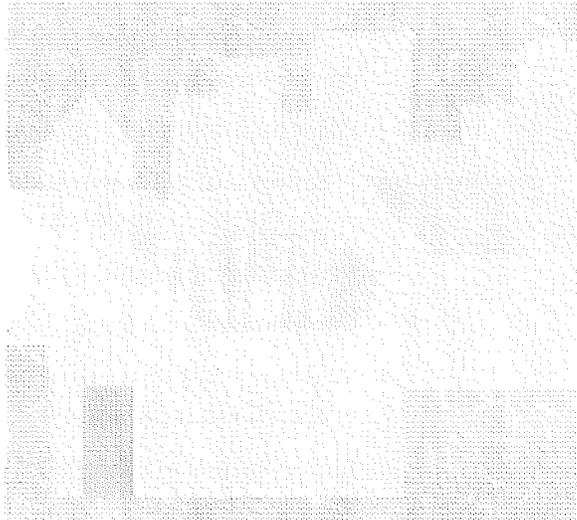
- What benefits would the waste transfer station provide?
- How will the waste transfer station affect the community and the environment?
- How will the community be affected by truck traffic?
- What types of litter, noise, and vector controls will the facility have?

- Will all waste be removed or containerized at the end of the day?
- How will storm water and wash water runoff be managed?
- How will the community be economically impacted?
- What type of odor control will the facility have?
- How will the waste transfer station save you money?
- What potential hazards may be expected and how will they be addressed?
- Does the community get any special benefits?

Secure follow-up on your concerns from the local regulatory authority.

Ask questions such as the following:

- How will the local regulatory authority monitor resolution of your concerns?
- When will you be able to meet with project management?
- Who will provide long-term oversight of facility operations?
- What provisions are being made so that the public can review the facility's operating history and permit compliance after regular operations begin?
- Can the community be involved in site inspections and reviews?
- Will the authority help schedule a visit to a similar facility?



What kinds of community benefits might be negotiable?

Based on the experience of communities around the country, there are many neighborhood benefits that can be negotiated if you communicate and meet with the waste transfer station developer. The range of community benefits depends on several factors, including availability of alternate sites, population density, land use of surrounding areas, and the economics of the proposed facility. Benefits that communities have asked for include:

- Landscaping, lighting, and local park areas.
- Limitations on waste generation sources (e.g., off reservation, out of county, out of state).
- Funding of public road/infrastructure improvements.
- Restrictions on truck traffic, including designated routing.
- Guaranteed preference to the community's residents for employment.
- Commitment to regularly pick up litter and sweep streets in and around the waste transfer station.
- Participation in site inspections and operation reviews.
- A hotline with the name and phone number of someone that will act on and respond to complaints.
- Restrictions on operating hours.
- Commitment to cleaning up the tipping floor at day's end.
- Free or reduced-cost use of the facility for the community's residents and businesses.
- Improvements to community schools, recreation programs, fire department, etc.
- Free recyclables collection and/or processing.
- Guarantees for housing values.
- A fee paid to the local government for every ton of waste received at the facility.

You can also negotiate to require that community representatives have access to the facility during operations to monitor

Citizens Decided Transfer Station Could Use Some Santa Fe Style

Thanks to the Santa Fe, New Mexico, Solid Waste Management Division's door-to-door informational campaign and the involvement of concerned citizens, the solid waste transfer station was designed in a way aesthetically pleasing to the residents. City officials responded to a number of citizen concerns regarding the design and proposed operation of the transfer station, including a request for the transfer station to conform to the stucco-and-tile architectural style prevalent in the Santa Fe area.

To inform residents about the proposed waste transfer station, which opened in 1997, city officials conducted public hearings, met with neighborhood associations, and went door-to-door distributing newsletters with proposed details on the transfer station's design and how the decision-making process would be implemented. During the public involvement process, residents expressed concerns regarding traffic impacts, stray litter, odor and dust, and the visual effect of the transfer station. The city responded with a number of changes that included:

- Building and upgrading roads to ensure large transfer trucks would travel north of the neighborhood, away from major streets.
- Having crews daily pick up litter that might blow or fall onto neighborhood streets.
- Washing down the transfer station twice each week and removing transfer station waste at the end of each day.
- A powerful ventilation system to limit odors.
- Incorporating the design of the transfer station to be in the Santa Fe architectural style.

It is important to note that the citizens most affected by the transfer station had lived for some time near the city's closed landfill. Over the years, city officials consistently responded to citizen concerns about illegal dumping and stray litter from the landfill, resulting in a positive, trusting relationship with the community. This relationship likely facilitated the public involvement process.

performance. Safety concerns and potential for interference with daily operations must be addressed if this provision is included.

How Do I Get More Information?

Information Available From EPA

The following publications are available through the RCRA Hotline. To order a document, call 800 424- 9346 (or 800 553-7672 for the hearing-impaired). In Washington, DC, the number

is 703 412-9810 or TDD 703- 412-3323. The RCRA Hotline is open from Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., EST.

- **Waste Transfer Stations: A Manual for Decision-Making** (EPA530-D-01-005) (Draft, February 2001.)
- **Social Aspects of Siting RCRA Hazardous Waste Facilities** (EPA530-K-00-005.)
- **Decision-Maker's Guide To Solid Waste Management** (EPA530-R-95-023)
- **Sites for Our Solid Waste: A Guidebook for Effective Public Involvement** (EPA530-SW-90-019)

Review Committee Protects Community's Best Interests and Negotiates Host Fee

An initial siting choice for a waste transfer station in Leon County, Florida, failed to gain the approval of citizens and local business owners. In response, the county board held a series of public meetings and workshops for almost a year, to evaluate approximately 15 potential alternative sites for the transfer station. Attended by hundreds of people, this public process resulted in a final site selection, after which the county board appointed a site development review committee whose mission was to develop operating and design criteria that would meet the needs of businesses and residents in this suburban area of West Tallahassee.

The committee comprised a neighborhood association representative, a local business representative, a university professor, a private consultant, and transportation, public works, and solid waste officials from city and county government. The committee requested transportation and noise studies to help it develop recommendations for reducing the transfer station's environmental impacts.

The studies persuaded the county's solid waste department to change the transfer station from a top-load to a compactor-type design that would reduce noise, building height, and overall costs, plus provide for cleaner operations. The modified design also made funds available to improve the sound absorption of the transfer station's interior walls. The review committee also developed operating criteria addressing other potential hazards and nuisances to the community. One requirement included having an industrial hygienist monitor the safety of the transfer station annually.

To compensate the community for hosting the transfer station, the committee approved a "host fee" of 50 cents per ton of waste. The community will use revenue from this host fee, expected to generate \$75,000 in the transfer station's first year of operation, to pay for neighborhood improvements such as local sewer repairs.

Leon County's transfer station has yet to be built, however. Despite extensive public involvement, a group of adjacent property owners is challenging the final site selection, even though they participated in the decision-making process.

Additional Information from EPA

- **The Model Plan for Public Participation**, EPA National Environmental Justice Advisory Council. Contact EPA Office of Environmental Justice (<http://es.epa.gov/oeca/main/ej/nejacpub.html>).
- **Constructive Engagement Resource Guide: Practical Advice for Dialogue Among Facilities, Workers, Communities, and Regulators** (EPA745-B-99-008) June 1999. Contact EPA's National Service Center for Environmental Publications at 1-800-490-9198 or visit the Web at www.epa.gov/stakeholders/siteguide.htm.

Other Selected Sources of Information

- **Solid Waste Transfer in Illinois: A Citizen's Handbook on Planning, Siting and Technology**. Contact Dupage County Solid Waste Department, Wheaton Illinois. Telephone: 630 682-6755.
- **National Environmental Justice Advisory Council Regulatory Strategy for Siting and Operating Waste Transfer Stations** (report #500-R-00-001). Contact Kent Benjamin at EPA at 202 260-2822 or visit the web at: <http://es.epa.gov/oeca/main/ej/nejacpub.html>.

Selected Internet Resources

- EPA's Office of Solid Waste (www.epa.gov/msw)
- EPA's Office of Environmental Justice (<http://es.epa.gov/oeca/main/ej/index.html>)
- EPA's Office of Civil Rights (<http://www.epa.gov/civilrights>)

State Solid Waste Contacts

Alabama

Alabama Department of Environmental Management, Land Division, Solid Waste Branch, P.O. Box 301463, Montgomery, AL 36130-1463, Phone: 334/271-7730, Fax: 334/279-3050

Alaska

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Environmental Health Division, Solid Waste Program, 410

Willoughby Avenue, Juneau, AK 99801-1795, Phone: 907/465-5350, Fax: 907/465-5164

Arizona

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Waste Programs Division, Solid Waste Section, 3033 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, AZ 85012, Phone: 602/207-4208, Fax: 602/207-2383

Arkansas

Arkansas Department of Pollution Control and Ecology, Solid Waste Division, P.O. Box 8913, Little Rock, AR 72219-8913, Phone: 501/682-0600, Fax: 501/682-0611

California

California Integrated Waste Management Board, 8800 Cal Center Drive, Sacramento, CA, 95826, Phone: 916/255-2182, Fax: 916/255-2227

Colorado

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division, 4300 Cherry Creek Drive South, Denver, CO 80222-1530, Phone: 303/692-3300, Fax: 303/759-5355

Connecticut

Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Waste Management, 79 Elm Street, 4th Floor, Hartford, CT 06106-5127, Phone: 860/424-3021, Fax: 860/424-4060

Delaware

Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Air and Waste Management Division, Hazardous and Solid Waste Management, 89 Kings Highway, Dover, DE 19901, Phone: 302/739-4764, Fax: 302/739-5060

District of Columbia

DC Department of Public Works, Solid Waste Administration, 2750 South Capitol Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20032, Phone: 202/645-7044, Fax: 202/645-6040

Florida

Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Waste Management, Bureau of Solid & Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste Management Section, 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400, Phone: 850/488-0300, Fax: 850/414-0414

Georgia

Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, Land Protection Branch, Solid Waste Management, 4244 International Parkway, Suite 104, Atlanta, GA 30354, Phone: 404/362-2537, Fax: 404/362-2654

Hawaii

Hawaii Department of Health, Environmental Management Division, Office of Solid Waste Management, 919 Ala Moana, Room 300, Honolulu, HI 96814, Phone: 808/586-4250, Fax: 808/586-4370

Idaho

Idaho Division of Environmental Quality, Solid Waste Program, 410 North Hilton Street, Boise, ID 83706, Phone: 208/373-0502, Fax: 208/373-0417

Illinois

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Bureau of Land, Solid Waste Management Section, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, IL 62794-9276, Phone: 217/785-9407, Fax: 217/557-4231

Indiana

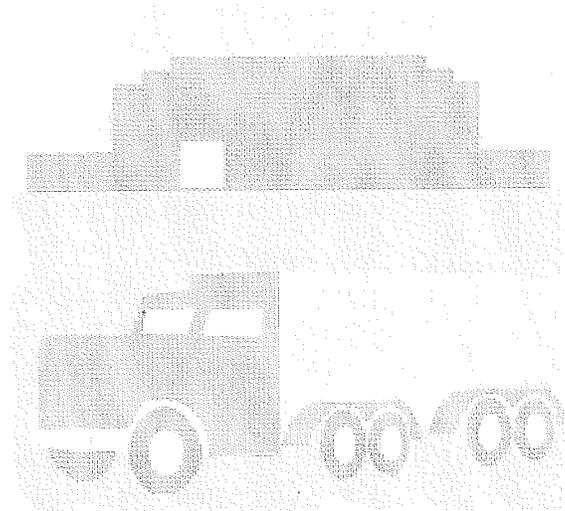
Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management, P.O. Box 6015, Indianapolis, IN 46206-6015, Phone: 317/232-3210, Fax: 317/232-3403

Iowa

Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Land Quality Bureau, Solid Waste Section, 900 East Grand Avenue, Henry A. Wallace Bldg., Des Moines, IA 50319-0034, Phone: 515/281-4968, Fax: 515/281-8895

Kansas

Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Division of Environment, Bureau of Waste Management, Forbes Field,



Building 283, Topeka, KS 66620, Phone: 785/296-1612,
Fax: 785/296-1592

Kentucky

Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection, Division of
Waste Management, Solid Waste Branch, Frankfort Office Park,
14 Reilly Road, Frankfort, KY 40601 Phone: 502/564-6716,
Fax: 502/564-4049

Louisiana

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid
and Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste Division, P.O. Box 82178,
Baton Rouge, LA 70884-2178, Phone: 225/765-0249,
Fax: 225/765-0299

Maine

Maine Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of
Remediation and Waste Management, Division of Solid Waste
Facilities Regulation, 17 State House Station, Augusta, ME
04333-0017, Phone: 207/287-2651, Fax: 207/287-7826

Maryland

Maryland Department of the Environment, Waste Management
Administration, Solid Waste Program, 2500 Broening Highway,
Baltimore, MD 21224, Phone: 410/631-3304, Fax: 410/631-3321

Massachusetts

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau
of Waste Prevention, Solid Waste Division, One Winter Street,
Boston, MA 02108, Phone: 617/292-5953, Fax: 617/292-5778

Michigan

Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, Waste
Management Division, Solid Waste Program, P.O. Box 30241,
Lansing, MI 48909, Phone: 517/335-9523, Fax: 517/373-4797

Minnesota

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, Policy and Planning
Division, 520 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, MN 55155-4194,
Phone: 651/297-8502, Fax: 651/297-8676

Mississippi

Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality, Office of
Pollution Control, Solid Waste Management Branch, P.O. Box

10385, Jackson, MS 38289, Phone: 601/961-5171, Fax: 601/354-6612

Missouri

Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Quality, Solid Waste Management Program, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102, Phone: 573/751-5401, Fax: 573/526-3902

Montana

Montana Department of Environmental Quality, Permitting and Compliance Division, P.O. Box 200901, Helena, MT 59620-0901, Phone: 406/444-5270, Fax: 406/444-1374

Nebraska

Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality, Waste Management Division, 1200 N Street, Suite 400, Lincoln, NE 68509-8922, Phone: 402/471-4210, Fax: 402/471-2909

Nevada

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Waste Management, Solid Waste Branch, 333 West Nye Lane, Capitol Complex, Carson City, NV 89710, Phone: 702/687-4670, Fax: 702/885-0868

New Hampshire

New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, Waste Management Division, 6 Hazen Drive, Concord, NH 03301-6509, Phone: 603/271-2905, Fax: 603/271-2456

New Jersey

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste, P.O. Box 414, Trenton, NJ 08625, Phone: 609/984-6880, Fax: 609/984-6874

New Mexico

New Mexico Environment Department, Environmental Protection Division, Solid Waste Bureau, 1190 St. Francis Dr., P.O. Box 26110, Santa Fe, NM 87503, Phone: 505/827-2855, Fax: 505/827-2902

New York

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Solid & Hazardous Materials, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, NY 12233-7250, Phone: 518/457-6934, Fax: 518/457-0629

North Carolina

North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Waste Management, Solid Waste Section, P.O. Box 27687, Raleigh, NC 27611-7687, Phone: 919/733-0692, Fax: 919/733-4810

North Dakota

North Dakota Department of Health, Division of Waste Management, P.O. Box 5520, Bismarck, ND 58506-5520, Phone: 701/328-5166, Fax: 701/328-5200

Ohio

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Division of Solid and Infectious Waste Management P.O. Box 163669, Columbus, OH 43216-3669, Phone: 614/728-5333, Fax: 614/728-5315

Oklahoma

Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality, Waste Management Division, P.O. Box 1677, Oklahoma City, OK 73102, Phone: 405/702-5100, Fax: 405/702-5101

Oregon

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Waste Management and Cleanup Division Solid Waste Planning & Program Development Section, 811 S.W. Sixth Avenue, Portland, OR 97204, Phone: 503/229-5072, Fax: 503/229-6977

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Land Recycling and Waste Management, Division of Municipal and Residual Waste, P.O. Box 8471, Harrisburg, PA 17105-8471, Phone: 717/787-2388, Fax: 717/787-1904

Rhode Island

Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management, Division of Waste Management, 235 Promenade Street, Providence, RI 02908, Phone: 401/222-4700, Fax: 401/222-3813

South Carolina

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, Bureau of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management, Division of Solid Waste Management, 2600 Bull Street Columbia, SC 29201, Phone: 803/896-4007, Fax: 803/896-4001

South Dakota

South Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Services, Waste Management Program, 523 East Capitol, Foss Bldg., Pierre, SD 57501-3181, Phone: 605/773-3153, Fax: 605/773-4068

Tennessee

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management, Solid Waste Management Unit, 5th Floor, L & C Tower, 401 Church Street, Nashville, TN 37243-1535, Phone: 615/532-0780, Fax: 615/532-0886

Texas

TX Natural Resource Conservation Commission, Permits Division, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, TX 78711-3087, Phone: 512/239-6787, Fax: 512/239-2007

Utah

Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste Section, P.O. Box 144880, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4880, Phone: 801/538-6170, Fax: 801/538-6715

Vermont

Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation, Waste Management Division, Solid Waste Management, 103 South Main Street, Waterbury, VT 05671-0404, Phone: 802/241-3444, Fax: 802/241-3296

Virginia

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, Waste Division, P.O. Box 10009, Richmond, VA 23240-0009, Phone: 804/698-4221, Fax: 804/698-4234

Washington

Washington State Department of Ecology, Waste Management Programs, Solid Waste and Financial Services Program, P.O. Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600, Phone: 360/407-6103, Fax: 360/407-6102

West Virginia

West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, Office of Waste Management, Solid Waste Management Section, 1356

Hansford Street, Charleston, WV 25301-1401, Phone: 304/558-5929, Fax: 304/558-0256

Wisconsin

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Air and Waste Division, Bureau of Waste Management, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707, Phone: 608/266-1327, Fax: 608/267-2768

Wyoming

Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Solid and Hazardous Waste Division, 122 West 25th Street, Cheyenne, WY 82002, Phone: 307/777-7752, Fax: 307/777-5973

American Samoa

Environmental Quality Commission, American Samoan Government, Department of Public Works, Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799, Phone: 684/633-4141, Fax: 684/633-5801

Guam

Guam Environmental Protection Agency, Air and Land Division, P.O. Box 22439, GMF Barrigada, Guam 96921, Phone: 671/475-1658, Fax: 671/477-9402

Northern Mariana Islands

Division of Environmental Quality, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, 3rd Floor, Morgen's Bldg., San Jose, P.O. Box 1304, Saipan, MP 96950, Phone: 670/234-6114, Fax: 670/234-1003

Puerto Rico

Environmental Quality Board, Office of the Governor, Land Pollution Area, P.O. Box 11488, Santurce, PR 00910, Phone: 787/763-4448, Fax: 787/766-0150

Virgin Islands

Department of Planning and Natural Resources, Government of the Virgin Islands, Division of Environmental Protection, Building 111, Apartment 114, Christiansted, St. Croix, VI 00820, Phone: 809/773-0565, Fax: 809/773-9310



United States
Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW (5306W)
Washington, DC 20460

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300

Request: 22326 Entered on: 05/27/2015 9:20 PM

Customer Information

Name: pat quintana
Address:
Huntington Beach, CA
92648

Phone: (415) 218-5187
Alt. Phone:
Email: pacj_03@yahoo.com

Request Classification

Topic: City Council - Agenda & Public
Hearing Comments

Request type: Question

Status: Closed

Priority: Normal

Assigned to: Agenda Alerts

Entered Via: Web

Description

Please consider offering classes at elementary schools on ill effects of feeding wildlife. Children can influence their parents and their friends on why feeding wildlife causes harm to the animals.

Reason Closed

The City Council appreciates your concern. We would suggest that you send your idea to the various school districts in Huntington Beach as the City nor the City Council has jurisdiction over the school districts.

Again, thank you for sending this suggestion to the City Council

Date Expect Closed: 05/28/2015

Date Closed: 05/28/2015 08:19 AM **By:** Johanna Dombo

Enter Field Notes Below

Notes:

**SUPPLEMENTAL
COMMUNICATION**

Meeting Date: 6/1/2015

Agenda Item No. 11

Notes Taken By: _____ **Date:** _____

Follow-up Information

#1: 05/28/2015 2:10 PM - Message sent to customer by Johanna Dombo