
2.0 OVERVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING/BASELINE AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES

The proposed Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center (BLRC) Transition Master Plan project site is located at 9227 Tujunga Avenue in the Sun Valley community of the City of Los Angeles (Figure 2-1). The project site is an irregularly-shaped property that is roughly bounded by a City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power transmission line right-of-way, Glenoaks Boulevard, Tujunga Avenue, Peoria Street, Bradley Avenue and the Southern Pacific Railroad/Metroink rail line (see Figure 2-2).

OVERVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

This section provides a brief overview of the project site's regional, local, and socioeconomic setting. Additional descriptions of the environmental setting as it relates to each of the environmental issues analyzed in this Draft EIR are included in the environmental setting discussions contained within Sections 4.2 through 4.10. Also, a list of related projects used as the basis for the discussion of cumulative impacts in Section 4.0 (Environmental Impact Analysis) is provided below.

Regional Setting

The project site is located in the northeastern San Fernando Valley, approximately 12 miles north of downtown Los Angeles. Regional access to the project site is provided by the Foothill Freeway (Interstate [I]-210), Golden State Freeway (I-5) and Hollywood Freeway (State Route [SR]-170). Because of its location within an alluvial wash that handles drainage from the nearby Verdugo and San Gabriel Mountains, the area contains extensive aggregate (i.e., sand and gravel) resources that have been mined in surface pits over many years. A number of these pits, including the project site, have been used as landfills after aggregate mining operations ceased.

The area contains a mix of industrial, commercial and residential land uses. The major industrial uses in the vicinity of the landfill include the Vulcan Processing Facility (rock crushing/gravel processing), Pick Your Part (closed landfill currently operating as an auto salvage yard), Yellow Freight, Vulcan Inert Fill Pit, Crown Disposal MSW Transfer Station/Green Waste Facility and MRF, and the Department of Water and Power Valley Generation Station. These uses are depicted on Figure 2-2. Predominantly single family residential areas are located northeast and southwest of the project site.

Figure 2-1, Regional Location

Figure 2-2, Project Location and Regional Vicinity

The major streets in the area, including San Fernando Road and Glenoaks Boulevard, contain commercial and industrial land uses fronting the roadways, with residential uses located behind the commercial and industrial uses. The other major streets in the area, including Tuxford Street and Sheldon Street contain commercial and industrial uses east of San Fernando Road, with residential uses and school sites located along Sheldon Street west of San Fernando Road. A City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power generating station is located northwest of the project site on Sheldon Street. A City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power right-of-way runs parallel to Sheldon Street and is depicted on Figure 2-2. Tuxford Street, east of Glenoaks Boulevard, is primarily commercial and transitions to a predominantly single family residential area in the foothill areas east and northeast of the project site. Some of the homes to the northeast overlook the project site.

The Hansen Spreading Grounds are located approximately 0.5 miles northwest of the project site. The Hansen Spreading Grounds consist of approximately 110 acres, managed by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, that are used to capture stormwater runoff from nearby hillside areas for groundwater recharge. A major regional recreational facility, Hansen Dam Recreation Area, is located at the western end of the Tujunga Wash, approximately 1.4 miles north of the project site. The Hansen Dam Recreation Area offers a variety of recreational opportunities, including biking, educational programs, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, and water sports. In addition, a small general aviation airport, Whiteman Airport, is located approximately two miles north of the project site.

Local Setting

The landfill and supporting facilities, including the landfill gas collection system and flare, and electrical generating units are currently visible from all major streets that surround the project site (see Figure 2-3). While not all of these facilities are visible from every street, at least some of the facilities are visible from each of the major streets around the landfill. The BLRC site provides most of the landscaping that is present in the immediate area of the site bounded by San Fernando Road, Tuxford Street, Glenoaks Boulevard and Sheldon Street. Land uses immediately adjacent to the project site are commercial and industrial. These industrial land uses include: both active and closed landfills, auto salvage yards, manufacturing and assembly activities, warehouses and distribution facilities, inactive sand and gravel pits, and aggregate processing plants. A sand and gravel processing facility (Vulcan Processing Facility) is immediately south of the project site, while a large auto salvage yard (Pick Your Part) is immediately east of the project site. The remainder of the uses immediately adjacent to the project site include a number of commercial and industrial users located along San Fernando Road and Sheldon Street (see Figure 2-4). These include the Fed-Ex facility and a large trucking facility.

Two residential uses are located in very close proximity to the existing landfill. The first is approximately 75 feet from the BLRC site boundary (150 feet from the edge of the existing [active] landfill). The other is located approximately 225 feet away from the site boundary and 300 feet away from the edge of the existing active landfill. The area in which these residences are located is zoned for industrial uses and the City of Los Angeles considers the residential uses to be nonconforming uses. Additional sensitive

receptors located in the immediate vicinity of the Bradley Landfill include the residences located south of San Fernando Road to the southwest of the landfill (approximately 350 feet from the site boundary)¹, an apartment complex on Sheldon Street south of San Fernando Road (approximately 1,500 feet from the site boundary), Fernangeles Elementary School (approximately 1,800 feet), and the residences adjacent to the Stonehurst Recreation Center (approximately 1,750 feet from the site boundary). The location of these uses are depicted on Figure 2-5. Table 2-1 provides a list of the nearby sensitive receptors and their respective distances to various portions of the property.

**Table 2-1
Sensitive Receptors and Their Respective Distances from the Project Site**

Map No.	Use	Distance in Feet			
		Site Boundary	Existing Landfill	Proposed Landfill Expansion	Proposed TS/MRF
1	Residence 1	75	150	500	950
2	Residence 2	225	300	650	900
3	Residents to the Southwest	350	900	1,400	700
4	Apartment Complex	1,500	1,550	2,000	2,700
5	Elementary School	1,800	2,350	2,850	2,150
6	Residences Adjacent to Stonehurst Recreation Center	1,750	1,800	2,550	5,340

¹ These residences are within the closest residentially-zoned area to the site boundary and landfill boundary.

Figure 2-3, Views of the Existing Landfill from Surrounding Streets

Figure 2-4, Views of Surrounding Land Uses

Figure 2-5, Sensitive Receptor Locations

Regional Solid Waste Disposal

The Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center is a major component in a regional system of facilities that handle and dispose of solid waste generated from residences, businesses, and other sources in Los Angeles County. In order to protect public health, control disease and vermin infestation, and avoid the consequences to the environment associated with illegal dumping and the improper disposal of waste, requirements for the construction of regulated landfills based on principles of environmental engineering are provided for in federal, State, and local laws. Solid waste handling and disposal in Los Angeles County is provided by facilities operated by a variety of entities including the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation and the private sector, all of which operate under the regulations established by federal, State and local laws. These solid waste facilities include solid waste landfills, transfer and recycling stations, and refuse-to-energy facilities. For purposes of understanding the environmental setting of the BLRC within this system, consideration of regional landfills is appropriate.

Solid waste generated in Los Angeles County can be received for disposal at one of 12 facilities, including 10 landfills and two waste-to-energy plants. Table 2-2 lists the names of the disposal facilities in Los Angeles County, the facility/operator type, permitted tons per day (tpd), remaining capacity, closure data, waste types and restrictions. As can be seen from this table only five landfills in Los Angeles County are private and have no restrictions on the ability to accept waste from any jurisdiction, including the City of Los Angeles. The Puente Hills Landfill, operated by the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (LACSD), can accept waste from all areas in the County with the exception of the City of Los Angeles. The remainder of the sites operate under one or more restrictions that effectively reduce their permitted daily inflow rate. The restrictions on the use of these landfills limits their ability to accept waste generated by businesses and residents within the City of Los Angeles to the following:

- Bradley Landfill West and West Extension
- Antelope Valley Public Landfill I
- Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center
- Chiquita Canyon Sanitary Landfill
- Sunshine Canyon SLF County Extension
- Calabasas Sanitary Landfill (west of the 405 Freeway)

As can be seen from the data contained in Table 2-2, the Bradley Landfill is second only to the Puente Hills facility in the volume of municipal solid waste (MSW) that it is permitted to accept, and because the Puente Hills facility is restricted from accepting waste from the City of Los Angeles, the Bradley Landfill's 10,000 tpd daily permitted volume has been an important waste disposal source for the region

for many years and has been the largest facility able to accept wastes from the City of Los Angeles. As a result, the declining site capacity at the Bradley Landfill in recent years has given rise to the need to plan for future waste disposal options for the Los Angeles region, and particularly the City of Los Angeles, in order to process and dispose of the large volumes of waste that have historically been disposed of at the Bradley Landfill each day.

For example, the combined remaining capacity existing at the above listed landfills is approximately 68,360,000 cubic yards (cy). Of this total capacity, the breakdown is as follows: Bradley Landfill (1,500,000 or 2%), Antelope Valley Public Landfill (12,210,000 or 18%), Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center (19,780,000 or 29%), Chiquita Canyon Sanitary Landfill (24,620,000 or 36%), and Sunshine Canyon SLF County Extension (10,250,000 or 15%).

In the event that the Bradley Landfill is closed without first ensuring that alternate facilities can accommodate waste currently disposed of at BLRC, solid waste would need to be transported longer distances to be absorbed by the remaining four landfills. The Antelope Valley and Lancaster Landfills are currently in the process of modifying their conditional use permits to allow for a greater maximum capacity. Upon approval of these modifications, additional solid waste capacity at these landfills would be available.

Table 2-3 shows the total waste generated for disposal in Los Angeles County for the period 1998 to 2003. Currently, waste disposal is handled in one of two ways: disposal in a landfill and/or incineration to produce electricity in a refuse-to-energy facility. Waste destined for landfills is accepted at either an in-County disposal facility (as identified in Table 2-2) or exported to an out-of county landfill. The total waste generated for disposal in Los Angeles County (Table 2-3) does not include inert or construction/demolition wastes. As shown, total solid waste generation after diversion within Los Angeles County was 11,899,395 tons in 2003. Using 307 work days per year, this annual volume of waste translates into an average of 38,760 tpd.²

² *Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan, 2003 Annual Update on the Countywide Summary Plan and Countywide Siting Element, February 2005.*

**Table 2-2
In-County Landfill and Refuse-to-Energy Facilities**

	Facility Name and Address	Operator Type	Facility Type	Permitted Throughput	Remaining Capacity (cubic yards)¹	Closure Date	Waste Types	Use Restrictions
1	Antelope Valley Public Landfill I 1200 West City Ranch Road Palmdale, CA 93551	Private	Landfill	1,400 tpd	11,550,016	Unknown	Construction/demolition, industrial, inert, mixed municipal	None.
2	Bradley Landfill West/West Extension 9227 Tujunga Avenue Sun Valley, CA 91352	Private	Landfill	10,000 tpd	510,949	4/14/2007	Construction/demolition, industrial, mixed municipal	None.
3	Burbank Landfill Site No. 3 1600 Lockheed View Drive Burbank, CA 91504	Public	Landfill	240 tpd	5,740,000	1/1/2053	Construction/demolition, industrial, inert, mixed municipal	Limited to the City of Burbank's use only and provided waste is collected by the City's crews.
4	Calabasas Sanitary Landfill 5300 Lost Hills Road Agoura, CA 91301	Public	Landfill	3,500 tpd	23,910,000	1/1/2028	Construction/demolition, green materials, industrial, mixed municipal, tires	Open to the following areas: City of Los Angeles and LA County unincorporated areas west of 405 and north of Sunset Blvd., Westlake Village, Agoura Hills, Hidden Hills, Malibu and portions of Ventura County
5	Chiquita Canyon Sanitary Landfill 29201 Henry Mayo Drive Valencia, CA 91384	Private	Landfill	6,000 tpd	22,421,485	11/24/2019	Construction/demolition, green materials, industrial, inert, mixed municipal	-----
6	Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility (CREF)	Public	Waste- to- Energy	1,000 tpd	N/A	See Footnote 2	-----	-----
7	Lancaster Landfill and Recycling Center 600 East Avenue F Lancaster, CA 93535	Private	Landfill	1,700 tpd	19,225,934	8/1/2012	Agricultural, asbestos, construction/demolition, contaminated soil, green materials, industrial, inert, mixed municipal, sludge (biosolids), tires	None.

8	Puente Hills 2800 South Workman Mill Road Whittier, CA 90601	Public	Landfill	13,200 tpd	72,900,000	10/13/2013	Agricultural, ash, construction/demolition, industrial, mixed municipal, sludge (biosolids), tires	Does not accept waste from residents or business in the City of Los Angeles
9	Savage Canyon 13919 East Penn Street Whittier, CA 90602	Public	Landfill	350 tpd	7,950,000	1/1/2025	Construction/demolition, green materials, industrial, inert, mixed municipal	Only open to the residents and businesses of Whittier
10	Scholl Canyon Sanitary Landfill 3001 Scholl Canyon Road Glendale, CA 91206	Public	Landfill	3,400 tpd	17,050,000	1/1/2024	Construction/demolition, industrial, inert, manure, mixed municipal, tires	Altadena, Glendale, La Canada-Flintridge, Pasadena, S. Pasadena, Sierra Madre, La Crescenta, county areas between Pasadena and San Marino and between Arcadia and San Marino
11	South East Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF)	Public	Waste-to-Energy	2,240 tpd	N/A	See Footnote 2	-----	-----
12	Sunshine Canyon 14747 San Fernando Road Sylmar, CA 91342	Private	Landfill	6,600 tpd	8,442,302	1/1/2001	Construction/demolition, green materials, industrial, inert, mixed municipal	None.
<p>Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board, Solid Waste Information System, http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/swis, October 20, 2004.</p> <p>1. Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan 2003 Annual Report – Part II, October 20, 2004.</p> <p>2. Assumed to remain operational during the 15 year planning period.</p> <p>3. County LUP limits the weekly net tonnage to 36,000 tons. City of Los Angeles granted a CUP for the expansion of the landfill into the City on 12/8/99. Total expansion capacity (County and City) will provide an additional 73 million tons.</p>								

**Table 2-3
Los Angeles County Waste Generation**

Year	Total Waste Generated (tons)	In-County Disposal (tons)	Export (tons)	Refuse-to-Energy (tons)
1998	10,013,000	9,742,000	858,000	413,000
1999	11,143,000	9,950,000	738,000	455,000
2000	11,384,000	10,079,000	794,910	510,090
2001	11,410,000	9,823,000	1,040,000	547,000
2002	11,523,142	8,973,755	2,009,845	539,542
2003	11,899,395	9,152,334	2,207,873	539,188

Source: Los Angeles County Public Works Department, Environmental Programs Division, Integrated Waste Management Plan Updates 1998 through 1999 and Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan, 2003 Annual Report on the Countywide Summary Plan and Countywide Siting Element, February 2005. Data for 2000 to 2002 provided by Waste Management in the unreleased Draft EIR for the Lancaster Landfill Expansion..

The purpose of the Proposed Project, therefore, is to provide for future waste disposal options in the Los Angeles area by allowing for the Bradley Landfill to go from its historic 10,000 tpd disposal rate to temporary acceptance of up to 7,000 tpd of MSW for two years, and after completion of Phase I, acceptance of 4,000 tpd of MSW for processing and hauling off-site to other regional landfill facilities. In addition, under Phase II, an expanded material recycling facility (MRF) would process 1,000 tpd of materials that would be recycled and eventually reused in the marketplace. This EIR evaluates the overall benefits and adverse environmental affects of this plan.

Waste Diversion

Assembly Bill (AB) 939 requires that all jurisdictions in California divert 50 percent of their waste by the year 2000 and thereafter. Most jurisdictions have residential recycling programs, waste reduction and recycling education programs, green waste and other diversion programs tailored specifically for their particular needs. However, by the year 2000 in Los Angeles County, 74 percent of the jurisdictions had diversion rates of less than 50 percent and 53 percent of the jurisdictions had diversion rates of less than 40 percent based on the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) database preliminary numbers. The City of Los Angeles exceeded the mandated 50 percent reduction in 2000, with an achieved reduction rate of 58.8%. The City of Los Angeles has also set a waste reduction goal of 70% by 2020.³

Complicating this matter further is the fact that it is expected that generation of waste in Los Angeles County will increase due to projected population and positive economic growth factors (see 2003 Annual

³ City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation, Solid Resources Citywide Recycling Division, City of Los Angeles Year 2000 AB 939 Report, August 2001.

Report, Appendix E-2.5, Scenarios 1-6). For example, the projected growth rate in Los Angeles County over the next 10 years will result in an increase of approximately 8,000 tpd of waste being generated over the current levels. This would cause a minimum of 4,000 tpd of additional daily permitted landfill capacity to be needed to accommodate the population and economic growth, assuming that the 50% diversion rates required by AB 939 are achieved.

Additional daily local and regional refuse capacity will also be needed due to the closures of the other large landfills over the next 10 years (e.g., Puente Hills). Planning is required, therefore, to accommodate anticipated growth, landfill closures, and associated reductions in system wide daily permitted refuse capacity.

Waste Export Disposal Options

One option for waste disposal in Los Angeles is to export it to other counties. Los Angeles County allows individual jurisdictions to dispose of their waste at any facility, including exporting waste out of county. Out of county landfills in Southern California, that are within 150 miles often are limited in their ability to accept waste from Los Angeles County because of 1) existing permit conditions; 2) existing or proposed ordinances; 3) existing contractual agreements; 4) local use of existing capacity; and 5) litigation. Unfortunately, many publicly owned landfills do not accept waste from outside their jurisdictions. On the other hand, privately-owned landfills will generally accept waste from outside the jurisdiction where they are located, provided they have capacity and the governing county allows it. Currently, solid waste generated for disposal in Los Angeles County is exported to Orange, Riverside, and Ventura counties. Kern County and San Bernardino County do not accept waste from the County of Los Angeles. The following is a list of landfills in neighboring counties that currently accept waste from Los Angeles County:

- **Orange County.** Imported waste is accepted at the Olinda Alpha, Frank R. Bowerman, and Prima Deshecha landfills. Orange County can import up to 1.2 millions tons of waste per year from outside Orange County and to date has imported approximately that amount per year. Approximately 60 percent (2,500 tpd) of this waste import comes from Los Angeles County. Orange County is barred from entering into any new or expanded agreements for additional waste import. Orange County may import waste through the year 2015.
- **Riverside County.** Imported waste is accepted at the Blythe (only from Arizona) and El Sobrante landfills. The El Sobrante Landfill is, therefore, the only landfill in Riverside County that may accept waste exported from Los Angeles County. The maximum daily inflow rate for out-of-County (import) waste is 7,500 tpd of the maximum 10,000 tpd.
- **Ventura County.** The Simi Valley Landfill receives approximately 500 tpd of solid waste from Los Angeles County, primarily from the waste shed in/around the Calabasas Landfill. However, the Simi Valley Landfill's Conditional Use Permit and Operating Agreement with Ventura

County mandate that the vast majority of its daily capacity shall be reserved for Ventura County waste.

Waste-by-Rail requires local (MRF/TS and rail loading facilities) and remote infrastructure (unloading/transport facilities and disposal site). In August 2000, the LACSD entered into purchase agreements to acquire the Mesquite Regional Landfill Project in Imperial County and the Eagle Mountain Landfill Project in Riverside County, both of which are currently only in the planning stages. Eventually, these facilities will be permitted to import large volumes of out of county waste-by-rail. The Mesquite Landfill and the Eagle Mountain Landfill will only become viable waste disposal alternatives after the appropriate waste handling, transport, and landfilling infrastructure are completed.

The Puente Hills MRF was designed to handle 4,000 tpd and should be fully operational in 2005. This facility is expected to help service the planned Mesquite and Eagle Mountain waste-by-rail landfills when they are constructed. However, an additional 8,000 tpd of materials recovery and rail loading capacity would still be necessary just to accommodate the waste currently being accepted at the Puente Hills Landfill. Other permitted waste-by-rail landfills in the Western United States are located in Arizona, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. Currently, there has been no movement to use these more remote out-of-state sites, especially with the purchase of the Mesquite Regional and Eagle Mountain waste-by-rail landfills by the LACSD.

Daily Refuse Capacity

Approximately 11,899,395 tons of refuse was generated in Los Angeles County in 2002 or 38,760 tpd. After removal of the waste that was exported or processed in the County's two transformation facilities (e.g., Waste-to-Energy facilities), approximately 9,152,334 tons/year or 29,812 tpd were disposed of in Los Angeles County Landfills. At present, the current maximum available permitted daily disposal rate at Los Angeles landfills is 49,630 tpd. As a result, based on tons disposed in 2003, it would appear that the Los Angeles County solid waste system has sufficient permitted daily capacity. However, currently permitted and long-term daily refuse capacity in Los Angeles County is "effectively" reduced by several factors including: washed restrictions, facility design limitations, limited remaining capacity, waste stream restrictions, and geographic location.

The "effective" daily inflow rate is defined as the actual amount of solid waste disposed at the landfills versus the maximum permitted daily amount (the limit the landfill can receive per day). The "effective" inflow rate for Los Angeles County landfills is 36,507 tpd. Based on the reported tonnage disposed for 2003 in Los Angeles County Landfills of 38,760 tpd, the County currently has a daily refuse capacity deficit of approximately 2,000 tpd. This shortfall is currently made up by exporting waste out of county. Fortunately, Los Angeles County has the ability to export waste to Orange, Riverside, and Ventura

Counties. In 2003, approximately 2,207,873 tons of waste was exported from Los Angeles. Reliance on waste export gives Los Angeles County some relief by providing additional daily capacity.⁴

The Puente Hills, Sunshine Canyon, and Chiquita Canyon landfills have been reaching their maximum daily inflow rate. Waste is actually being turned away on a frequent basis at these landfills, increasing the potential for public health nuisances. To date, only the Antelope Valley and Lancaster private landfills have some ability to accept additional waste because they have no waste of origin limitations. Based on 2002 waste generation, Los Angeles County has a little over 8 years of capacity. Even with heavy reliance on waste export, the County cannot show 15 years of capacity as required by AB 939. Recently, however, the County did find, through the updated disposal capacity need analysis (2003), that it would meet the disposal capacity requirements of AB 939 only “by successfully permitting and developing all in-County landfill expansions, more extensively utilizing out-of-County disposal capacity, developing necessary infrastructure to facilitate exportation of waste to out-of-County landfills, and developing facilities utilizing conversion technologies to the extent technically and economically feasible.”⁵

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The Bradley Landfill and Recycling Center operates under a variety of permits issued by various agencies. The following provides a listing of these various permits and the issuing agencies. Specific conditions identified in these permits are discussed in later sections of this EIR that deal with individual issue areas (e.g., Section 4.2, Land Use and Section 4.8, Hydrology).

- Zone Variance ZA 94-0792(ZV)(PAD), June 2, 1998 (City of Los Angeles)
- Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) No. 19-AR-0004 (City of Los Angeles Department of Environmental Affairs, California Integrated Waste Management Board)
- Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) No. 19-AR-0008 (City of Los Angeles Department of Environmental Affairs, California Integrated Waste Management Board)
- Various Permits to Operate (South Coast Air Quality Management District [SCAQMD]) – These permits will eventually be incorporated into a Title V Permit, currently in draft form.
- General Stormwater Discharge Permit No. 4B19S005561 (State Water Resources Control Board).

⁴ *The remaining disposal capacity was obtained from the CIWMB website database. The conversion from waste volume in cubic yards to tons was calculated from information obtained from the 2002 Annual Report on the Countywide Summary Plan and Countywide Siting Element prepared by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. The resulting remaining refuse disposal capacity as of 2003 was calculated to be 78.8 million tons.*

⁵ *Letter to Mark Leary, CIWMB, from Donald Wolfe, Acting Director of Public Works, County of Los Angeles, March 1, 2005.*

- Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) Order No. 94-059, June 22, 1994 (Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board).
- Industrial Waste Water Permit W-430638 (City of Los Angeles Public Works Department).

RELATED PROJECTS

Title 14, Article 9, Sections 15126 and 15130 of the CEQA Guidelines provide that EIRs consider the potentially significant environmental effects of a Proposed Project, as well as “cumulative impacts.” According to Title 14, Article 9, Section 15355 of the CEQA Guidelines cumulative impacts are defined as “two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts.

- (a) The individual effects may be changes resulting from a single project or a number of separate projects.
- (b) The cumulative impact from several projects is the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonable foreseeable probable future projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time.”

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Title 14, Article 9, Section 15130, a cumulative impact consists of an impact that is created as a result of the combination of the project being evaluated in the EIR together with other projects causing related impacts. Cumulative impacts may be analyzed by either:

- A list of past, present, and probable future projects producing related or cumulative impacts, including, if necessary, those projects outside the control of the agency; or
- A summary of projections contained in an adopted general plan or related planning document, or in a prior environmental document which has been adopted or certified, which described or evaluated regional or area wide conditions contributing to the cumulative impact.

All proposed, recently approved, under construction, and reasonably foreseeable future projects that could produce a related or cumulative impact on the local environment when considered in conjunction with the Proposed Project are evaluated in this Draft EIR. An analysis of the cumulative impacts associated with these related projects and the Proposed Project is provided in the cumulative impact discussion under each individual impact category in Section IV, Environmental Impact Analysis, of this Draft EIR.

In coordination with the City of Los Angeles Department of Transportation and the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning, a list of 28 related projects was developed. The list of related projects consists of approved projects within the project area that have not been constructed and projects for which applications have been filed. As shown in Table 2-4, the 28 projects include various land uses such as

residential, commercial, retail, industrial, recreational, school, swap meet and children's museum. The locations of the related projects are shown in Figure 2-6.

Cumulative impacts analyzed in this Draft EIR were conservatively assessed. Some of the related projects may not be approved, and some approved projects may not be developed. In addition, many of the related projects have been or will be subject to a variety of mitigation measures that will reduce the potential environmental impacts associated with those projects. Therefore, the cumulative analyses set forth in this EIR are conservative and predict potentially greater impacts than might actually occur.

**Table 2-4
Related Projects¹ - BLRC Transition Master Plan**

Map No.	Location	Size	Project Description
1	Dronfield Av. & Osborne St. ¹	2 ac	Boundless Playground
2	S/E corner Foothill Bl./Osborne St. ²	80,000 sf	Children's Museum
3	11840 Foothill Bl.	75 du 15,375 sf	Apartment Recreation center/day care
4	11681 Foothill Bl.	56 du	Apartment
5	S/E corner Foothill Bl./Gladstone Av. ¹	52,000 sf	Hansen Dam Skate Park
6	S/W Foothill Bl. & I-210 Fwy Ramp ¹	9 soccer fld 4 softball fld	Hansen Dam Soccer Fields Complex
7	10323 Norris Av.	61,000 sf	General light industrial
8	12448 Osborne St.	60,140 sf	Warehouse for movie set
9	12653 Osborne St.	300,000 sf	General light industrial
10	12450 Branford St.	550,000 sf	Industrial park
11	9752 Laurel Canyon Bl.	2,516 sf	Fast-food restaurant w/ drive-through
12	9221 Arleta Av.	96 du	Adult living & nursing facility
13	9040 Laurel Canyon Bl.	18,760 sf	Shopping center
14	12700 Sheldon St.	48,000 sf	Cabinet shop & wholesale dress maker
15	11121 Pendleton Bl. ³	3,000 tons	Mixed waste site
16	11051 Pendleton St. ⁴	284,600 sf	Swap meet
17	11050 Pendleton St. ³	115,158 sf	Maintenance facility
18	8652 Sunland Bl.	11,000 sf 8,000 sf	Shopping center Office
19	9040 Sunland Bl.	5,040 sf 50 st 1,859 sf	Church Day care/school Medical clinic
20	11022 Olinda St.	94,044 sf	Self storage mini-warehouse
21	8000 Glenoaks Bl.	44 du	Single family homes
22	11134 Saticoy St.	416 st 72 st	Private elementary school Preschool/day care
23	7201 Lankershim Bl. ⁵	3,695 sf 4,343 sf	Fast food restaurant w/drive thru Laundromat
24	7526 Laurel Canyon Bl. ³	N/A 50 st	Retail with residential use Day care/school
25	Motorcross Park	N/A	8101 Tujunga Avenue
26	Cordova Constr. Svcs Expansion ⁶	1,000 tpd	12506 Montague Avenue
27	Community/Crown Recycling Incls.	6,700 tpd	9143 De Garmo Avenue
28	Sun Valley Paper Stock Increase	750 tpd	San Fernando Road & Tuxford Street

1. *Traffic Impact Study for Proposed Major League Baseball Youth Academy Hansen Dam Recreation Area, November 2001.*
2. *Technical Letter to Mr. Robert Takasaki, Re: Children's Museum Project-Hansen Dam Recreation Area Alternative Site, LADOT, April 2000.*
3. *Provided by LADOT.*
4. *Traffic Analysis for an Open Air Market Place Located on Pendleton Street, East of Glenoaks Boulevard, Sun Valley, Crain & Associates, April 2000.*
5. *Traffic Impact Study for Proposed McDonald's Restaurant and Lucy's Laundromat at Lankershim Boulevard and Sherman Way, North Hollywood (EAF No. 2000-2146), Crain & Associates, Sept. 2000.*
6. *Estimated Project.*

Figure 2-6, Location of Related Projects