

Appendix A

SEPA Nonproject Review Form

PART I - FRAMEWORK

1) Background

a) Name of proposal, if any, and brief description.

Model Ordinances for Local Governments to Divert Organic Materials and Reduce Methane Emissions from Landfills

Ecology drafted three model ordinances with the help of an Advisory Committee and the Office of the Attorney General to disincentivize the disposal of organic materials in the landfill, per [RCW 70A.207.030](#). A SEPA review of the model ordinances is required, and if local jurisdictions adopt the model ordinance, they do not need to get a review locally. Adopting or using the model ordinances is optional. Their purpose is to reduce methane emissions by supporting cities and counties in Washington to implement the Organics Management Law and divert organic waste from the landfill.

Two of the model ordinances are related to permits granted by cities or counties.

Special events are activities that generate waste, with the waste made and left by attendees recognized as the most significant impact of special events (Martinho et al., 2018). Some research suggests special event attendees generate about 4.2 pounds of solid waste per day including food waste (Shang et al., 2021) when food is served at the event. The special event model ordinance creates a local Center for Events; requires a waste reduction, diversion, and management plan for special events; requires a waste management training for event organizers; and creates a list of local waste prevention and reduction specialists.

While multi-family residences are not included in [RCW 70A.205.540](#) nor [RCW 70A.205.545](#), multi-family housing generates significant organic materials. Sustainable development includes new buildings designed for organic materials collection as part of permit approval. The building design ordinance requires all new building permit applications to provide an assessment of the anticipated waste to be created at the final site. If there is expected to be more than 0.25 cubic yards of organic material produced per week (such as in a residential use property), then designs would need to include areas for the management, storage, and collection of organic and other solid waste for a permit to be approved.

The other model ordinance is for mandatory curbside organics collection for residents and businesses in certain areas of the state per RCWs 70A.205.540 and .545. Washington's Organic Management Laws require some businesses to arrange for organics collection (RCW 70A.205.545) and for local jurisdictions to provide year-round organics collection service to single-family and certain non-residential customers by April 1, 2027. By April 1, 2030, this

organics collection service must be non-elective (waivers are proposed in the ordinance) and include collecting food waste (RCW 70A.205.540).

b) Agency and contact name, address, telephone, fax, email

Washington State Department of Ecology
Chery Sullivan, Chery.Sullivan@ecy.wa.gov
Section Manager
Policy Section, Solid Waste Management
P.O. Box 47600 Olympia, WA 98204-7600
360-485-2724

c) If the agency and contact persons have separate addresses and phone numbers, it is useful to provide both.

d) Designated responsible official

Same as Agency contact: Chery Sullivan, chery.sullivan@ecy.wa.gov
Section Manager
Policy Section, Solid Waste Management
P.O. Box 47600 Olympia, WA 98204-7600
360-485-2724

e) Describe the planning process schedule/timeline

Ecology plans to adopt and publish the model ordinances shortly after the comment period closes on Jan. 28, 2025, for this environmental review. This project offers draft language to local governments to help them reduce organic materials going to the landfill and divert organic materials to make compost or another useful product. The three ordinance topics include:

- Mandatory curbside organic waste collection for single-family residences and certain businesses within the state-determined areas known as the Business Organics Management Area (BOMA) and Organics Recovery Collection Area (ORCA) (this is required by state law);
- Organic waste management at special events (to be included as part of local permit applications for such events); and
- Siting for solid waste collection, including organic waste, as part of building permits, when applicable.

Adopting the model ordinances is optional. However, local jurisdictions will need to adopt a local ordinance or amend their code to comply with the requirements of RCWs 70A.205.540 and .545. Parts of 70A.205.545 RCW are in effect now and .540 will begin April 1, 2027. Ecology anticipates that incorporated areas (cities) will be able to pass ordinances within 2-3 years, while unincorporated areas may take closer to five.

Both laws require curbside organics collection service. Section .545 requires businesses within the Business Organics Management Area to subscribe to organics collection service if they generate above a certain volume of organic waste per week, including food waste. The

threshold decreases over time from 8 cubic yards (2024), 4 cubic yards (2025), to 96 gallons (2026).

Section .540 requires the city or county to offer curbside organics collection to all single-family residences and non-residential customers that generates more than 0.25 cubic yards (96 gallons) of organic waste per week located within the Organics Recovery Collection Area (ORCA). By 2030, this service must include food waste as an accepted material and become non-elective for affected residents and businesses.

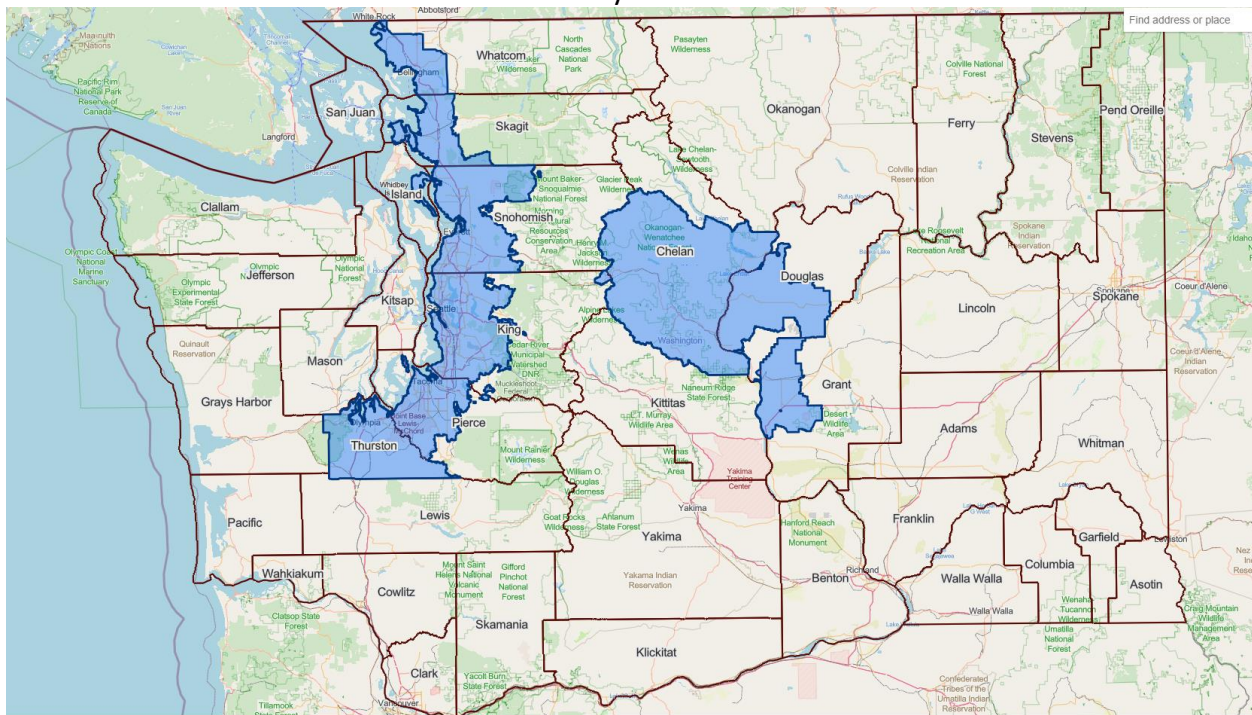
f) Location - Describe the jurisdiction or area where the proposal is applicable.

(Attach a map(s) if appropriate)

The nonproject action (adoption of a model ordinance) will be an option for local governments across the state. Local governments do not have to use the model ordinances.

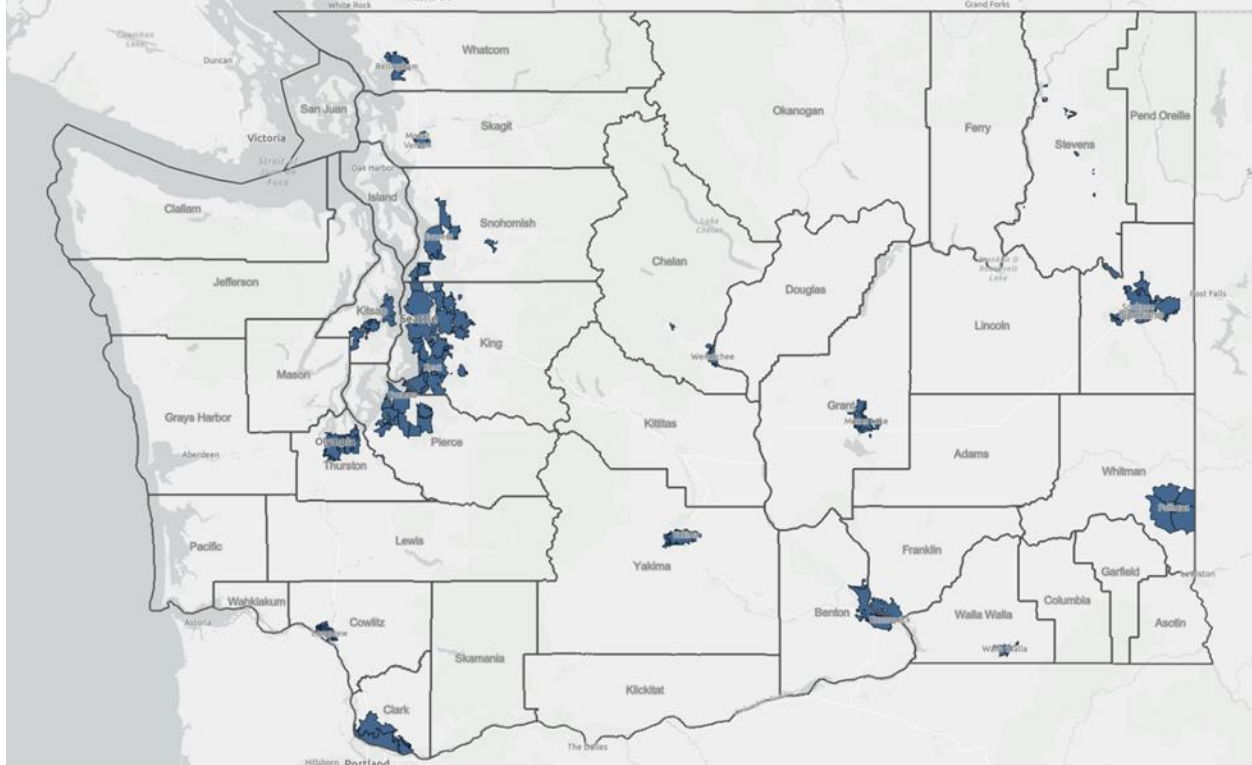
Neither the special event model ordinance nor the building design model ordinance is required by state law, although they do support Washington’s goal of diverting organic waste from the landfill.

Businesses located within the BOMA (mapped in blue below) are required to subscribe to organics collection service starting in 2024. The BOMA is based on available collection service and organic material processing capacity in the area. Ecology updates the map each summer. The number of businesses within the BOMA increases each year as the threshold for organic materials drops from 4 cubic yards (2025) to 96 gallons (2024). New facilities or expansions could also increase the size of BOMA in future years.



By 2027, local governments operating within the Organics Recovery Collection Area (ORCA) must begin offering curbside organics collection service for all single-family residents and non-residential customers that generate more than 0.25 cubic yard of organic waste per week. The

draft ORCA map is below. The ORCA is determined based on population and includes jurisdictions with more than 25,000 residents; census tracts with population density of more than 75 people per square mile; and Urban Growth Areas (incorporated and unincorporated planning under the Growth Management Act). The ORCA map should be published in early 2025 and will be updated each summer.



g) What is the legal authority for the proposal?

RCW 70A.207.030 requires Ecology to “research and adopt model ordinances for optional use by counties and cities that provide for model mechanisms for commercial solid waste collection and disposal that are designed, in part, to establish a financial disincentive or other disincentives for the generation of organic waste and for the ultimate disposal of organic materials in the landfill.”

The department is also required to review the model ordinances under the State Environmental Planning Act (SEPA) so that if adopted by a local government, a subsequent review at the local level would not be needed. The SEPA review does not substitute any locally required administrative or procedural actions to pass an ordinance.

h) Identify any other future nonproject actions believed necessary to achieve the objectives of this action.

The purpose of this nonproject action is to provide optional ordinance language for local governments to help them divert organic materials from the landfill, and to meet mandatory organic materials collection requirements. Some local governments may need to amend or adjust the model ordinance language to fit their planning or implementation needs.

If a local government adopts the mandatory collection model ordinance, they will likely need to amend any agreements with their contracted service providers. The model ordinances for special event permits and building designs would directly impact permit applications granted by the jurisdiction.

2) Need and Objectives

a) Describe the need for the action. (Whenever possible this should identify the broad or fundamental problem or opportunity that is to be addressed, rather than a legislative or other directive.)

Landfills are a significant source of methane emissions, a potent greenhouse gas. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, municipal solid waste landfills are the third largest contributor to methane emissions (U.S. EPA, 2024). Organic materials in landfills are the source of methane generation, and these materials could be diverted for a higher and better use, including composting, that would create environmental benefits and economic opportunities. Almost 25% of the materials in Washington State landfills are organic and up to 40% could be considered compostable (WA Department of Ecology, 2021). Diverting organic materials away from the landfill is a necessary strategy to combat climate change. Model ordinances available for optional adoption, can help local governments divert organic materials away from landfills.

b) Describe the objective(s) of the proposal, including any secondary objectives which may be used to shape or choose among alternatives.

Reducing organic materials in landfills is necessary to achieve the state's 2030 goal of reducing disposed organic materials by 75% ([RCW 70A.205.007](#)). Reaching Washington's goal could reduce over 450 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent ([EPA's WARM Tool](#)).

c) Identify any assumptions or constraints, including legal mandates, which limit the approach or strategy to be taken in pursuing the objective(s).

[Under Article XI, section 11](#) of the Washington Constitution, "[a]ny county, city, town or township may make and enforce within its limits all such local police, sanitary and other regulations as are not in conflict with general laws." As a local control state, local governments cannot be told how to run their organics collection service or what to require for special event and building permits. Additionally, this means each jurisdiction does things a little differently, so it is possible the model ordinance drafted by Ecology will not be broadly adoptable as written.

Local governments must adopt or amend an ordinance to comply with the Organics Management Laws and start mandatory organics collection. This requires political activity, and some local governments may not be on board, especially if rates increase for consumers or if municipal facilities like landfills will lose tipping fees. There are currently no additional financial supports from the state to support new organics management facilities, expanded collection programs, or other aspects of the Organics Management Law implementation.

d) If there is no legislative or other mandate that requires a particular approach, describe what approaches could reasonably achieve the objective(s).

Model ordinances were required by the legislature (RCW 70A.207.030).

3) Environmental Overview

Describe in broad terms how achieving the objective(s) would direct or encourage physical changes to the environment. Include the type and degree of likely changes such as the likely changes in development and/or infrastructure, or changes to how an area will be managed.

For the special event model ordinance: Requirements would be added to include that special event permit applicants account for source-separated organics and recycling collection. They also must attend a training from the local government about waste management at events. This would have little impact on development or infrastructure as special events occur at established facilities.

The mandatory collection model ordinance would increase the number of trucks on the road who collect organic materials from customers and transport them to a management facility. This would similarly have little impact to the built environment or development.

The building design model ordinance impacts local permits for new development projects by requiring a waste assessment of the site's anticipated final activities. If there is more than 0.25 cubic yards of organic waste expected at the site per week, then the development design plans must account for disposing, storing, and collecting solid waste including source-separated organics.

All the model ordinances are designed to help divert organic waste out of the landfill for a higher and better use at an organics management facility (such as a composting facility or an anaerobic digester).

4) Regulatory Framework

a) Describe the existing regulatory/planning framework as it may influence or direct the proposal.

Local jurisdictions draft Solid Waste Management Plans under their own authority and local laws. Plans are reviewed and approved by Ecology to confirm they meet the regulatory requirements of the state (chapter 70A.207 RCW).

Local ordinances establish laws through ordinances that are passed by a governing body such as local Council or Board. Local ordinances will need to pass these legislative hurdles to be implemented. While Urban Growth Areas, incorporated areas, and unincorporated areas all plan separately, they often sign on to the same plan and ordinances affecting solid waste.

b) Identify any potential impacts from the proposal that have been previously designated as acceptable under the Growth Management Act (GMA), chapter 36.70A RCW.

All the model ordinances are designed to facilitate diverting organic waste out of the landfill for a higher and better use while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This is acceptable under the Growth Management Act as part of a plan's climate element.

5) Related Documentation

- a) **Briefly describe any existing regulation, policy or plan that is expected to be replaced or amended as a result of the proposal. (Adequate descriptions in section 4.a may be referenced here, rather than repeated.)**

Local jurisdictions will need to adopt a new ordinance or amend existing ordinances in their local code to include the model ordinance language (or other language) that allows them to implement the Organics Management Law and reduce emissions from organics in the landfill. Local solid waste plans will also need to be amended to include source-separated organic material collection from required households, businesses, and others the local government wants to include (if any).

- b) **List any environmental documents (SEPA or NEPA) that have been prepared for items listed in 4.a. or that provide analysis relevant to this proposal. Note: Impacts with previous adequate analysis need not be re-analyzed, but should be adopted or incorporated by reference into the NPRF. Identify the:**

- i) **Type of document**

N/A

- ii) **Lead agency and issue date**

N/A

- iii) **Where copies can be viewed or obtained**

N/A

- iv) **The portions of the document applicable to the current proposal and briefly explain relevancy. Summarize the relevant impact assessment or, provide reference to discussion(s) in Part II that includes this information.**

N/A

- c) **List other relevant environmental documents/studies/models which have been identified as necessary to support decision making for this proposal.**

Ecology convened a stakeholder advisory committee as part of drafting the model ordinances, which met five times virtually to select the ordinance topics. Each member brought their independent policy research and expertise from a range of industry sectors. The advisory committee provided feedback and answered five additional surveys related to the model ordinance draft language. The committee selected seven ordinance topics to send to the Washington State Office of the Attorney General, who selected the three final topics. Ecology staff reviewed organics management policies and (dis)incentives from across the world. They summarized findings and shared with the advisory committee as part of their discussions. (See Appendix B).

Landfills are a significant source of methane emissions, a potent greenhouse gas. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, municipal solid waste landfills are the third largest contributor to methane emissions (U.S. EPA, 2024). Organic materials in landfills are the source of methane generation, and these materials could be diverted for a higher and better use, including composting, that would create environmental benefits and economic opportunities.

Almost 40% of the materials in Washington State landfills are organic and could be considered recoverable (WA Department of Ecology, 2021). Reducing organic materials in landfills is necessary to achieve the state’s 2030 goal of reducing disposed organic materials by 75% (RCW 70A.205.007).

Washington’s Organic Management Laws require some businesses to arrange for organics collection (RCW 70A.205.545) and for local jurisdictions to provide year-round organics collection service to single-family and certain non-residential customers by April 1, 2027. By April 1, 2030, this organics collection service must be non-elective (waivers are available) and include collecting food waste (RCW 70A.205.540).

In addition, studies of food waste at special events and attendee behavior related to waste were gathered. These were limited to two papers based outside the United States: Martinho et al., 2018 and Zhang et al., 2021.

Ecology used several guidance documents and other sources from regulatory agencies to develop the model ordinance topics and language, including but not limited to:

Solid Waste Handling Standards (Chapter 173-350 WAC) (WA Department of Ecology) – These are the rules that govern handling solid waste, including organic materials, in Washington State. There is currently an open rulemaking to address contamination at organic management facilities. With more food waste entering facilities, facility staff see more contamination from plastic, glass, and other non-compostable materials.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is the national leader in researching and reporting on food waste and its environmental impacts. Some of their key research reports used for this project are “Environmental Impacts of Food Waste Part 1 and Part 2” and “Quantifying Methane Emissions from Landfilled Food Waste.” These meta-analyses look at available data to quantify and understand the environmental impacts of food loss and food waste, including the wasted water, emissions and other resources related to growing and transporting food. These reports also offer insight on current data gaps and potential benefits from reducing food loss and waste and recovering food waste to make compost, digestate, and other commodities.

The U.S. EPA also reports on emerging issues relevant to organics management and facilities including pre-processing technologies, plastic contamination, and persistent chemical contaminants.

The Use Food Well Washington Plan was a collaborative effort of five cabinet agencies in Washington State that provided 30 recommendations to prevent food loss and waste while better managing what is wasted.

Since this project involved drafting legislative language for local governments, municipal codes and other state resources were also used including but not limited to:

Special Event Model Ordinance – Seattle (Washington), Spokane (Washington), Sequim (Washington), Austin (Texas), San Francisco (California), California State, Boulder (Colorado), Telluride (Colorado), and New York City

Mandatory Organics Collection – Camas (Washington), Anacortes (Washington), Alameda County (California), San Francisco (California), Los Angeles (California), San Jose (California),

Boulder (Colorado), Mountain Village (Colorado), the State of Massachusetts, and California’s Model Mandatory Organic Waste Disposal Reduction Ordinance

Building Design and Siting for Solid Waste – Flagstaff (Arizona), Palo Alto, and the Natural Resources Defense Council

6) Public Involvement (Optional)

a) Identify agencies with jurisdiction or expertise, affected tribes, and other known stakeholder groups whose input is likely to be specifically solicited in the development of this proposal.

Department of Commerce, local governments including Public Works (Washington Association of County Solid Waste Managers) or equivalent and Health District or equivalent, solid waste service providers (Washington Refuse and Recycling Association), organics management facilities, policy advocates (Washington State Recycling Association and Washington Organics Recycling Council), ZeroWaste Washington. See Appendix C, Outreach List.

b) Briefly describe the processes used or expected to be used for soliciting input from those listed.

Ecology convened a stakeholder advisory committee as part of drafting the model ordinances, which met over a dozen times virtually to select the ordinance topics based on their independent policy research and expertise. The advisory committee provided feedback and answered five surveys related to the model ordinance draft language. Draft language was sent to other stakeholders for feedback.

Planned public comment period Jan. 7 -28, 2025.

PART II – IMPACT ANALYSIS AND ALTERNATIVES

7) Affected Environment

Generally describe the existing environmental landscapes or elements (e.g., character and quality of ecosystem, existing trends, infrastructure, service levels, etc.) likely to be affected if the proposal is implemented. Include a description of the existing built and natural environment where future “on the ground” activities would occur that would be influenced by the nonproject proposal.

Note: When complete, this section needs to provide information on existing conditions for the elements of the environment discussed in sections 8 and 9. A list of the built and natural elements of the environment is in WAC 197-11-444, and is included at the end of this form.

This nonproject action would increase emissions associated with collecting organic materials and transporting them to an organics management facility. Noise from more collection trucks and existing facility operations may increase for residents and businesses. The EPA’s Waste Reduction Model (WARM, version 16) shows an overall decrease in greenhouse gas emissions

when organic materials are composted instead of landfills. This analysis considers emissions from transportation, processing, and methane capture systems at landfills.

When land applied, carbon is sequestered in soil and eventually plants and animals. Applying compost to agricultural and forest lands improves soil qualities and properties by improving soil fertility, supporting microbial life, reducing erosion and soil compaction, improving water holding capacity, suppressing plant disease and pests, encouraging plant growth, and reducing expenses associated with other inputs like fertilizers and pesticides.

8) Key Issue Assessment

List the identified key issues or areas of controversy or concern and include a brief statement of why each is a key issue. For each item listed:

The Advisory Committee and Ecology staff researched policies and practices from the USA and abroad aimed at recycling organic materials and preventing organic materials from entering a landfill (Appendix B). The key issue is not environmental, but whether a business or individual should be compelled to pay for organics management service, and how they can be penalized for disposing organics in the trash or landfill. Per RCW 70A.207.030, the model ordinances must establish a financial disincentive for the ultimate disposal of organic materials in the landfill.

In addition to the three model ordinance topics included in this project, the Advisory Committee sent additional concepts to the Office of the Attorney General. Ideas submitted to the Attorney General's Office but not selected:

- Establish a hunger relief advisory board within the local Human Services Department (or equivalent) with representatives from at least three hunger relief organizations to support local food recovery.
- Direct a local department to research methods and best practices to support edible food donation from businesses to hunger relief organizations.
- Require state-funded entities to provide separate organics collection from trash and for collected organic materials to be taken to a compost facility.
- Require school districts to provide compost education in cafeterias and opportunities for staff and students to dispose of food waste in green bins, which are ultimately taken to a compost facility.

While the above concepts are in line with diverting organic materials from the landfill, their environmental impacts are less beneficial than the model ordinances selected for this project. For example, simply researching best practices without implementation does not stand to reduce methane emissions from organics in the landfill. Additionally, state-funded entities and school districts may not be large generators of organic waste. The law should fairly consider all entities not just those who receive public funds. Mandating organic collection service without consideration to volume may increase emissions from transporting material to a processing facility. In consultation with the Assistant Attorney General, these other topics were not selected to develop into model ordinances because they unfairly target state-funded agencies, and they would not meet the project's core objectives set in statute.

Mitigating the environmental impacts, or rather maximizing the benefits in this case, was done by selecting alternative model ordinance topics that include mandatory collection, special event permits, and designing buildings to account for solid waste collection. These topics support implementing state requirements and focus on maximizing emission mitigation without requiring new facilities or substantial efforts to change existing infrastructure.

From the alternatives developed by the Advisory Committee, state-funded entities and school districts would be required to have organic materials collection service if they are located in an area with facility capacity (BOMA) and generating 0.25 cubic yards or more of organic waste per week. The alternatives to look at food rescue and diverting edible food to hunger relief organizations should be further analyzed with considerations for practical implementation. Preventing food waste by feeding people is considered higher and better use (environmentally) than processing the material into compost.

9) Proposed Nonproject Action or Alternative Actions

Describe a range of reasonable alternatives or the preferred alternative that will meet the objective(s). For each alternative, answer the following questions, referring again to the list of the elements of the environment in WAC 197-11-444:

- a) If this alternative were fully implemented (including full build-out development, redevelopment, changes in land use, density of uses, management practices, etc.), describe where and how it would direct or encourage demand on or changes within elements of the human or built environment, as well as the likely affects on the natural environment. Identify where the change or affect or increased demand constitutes a likely adverse impact, and describe any further or additional adverse impacts that are likely to occur as a result of those changes and affects.**

The alternative proposals were not expected to realize the core objectives of this project which is to disincentivize disposing organic materials and their associated methane emissions when they breakdown anaerobically in a landfill.

Implementing the model ordinances would increase collection trucks on the road, picking up organic materials from customers and delivering those materials to organic waste processing facilities. The EPA's WARM model accounts for these effects (transportation) and showed an overall reduction in methane emissions (organics diverted from the landfill) as a tradeoff. This was true even in the "worst case scenario." Most of the infrastructure and built environment would already exist, so adverse impacts would be minimal and likely localized.

Over time, there will be need for more organics management facilities or for current facilities to expand. This may require development, including permits at the state and local level. Local permit processes and SEPA review associated with development should account for and review environmental concerns when new sites/facilities are proposed.

- b) Identify potential mitigation measures for the adverse impacts identified in 9.a and describe how effective the mitigation is assumed to be, any adverse impacts that could**

result from the use of the mitigation, and any conflict or concern related to the proposal objectives and/or key issues identified.

Overall, this project (adopting model ordinances) would create environmental benefits. Mitigation efforts would be applicable when someone applies for a special event permit or permits to build a new organics management facility or a development where organic waste may be generated. These mitigation efforts would come from the local government and be specific to the application.

c) Identify unavoidable impacts and those that will be left to be addressed at the project level.

Unavoidable impacts include financial impacts to customers who would now be required to pay for organics collection service. The model ordinance has language for a waiver related to financial hardship and on-site management of organics.

Local governments will address concerns with new facilities through their permitting process.

d) Describe how the proposal objectives will or will not be met if the impacts described in 9.c were to occur.

It is possible that the environmental benefits will not be realized if processing capacity for organic waste does not increase in the next few years. These developments are outside the scope of this project. If current organics processing capacity is maximized, there will still be benefits from reduced emissions by diverting organics from the landfill, but more processing capacity is needed to reach the state's goal.

PART III – IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

10) Consistency of the proposal with other plans, policies and laws.

a) Internal consistency - If there are internal inconsistencies between this proposal and your agency's previously adopted or ongoing plans and regulations, identify any strategies or ideas for resolving these inconsistencies.

The proposal is consistent with our agency's ongoing plans and regulations.

b) External consistency - If there are external inconsistencies between this proposal and adopted or ongoing plans and regulations of adjacent jurisdictions and/or other agencies, identify any strategies or ideas for resolving these inconsistencies.

Each local government plans and manages waste differently than others. Local governments will work with Ecology and their Council or Commissioners to adapt the model ordinance to meet their needs while still complying with state requirements and trying to reduce organic waste from entering the landfill.

11) Monitoring and Follow-up

- a) Describe any monitoring that will occur to ensure the impacts were as predicted and that mitigation is effective, including responsible party, timing, and method(s) to be used.

Ecology tracks progress toward the state’s organic management goals through statewide waste characterization studies (next in 2026) and the Washington Food Data Hub (currently being developed with a consultant). The Food Data Hub will track opportunities to prevent edible food from being wasted by connecting the donor to a hunger relief organization. Ecology’s planners work with local governments to help them plan for organics management and site possible places for new facilities. Planners do this one-on-one and at Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) meetings at the regional and local levels, and through guidance for updated local Solid Waste Management Plans.

Local governments can use data from their contracted hauler (or their own data) to track progress toward organics management goals (organic materials picked up and taken to a processing facility).

- b) Identify any plans or strategies for updating this proposed action based on deviation from impact projections or other criteria.

Ecology is authorized to do rulemaking if the state is not making progress toward the organics management and methane reduction goals. Ecology – through SWAC meetings, local planners, regional organics summits, and other communications – will stay in contact with local governments to monitor their progress and understand challenges. Ecology anticipates that lack of funding for implementation and new facilities will be a barrier for local governments to divert organic materials. Ecology will look and apply for federal opportunities to provide pass-through funds to local governments.

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WAC 197-11-444, Elements of the Environment

Natural Environment

a. Earth

Geology; soils; topography; unique physical features; erosion/enlargement of land area

b. Air

Air quality; odor climate

c. Water

Surface water movement/quantity/quality; runoff/absorption; floods

d. Plants and animals

Habitat for and numbers or diversity of species of plants, fish, or other wildlife; unique species; fish or wildlife migration routes

e. Energy and natural resources

Amount required/rate of use/efficiency; source/availability; nonrenewable resources; conservation and renewable resources; scenic resources

Built Environment

a. Environmental health

Noise; risk of explosion; releases or potential releases to the environment affecting public health

b. Land and shoreline use

Relationship to existing land use plans and to estimated population; housing; light and glare; aesthetics; agricultural crops

c. Transportation

Transportation systems; vehicular traffic; waterborne, rail, and air traffic; parking; movement/circulation of people and goods; traffic hazards

d. Public services and utilities

Fire; police; schools; parks and other recreational facilities; maintenance; communications; water/storm water; sewer/solid waste; other governmental services or utilities.