II. SUMMARY

This EIR assesses the environmental impacts associated with the expansion of the Landfill. The project proponent is Cold Canyon Landfill, Inc. This EIR is an informational document to be used by the general public and governmental agencies to review and evaluate the proposed project. The reader should not rely exclusively on the Summary section as the sole basis for judgment of the proposed project and alternatives. The EIR in its entirety should be consulted for information about the project's environmental impacts and associated mitigation measures.

The Summary section includes a set of Impact Summary Tables, which summarize the impacts and mitigation measures for each component of the proposed project. The impacts and mitigation measures are discussed in detail in Section V, Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures, of the EIR. The Summary section also identifies the various alternatives analyzed as part of the EIR. The details of the alternatives analysis can be found in Section VI, Alternatives Analysis, of the EIR.

The purposes of the Summary section and Impact Summary Tables are to provide the reader with a brief overview of the proposed project, anticipated environmental effects, and potential mitigation measures that could reduce the severity of the impacts associated with the project. This EIR was prepared in accordance with State and County of San Luis Obispo (County) administrative guidelines established to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

A number of state, regional, and local governmental agencies require an environmental analysis of the proposed project consistent with the requirements of CEQA in order to act on the project. These agencies include the County, California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), the San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District (SLOAPCD), and the California Integrated Waster Management Board (CIWMB).

A. PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project is located at 2268 Carpenter Canyon Road (Highway 227), approximately 1.25 miles south of Price Canyon Road and approximately six miles south of the city of San Luis Obispo. The proposed project would be located on four parcels totaling approximately 209 acres.

B. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

A clearly written statement of objectives is required by CEQA to help lead agencies develop a reasonable range of alternatives to evaluate in the EIR and to aid the decision makers in preparing findings or a statement of overriding considerations, if necessary. The applicant's overall objective for the proposed project includes providing cost-effective, long-term waste diversion and disposal solutions within San Luis Obispo County to meet current and anticipated needs of the county and jurisdictions within the county.

The specific objectives of the proposed project are as follows:

- To provide cost effective, long-term waste diversion capacity while helping local communities meet state-mandated waste diversion goals
- To provide cost effective, long-term disposal capacity while maintaining consistency with the County-wide Siting Element, and optimizing fill space on the project property
- To provide a well-engineered and environmentally sound operation that meets or exceeds local, state, and federal standards to minimize the impacts of waste diversion and disposal activities, and protects and enhances the site's sensitive biological resources

C. PROJECT COMPONENTS

The proposed project consists of eight major components: 1) expanding the landfill footprint (disposal area); 2) increasing the total facility allowable tonnage limit; 3) expanding and modifying Compost Operations (CO); 4) expanding and relocating the Resource Recovery Park (RRP) 5) expanding and enhancing the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF); 6) constructing a new scalehouse and entrance; 7) making the operating hours for the CO, RRP, and MRF consistent with the Landfill operating hours; and, 8) increasing the staffing levels.

D. PROJECT DEFINITIONS AND COMMON ACRONYMS

The proposed project would involve many operations specific to landfills, but which might not be common to the public. Throughout the EIR the proposed project components, landfill processes and industry terminology has been defined, however the terminology most often referred to in the EIR has also been provided in Table II-1, so that the reader has more familiarity with them before reviewing the document. A complete list of acronyms used in this EIR is provided in Appendix G.

TABLE II-1
List of Common Terms and Acronyms

Term	Acronym	Definition
Landfill/Project Site	n/a	The entire project site, including the existing operations and the proposed expansion area.
Expansion Area	n/a	The area known also as the Weir property, where the proposed expanded disposal area, new entrance, MRF and RRP would be located.
Disposal Area	n/a	The area designated for permanent disposal of solid waste.
Top Deck	n/a	The portion of the existing disposal area already at maximum height.
Compost Operation	CO	The area where greenwaste is processed into compost.
Materials Recovery Facility	MRF	The structure where recyclable materials are delivered sorted and packaged for offsite reuse.

Term	Acronym	Definition
Resource Recovery Park	RRP	The area where the public may drop off waste, and where construction and demolition, and recycling waste is delivered for sorting. The RRP also includes the household hazardous waste facility. Sorted materials are taken to the disposal area or the MRF.
Alternative Daily Cover	ADC	An alternative to soil, such as greenwaste or tarps, used for covering waste material in the landfill disposal area.

E. AREAS OF CONTROVERSY

During the Scoping process the public, primarily neighbors of the Landfill, raised concerns regarding its effect on neighboring properties, particularly in regards to fugitive trash, odors, visibility, traffic, and the seagull population. Some neighbors were concerned that greenwaste hauling to the site was spreading disease to adjacent properties. Some members also raised concern about the appropriateness of locating a landfill in close proximity to areas that have seen some recent urbanization, such as Edna Valley, and requested that alternatives to the project site be considered. Specifically, the most significant areas of controversy included:

- **Air Quality (Odors):** Neighbors repeatedly raised the issue of odors, primarily those that resulting from processing of the compost. Odors affect downwind residents fairly regularly, but they are particularly offensive during warmer weather and when the compost rows are "turned". This area was addressed in section V.C., Air Quality, and mitigation was developed. However, odor impacts are still expected to be significant and unavoidable.

- **Fugitive Trash:** The issue of trash either blowing offsite or out of haul trucks, or being illegally dumped outside the Landfill property was of concern to neighbors both north and south of the Landfill entrance. The Landfill is located in a relatively windy area, and it is easy for trash to be picked up by winds and blown onto neighboring property. This issue is addressed in section V.H., Hazards and Hazardous Materials.

- **Visibility:** Neighbors expressed concern that the Landfill was an eyesore and that the views of trash, garbage trucks and the graded slopes detracted from the otherwise rural setting. This issue is considered in section V.A., Aesthetic Resources. Mitigation is recommended although impacts are still expected to be significant and unavoidable.

- **Vehicle Traffic:** Traffic associated with the Landfill includes public vehicles and commercial haulers. Neighbors expressed concern that the existing conditions were potentially dangerous and that any additional traffic would exacerbate problems on Highway 227. This issue is considered in section V.J. Transportation and Circulation.

F. IMPACT SUMMARY TABLES

The tables on the following pages provide a summary of the potential impacts of the proposed project. The mitigation measures associated with each impact are to be implemented by the project applicant in order to reduce the environmental impacts to a level of insignificance. In accordance with CEQA, the Summary Tables identify the following types of potential impacts associated with the proposed development.

Class I Impacts – Significant environmental impacts that cannot be fully mitigated or avoided. The decision maker must adopt a "Statement of Overriding Considerations" as required under CEQA *Guidelines* §15093 if the project is approved.

Class II Impacts – Significant environmental impacts that can be feasibly mitigated or avoided. The decision maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved.

Class III Impacts – Environmental impacts which are adverse but not significant for which the decision make does not have to adopt "Findings" under CEQA.

Secondary Impacts – Environmental impacts that are "indirect or secondary effects caused by the project and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect or secondary effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density, or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems" (CEQA Guidelines §15358.a.1). In this EIR, secondary impacts result from the application of mitigation measures recommended to reduce other identified impacts.

TABLE II-2 - Class I Impacts Unavoidable Significant Environmental Impacts (Decision-maker must issue a "Statement of Overriding Considerations" under CEQA Guidelines Section 15093 if the project is approved.)			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
AESTHETIC RESOURCES			
AES Impact 1 The interim and final topography of the Landfill would be highly noticeable, appear unnatural, and contrast with the existing natural settings of the Highway 227, Corbett Canyon Road and Price Canyon Road corridors.	Long-term	AES/mm-1 Prior to initiation of any components of the proposed project, the applicant shall receive an initial Notice to Proceed from the County Department of Planning and Building. The Notice shall not be issued until all relevant mitigation measures and conditions of approval have been met. Additional Notices shall be required prior to initiation of each module. AES/mm-2 Prior to issuance of the Notices to Proceed, the applicant shall provide funding for an environmental monitor for all phases requiring environmental mitigation to ensure compliance with County Conditions of Approval and EIR mitigation measures. The environmental monitor shall be under contract to the County of San Luis Obispo. The monitor shall prepare a construction monitoring plan that will include (1) goals, responsibilities, authorities, and procedures for verifying compliance with environmental mitigations; (2) lines of communication and reporting methods; (3) daily and weekly reporting of compliance; (4) construction crew training regarding environmental sensitivities; (5) authority to stop work; and (6) action to be taken in the event of non-compliance. AES/mm-3 Upon submittal to the Department of Planning and Building, the grading plans for the proposed project shall include the following: a. All slopes constructed by the project shall be contour-graded and shall include variable slope angles ranging from 2:1 to 4:1 or flatter to reduce the uniform appearance of the embankments. b. Slope-rounding shall be used on all access roads and slope benches to eliminate sharp earthwork angles. c. All interim (five years or more) and finished slopes shall include 50	Significant, adverse, unavoidable.

TABLE II-2 - Class I Impacts
Unavoidable Significant Environmental Impacts
(Decision-maker must issue a "Statement of Overriding Considerations" under CEQA Guidelines Section 15093 if the project is approved.)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		percent native shrubs in the erosion control seeding mix. Native shrubs shall include at least three different species and shall be the type found in the surrounding natural landscape. d. All concrete lined drainage ditches used on slope benches and access roads shall be colored dark brown-grey.	
AES Impact 2 The interim and final topography of the Landfill would silhouette above ridgelines as viewed from Highway 227, Corbett Canyon Road and Price Canyon Road, significantly impacting the short and long term visual quality of the surrounding area.	Long-term	Implement AES/mm-3 and 12.	Significant, adverse, unavoidable.
AES Impact 10 The appearance of the proposed large engineered landform combined with visibility of on-going construction and maintenance activities, when considered cumulatively in conjunction with other visible development, including residential development would alter the rural character of the Highway 227, Price Canyon, and Corbett Canyon Road corridors.	Long-term	Implement AES/mm-1 through 13.	Significant, adverse, unavoidable.
AGRICUTURAL RESOURCES			
AG Impact 1 The proposed project would reduce the water available for intensifying local agricultural production in the local groundwater basin.	Long-term	Implement WR/mm- 3 and 4, and AQ/mm-7.	Significant, adverse, unavoidable.
AG Impact 2 Implementation of the proposed project could result in a cumulatively significant, adverse effect on nearby potentially productive agricultural soils, finite groundwater resources.		Implement AQ/mm-2, 3, and 7, AES/mm-13, and NS/mm-1, and WR/mm-3 and 4.	
AIR QUALITY			
AQ Impact 4 Increased waste processing at the permanent disposal area and Compost Operation would potentially result in increased odors.	Long-term	AQ/mm-6 The applicant shall continue to use Best Management Practices to minimize odorous gas generation, and shall implement the following odor control procedures throughout the life of the operation as long as the tonnage remains at 300 tpd or less:	Significant, adverse, unavoidable.

TABLE II-2 - Class I Impacts
Unavoidable Significant Environmental Impacts
(Decision-maker must issue a "Statement of Overriding Considerations" under CEQA Guidelines Section 15093 if the project is approved.)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		Odor-Screening and Load-Checking Procedures As garbage arrives at the facility, the loader operator shall screen materials to assess the potential for the production of objectionable odors. If necessary, the facility operator would implement one or more of the following measures: a. Within four hours of receipt, bury loads that produce objectionable odors; b. Blending or cover materials producing objectionable odors; and/or, c. Quickly treat garbage capable of producing objectionable odors with a neutralizing agent such as lime, or other suitable agent within four hours of delivery and additionally, as needed. Good Housekeeping Procedures The landfill operator shall implement the following housekeeping and operational procedures: a. Prior to the rainy season (i.e., by October 1st of each year), the landfill facility operator shall undergo pre-season site preparation to ensure that conditions that could result in ponding are minimized or eliminated; and, b. If ponding occurs after a rain, the puddles shall be treated with lime or other suitable material and the feature causing the ponding shall be eliminated. Odor Complaint Response System a. The landfill operator shall designate an "odor impact coordinator" who would be responsible for responding to any complaints about odors; b. Establish a telephone hotline for nearby receptors to contact the landfill facility. Complaints shall be recorded in writing and provided to the LEA and the air district for review as requested; c. The odor impact coordinator shall immediately notify the LEA of any	

TABLE II-2 - Class I Impacts
Unavoidable Significant Environmental Impacts
(Decision-maker must issue a "Statement of Overriding Considerations" under CEQA Guidelines Section 15093 if the project is approved.)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		odor-related complaints; d. The odor impact coordinator shall coordinate with the air district, CIWMB and the LEA to make any necessary operational and/or technical modifications necessary to minimize the likelihood of future odors. AQ/mm-7 To minimize additional odors that may be generated by the expanded CO, once the amount of material to be processed exceeds 300 tpd, the applicant shall implement a covered ASP (aerated static pile) composting system. The ASP system shall be implemented for all processed material beyond 300 tons per day, at minimum. The ASP shall include use of an aeration system that allows the use of biofilters to control odors.	
CLIMATE CHANGE/GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS			
GHG Impact 1 Implementation of the proposed project would increase total GHG emissions by approximately 50 percent, to an annual total of 59,900 metric tones of CO_2 equivalents at such time as the facility reaches full capacity.	Short-term	GHG/mm-1 The Landfill shall not emit more than 38,896 GHGe tonnes per year (2007 level) for the life of the project. Bi-annually, the applicant shall submit a report to the Department of Planning and Building and SLOAPCD describing GHG emission control programs implemented at the Landfill. The report shall describe control program components, predicted and actual emission reductions, and calculate current emission rates at the Landfill. The report shall also identify successes and failures in the program and recommend methods for improving the programs in future years. GHG/mm-2 Prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed for each subsequent Module, 10 through 16, the applicant shall verify compliance with GHG/mm-1. Compliance shall be determined in conjunction with SLOAPCD and based on the feasibility of GHG control measures available to the applicant at the time of excavation. Potential GHG Control Strategies	Significant, adverse, unavoidable.

TABLE II-2 - Class I Impacts
Unavoidable Significant Environmental Impacts
(Decision-maker must issue a "Statement of Overriding Considerations" under CEQA Guidelines Section 15093 if the project is approved.)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		There are a number of methods that the applicant may incorporate into the project to reduce or offset GHG emissions from the Landfill. These are described below. It is anticipated that because this field is currently developing, new measures may also be available as GHG regulations and associated technologies develop. Mitigation measure GHG/mm-1 has been written to allow the applicant and regulatory agencies flexibility in determining which method may be most appropriate based on available technology, emerging regulation, and economic feasibility. a. Increased Capture Efficiency. The analysis above assumes that approximately 85 percent of the GHGs resulting from decomposition of Landfill waste are captured. If the capture rate can be improved, significant reductions in GHG surface emissions could be made. For example, if the capture rate had reached 90 percent in 2007, the GHG emissions resulting from leakage would drop by approximately 5,000 tonnes in 2007. Capture rates may be increased through more aggressive engineering of the landfill gas capture system, or through implementation of bioreactor technology. A bioreactor is a landfill process in which a disposal area is entirely covered in plastic sheeting to maximize methane capture. Water is also added to the waste to speed decomposition and methane production. Ultimately, the waste creates the same amount of methane as it would in a traditional landfill, but it is generated more quickly and is more likely to be captured rather than leak from the surface. It has been estimated that capture rates may be as high as 95 percent with bioreactor technology. Utilizing this technology, however, may have secondary impacts, including increased water consumption and visual impacts. b. Increased Diversion of Organic Material. Food waste and other organic products that cannot now be recycled generally represent about 20 percent of the waste stream in a landfill. This material is generally buried in landfills where it eventually degrades to methane.	

TABLE II-2 - Class I Impacts Unavoidable Significant Environmental Impacts (Decision-maker must issue a "Statement of Overriding Considerations" under CEQA Guidelines Section 15093 if the project is approved.)			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		Collecting food waste is technically feasible and is currently being done in other communities. The food waste can be biodigested either anaerobically for fuel production or aerobically in static piles or ag bags. Food waste collection could potentially be implemented on a phased basis (e.g., starting with grocery stores and restaurants) and then integrated into home disposal. Besides significantly reducing future land fill methane production, this measure could reduce the amount of soil excavation and cover required each year, thereby reducing equipment operation emissions. It could also prolong landfill life. c. Development of Onsite Renewable Energy. The applicant could mitigate for the increased electrical consumption through development of renewable energy, such as wind or solar, onsite. d. Operate Diesel Fleet on Biodiesel Fuels. Biodiesel has a favorable energy and global warming profile, because it returns over three times the energy required to produce it (NREL, 2003). Since Biodiesel contains almost no sulfur, it is also compatible with add-on NOX control devices (catalytic converters). According to the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, "significant reductions of particulate matter, carbon monoxide, and hydrocarbon emissions can be achieved with biodiesel use." The applicant could choose to convert a portion or all of the diesel fleet to biodiesel fuels to mitigate for the increased diesel consumption associated with the project. e. Cap and Trade Programs. In some instances a project or business cannot fully reduce its onsite emissions to an insignificant level. In these cases, regulatory bodies have implemented a system of trading emissions, whereby one source is reduced (through controls, retiring old equipment, etc.) and the other source is allowed to build or operate. Since GHGs are not a localized phenomenon, viable and verifiable emissions reduced at any source will provide a net overall benefit. f. As a part of GHG/mm-1, the applicant could develop a GHG program	

TABLE II-2 - Class I Impacts
Unavoidable Significant Environmental Impacts
(Decision-maker must issue a "Statement of Overriding Considerations" under CEQA Guidelines Section 15093 if the project is approved.)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		independently or as part of a larger market. Pending federal and state legislation will initiate cap and trade programs where by the Landfill could purchase emission credits from various industrial sources. The applicant could also work with SLOAPCD to develop an offset program, similar to the ones already developed (i.e., bus buyback, transit support) to mitigate for other air quality impacts.	
HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS			
HAZ Impact 3 Increasing greenwaste and compost processing would result in the potential increased local distribution of Pine pitch canker to adjacent, downwind properties and the spread of Sudden Oak Death.	Long-term	HAZ/mm-4 Prior to Issuance of the Notice to Proceed, the applicant shall develop educational materials regarding Pine pitch Canker and SOD for public and private customers dropping off greenwaste at the Landfill. The information shall include descriptions of the distribution of the diseases, how to identify it, management practices for dealing with infected trees, and disposal guidelines. Material shall be produced in coordination with the County Agriculture Department. Implement AQ/mm 2, 3, 4, and 7.	Significant, adverse, unavoidable.
NOISE			
NS Impact 3 Noise produced by the relocated RRP would exceed the County's 50 dBA noise threshold at the northeastern property line.	Long-term	NS/mm-6 Prior to relocation of the RRP the applicant shall redesign the facility so that it is at least partially enclosed. The southwestern side may be left open to facilitate delivery and sorting of materials. Implement NS/mm-3 as it relates to the RRP.	Significant, adverse, unavoidable.
WATER RESOURCES			
WR Impact 3 The proposed project would contribute to a cumulative groundwater demand that would potentially exceed the sustainable yield of the groundwater basin	Long-term	Implement WR/mm-1 through 4 and AQ/mm-7.	

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts
Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided
(Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
AESTHETIC RESOURCES			
AES Impact 3 The Compost Operation, including trucks and equipment, at the uppermost portion of the Landfill would appear as a perpetual construction site and would draw attention to the Landfill.	Long-term	AES/mm-4 Upon submittal of the grading plans, the applicant shall show the following: a. An earthen berm around the edges of the "top deck" to reduce visibility of equipment and trucks associated with the compost operations. b. The berm shall be contour-graded, use slope-rounding, be continuous, and include a variable height profile ranging from ten to 25 feet above the adjacent grade of the top deck. AES/mm-5 Within one year of issuance of the grading permit, the berm required by AES/mm-4 shall be constructed.	Significant but mitigable.
AES Impact 4 Buildings and equipment associated with the RRP would increase the industrial appearance of the Landfill, adversely affecting the local rural character.	Long-term	AES/mm-6 Prior to issuance of construction permits for the RRP, the applicant shall submit architectural and engineering plans to the Department of Planning and Building for review and approval. Plans shall include the following: a. Exterior colors of all new, expanded, and existing buildings and permanent equipment shall be limited to dark muted earth-tones. No reddish-browns shall be used and exterior colors shall be no brighter than six in chroma and value on the Munsell Color Scale on file in the Department of Planning and Building. AES/mm-7 Prior to issuance of construction permits for the RRP, the applicant shall submit landscape plans to the Department of Planning and Building for review and approval. Plans shall include the following: a. The plans shall show screen planting along the western, southern, and eastern sides of the RRP. b. The screen plants shall include evergreen trees and shrubs for the	Significant but mitigable.

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts
Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided
(Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		purpose of screening the structures as seen from the surrounding area. Screen planting shall achieve a 100 percent screening of the structures at plant maturity. Trees shall be densely planted and shall be from a minimum 15-gallon container size. c. Mitigation trees and shrubs shall be maintained in perpetuity. AES/mm-8 Prior to issuance of construction permits for the RRP, a cost estimate for a planting plan, installation of landscaping, and maintenance of landscaping for a period of ten years shall be prepared by a qualified individual (e.g., landscape contractor) and shall be reviewed and approved by the Department of Planning and Building. Prior to issuance of construction permits for the RRP, a performance bond, equal to the cost estimate, shall be posted by the applicant. AES/mm-9 To guarantee the success of the landscaping, the applicant shall retain a qualified individual (e.g., arborist, landscape architect/ contractor, nurseryman) to monitor the new trees' survivability and vigor until the trees are successfully established, and prepare monitoring reports, on an annual basis, for no less than ten years or until buildings are fully screened, whichever comes first. Based on the submittal of the initial planting letter, the first report shall be submitted to the County Environmental Coordinator one year after the initial planting and thereafter on an annual basis until the monitor, in consultation with the County, has determined that the initially-required vegetation is successfully established. Additional monitoring will be necessary if initially-required vegetation is not considered successfully established. The applicant, and successors-in-interest, agrees to complete any necessary remedial measures identified in the report(s) to maintain the population of initially planted vegetation and approved by the Environmental Coordinator.	

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts
Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided
(Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
AES Impact 5 Buildings, overhead covers, and equipment associated with the MRF would increase the visibility and industrial appearance of the project, adversely affecting the existing rural character.	Long-term	Implement AES/mm-6, 7, 8, and 9 as they relate to the MRF.	Significant but mitigable.
AES Impact 6 The interim and final topography of the stockpiles and the associated on-going construction activities of the Landfill would be evident from public roads, substantially degrading the short- and long-term visual quality of the surrounding area.	Long-term	AES/mm-10 Upon submittal of the grading plans, the applicant shall show the following: a. All stockpiles shall be contour-graded and shall include variable slope angles to reduce the uniform appearance of the embankments. b. Slopes shall employ mechanical erosion control methods such as erosion control blanket as necessary to prevent erosion on contour graded slopes. c. Slope-rounding shall be used on all access roads and slope benches to eliminate sharp earthwork angles. d. All interim and finished slopes shall include 50 percent native shrubs in the erosion control seeding mix. Implement NS/mm-1 and 2.	Significant but mitigable.
AES Impact 7 The entry monument sign, gate, or gatehouse would potentially contrast with the existing setting, adversely affecting the existing rural character.	Long-term	AES/mm-11 Prior to submittal of construction permits for the entry monument sign, gate, and gatehouse, the applicant shall develop construction plans that include the following: a. Exterior colors of the gatehouse shall be limited to dark muted earth-tones. No reddish-browns shall be used and exterior colors shall be no brighter than six in chroma and value on the Munsell Color Scale on file in the Department of Planning and Building. b. The proposed entry sign or monument shall be of an appropriate scale and proportion for the rural character and the two-lane highway setting. c. The proposed entry sign or monument shall utilize natural-appearing materials such as stone and/or wood. Material colors and finishes other than lettering and emblems shall be muted earth tones with low	Significant but mitigable.

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts
Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided
(Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		reflectivity. AES/mm-12 Prior to issuance of construction permits for any new structures, the applicant shall submit lighting plans to the Department of Planning and Building for review and approval. Plans shall include the following: a. The point source of all exterior lighting shall be shielded from off-site views. b. All required security lights shall utilize motion detector activation. c. Light trespass from exterior lights shall be minimized by directing light downward and utilizing cut-off fixtures or shields. d. Lumination from exterior lights shall be the lowest level allowed by public safety standards. e. Lighting shall not be directed such that it illuminates areas beyond the property line, or hills and slopes visible from offsite. f. Light standard heights shall be no higher than necessary.	
AES Impact 8 Visibility of the Landfill along Highway 227 near the existing entrance combined with potential inadequacy of the proposed screen planting to the south would adversely affect the visual setting and character.	Long-term	Implement AES/mm-8 and 9. AES/mm-13 Prior to approval of any new construction permits, the applicant shall submit landscape plans to the Department of Planning and Building for review and approval. Plans shall include the following: a. The landscape plan shall show screen planting along the entire length of the Landfill frontage along Highway 227. b. Plantings may be required within the Highway 227 right of way if shown to be effective and acceptable to Caltrans. c. Planting shall include screening of the access road parallel to Highway 227 and the detention basin south of the existing entrance. d. The screen plants shall include evergreen trees and shrubs emphasizing natives and other species common in the area that are drought tolerant. Screen planting shall achieve a 100% screening	Significant but mitigable.

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts
Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided
(Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		density at plant maturity. Trees shall be planted from a minimum 15-gallon container size, except oak tress, 1/3 of which should be from 1-gallon container. e. Screening trees shall be planted in a manner that reflects natural growth. Straight rows and even spacing shall be avoided. f. Screening trees and shrubs shall be protected from browsing and burrowing animals, and maintained in perpetuity. a.	
AES Impact 9 Visibility of new night lighting associated with structures, work areas, parking areas, and the entry signs would adversely affect the visual setting and character.	Long-term	Implement AES/mm-12	Significant but mitigable.
AIR QUALITY			
AQ Impact 1 Emissions generated from construction activities during periods of module excavation would result in an exceedance of emissions thresholds for NO_X.	Short-term	AQ/mm-1 Prior to commencement of mass grading for module excavation, the applicant shall submit a Construction Activities Management Plan for review and approval by the SLOAPCD. This plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following Best Available Control Technology for diesel-fueled construction equipment: a. Minimize the number of large pieces of construction equipment operating during any given period. b. Schedule construction related truck/equipment trips during non-peak hours to reduce peak-hour emissions. c. Regularly maintain and properly tune all construction equipment according to manufacturer's specifications. d. Fuel all off-road and portable diesel powered equipment including, but not limited to: bulldozers, graders, cranes, loaders, scrapers, backhoes, generators, compressors, and auxiliary power units with CARB motor vehicle diesel fuel. e. Use 1996 or newer heavy duty off road vehicles for at least 75% of the mass grading related heavy equipment.	Significant but mitigable.

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts
Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided
(Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		f. Electrify equipment where possible. g. Use Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), bio-diesel, or propane for on site mobile equipment instead of diesel-powered equipment. h. On and off-road diesel equipment shall not be allowed to idle for more than five minutes. i. To the greatest extent practicable, use Purinox or similar NO_X reducing agents diesel fuel. j. To the greatest extent feasible, install catalytic reduction units heavy equipment performing this work.	
AQ Impact 2 PM_{10} emissions resulting from construction activities would result in direct short and long-term impacts on air quality, further exacerbating the County non-attainment status for PM_{10}.	Short- and long-term	AQ/mm-2 Prior to issuance of the grading permit, a Dust Control Plan shall be prepared and submitted to the SLOAPCD for approval prior to commencement of construction activities. The Dust Control Plan shall: a. Use APCD-approved BMPs and dust mitigation measures; b. Prohibit fugitive dust from any applicable source beyond the property line. c. Prohibit fugitive dust from any applicable source that equals or exceeds 20 percent opacity for 3 minutes or more in any one hour. d. Provide for monitoring dust and construction debris during construction; e. Designate a person or persons to monitor the dust control program and to order increased watering or other measures as necessary to prevent transport of dust off-site. Duties should include holiday and weekend periods when work may not be in progress (but strong winds may blow); f. Provide the name and telephone number of such persons to the APCD prior to construction commencement; g. Identify complaint handling procedures; h. Fill out a daily dust observation log; and, i. Provide a list of all heavy-duty construction equipment operating at the site. The list shall include the make, model, engine size, and	Significant but mitigable.

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts
Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided
(Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		year of each piece of equipment. AQ/mm-3 Prior to issuance of the grading permit, the following mitigation measures shall be shown on all project plans and implemented during daily activities to reduce PM_{10} emissions during earth moving activities: a. Reduce the amount of the disturbed area where possible. b. Water trucks or sprinkler systems shall be used in sufficient quantities to prevent airborne dust from leaving the site. Increased watering frequency shall be required whenever wind speeds exceed 15 mph. Reclaimed (non-potable) water shall be used whenever possible. c. All dirt stockpile areas shall be sprayed daily as needed. d. Exposed ground areas that are planned to be reworked at dates greater than one month after initial grading shall be sown with a fast-germinating native grass seed and watered until vegetation is established. e. All disturbed soil areas not subject to re-vegetation shall be stabilized using approved chemical soil binders, jute netting, or other methods approved in advance by the APCD. f. All roadways, driveways, sidewalks, etc. to be paved should be completed as soon as possible after initial site grading. In addition, building pads shall be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used. g. Vehicle speed for all construction vehicles shall be posted to not exceed 15 mph on any unpaved surface at the construction site. h. All trucks hauling dirt, sand, or other loose materials are to be covered or shall maintain at least two feet of free board (minimum vertical distance between top of load and top of trailer) in accordance with CVC Section 23114. i. Wheel washers shall be installed where vehicles enter and exit	

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		unpaved roads onto streets, or wash off trucks and equipment leaving the site. j. Streets shall be swept at the end of each day if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent paved roads. Water sweepers with reclaimed water shall be used when feasible. k. Permanent dust control measures shall be implemented as soon as possible following completion of any soil disturbing activities. AQ/mm-4 During operations, the applicant shall maintain monthly compliance logs verifying that all equipment and operations continue to comply with the APCD requirements.	
AQ Impact 3 Demolition and relocation activities have the potential to result in adverse air quality impacts associated with hazardous building materials.	Long-term	AQ/mm-5 Prior to commencement of demolition activities at the existing entrance area, the applicant shall: a. Notify the APCD at least ten working days prior to commencement of any demolition activities; b. Conduct an Asbestos survey by a Certified Asbestos Inspector; c. Use applicable disposal and removal requirements for any identified asbestos containing material; and, d. Contact the SLOAPCD Enforcement Division prior to final approval of any demolition activity.	Significant but mitigable.
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES			
BR Impact 1 The proposed project would result in the loss of approximately 1.3 acres of oak woodland habit containing approximately 30 mature coast live oaks.	Long-term	At the time of application for the grading permit, the applicant shall submit an Oak Woodland Protection and Restoration Plan to be reviewed and approved by the County Department of Planning and Building. Oak woodland restoration shall be accomplished through one of three methods, 1) replanting of oak trees removed from the oak woodland, 2) providing for the protection of oak woodland habitat in perpetuity through acquisition or donation of a conservation easement that includes at least 2000 square feet per tree removed; 3) providing funds to the California Wildlife Conservation Board to be used for the purchase of Oak	Significant but mitigable.

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts
Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided
(Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		Woodland Conservation Easements If option 1 is selected, it may account for no more than 50% of the required mitigation required for oak woodland impacts and mitigation measures BR/mm-2 would apply BR/mm-2 The Oak Woodland Restoration Plan shall include the following: a. For onsite planting and protection purposes, oak trees removed shall be replaced at a minimum 4:1 ratio, and impacted trees shall be replaced at a 2:1 ratio. b. Replacement oak trees shall be from regionally or locally collected seed stock grown in vertical tubes or deep one-gallon tree pots. Four-foot diameter shelters shall be placed over each oak tree to protect it from deer and other herbivores, and shall consist of 54-inch tall welded wire cattle panels (or equivalent material) and be staked using T-posts. Wire mesh baskets, at least two feet in diameter and two feet deep, shall be use below ground. Planting during the warmest, driest months (June through September) shall be avoided. The plan shall provide a species-specific planting schedule. If planting occurs outside this time period, a landscape and irrigation plan shall be submitted prior to permit issuance and implemented upon approval by the county. c. Replacement oak trees shall be planted no closer than 20 feet on center and shall average no more than four planted per 2,000 square feet. Trees shall be planted in random and clustered patterns to create a natural appearance. As feasible, replacement trees shall be planted in a natural setting on the north side of and at the canopy/dripline edge of existing mature native oak trees; on north-facing slopes; within drainage swales (except when riparian habitat present); where topsoil is present; and away from continuously wet areas (e.g., lawns, irrigated areas, etc). Replanting areas shall be either in native topsoil or areas where native topsoil has been	

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts
Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided
(Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		reapplied. A seasonally timed maintenance program, which includes regular weeding (hand removal at a minimum of once early fall and once early spring within at least a three-foot radius from the tree or installation of a staked "weed mat" or weed-free mulch) and a temporary watering program, shall be developed for all oak tree planting areas. A qualified arborist/botanist shall be retained to monitor the acquisition, installation, and maintenance of all oak trees to be replaced. Replacement trees shall be monitored and maintained by a qualified arborist/botanist for at least seven years or until the trees have successfully established as determined by the County Environmental Coordinator. Annual monitoring reports will be prepared by a qualified arborist/botanist and submitted to the County by October 15 each year BR/mm-3 To mitigate the balance of the oak woodland impact, one of the following measures, or a combination thereof shall be used: a. Prior to approval of the Notice to Proceed, the applicant shall record a conservation easement that protects 2000 square feet of existing oak woodland habitat for each tree removed from the oak woodland in perpetuity. The conservation easement shall be controlled by a qualified conservation organization approved by the County. Potential conservation organizations include but are not limited to: The Nature Conservancy, San Luis Obispo Land Conservancy, or Greenspace the Cambria Land Trust. This mitigation measure may be used to satisfy the mitigation requirement for the oak woodland impacts. b. If the applicant is not able to establish a conservation easement, the applicant shall provide funding to the California Wildlife Conservation Board or other County-approved entity to be used for the purchase of Oak Woodland Habitat Conservation Easements. The final funding amount shall include $970.00 for each tree removed. Each impacted	

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts
Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided
(Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		tree shall be assessed a fee of $485.00 per impacted tree. This mitigation measure may be used to satisfy the mitigation requirement for the oak woodland impact. BR/mm-4 Prior to ground disturbance for each of the project components in the expansion area (within seven days), to avoid conflicts with nesting birds or roosting bats, construction activities shall not be allowed unless a county-approved, qualified biologist has surveyed the impact zone and determined that no nesting or roosting activities will be adversely impacted. At such time, if any evidence of nesting activities is found, the biologist will determine if any construction activities can occur during the nesting period and to what extent. The results of the surveys will be passed immediately to the County Department of Planning and Building, possibly with recommendations for variable buffer zones, as needed, around individual nests. The applicant agrees to incorporate those recommendations. If work occurs between September 1 and March 1, within seven days of ground disturbance or tree removal/trimming activities, a survey for wintering raptors shall be conducted. If surveys do not locate wintering raptors, construction activities may be conducted. If wintering raptors are located, construction activities shall observe a 500-foot buffer for the wintering location(s). A pre-construction survey report shall be submitted to the County Department of Planning and Building immediately upon completion of the survey. The report shall detail appropriate fencing or flagging of the buffer zone and make recommendations on additional monitoring requirements.	
BR Impact 2 The proposed project would permanently impact approximately 0.25 acre of State slope wetlands, 0.51 acre of jurisdictional wetlands, and temporarily impact other waters, and riparian habitats.	Long-term	BR/mm-5 Prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed, the applicant shall submit a Wetland and Riparian Habitat Restoration plan that covers impacts to all state and federal wetlands onsite. The plan shall describe wetland restoration and revegetation efforts, and identify the location *onsite* where those efforts will occur. The plan shall be	Significant but mitigable.

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts
Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided
(Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		submitted along with verification from the appropriate regulatory agencies (i.e., ACOE, CDFG, RWQCB) that necessary permits have been obtained. The plan shall include the following measures, at minimum, unless other equivalent measures are approved by regulatory agencies: a. Avoid federal and state wetlands and provide with protective construction and erosion control fencing, to the extent feasible. b. Mitigate impacts to federal wetlands at a 3:1 ratio. Mitigation for impacts to federal wetlands shall be performed onsite. c. Mitigate impacts to state wetlands at a 1:1 ratio. Mitigation for impacts to state wetlands shall be performed onsite d. Mitigate impacts to riparian vegetation at a 1:1 ratio. Impacts to riparian habitat shall be mitigated onsite through restoration and enhancement of degraded stream channel and riparian habitat onsite. e. Impacts to non-wetland waters require mitigation at a 1:1 ratio, that is, one linear foot of non-wetland waters restored or created for linear foot disturbed or removed. f. On a monthly basis, the applicant shall inspect the ephemeral drainages just south of the proposed expansion area for accumulated trash. Any trash in, or in the vicinity of, the drainage shall be collected from this area, removed, and properly disposed. g. The plan shall include a cost estimate of the costs associated with implementation of these measures. BR/mm-6 To guarantee the success of the riparian and wetland mitigation, prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed, the applicant shall post a bond with the County Department of Planning and Building in the amount determined in BR/mm-6, number 7. The bond shall not be released until mitigation requirements have been met, as determine by the County Department of Planning and Building, in consultation with applicable regulatory agencies.	

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts
Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided
(Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
BR Impact 3 The proposed project would remove up to 13 mature oak trees and impact up to 7 more greater than five inches dbh.	Long-term	BR/mm-7 Prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed, the applicant shall prepare an Oak Tree Inventory, Avoidance, and Protection Plan as outlined herein. The plan shall be reviewed by a County-approved biologist and/or arborist, and shall include the following items: a. Comprehensive Oak Tree Inventory. This shall include the following information: 1. An inventory of all oak trees at least five inches in diameter at breast height within 50 feet of all proposed impact areas. All inventoried trees shall be shown on maps. The species, diameter at breast height, location, and condition of these trees shall be documented in data tables. 2. Identification of trees that will be retained, removed, or impacted. This information shall be shown on maps and cross-referenced to data tables described in item a. 3. The location of proposed structures, utilities, driveways, grading, retaining walls, outbuildings, water and wastewater facilities, and impervious surfaces shall be shown on maps. The applicant shall clearly delineate the building sites/building control lines containing these features on the project plans. 4. All reasonable efforts shall be made to maintain the historic drainage patterns and flow volumes in the vicinity of these oak trees. If not feasible, the drainage plan shall clearly show which trees would be receiving more or less drainage. b. Oak Tree Avoidance Measures. Grading and development within proposed lots shall avoid the removal of oak trees to the maximum extent possible. Such activities shall minimize potential disturbance to oaks and their associated root zones to the maximum extent possible, within final sits plans requiring concurrence from county staff to ensure compliance with this provision.	Significant but mitigable.

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts
Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided
(Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		c. Oak Tree Protection Guidelines. Tree protection guidelines and a root protection zone shall be established and implemented for each tree to be retained that occurs within 50 feet of impact areas. The following guidelines shall be included: 1. A qualified arborist shall determine the critical root zone for each retained tree on a case-by-case basis, based upon tree species, age, and size. This area is generally defined as 1.0 to 1.5 times its diameter at breast height. At a minimum, the critical root zone shall be the distance from the trunk to the drip line of the tree. 2. All trees to remain within 50 feet of construction or grading activities shall be marked for protection (e.g., with flagging) and their root zone fenced prior to any grading. Grading, utility trenching, compaction of soil, or placement of fill shall be avoided within these fenced areas. If grading in the root zone cannot be avoided, retaining walls shall be constructed to minimize cut and fill impacts. Care shall be taken to avoid surface roots within the top 18 inches of soil. If any roots must be removed or exposed, they shall be cleanly cut and not left exposed above the ground surface. The project arborist shall approve any work within the root protection zone. 3. Unless previously approved by the county, the following activities are not allowed within the root zone of existing or newly planted oak trees: year-round irrigation (no summer watering, unless "establishing" new tree or native compatible plants for up to three years); grading (includes cutting and filling of material); compaction (e.g., regular use of vehicles); placement of impermeable surfaces (e.g., pavement); disturbance of soil that impacts roots (e.g., tilling). 4. The applicant shall minimize trimming of oak trees to remain onsite. Removal of larger lower branches should be minimized to 1) avoid making tree top heavy and more susceptible to "blow-	

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts
Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided
(Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		overs", 2) reduce having larger limb cuts that take longer to heal and are much more susceptible to disease and infestation, 3) retain wildlife habitat values associated with the lower branches, 4) retain shade to keep summer temperatures cooler (retains higher soil moisture, greater passive solar potential, provides better conditions for oak seedling volunteers) and 5) retain the natural shape of the tree. The amount of trimming (roots or canopy) done in any one season shall be limited as much as possible to reduce tree stress/shock (ten percent or less is best, 25 percent maximum). If trimming is necessary, the applicant shall use a certified arborist when removing limbs. Unless a hazardous or unsafe situation exists, major trimming shall be done only during the summer months.	
BR Impact 4 The proposed project would potentially impact nesting birds, including raptors and other protected species.	Long-term	Implement BR/mm-4.	Significant but mitigable.
BR Impact 5 The proposed project would potentially impact directly and/or indirectly, habitat for 14 special-status animals.	Long-term	BR/mm-8 Prior to all ground-disturbing activities, a qualified biologist shall provide pre-construction training to all workers involved in site activities. This training shall consist of instruction on special-status species with potential to occur on the property and their habitats. Workers shall be instructed as to appropriate contacts and how to proceed if special-status species on the project site are observed. BR/mm-9 A biological monitor qualified to capture and move legless lizards shall be present during all initial ground-disturbing activities. The monitor shall capture and relocate silvery legless lizards disturbed during tree clearance and initial site grading. In addition, the monitor shall rake loose soil within oak woodlands prior to excavation to find and move legless lizards. Efforts shall focus on relocation of silvery legless lizards to safe habitat outside the expansion area.	Significant but mitigable.

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts
Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided
(Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		BR/mm-10 Within two weeks prior to initiation of project components, a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for roosting bats. If bats are not found, tree and/or building removal can proceed. If bats are observed, bat exclusion measures shall be instituted prior to disturbance. If maternal bat colonies are found they shall not be disturbed until young bats have left the site. Subsequently bat exclusion measures shall be instituted prior to disturbance. BR/mm-11 Prior to vegetation removal and grading in the drainage area, a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for Southwestern pond turtles to find and relocate to safe habitat any turtles present in the expansion area. Southwestern pond turtle surveys identification shall occur again if activity in the drainage stops for more than one year before commencing again. BR/mm-12 A pre-construction survey shall be conducted within 30 days prior to construction or grading for each of the following activities - the RRP, the new entrance road, the earthen noise berm, and Modules 11 through 16 to identify if badgers are using the site. The results of the survey shall be sent to the County Department of Planning and Building. If the pre-construction survey finds potential badger dens, they shall be inspected to determine whether they are occupied. The survey shall then be expanded to cover the entire property, and shall examine both old and new dens. If it is not feasible to completely inspect potential badger dens from the entrance, a fiber optic scope shall be used to examine the entire den. Inactive dens shall be excavated by hand with a shovel to prevent re-use of dens during construction. To avoid disturbance and the possibility of direct take of adults and nursing young, no grading shall occur within 100 feet of active badger dens between February and July. Between July 1 and February 1, all potential badger dens shall be inspected to determine if badgers are	

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts
Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided
(Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		present. If badger dens are found on the property during the pre-construction survey, the CDFG wildlife biologist for the area shall be contacted to review current allowable management practices such as establishing buffers around dens, and relocating badgers. BR/mm-13 A qualified biologist shall survey the project area 48 hours before the onset of work activities that could disturb CRLF habitat identified onsite. If any life stage of the CRLF is found and these individuals are likely to be killed or injured by work activities, construction shall be halted and the relevant regulatory agencies (i.e., USFWS, CDFG, County of San Luis Obispo) shall be notified to develop appropriate measures to avoid or minimize the potential for take of CRLF.	
BR Impact 6 The proposed project would remove approximately 90 percent of the Obispo Indian paintbrush population located in the expansion and earthen noise berm areas.	Long-term	BR/mm-14 Prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed, the Obispo Indian Paintbrush Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (MMP) that has been prepared for this project (Althouse and Meade, 2007c) shall be revised and a proposed new offsite location for the mitigation shall be identified. The new site shall be protected in perpetuity and be located as close to the project site as feasible. Mitigation shall consist of seed collection onsite and direct sowing at the identified offsite location. Mitigation will be deemed complete when an annual count of Obispo Indian paintbrush reaches levels comparable to baseline site conditions identified during initial surveys of the expansion area performed by Althouse and Meade,. The MMP shall be approved by the County Department of Planning and Building and the CDFG prior to issuance of the grading permit.	Significant but mitigable.
CULTURAL RESOURCES			
PR Impact 1 Disturbance of native materials associated with construction of the RRP and excavation of Modules 10 through 16, have the potential to impact significant paleontological resources.	Long-term	PR/mm-1 Prior to issuance of the initial Notice to Proceed, the applicant shall submit for the review and approval by the Department of Planning and Building, a Paleontological Monitoring and Recovery Plan (PRMP). The plan shall include the following, at minimum: a. List of personnel involved in the monitoring activities;	Significant but mitigable.

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts
Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided
(Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		b. Clear identification of what portions of the project (e.g. phases, areas of the site, types of activities) require monitoring; c. Description of how the monitoring shall occur; d. Description of frequency of monitoring (e.g. full-time, part-time, spot checking); e. Description of what resources are expected to be encountered; f. Description of circumstances that would result in the "work diversion" at the project site; g. Description of procedures for diverting work on the site and notification procedures; h. Description of monitoring reporting procedures; i. Disposition of collected materials; j. Proposed analysis of results of data recovery and collected materials, including timeline of final analysis results; and, k. Description of the applicant's responsibilities. The project proponent is responsible to bear all costs associated with this mitigation plan including preparation of specimens to the curation standards of the repository and curation fees, as applicable. PR/mm-2 During all applicable ground disturbing construction activities, the applicant shall implement the PMRP measures as delineated in the PMRP. PR/mm-3 Upon completion of each Module, 10 through 16, and upon completion of excavation associated with the RRP, the County-approved paleontologist shall submit a report to the Department of Planning and Building summarizing all monitoring/mitigation activities, confirming that all recommended mitigation measures have been met, and including analysis of all discoveries per the PMRP. In the event that any of the grading/excavation activities occur concurrently, completion reports can be combined.	

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts
Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided
(Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
AR Impact 1 Earthwork and other ground-disturbing activities associated with construction of the new entrance road and Modules 12, 14, 15, and 16 may impact Areas 1 through 4, potentially impacting subsurface prehistoric or historical archaeological resources.	Long-term	AR/mm-1 Prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed, the applicant shall submit for the review and approval by the Department of Planning and Building, an Archaeological Monitoring and Recovery Plan (AMRP). The plan shall include, at minimum: a. List of personnel involved in the monitoring activities; b. Clear identification of what portions of the project (e.g., phases, areas of the site, types of activities); c. Description of how the monitoring shall occur; d. Description of monitoring frequency; e. Description of what resources are expected to be encountered; f. Description of circumstances that would result in the "work diversion" at the project site; g. Description of procedures for diverting work on the site and notification procedures; h. Description of monitoring reporting procedures; i. Disposition of collected materials; j. Proposed analysis of results of data recovery and collected materials, including timeline of final analysis results; and, k. Project proponent's responsibilities (the project proponent is responsible for all costs associated with this mitigation plan including preparation of specimens and curation fees). AR/mm-2 During all applicable ground disturbing construction activities, the applicant shall implement the AMRP measures.	Significant but mitigable.
GEOLOGY AND SOILS			
GEO Impact 1 Grading activities have the potential to result in unstable cut and fill slopes, a potentially significant impact.	Long-term	GEO/mm-1 Prior to issuance of the grading permit, the project Soils Engineer shall review the final grading plans for the Landfill expansion, the RRP, the compost runoff and detention basins, the stockpiles, the new access road, and the new entrance, to verify conformance with the 2007 California Building Code, Appendix Chapter	Significant but mitigable.

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts
Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided
(Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		33 of the 2001 California Building Code, Title 19 of the County of San Luis Obispo Building and Construction Ordinance, and other applicable standards. Recommendations regarding gradients for temporary and permanent slopes, special consideration to areas of fill over cut, and the need for terraces in temporary slopes shall be provided as necessary. As applicable, plans shall be amended to include these provisions and shall be adhered to during all grading and construction activities.	
GEO Impact 2 Proposed grading activities would result in exposed soils, including stockpiled soils that would be susceptible to the erosive effects of wind, rain, and surface runoff.	Long-term	GEO/mm-2 Prior to issuance of the grading permit, a sedimentation and erosion control plan shall be submitted for review and approval by the Departments of Planning and Building, and Public Works. The plan shall address erosion control during all phases of grading. Drainage shall discharge in a nonerosive manner away from improvements and, where slopes are present, away from the toes of the slopes. The applicant shall also provide verification of continued compliance with NPDES requirements, and provide a copy of the approved SWPPP, as applicable.	Significant but mitigable.
GEO Impact 3 The surficial soils at the Landfill where buildings are proposed have the potential to be expansive.	Long-term	GEO/mm-3 Prior to issuance of the grading permit or building permits for proposed structures, the applicant shall submit a soils engineering report(s) prepared by a Soils Engineer. The report shall conform to Sections 1802.2 through 1802.6 (or other applicable sections) of the 2007 California Building Code, and Appendix Chapter 33 of the 2001 California Building Code, as adopted by the County of San Luis Obispo. The soils reports shall address expansion potential and, if determined to be warranted, provide appropriate recommendations for expansive soil mitigation. The recommendations presented in the soils engineering report shall be implemented during construction.	Significant but mitigable.
GEO Impact 4 Grading activities would potentially encounter springs and seeps, which could affect erosion control efforts and drainage facilities.	Long-term	GEO/mm-4 During construction, the Soils Engineer shall observe grading operations, and any unusual subsurface conditions encountered during grading should be brought to his/her attention. Recommendations regarding mitigation shall be provided by the Soils Engineer on an as-needed basis and implemented by the applicant. Such recommendations may include, but are not limited to, backdrains, intercept drains, or	Significant but mitigable.

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts
Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided
(Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		diversion ditches.	
GEO Impact 5 Habitable buildings sited over Monterey formation materials may be subjected to radon gas.	Long-term	GEO/mm-5 Prior to issuance of construction permits for habitable structures founded on fill materials derived from Monterey formation bedrock, radon gas testing shall be conducted by a certified professional. The results shall be submitted to the County Department of Planning and Building. In the event that radon gas is determined to be present, buildings shall be designed and constructed in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidelines for minimizing impacts associated with radon gas exposure.	Significant but mitigable.
GEO Impact 6 Buildings and other improvements may be subjected to strong ground shaking and associated damage due to seismic activity.	Long-term	GEO/mm-6 Prior to issuance of the grading or building permits for proposed structures, the applicant shall submit a soils engineering report(s) prepared by a Soils Engineer. The report shall conform to Sections 1802.2 through 1802.6 (or other applicable sections) of the 2007 California Building Code, and Appendix Chapter 33 of the 2001 California Building Code, as adopted by the County of San Luis Obispo. The report shall provide seismic parameters for use in design. Plans for structures that shall be designed in accordance with the seismic parameters presented in the soils engineering report and the applicable sections of the California Building Code.	Significant but mitigable.
GEO Impact 7 Seismically-induced slope failure has the potential to impact the permanent and interim waste slopes within the modules.	Long-term	GEO/mm-7 Plans for landfill expansion modules shall be in accordance with the recommendations presented by Shaw Environmental, Inc (Shaw, 2007). These recommendations include, but are not limited to: • Maximum waste elevation for interim slopes shall be 340 feet unless the geosynthetic clay liner (GCL) is encapsulated with a second geomembrane layer. • Maximum interim waste sideslopes shall not exceed 3.5 horizontal to one vertical. • Encapsulating the toe area of the western and southern perimeters of the expansion area with a second geomembrane layer for a distance	Significant but mitigable.

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts
Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided
(Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		of 200 feet from the toe of the slope; the GCL on the sideslope should also be encapsulated.	
GEO Impact 8 Seismically-induced slope failure has the potential to impact the stockpile slopes and the slopes surrounding the basins.	Long-term	GEO/mm-8 Prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed, the applicant shall submit a report(s) of slope stability analysis addressing the stockpile slopes and basins. The recommendations of the report shall be implemented during construction. The report shall include, but not be limited to, a numerical slope stability analysis under seismic conditions and, for the ponds, under the conditions that would be present in the event of seepage from the ponds; and specific recommendations for stabilization, including but not limited to, decreasing slope angles, decreasing slope heights, utilization of retention systems, and slope reinforcement.	Significant but mitigable.
GEO Impact 9 Seismically-induced settlement has the potential to impact the landfill expansion modules.	Long-term	Implement GEO/mm-7 above.	Significant but mitigable.
GEO Impact 10 The proposed compost runoff pond, the new detention basin, and existing basins may be impacted by seiches.	Long-term	GEO/mm-9 New basins shall be designed with sufficient freeboard to accommodate the seiche waves, or in such a manner that overtopping of basins can occur without damage to downslope areas due to flooding or erosion. The assessment should be conducted by a qualified civil engineer.	Significant but mitigable.
HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS			
HAZ Impact 1 The improper disposal of hazardous waste in areas outside of the Landfill has the potential to result in injuries to refuse haulers and neighboring residents.	Long-term	HAZ/mm-1 To encourage legal disposal of waste material, prior to relocation of the household hazardous waste, E-waste, and U-waste facility, the applicant shall notify users of the facility of the change, via the phone system, internet and through onsite signage, which materials may be accepted at the new facility, and when the new facility will be open to accept them. HAZ/mm-2 Prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed, the applicant shall submit to the Department of Planning and Building, an updated litter control plan. The plan shall be approved by the Department of Planning and Building and the CIWMB, and be posted on the Landfill	Significant but mitigable.

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts
Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided
(Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		website. The plan shall include at a minimum: a. Descriptions of current litter control practices; b. Provisions for bi-monthly trash pick-up on neighboring properties. Residents within one mile of the landfill shall be contacted annually and provided the dates of scheduled fugitive trash pick-up for the coming year. The phone number of the litter control staff at the Landfill shall be provided. Neighbors shall be able to contact the Landfill within one week of the scheduled date, to request pick-up of fugitive trash on their property. c. Requirements for litter control fences to be installed around the downwind perimeter of the Landfill that are a minimum of six feet tall. d. Requirements for portable litter control fences installed near working faces to be a minimum of ten feet tall. e. Descriptions of the litter barrier proposal (permanent and temporary) for construction of each proposed new module. Barriers and working face should be oriented to address prevailing winds. f. Contact information so that the public can reach agency staff (CIWMB, County Code Enforcement, CHP, Sheriff) in the event that the Landfill does not comply with control measures or to report illegal dumping. g. Require fencing along the proposed drainage that restricts trash from entering the drainage from the Landfill and entrance road, but allows for the passage of wildlife, as necessary.	
HAZ Impact 2 The increased Landfill capacities would potentially increase the amount of fugitive trash outside of the Landfill property due to collection trucks, windblown materials, illegal dumping, and flowing water.	Long-term	Implement HAZ/mm-1 and 2. HAZ/mm-3 The applicant shall update the litter control program, at minimum, every five years, unless more frequent updates are required by the Department of Planning and Building or the CIWMB, to address any continued deficiencies.	Significant but mitigable.

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
HAZ Impact 4 Increasing waste disposal has the potential to attract birds, increasing potential hazard to San Luis Obispo Airport.	Long-term	HAZ/mm-5 During all future operation of the Landfill, the applicant shall continue the falcon program unless another, more effective measure is implemented after approval by the County Department of Planning and Building.	Significant but mitigable.
HAZ Impact 5 Construction activities, expansion, and ongoing operation of the Landfill would potentially expose employees and adjacent residents to accidental fire.	Long-term	HAZ/mm-6 Prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed, the applicant shall provide verification that a Fire Prevention, Control, and Mitigation Plan has been developed/amended to the satisfaction of CAL FIRE. Prior to final inspection or second notice to proceed, all required elements of this plan shall be installed.	Significant but mitigable.
NOISE			
NS Impact 1 Noise levels from disposal activities would exceed the County's daytime hourly Leq standard of 50 dBA at the southeastern property line.	Long-term	NS/mm-1 Prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed, the applicant shall submit for review and approval, a Noise Mitigation Plan addressing identified potential noise impacts to residential uses on the southeastern boundary of the facility through construction of an earthen berm. The plan shall be prepared by a qualified acoustical consultant. The berm shall be tall enough to interrupt line of site between the southeastern property line and heavy equipment noise sources within the disposal area at the full height of each module. The berm landscaping shall be coordinated with the proposed landscape plan and Aesthetic Resources mitigation measures. NS/mm-2 Prior to initiation of proposed activities, including the relocation of the entrance, module excavation, etc., the applicant shall have completely implemented the Noise Mitigation Plan. NS/mm-3 Within 30 after the new entrance is opened, the applicant shall submit an updated noise assessment prepared by a qualified noise consultant that assesses the effectiveness of NS/mm-1. If NS/mm-1 is found to be ineffective, the consultant shall provide recommendations to improve the performance of the noise berm. These recommendations shall be implemented within 60 days of County approval of the	Significant but mitigable.

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts
Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided
(Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		assessment. NS/mm-4 Prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed, the applicant shall revise the proposed grading plans relocating a portion of the proposed stockpile to existing Stockpile 2, adjacent to proposed Module 10, and the remainder to existing Stockpile 3. Additional material associated with Module excavation may be temporarily stockpiled adjacent to existing Module 8 and proposed Module 11, as necessary.	
NS Impact 2 Noise levels from the proposed Compost Operation would exceed the County's Leq standard of 50 dBA at the nearest property line.	Long-term	Implement AES/mm-2. NS/mm-5 Within one year of issuance of the grading permit, the entire Compost Operation shall be moved to the proposed new location.	Significant but mitigable.
NS Impact 4 Noise levels from the entrance relocation would exceed the County's Leq standard of 50dBA at the nearest property line.	Long-term	Implement NS/mm-1, 2, 3, and 4.	Significant but mitigable.
NS Impact 5 Noise from the construction and maintenance of the stockpile near the southern boundary of the expansion area could expose adjacent residences to long-term construction noise.	Long-term	Implement NS/mm-4.	Significant but mitigable.
NS Impact 6 Implementation of the proposed project would potentially result in cumulative noise levels at the property line in exceedance of the County 50 dBA threshold.	Long-term	Implement NS/mm-1 through 6. NS/mm-7 Within 30 days after completion of the project components (except module construction), the applicant shall submit an updated noise assessment prepared by a qualified noise consultant, that assesses the effectiveness of NS/mm-1 through 6. If the measures are found to be ineffective, the consultant shall provide recommendations to improve the performance of the measures to meet County thresholds. These recommendations shall commence within 60 days of County approval of the assessment.	Significant but mitigable.

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts
Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided
(Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION			
TC Impact 1 Development of the proposed road improvements, if not done to Caltrans standards, would impact the level of service on Highway 227 at the facility entrance and may create an unsafe intersection at Highway 227 and Patchett Road.	Long-term	TC/mm-1 Prior to issuance of construction permits for the new entrance, the applicant shall provide verification to the Department of Public Works that the proposed improvements meet or exceed Caltrans standards for Highway 227. Specifically, the improvements shall include, but not be limited to the following: a. The southbound left turn and northbound acceleration lanes on Highway 227 shall be designed to accommodate a high percentage of large vehicles. b. The proposed driveway shall be designed to maximize the availability of sight distance for vehicles exiting the Landfill (minimize potential impact to vehicles on Highway 227). c. The proposed off-site improvements shall be designed to minimize any potential conflict with vehicles at the intersection of Highway 227 and Patchett Road.	Significant but mitigable.
WATER RESOURCES			
WR Impact 1 Water demand, particularly during module construction, may exceed the capability of the existing onsite water supply system.	Long-term	WR/mm-1 Prior to issuance of the initial Notice to Proceed, the applicant shall install meters on all proposed water supply wells. WR/mm-2 To ensure the Landfill can meet demands during peak use periods from their onsite system, prior to issuance of the initial Notice to Proceed, Weir Well #3 or an equivalent shall be brought online. The additional well shall be capable of sustained pumping of approximately 16 gpm. Verification of capacity shall be in the form of a 72-hour pump test. This mitigation does not preclude the applicant from using winery wastewater to the extent it is suitable for dust control, and available. WR/mm-3 The required Dust Control Plan (AQ/mm-2) shall incorporate non-water based dust control methods to the maximum	Significant but mitigable.

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA *Guidelines* §15091(a) if the project is approved)			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		extent feasible. The Plan shall identify all roads and other portions of the site where permanent dust control such as paving, using chemical soil stabilizers, or seeding shall be incorporated. WR/mm-4 Proposed detention basins shall be designed to retain stormwater for use onsite as dust control or as irrigation water for the Compost Operation. Implement AQ/mm-7.	
WR Impact 2 The proposed onsite water supply may be incapable of providing potable water supply for employees of the Landfill.	Long-term	WR/mm-6 Prior to issuance of construction permits, the applicant shall provide verification to the County Planning and Building Department that it has been permitted by the Environmental Health Division to function as a "non transient, non-community water system," or that it has been granted an exemption to this standard.	Significant but mitigable.

TABLE II-4 – Secondary Impacts			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
CLIMATE CHANGE/GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS			
Secondary Impact of GHG/mm-2 The renewable energy option may have secondary impacts associated with aesthetic resources as solar panels and/or wind turbines may be visible from public roads. Development of wind turbines may also result in biological impacts as they could be incompatible with the raptor program. Implementing bioreactor technology may increase water consumption and result in additional aesthetic impacts.	Long-term		Potentially significant and unavoidable adverse aesthetic impact.
NOISE			
Secondary Impact of NS/mm-1 Implementation of NS/mm-1 may result in removal of at least two additional oak trees and an additional population of Obispo Indian paintbrush, not identified in the original Biological Resources analysis.	Long-term	Implement BR/mm-1, 11, and 12.	Significant but mitigable biological impact.
Secondary Impact of NS/mm-4 Implementation of NS/mm-4 may result in additional visual impacts, although it appears that existing mitigation measures requiring visual screening would reduce impacts. Both alternate locations for the stockpiled material avoid biological and cultural resources.	Long-term	Implement AES/mm 9.	Significant but mitigable aesthetic impact.
TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION			
Secondary Impact of TC/mm-1 The proposed improvements along Highway 227 would impact wetlands and riparian vegetation associated with the existing drainage. Refer to section V.D.6.6)b, Biological Resources, for more information.	Long-term		Significant but mitigable biological impact.

TABLE II-4 – Secondary Impacts			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
WATER RESOURCES			
Secondary Impact of WR/mm-2 Depending on its, location, construction of a new well may result in impacts to biological or cultural resources.	Long-term	WR/mm-5 The new well location shall avoid cultural resources identified in this EIR. All protected, sensitive resources and revegetation areas shall be avoided as well.	Significant but mitigable biological or cultural impact.

G. SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES

The alternatives evaluated include those that would avoid or reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, the identified unavoidable impacts that cannot be mitigated to insignificance (Class I) and avoid or reduce other significant effects (Class II). Seven alternatives were considered and four were brought forward for further analysis:

1. No Project Alternative
2. Redesigned Project – Onsite Relocation of Disposal Area and Entrance
3. Alternative Project Location
4. Waste Diversion Alternative

The alternatives were evaluated in respect to how well they avoided or reduced impacts associated with the proposed project and how well they met the project objectives. A table was prepared as a tool to summarize which alternatives would avoid or lessen potentially significant impacts, specify which new impacts would result, and identify which alternative would be the Environmentally Superior Alternative.

Alternatives 3 and 4 would both result in reducing project impacts when compared to the proposed project, but they also increased the intensity or class of certain impacts. Of the alternatives brought forward for review, Alternatives 1 and 4 are least likely to meet the project objectives.

Alternative 2, the Redesigned Project – Onsite Relocation of Disposal Area and Entrance, would reduce cultural, agricultural, noise, and aesthetic resource impacts when compared to the proposed project. Agricultural resource impacts associated with farmland conversion would most likely be reduced from Class I, *significant and unavoidable*. Noise impacts resulting from the proposed entrance road and activity in the disposal area would be reduced from a Class II impact, to a Class III, *less than significant*, with implementation of Alternative 2. Cumulative noise impacts associated with the RRP and MRF would remain Class I.

Only Alternative 2 would appear to result in equal or lesser impacts when compared to the proposed project. This alternative would also meet all of the project objectives, but would require the applicant to purchase or lease an additional portion of land (approximately four acres). Because this alternative would avoid or lessen significant impacts of the proposed project and meet the basic objectives of the proposed project, Alternative 2, the Redesigned Project Alternative, would be considered the Environmentally Superior Alternative.

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