

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 Waste Management Board/CalRecycle (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; and,
- 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 (a.m. hours only) 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 HG.

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.
<u>Former</u> Compost Operation	CO	The area where green waste is <u>was</u> processed into compost <u>(note, this aspect of the project has been eliminated)</u> .

Term	Acronym	Definition
Materials Recovery Facility	MRF	The structure where recyclable materials are delivered sorted and packaged for offsite reuse.
Resource Recovery Park	RRP	The area where the public may drop off waste, and where construction and demolition, and recycling waste are 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 green waste 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 green waste 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.H., ~~Air Quality~~ Hazards and Hazardous Materials, 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 maker 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			
<p>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.</p>	<p>Long-term</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>AES/mm-3 Upon submittal to the Department of Planning and Building, the grading plans for the proposed project shall include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. All slopes constructed by the project shall be contour-graded and shall include variable slope angles <u>where feasible</u> ranging from 2:1 to 4:1 or flatter to reduce the uniform appearance of the embankments. <u>If needed, contour grading could be done on the exterior of modules to avoid loss of module capacity.</u> b. Slope-rounding shall be used on all access roads and slope 	<p>Significant, adverse, unavoidable.</p>

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		benches to eliminate sharp earthwork angles. c. All interim (five years or more) and finished slopes shall include 50 percent <u>emphasize native shrubs and naturalized grasses</u> 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. <u>Plant species used shall be shallow rooted to avoid damage to the landfill cover.</u> 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 and NS/mm-1 and -2.	Significant, adverse, unavoidable.
AGRICULTURAL 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 23 Implementation of the proposed project could result in a cumulatively significant, adverse effect on nearby potentially productive	<u>Long term</u>	Implement AQ/mm-2, 3, and 7, AES/mm-13 <u>AQ/mm-2, 3, and 7, AES/mm-12, and NS/mm-1, and HAZ/mm-6 and -7</u> WR/mm-3 and 4.	<u>Significant, adverse, unavoidable.</u>

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agricultural soils, finite groundwater resources.			
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: 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	Significant, adverse, unavoidable.

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		<p>lime or other suitable material and the feature causing the ponding shall be eliminated.</p> <p>Odor Complaint Response System</p> <p>a. The landfill operator shall designate an "odor impact coordinator" who would be responsible for responding to any complaints about odors;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>c. The odor impact coordinator shall immediately notify the LEA of any odor related complaints;</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
CLIMATE CHANGE/GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS			
<p>GHG Impact 1 Implementation of the proposed project would increase total GHG emissions significantly by approximately 50 percent, to an annual total of 59,900 metric tonnes of CO₂ equivalents at such time as the facility reaches full capacity.</p>	Short-term	<p>GHG/mm-1 The Landfill shall <u>employ all feasible methods to limit GHG production</u> 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</p>	Significant, adverse, unavoidable.

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		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Potential GHG Control Strategies 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.</p> <p>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</p>	

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		<p>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.</p> <p>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. 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.</p> <p>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, <u>or installation of a new LFG-to-energy system, onsite.</u></p> <p>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,</p>	

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		<p>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.</p> <p>e. <u>Cap and Trade Programs.</u> 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.</p> <p>f. <u>As a part of GHG/mm-1, the applicant could develop a GHG program 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.</u></p> <p>g. <u>Maintain or expand the existing gas export to the oilfield or construct onsite LFG-to-energy conversion system to offset existing power demands.</u></p> <p>h. <u>Utilize alternative fuel vehicles and low carbon fuels.</u></p> <p>i. <u>Develop a trip reduction plan for the site.</u></p> <p>j. <u>Comply with ARB Early Action Measure "Landfill Methane Control Measures."</u></p>	

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		<p><u>k. Shut-off delivery vehicle engines within two minutes of arrival in the area unless maneuvering.</u></p> <p><u>l. Stagger scheduling of deliverables to the extent feasible.</u></p> <p><u>m. Vehicle operators shall be made aware of the no idle zone, including a notification by letter to companies controlling out of the area drivers.</u></p> <p><u>f.n. Prominently lettered signs shall be posted in the receiving dock areas to remind drivers to turn off their engines.</u></p>	
<p align="center">HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS</p>			
<p>HAZ Impact 1 Fugitive trash would migrate or be disposed of outside of the Landfill property due to collection trucks, windblown materials, illegal dumping, and flowing water.</p>	<p>Long-term</p>	<p>Implement AES/mm-13, Landscape Plan, and NS/mm-1 and NS/mm-2, Noise Mitigation Plan.</p> <p>HAZ/mm-1 Project Notification. To encourage legal disposal of waste material, prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed, the applicant shall notify all customers in the service area of the facility of the change, through mail updates, the phone system, the Landfill website, and through on-site signage, which materials may be accepted at the new facility, and when the new facility will be open to accept them. Updates shall be provided periodically as project components are relocated or expanded.</p> <p>HAZ/mm-2 Litter Control Plan. 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 CalRecycle, and be posted on the Landfill website. The plan shall be updated at minimum every five years, and include at a minimum:</p> <p>a. Descriptions of current litter control practices.</p> <p>b. Provisions for bi-monthly trash pick-up on neighboring properties. Residents within one mile of the Landfill shall be</p>	<p>Significant, adverse, unavoidable.</p>

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		<p>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 to the neighbors, and permanently posted at the project entrance at a location that is easily visible from the closed gate. 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.</p> <p>c. Requirements for litter control fences to be installed around the downwind perimeter of the Landfill (i.e., southeast and southwest property lines) that are a minimum of six feet tall. <u>Aesthetics shall be considered when selecting litter control fences.</u></p> <p>d. Requirements for portable litter control fences installed near working faces to be a minimum of ten feet tall.</p> <p>e. Descriptions of the litter barrier proposal (permanent and temporary) for construction of each proposed new module. Barriers and working faces should be oriented to address prevailing winds.</p> <p>f. Contact information so that the public can reach agency staff (CalRecycle, County Code Enforcement, CHP, Sheriff) in the event that the Landfill does not comply with control measures or to report illegal dumping.</p> <p>g. Requirements for fencing along the drainage that restrict trash from entering the drainage swale from the Landfill and entrance road, but allow for the passage of wildlife, as necessary.</p> <p>h. The Landfill litter control phone number shall also be available to receive calls relating to Landfill and truck operator-based refuse that is found along the truck haul routes within five miles of the Landfill. Such complaints shall be investigated within one week of receiving the call, including any special pick-up of refuse found, unless Caltrans or County Public Works identifies</p>	

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		the need for special measures to address traffic safety issues.	
<p>HAZ Impact 6 Waste processing at the permanent <u>Landfill</u> disposal area and Compost Operation would potentially result in increased odors.</p>	Long-term	<p>HAZ/mm-9 Compost Operation — Aerated Static Pile Anaerobic Digestion, or Similar Compost System. Upon re-establishment of the Compost Operation, to reduce odors from the composting material, the applicant shall implement a covered ASP (aerated static pile) composting system. The ASP shall include an aeration system that includes biofilters to control odors.</p> <p>HAZ/mm-10 <u>Landfill</u> Compost Operation - Best Management Practices. Upon re-establishment of the Compost Operation, To To reduce odors from the Compost Operation and disposal areas, the applicant shall incorporate all applicable <u>and feasible</u> BMPs as developed by CalRecycle into the OIMP updates in perpetuity.</p> <p>These BMPs may include, but are not limited to:</p> <p>Odors During Receiving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix materials upon receipt (increase material porosity). • Stockpile bulking agent or high carbon amendments as receiving basin. • Stockpile bulking agents or high carbon amendments for unexpected deliveries. • Consider blanketing odiferous materials with a six-inch to one-foot layer of bulking agent, high carbon amendments, or finished compost (watered lightly to reduce odor releases). • Reject odorous loads if possible (or add odor absorbing material at the originating location, such as sawdust to a load of manure). • Aerate receiving floor. • Incorporate wet or odorous loads directly into actively composting windrows. • Expedite material processing from the time it is first delivered to 	Significant, adverse, unavoidable.

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		<p>the facility to the time it becomes saleable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase collection frequency. • Consider blanketing odiferous materials with a six inch to one-foot layer of bulking agent, high carbon amendments, or finished compost (watered lightly to reduce odor releases). <p>Odors During Grinding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add light misting of water or odor neutralizer to grinder at discharge points. • Consider grinding green materials with woodier materials. <p>Odors During Mixing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create windrows/piles that are sufficiently blended. • Combine materials to achieve a high carbon to nitrate ratio (greater than 30 to 1). • Mist water or odor neutralizer at dust generation points. • Create piles with good porosity. <p>Odors During Composting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turn regularly to re invigorate the composting process. • Avoid over watering windrows but maintain sufficient moisture. • Make smaller windrows to increase passive aeration. • Consider blanketing odiferous materials with a six inch to one-foot layer of bulking agent, high carbon amendments, or finished compost (watered lightly to reduce odor releases). • For hydrogen sulfide and related odors, adopt forced aeration. <p>Odors During Curing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease curing pile size (height). • Increase processing time prior to moving to curing. • Review moisture content of in process compost. 	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screen after curing to maintain porosity. • Aerate curing piles. <p>Odors at the Site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean aisles of spilled material (particularly at the end of each day). • Mechanically sweep paved areas at the end of each shift. • Apply water and/or neutralizer to reduce dust during dry conditions. <p>Odors in Runoff Water and Leachate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) procedures to minimize storm water contact with organic materials. • Remove particles from water draining into storm water retention basin. • Filter storm water through a filter berm or sock. • Use odor suppressants/neutralizers or masking agents in water trucks used for dust control, and/or in leachate collection tanks. <p>HAZ/mm 11 Compost Operation Monitoring. The applicant shall incorporate a 'compliance based' monitoring program during operation of the compost facility and include the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prior to re-establishment of the Composting Operation, a monitor shall be retained by the County (funded by the applicant) to provide oversight of the processing of greenwaste and wood waste material brought on-site for the life of the compost project. b. The monitor shall prepare a work plan that will include the following: 	

<p align="center">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.)</p>			
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Inclusion of qualified monitoring staff that can provide expertise on reducing compost related odors, and developing noise mitigation should the existing measures not be adequate; ii. Creation of a complaint 'hotline' telephone service for use by the public and administered by the monitor; a prominent sign shall be posted by the applicant at the site's entrance that includes this complaint hotline number, which shall be kept in good working order for the life of the project. iii. A plan for timely and effective responses to complaints received between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m., including the location of the monitor and time to arrive on site to be no more than one hour; iv. A 'compliance driven' program, where initial monitoring efforts will be at key milestones (e.g., after installation of noise attenuation measures, etc.) and thereafter on a 'periodic' basis. As complaints are verified and/or non-compliance encountered, monitoring shall increase until compliance is achieved. v. Random monitoring shall be an integral portion of the work plan, which shall include before and after approved hours of operation; vi. As there are other permitting agencies (RWQCB, SLOAPCD, CalRecycle), the monitor shall coordinate with these agencies to notify them when there is a potential compliance issue within that agency's jurisdiction; vii. Where there is difficulty in achieving compliance, an adaptive management process shall be developed that includes the following approach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Verify that the required measure is being 	

<p align="center">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.)</p>			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		<p align="center">implemented as intended;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with operator to refine the measure to achieve compliance; • Formulate and apply a different approach to achieve the intended measure. <p>viii. Regular neighborhood meetings shall be held by the County monitor and landfill operator, and attended by neighbors to listen to neighborhood concerns.</p> <p>ix. The County monitor will provide an 'agency coordination' function to 1) better address and direct complaints received, and 2) understand and develop a central or clearinghouse process with the intent to improve coordination with all other permitting agencies on operational requirements and regulatory framework for the compost facility.</p> <p>HAZ/mm 12 Compost Operation Planning Commission Review. After the Compost Operation has been re-established, staff will report back to the Planning Commission regarding the project's compliance with conditions within one year. The report back shall be noticed as a public hearing. The applicant agrees that the Planning Commission will retain discretionary jurisdiction, and may place additional conditions on the project over this permit until the final 12 month report back hearing.</p> <p>HAZ/mm 13 Compost Operation Alternative Approach. If after implementation of mitigation measures HAZ/mm 9 through 12 the Planning Commission finds that odors from the CO remain significant, the applicant shall enclose the facility and/or implement an alternative composting technology, such as Anaerobic Digestion (AD).</p>	

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
NOISE			
NS Impact 1 Noise levels from disposal activities would intermittently exceed the County's daytime hourly L_{eq} standard of 50 dBA and the L_{max} standard of 70 dBA at the southeastern and southwestern property lines.	Long-term	<p>NS/mm-1 Noise Mitigation Plan - Preparation. 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 on the southeastern property line through construction of earthen <u>berm (or garbage-filled berms within the disposal area if they can be shown to be as effective as earthen berms)</u> and use of <u>back-up warning devices on all applicable onsite heavy equipment that use ambient noise technology and/or are set to the lowest possible levels while still ensuring public and worker safety</u>. The plan shall be prepared by a qualified acoustical consultant.</p> <p>The berms shall be located either at the property line and/or near the active working face, based on recommendations from a qualified noise consultant <u>in consultation with the County</u>, to effectively reduce impacts. Any berms located at the property line shall be landscaped in accordance with the proposed landscape plan and Aesthetic Resources mitigation measures.</p> <p>The Plan shall include a schedule of when these measures would be installed prior to commencement of any related expansion improvements. In addition, the plan shall specify that noise monitoring shall be required after installation by a County-approved expert on noise measurement (and periodically monitored throughout life of project) to determine the effectiveness of the installed measure(s) and if additional measures need to be installed to meet the County's threshold. Any additional measures identified will be installed by the Applicant <u>as quickly as feasible (with a goal of in 30 60 days)</u> from when they are determined necessary.</p>	Significant, adverse, unavoidable.

<p align="center">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.)</p>			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		<p>NS/mm-2 Noise Mitigation Plan – Implementation. Prior to initiation of proposed activities, including the relocation of the entrance, module excavation, etc., the applicant shall have completely implemented <u>applicable components of</u> the Noise Mitigation Plan.</p> <p>NS/mm-3 Noise Barrier Contingency Plan. Prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed, a Residential Noise Barrier Contingency Plan shall be prepared by the Applicant and reviewed and approved by the County. The intent of this plan would be to provide relief to surrounding residences (within 1,800 feet from the landfill operation's outer property perimeter) that can demonstrate noise levels of 50 decibels <u>L_{eq}</u> or more from ongoing landfill operation activities. The point of measurement would be from the edge of the 'outdoor activity area.' An 'outdoor activity area' is considered an active and maintained area (e.g., backyard with maintained vegetation) existing at the time of approval of a proposed project. Once identified, the Applicant would complete one of the following options within 90 days of identification: 1) install approved on-site measure that is intended to substantially reduce noise at the residence to acceptable levels, and then re-measure after installation to verify adequate reduction, or 2) install well-constructed noise barrier (as designed by qualified noise expert) at edge of active outdoor area of affected residence (and verifying noise measurement taken after installation for effectiveness), or 3) if such a noise barrier would be ineffective or undesirable for the property owner, make a one-time payment to property owner of affected residence for estimated cost of the noise barrier identified in option 2 above. <u>This payment would be required to be used by the property owner for noise reduction purposes only.</u> If either option 2 or 3 are selected and successfully executed, the Applicant has no further financial obligation <u>or noise mitigation maintenance obligation</u> to that</p>	

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
		property <u>or subsequent owners of that property</u> relating to noise <u>and this mitigation measure.</u>	
NS Impact 2 Noise from the use of the existing (i.e., Stockpile 3) and proposed new stockpile (i.e., <u>located adjacent the southeastern property line</u>) would intermittently exceed the County's daytime hourly L_{eq} standard of 50 dBA at adjacent property lines.	Long-term	Implement AES/mm-4 and 5, Earthen Berm. NS/mm-4 Noise – Stockpile Management. Prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed , in order to reduce stockpile activity adjacent to property lines, the applicant shall revise the proposed grading plans and re-allocate the material from the proposed stockpile (i.e., <u>southeastern property line</u>) to existing Stockpiles 1 and 3, to the extent feasible. If these stockpiles cannot accommodate all of the material, the remaining material shall be located in a new location <u>as far away from the property line(s) as feasible</u> , potentially adjacent to existing Module 8 and proposed Module 11.	Significant, adverse, unavoidable.
NS Impact 4 Noise produced by the relocated RRP would exceed the County's 50 dBA noise threshold at the northeastern and southeastern property lines.	Long-term	Implement NS/mm-1, Noise Mitigation Plan. NS/mm-8 Noise Monitoring – RRP Redesign & Verification. Prior to relocation of the RRP , to reduce noise levels at the property lines resulting from the RRP, the applicant shall re-design the facility so that it is covered and enclosed on all sides, with the exception of the southwestern side. Walls and ceilings shall be acoustically treated, as necessary, <u>and metal roll-off bins will be lined to the extent feasible</u> to achieve acceptable noise levels at property boundaries. The acoustical treatment may also need to be applied to any nearby permanent reflecting surfaces, such as the MRF building. The southwestern side may be left open to facilitate delivery and sorting of materials. Once installed and in full operation, a qualified noise expert shall take measurements to verify compliance. As needed if compliance is not met, additional noise attenuation measures shall be installed to meet the County's stationary noise thresholds.	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
NS Impact 6 Noise from back-up warning devices could exceed the 70 dBA L_{max} threshold when used within 200 feet of a property line.	Long-term	Implement NS/mm-1 and NS/mm-2, Noise Mitigation Plan; NS/mm-3, Noise Barrier Contingency Plan; NS/mm-4, Noise – Stockpile Management; NS/mm-5, Noise Attenuation– Tub Grinder; NS/mm-6, Noise Monitoring <u>Tub Grinder</u> Restart of Compost Operation; __and, NS/mm 7 and NS/mm-8, Noise Monitoring.	Significant, adverse, unavoidable.
NS Impact 7 Bird deterrence measures such as whistles and pyrotechnics could exceed L_{max} thresholds at property lines.	Long-term	Implement HAZ/mm-3, Additional Bird Deterrent Program. NS/mm-9 Noise – Bird Deterrents. Bird whistles and/or pyrotechnic bird deterrence activity shall be limited to those times when other, non-noise-producing bird deterrence activities have proven unsuccessful.	Significant, adverse, unavoidable.
NS Impact 9 The proposed project components, when combined, would result in cumulatively considerable noise impacts at property lines.	Long-term	Implement NS/mm-1 and NS/mm-2, Noise Mitigation Plan; NS/mm-3, Noise Barrier Contingency Plan; NS/mm-4, Noise – Stockpile Management; NS/mm-5, Noise Attenuation– Tub Grinder; NS/mm-6, Noise Monitoring – <u>Tub Grinder</u> Restart of Compost Operation; NS/mm 7 and NS/mm-8, Noise Monitoring; NS/mm-9, Noise – Bird Deterrents; and NS/mm-10, Construction Noise – Heavy Equipment.	Significant, adverse, unavoidable.
WATER RESOURCES			
WR Impact 2 During periods when surface water and leachate supplies are lowest and the Landfill demand for water is highest (dry periods when dust control and CO irrigation is highest) water demand may exceed the total supply.	Long-term	Implement <u>WR/mm 1, Limit Groundwater Extraction, and WR/mm 2, Weir Well Water Use and Monitoring Program.</u> WR/mm 3 <u>Dust Control Plan.</u> Prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed, the required Dust Control Plan (AQ/mm-2) shall incorporate non water based dust control methods to the maximum 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 <u>Use of Stormwater.</u> Upon submittal of final	Significant, adverse, unavoidable.

<p align="center">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.)</p>			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		<p>drainage plans/grading permit, the proposed detention basins and other drainage improvements shall be designed to retain stormwater for use on site as dust control or as irrigation water for the Compost Operation, to the extent allowed by other regulations. To minimize the percolation of surface water from sediment ponds and detention basins, they shall be lined.</p> <p>WR/mm 5 — Off site Reclaimed Waters. Prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed, the applicant shall investigate the feasibility of utilizing reclaimed water from off site sources. Potential sources include the Price Canyon Oilfield produced water, and the City of San Luis Obispo's reclaimed wastewater. A report of the conclusions of that investigation shall be submitted to the Department of Planning and Building. Feasible aspects of this approach shall be added to the Weir Well Monitoring Program (WR/mm-2).</p> <p>In the event the above measures do not resolve the dry period water use issue, implement HAZ/mm 13 and NS/mm 6. These measures require the applicant to enclose the CO and/or implement alternative composting technologies such as AD or Aerated Static Piles (ASP) in the event that noise and/or odor thresholds cannot be met through other methods.</p>	

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA <i>Guidelines</i> §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, Green waste processing activities and other staging activities, 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 Prior to receipt of the Notice to Proceed, Upon Prior to receipt of the Notice to Proceed, Upon submittal of the grading plans, the applicant shall show the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. An earthen berm around the edges of the "top deck" to reduce visibility of equipment and trucks associated with the <u>green waste storage, chipping, and loading</u> 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 Notice to Proceed (or incrementally as portions of the top deck are completed) grading permit, Within one year of issuance of the Notice to Proceed (or incrementally as portions of the top deck are completed) 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, 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 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:	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 <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)			
Description of Impact	Short/Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		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 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. <u>Mitigation trees and shrubs shall be maintained in perpetuity or until such time as the RRP is removed as part of site closure.</u> 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	

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		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.	
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 Prior to issuance of Notice to Proceed Upon submittal of the grading plans, the applicant shall show the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Exterior colors of the gatehouse shall be limited to dark muted 	Significant but mitigable.

<p align="center">TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)</p>			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		<p>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.</p> <p>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 <u>(i.e., consistent with Section 22.20.010 of the LUO)</u>.</p> <p>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 reflectivity.</p> <p>AES/mm-12 Prior to issuance of construction permits for any new structures, the applicant shall submit lighting plans <u>(per Section 22.10.060 of the LUO)</u> to the Department of Planning and Building for review and approval. Plans shall include the following:</p> <p>a. The point source of all exterior lighting shall be shielded from off-site views.</p> <p>b. All required security lights shall utilize motion detector activation.</p> <p>c. Light trespass from exterior lights shall be minimized by directing light downward and utilizing cut-off fixtures or shields.</p> <p>d. Lumination from exterior lights shall be the lowest level allowed by public safety standards.</p> <p>e. Lighting shall not be directed such that it illuminates areas beyond the property line, or hills and slopes visible from offsite.</p> <p>f. Light standard heights shall be no higher than necessary.</p>	

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 density at plant maturity. Trees shall be planted from a minimum 15-gallon container size, except oak trees, 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. 	Significant but mitigable.
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.

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES			
<u>AG Impact 2</u> Implementation of the proposed project would result in compatibility impacts relating to dust, lights, noise, and disease vectors.	Long-term	Implement <u>AQ/mm-2 and -3, AES/mm-12, NS/mm-1, and HAZ/mm-6 and -7.</u>	Significant but <u>mitigable.</u>
AIR QUALITY			
<u>AQ Impact 1</u> Emissions generated from construction activities during periods of module excavation would result in an exceedance of <u>combustion emissions thresholds for NO_x.</u>	Short-term	<p><u>AQ/mm-1</u> Prior to <u>issuance of Notice to Proceed commencement of mass grading for module excavation all project activities</u>, 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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <u>Maximize, to the extent feasible, the use of diesel construction equipment meeting ARB's Tier 2 certified engines or cleaner off-road heavy-duty diesel engines and comply with State Off-Road Regulation. Use 1996 or newer heavy duty off road vehicles for at least 75% of the mass grading related heavy equipment. Maximize, to the greatest extent feasible, the use of on-road heavy-duty trucks that meet the ARB's 2007 or newer</u> 	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 <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)			
Description of Impact	Short/Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		<p><u>certification standard for on-road heavy-duty diesel engines, and comply with State On-Road Regulation.</u></p> <p>f. Electrify equipment where possible <u>feasible</u>.</p> <p>g. Use Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), bio-diesel, or propane for onsite mobile equipment instead of diesel-powered equipment <u>where feasible</u>.</p> <p>h. On and off-road diesel equipment shall not be allowed to idle for more than five minutes.</p> <p>i. To the greatest extent practicable, use Purinox or similar NO_x reducing agents diesel fuel.</p> <p>j. <u>Install Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for construction equipment. To the greatest extent feasible, install catalytic reduction units heavy equipment performing this work. In the event that emissions will exceed thresholds after the standard measures are applied, then the following BACT measures shall be implemented:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Replace equipment with equipment that has cleaner engines;</u> • <u>Replace equipment with the cleanest engines possible;</u> • <u>Install California Verified Diesel Emission Control Strategies;</u> • <u>Implement a Comprehensive Construction Activity Management Plan designed to minimize the amount of large construction equipment operating during any given time period;</u> • <u>Limit the length of the work day; and,</u> • <u>Phase construction activities, if appropriate.</u> 	
<p>AQ Impact 2 PM₁₀ emissions resulting from Landfill construction activities would result in direct short and long-term impacts on air quality, further exacerbating the County non-attainment status for</p>	Short- and long-term	<p>AQ/mm-2 Prior to issuance of the grading permit Notice to Proceed, 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:</p>	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 <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
PM ₁₀ .		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 year of each piece of equipment. AQ/mm-3 Prior to issuance of <u>Notice to Proceed</u> 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.	

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)			
Description of Impact	Short/Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		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 <u>two</u> one months 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 <u>on public roads</u> 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 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.	

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)			
Description of Impact	Short/Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
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 <u>issuance of Notice to Proceed for commencement of demolition activities</u> at the existing entrance area, the applicant shall: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Notify the APCD at least ten working days prior to commencement of any demolition activities; Conduct an Asbestos survey by a Certified Asbestos Inspector; Use applicable disposal and removal requirements for any identified asbestos containing material; and, Contact the SLOAPCD Enforcement Division prior to final approval of any demolition activity. 	Significant but mitigable.
<u>AQ/Cumulative - Air quality emissions resulting from the proposed expansion, when taken into consideration with general development in the area of the Landfill.</u>	<u>Long-term</u>	<u>Implement AQ/mm-1 through -5</u>	<u>Significant but mitigable</u>
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	BR/mm-1 <u>Prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed</u> 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 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.	Significant but mitigable.

<p align="center">TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)</p>			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		<p>BR/mm-2 The Oak Woodland Restoration Plan shall include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 reapplied. A seasonally timed maintenance program, which includes regular weeding (hand removal at a minimum of once early fall and once early 	

<p style="text-align: center;">TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)</p>			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		<p>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</p> <p>BR/mm-3 To mitigate the balance of the oak woodland impact, one of the following measures, or a combination thereof shall be used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	

<p align="center">TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)</p>			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		<p>each tree removed. Each impacted 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	

<p align="center">TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)</p>			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
<p>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.</p>	Long-term	<p>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 <i>onsite</i> where those efforts will occur. The plan shall be submitted along with verification from the appropriate regulatory agencies (i.e., ACOE, CDFG, and 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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Significant but mitigable.

<p align="center">TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)</p>			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		<p>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-65, 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.</p>	
<p>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.</p>	Long-term	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Comprehensive Oak Tree Inventory. This shall include the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	Significant but mitigable.

<p align="center">TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)</p>			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		<p>show which trees would be receiving more or less drainage.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		<p>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).</p> <p>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-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.</p>	
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	Significant but mitigable.

<p style="text-align: center;">TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)</p>			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		<p>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.</p> <p>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 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.</p> <p>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, and County of San Luis Obispo) shall be notified to develop appropriate measures to avoid or minimize the potential for take of CRLF.</p>	
BR Impact 6 The proposed project would remove approximately 90 percent of the Obispo Indian paintbrush population located in the	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)	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 <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)			
Description of Impact	Short/Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
expansion and earthen noise berm areas.		shall be revised and a proposed new offsite location for the mitigation shall be identified. The new site (<u>preferably onsite</u>) 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.	
CLIMATE CHANGE/GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS			
<u>Climate Change, GHG/Cumulative - GHG impacts, including those described above, all contribute cumulatively with those produced worldwide, to affect climate change.</u>	Long-term	Implement <u>GHG/mm-1 through -2</u>	<u>Significant but mitigable</u>
CULTURAL RESOURCES			
PR Impact 1 Disturbance of native materials associated with construction of the RRP and excavation of Modules 10 through 16, <u>and the detention basin/storage pond</u> , 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; 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);	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 <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)			
Description of Impact	Short/Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		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 the detention basin/storage pond, 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.	
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	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:	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 <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)			
Description of Impact	Short/Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
impacting subsurface prehistoric or historical archaeological resources.		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.	
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 <u>Notice to Proceed</u> 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 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	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 <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		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 <u>Prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed grading permit</u> , 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 non-erosive 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 <u>submitted</u> approved SWPPP (General Construction and General Industrial), as applicable. <u>Revised SWPPPs shall include provisions for vehicle tire washes and incorporate Low Impact Development.</u>	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 <u>Prior to issuance of the grading permit or building permits for proposed structures</u> , 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 <u>During construction</u> , 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	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 <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		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 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 <u>cut or fill materials derived from Monterey formation bedrock</u> , 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 <u>Notice to Proceed and/or grading or building permits for proposed structures (i.e., the RRP building, maintenance building, MRF addition, scalehouse, etc.)</u> , 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) <u>that are consistent with those required for Class III landfills</u> . These recommendations include, but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum waste elevation for interim slopes shall be 340 feet unless the geosynthetic clay liner (GCL) is encapsulated with a 	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 <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		second geomembrane layer. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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 .	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 shall <u>shall</u> be conducted by a qualified civil engineer.	Significant but mitigable.
HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS			
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 NS/mm 8, Noise Monitoring — RRP Redesign & Verification. HAZ/mm-3 Additional Bird Deterrent Program. In the event that a hawk/falcon program proves unsuccessful, the Landfill shall	Significant but mitigable.

<p align="center">TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)</p>			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		<p>implement additional bird deterrent strategies. These strategies may include use of kites, reflectors, and/or overhead wires, as applicable. The success of the program shall be monitored in conjunction with the odor monitoring recommended in HAZ/mm 10 below.</p> <p>HAZ/mm-4 Birdstrike Monitoring. Prior to the Notice to Proceed and prior to construction of each subsequent disposal area module, the applicant shall provide verification that birdstrikes for approaching airplanes (those most likely to be affected by birds attracted to the Landfill) at the San Luis Obispo County Airport have not increased due to the operations at the Landfill. Verifying evidence shall include available birdstrike information compiled by the San Luis Obispo County Regional Airport, and include the location of strikes and the type of bird involved (if available).</p>	
<p>HAZ Impact 3 Construction activities, expansion, and ongoing operation of the Landfill would potentially expose employees and adjacent residents to accidental fire.</p>	Long-term	<p>HAZ/mm-5 Fire Prevention, Control, and Mitigation Plan. 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.</p>	Significant but mitigable.
<p>HAZ Impact 4 The Compost Operation Landfill would potentially result in the unintended spread of plant disease such as SOD and unwanted pests such as the LBAM.</p>	Long-term	<p>HAZ/mm-6 Plant Disease Education Program. Prior to Issuance of the Notice to Proceed, the applicant shall develop educational materials regarding SOD and LBAM for public and private customers dropping off green waste at the Landfill. The information shall include descriptions of the distribution of the diseases, how to identify them, management practices for dealing with infected trees, and disposal guidelines. Material shall be produced in coordination with the County Department of Agriculture. This information shall also be posted on the Landfill website directly or by a link to another site.</p> <p>HAZ/mm-7 Export/Transfer of Green waste. If any portion of green waste/ wood waste program includes exportation or transfer</p>	Significant but mitigable.

<p align="center">TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)</p>			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		<p>of any pre-composted material off-site, the following shall apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prior to re-establishing compost operation, the <u>The</u> operator shall contact the County Department of Agriculture to determine any known problematic insects or pathogens, and/or quarantine areas that relate to green waste or wood waste. A vector control program shall be established for affected haulers where material brought on-site shall be kept separate. b. On a quarterly basis, or as determined appropriate by the County Department of Agriculture, the operator shall contact the County Department of Agriculture relating to the discovery or containment of problem pests. If such situations develop, the operator will comply with the County Department of Agriculture's recommendations to ensure containment and avoid the spread of the identified vector. 	
<p>HAZ Impact 5 Exposure of the public and workers to bioaerosol on site at the Compost Operation could result in significant impacts to public and worker health.</p>		<p>HAZ/mm 8 Compost Operation Reductions to Health Risks. Upon re-establishment of the Compost Operation, to reduce potential health risks, the following measures shall be implemented at the CO during acceptance, processing and transport activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Generation of dust during any movement of compost material or greenwaste shall be kept to a minimum by adding additional moisture via a water spray system and establishing a "high wind" shut-down level for activities that generate dust. Dust clouds shall not be visible more than 5-10 feet away from the source, including windrows, processing equipment, etc. b. The cabs of heavy equipment shall be inspected regularly for poor window and door seals, and worn seals replaced upon detection. Workers at or near the compost facility shall wear N95 dust masks (or comparable level masks) when not inside a heavy equipment cab, auto, or truck when turning, grinding, 	

<p align="center">TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)</p>			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		<p>screening, or the movement of any compost or greenwaste material is occurring.</p> <p>e. A baseline air monitoring evaluation program shall be implemented to verify that bioaerosol levels are at background levels at the property line. A follow-up monitoring program shall be established based upon the results of the baseline evaluation to verify levels do not increase over time as the CO expands and/or feedstocks vary.</p> <p>d. Workers shall be trained in housekeeping procedures and encouraged to change clothes daily at the facility. A medical surveillance program for workers shall be established to ensure early identification of symptoms related to Organic Dust Toxicity Syndrome. This program should include, among other components, tetanus and Hepatitis A vaccinations, health checks prior to commencing employment to identify predisposing conditions, instructions to report any unusual respiratory symptoms to management, and annual medical exams.</p> <p>e. Prior to re-establishment of the Compost Operation, windbreaks around all four sides of the compost operation shall be established, applying one or more of the following strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If berming is used it shall appear as natural as possible, or blend with the existing topography; • If vegetation is used, a landscape plan shall be submitted that includes fast growing and evergreen vegetation that will provide a solid screen of adequate height within five years; this vegetation would be maintained for the life of the project and be kept in a healthy and vigorous condition; and/or, • If a man-made barrier is used, it shall be at least four feet above top of windrows; it shall use visually attractive materials and design and the materials used shall be 	

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)			
Description of Impact	Short/Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		dark (chroma and value of 6 or less per the Munsell Book of Color); this structure shall be kept in good working order for the life of the project.	
NOISE			
NS Impact 2 Noise from the use of the existing and proposed new stockpile (i.e., Stockpile 1) would intermittently exceed the County's daytime hourly L_{eq} standard of 50 dBA at adjacent property lines.	Long-term	Implement AES/mm-4 and 5, Earthen Berm. NS/mm-4 Noise – Stockpile Management. Prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed , in order to reduce stockpile activity adjacent to property lines, the applicant shall revise the proposed grading plans and re-allocate the material from the proposed stockpile (i.e., southeastern property line) to existing Stockpiles 1 and 3, to the extent feasible. If these stockpiles cannot accommodate all of the material, the remaining material shall be located in a new location as far away from the property line(s) as feasible, potentially adjacent to existing Module 8 and proposed Module 11.	Significant, adverse, unavoidable.
NS Impact 3 Noise levels from <u>green and wood waste processing using the tub grinder</u> the proposed Compost Operation would exceed the County's L_{eq} standard of 50 dBA at the nearest property line <u>where the tub grinder would be located</u> .	Long-term	Implement AES/mm-4 and AES/mm-5, Earthen Berm. NS/mm-5 Noise Attenuation – Tub Grinder. Prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed , to reduce noise from the tub grinder, the applicant shall design and construct an effective noise barrier around the grinder (acoustic material used could be earth, concrete, straw bales, or some other acoustically dense material). The barrier design and location shall be approved by a qualified acoustical consultant and reviewed by the County. This measure shall be re-applied whenever the tub grinder is moved from <u>one</u> pre-approved location <u>to another</u> , including when the CO is placed on the top deck . Exterior color and/or material shall blend with the existing backdrop. NS/mm-6 Noise Monitoring –Restart of Compost	Significant but mitigable.

<p align="center">TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)</p>			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		<p>Operation. Thirty days after restarting the CO and implementation of NS/mm-54, the applicant shall have a qualified acoustical monitor identify noise levels at the property line resulting from the CO processing of green and wood waste (including tub grinder and scarab). If the L_{eq} is still above 50 dBA, within six months from the confirmation of noise levels the applicant shall implement one or both of the following measures, as necessary:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enclose the tub grinder and/or the CO based on the results of the monitoring efforts and recommendations. The enclosure design shall be reviewed by a qualified acoustic consultant. The applicant shall provide verification that the proposed enclosure would reduce noise levels from the CO such that the 50 dBA threshold can be achieved. 2. Transition to an Aerated Static Pile (ASP) or Anaerobic Digestion (AD) process for the CO. The transition shall be complete within an additional six months (i.e., or one year from when excessive noise level confirmed), and as quickly as any necessary permitting allows). The applicant shall provide verification that the proposed process (ASP or AD) would reduce noise levels from the CO such that the 50 dBA threshold can be achieved. <p>NS/mm-7 Noise Monitoring – During Green and Wood Waste ProcessingCompost Operation. Within 30 days after implementation of NS/mm-6, the applicant shall provide verification that the noise levels produced by the CO are less than the 50 dBA at the property lines. If acceptable noise levels are not achieved additional measures shall be developed to reduce noise to acceptable levels.</p>	

TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
NS Impact 5 Noise levels from the entrance relocation would exceed the County's L_{eq} standard of 50 dBA at the nearest property line.	Long-term	Implement NS/mm-1 and 2, Noise Mitigation Plan.	Significant but mitigable.
NS Impact 8 Heavy machinery used for construction activities could produce excessive noise, if the equipment is not adequately muffled.	Long-term	NS/mm-10 Construction Noise – Heavy Equipment. The applicant shall ensure that all heavy equipment items have the manufacturer's recommended noise abatement measures, such as mufflers, engine covers, and engine vibration isolators intact and operational. Internal combustion engines used for any purpose on or related to the job shall be equipped with a muffler or baffle of a type recommended by the manufacturer.	Significant but mitigable.
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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Pumping the Weir wells at a rate greater than 25 afy has the potential to deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with	Long term	WR/mm 1 Limit Groundwater Extraction. Throughout the life of the project, to protect groundwater resources, the applicant shall not extract more than 25 afy from the three Weir wells in any 12-	Significant but mitigable.

<p align="center">TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)</p>			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
<p>groundwater such that the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses.</p>		<p>month period.</p> <p>WR/mm 2 — Weir Well Water Use and Monitoring Program. Prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed for any component of the proposed project, in order to monitor ongoing groundwater use at the Landfill, the applicant shall prepare and submit to the Department of Planning and Building, a Weir well monitoring program prepared by a qualified hydrogeologist. The program shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Document how use of the Weir wells shall be monitored to ensure accurate long term recording of use in a consistent manner. • Include an easily implementable water use conservation strategy which would be implemented as these wells approach the 25 afy rate, and more substantial water reduction measures required to insure that the 25 afy rate is not exceeded. • Be coordinated with the other long term monitoring efforts, such as those described in HAZ/mm 10 to address odors. • Include a provision that requires monthly reports be provided to the County Department of Planning and Building that include extraction rates and measures applied to avoid exceeding the 25 afy threshold. The Applicant shall notify the County immediately should the 25 afy threshold be exceeded to determine the appropriate course of additional action to avoid significant impacts to surrounding wells. 	
<p>WR Impact 3 — During module construction, the water short term daily demand may exceed the capacity of the on-site supply, and use of off-site water may stress other groundwater basins.</p>	<p>Long term</p>	<p>Implement WR/mm 1, Limit Groundwater Extraction; WR/mm 2, Weir Well Water Use and Monitoring Program; WR/mm 3, Dust Control Plan; WR/mm 4, Use of Stormwater; and WR/mm 5, Off-site Reclaimed Waters.</p> <p>WR/mm 6 — Module Construction – Water Use. Prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed for construction of each module,</p>	<p>Significant but mitigable.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">TABLE II-3 - Class II Impacts Significant Environmental Impacts That Can be Feasibly Mitigated or Avoided (Decision-maker must issue "Findings" under CEQA <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)</p>			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		<p>the applicant shall provide verification to the Department of Planning and Building of the source of the water to be used for construction purposes. Water used for construction shall only come from any combination of the following sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On site ground or surface water supplies as long as it will not require on site groundwater production of greater than 25 afy; 2. Reclaimed or recycled water (i.e., Price Canyon Oilfield, vineyard wastewater, City of San Luis Obispo "purple pipe"); and, 3. An alternative source shown to be a sustainable supply. <p>Efforts shall be made to utilize reclaimed or recycled water to the extent feasible. If reclaimed water is not used, the applicant shall describe why it is not feasible. In the event that water is imported from off site, the applicant shall provide verification that the water is from a sustainable source, and a description of the source and method of distribution (trucks, pipeline, etc.).</p>	
<p>WR Impact 4 The proposed on-site water supply may be incapable of providing potable water supply for employees of the Landfill.</p>	Long-term	<p>WR/mm-7 Transient Water Supply. Prior to issuance of construction permits the Notice to Proceed, the applicant shall provide verification to the County Department of Planning and Building that it has been permitted by the Division of Environmental Health to function as a "non-transient, non-community water system," or that it has been granted an exemption to this standard. The Landfill shall comply with all applicable regulations, including posting signs that indicate groundwater is non-potable, if necessary.</p>	Significant but mitigable.
<p>WR Impact 5 The proposed project would potentially violate water quality standards and/or waste discharge requirements.</p>	Long-term	<p>WR/mm-8 Prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed for any components of the proposed project, and prior to development of each subsequent module, the applicant shall provide verification to the Department of Planning and Building, that any WDR violations have been addressed to the satisfaction of the RWQCB. <u>Any</u> violations that require improvements shall be reviewed by the</p>	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 <i>Guidelines</i> §15091(a) if the project is approved)			
Description of Impact	Short/Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
		<u>County for permit requirements prior to taking action on the response plan.</u>	
WR Impact 6 The proposed project would contribute to a cumulative groundwater demand that along with agricultural intensification would potentially substantially deplete groundwater supplies.	Long term	Implement HAZ/mm 13, Compost Operation — Alternative Approach; NS/mm 6, Noise Monitoring — Restart of Compost Operation; WR/mm 1, Limit Groundwater Extraction; WR/mm 2, Weir Well Water Use and Monitoring Program; WR/mm 3, Dust Control Plan; WR/mm 4, Use of Stormwater; WR/mm 5, Off site Reclaimed Waters; WR/mm 6, Module Construction — Water Use; and WR/mm 7, Transient Water Supply.	Significant but mitigable.

TABLE II-4 – Secondary Impacts			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
AESTHETIC RESOURCES			
Secondary Impact of AES/mm-4 <u>The construction of an earthen berm around the edges of the top deck as recommended above would increase construction and operational emissions and result in air quality impacts.</u>	<u>Short-term</u>	<u>Implement AQ/mm-2 and 3.</u>	Insignificant
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	Determine appropriate mitigation if technology implemented.	Potentially significant and unavoidable adverse aesthetic impact.
HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS			
Secondary Impact of HAZ/mm-2 Installation of temporary litter control fences would not result in any new aesthetic impacts. Ten feet is lower than the active workface and they would not necessarily be more noticeable than the heavy equipment and the workface. Visual resources mitigation previously proposed to screen the Landfill and activities as seen from Highway 227 would also provide some screening for the fences.	Long-term	No additional mitigation is required.	Insignificant
Secondary Impact of HAZ/mm-3 Using an overhead wire “grid” system to control birds would potentially introduce an additional	Long-term	No additional mitigation is required.	Significant, potentially mitigable.

TABLE II-4 – Secondary Impacts			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
visual element to the disposal area and could periodically silhouette from some public roads when work occurs near a ridgeline or topographic highpoint on the site. Poles would need to be erected to support the grid. These would potentially be 20 to 30 feet in height and visible from public view corridors. Grids are made of thin wire spaced between one and two meters and would not necessarily be visible enough to significantly impact visual resources – particularly when considered in conjunction with the other activities in the disposal area (e.g., heavy equipment, Landfill infrastructure, litter fencing, etc.)			
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-3 Implementation of NS/mm-3 may result in visual impacts, although existing mitigation measures requiring visual screening would reduce impacts. Both alternate locations for the stockpiled material shall avoid biological and cultural resources.	Long-term	Implement AES/mm-8 and 9.	Significant but mitigable aesthetic impact.

TABLE II-4 – Secondary Impacts			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION			
Secondary Impact of TC Impact 1 The proposed improvements along Highway 227 would impact wetlands and riparian vegetation associated with the existing drainage.	Long-term	Refer to Section V.D.6.(b), Biological Resources, for more information.	Significant but mitigable biological impact.
WATER RESOURCES			
Secondary Impact of WR Impact 2 Given the distance of the CO from public roads, the ASP process would not result in a new aesthetic resources impact, should it be implemented. Aeration of the piles may be passive or active. Active aeration would require the use of blowers, which would produce noise. Because the specific ASP technology which may be implemented has not been determined, noise impacts are unknown. Subsequent evaluation would be required. AD would require the construction of new structures or vessels in which the composting could occur. It is assumed that the structure(s) would be located in proximity to, but smaller than the MRF. Aesthetic Resources mitigation recommended in Section V.A. for the MRF and other structures would be applicable to AD structures as well. These measures would likely reduce any secondary aesthetic resources impacts to a less than significant level; however, depending on the design eventually proposed, subsequent environmental review may be required to verify this conclusion. In the event that the Landfill would need to export	n/a	n/a	n/a

TABLE II-4 – Secondary Impacts			
Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
<p>greenwaste from the CO, there would be a short-term increase in truck trips along the haul routes. Most likely the greenwaste would be taken to an existing facility in Santa Maria. This would also result in a short term increase in air emissions and noise along the truck routes. The on site emissions, odors, and noise would be reduced with less material to process during these dry periods.</p>			
<p>Secondary Impact of WR/mm 6 Mitigation Measure WR/mm 6 would potentially result in the Landfill utilizing water from an off site source. During the excavation of previous modules, water was obtained from the adjacent vineyard. Other scenarios identified above include wastewater from the Price Canyon Oilfield and/or the City of San Luis Obispo. For purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that the water from any of these sources would be hauled to the site by water truck.</p> <p>Assuming that each module would require approximately 1.6 acre feet over a six month period (5 working days per week), the Landfill would need to import, on average, approximately 4,000 gallons per day. Water trucks at the Landfill have a capacity of approximately 3,800 gallons (Fugro, 2010). Therefore, importing water during module construction may result in a short term increase in truck traffic on Price Canyon Road and/or Highway 227 by up to two truck trips per day. During particularly busy periods, when temperatures are high and compaction of soils is also necessary, perhaps as many as ten additional truck trips would</p>	n/a	<p>No additional mitigation measures are required. In the event that some other method is used to supply the Landfill with off site water (i.e., pipeline) subsequent environmental review may be required.</p>	n/a

TABLE II-4 – Secondary Impacts

Description of Impact	Short/ Long-term	Mitigation Measure Summary	Residual Impact
be necessary in any single day. This short term increase in truck traffic (and associated emissions) is a less than significant impact to traffic, noise, and air quality (Class III).			

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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