

Executive Summary

ES.1 Introduction

This Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) has been prepared to address the environmental effects associated with implementation of the proposed Santa Margarita Quarry Expansion Project (Project, or Proposed Project). As further described in Section ES.3 (Summary of the Proposed Project), the Project includes expansion of the existing Santa Margarita Quarry (quarry) by approximately 33 acres, which would yield an estimated 21.5 million tons of aggregate reserves. These reserves, in combination with existing entitled reserves, would result in the quarry producing 33.2 million tons of aggregate products over a 59-year period. Proposed expansion of the quarry would require issuance of a Notice to Proceed (NTP) from the County of San Luis Obispo (County) Department of Planning and Building. Implementation of the Project would also require reclamation of the entire quarry site, as expanded, and a Reclamation Plan Amendment (RPA) has also been submitted to the County Department of Planning and Building for review and approval. Collectively, these actions make up Case Number DRC2011-00098/DRC2011-00099, ED12-008.

The County Department of Planning and Building, acting as the Lead Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), has prepared this EIR for the Proposed Project. Responsible Agencies or other agencies with review authority over the Proposed Project include the:

- California Department of Conservation, Office of Mine Reclamation (review and approval of the proposed RPA)
- State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Board (review and enforcement of stormwater discharges and authority over any other water or waste discharges)
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (review and agreement for any streambed alteration that may be required)
- California Department of Transportation (review and authority over any Project-related activity within a State owned transportation Right-of-Way [ROW])
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (review of potential discharges or effects on federal jurisdictional water or wetlands)
- County Air Pollution Control District (review of construction related emissions and authority over stationary point sources)
- County Department of Public Works (review and authority over any Project-related activity with a County owned transportation ROW, including encroachment permits and road maintenance agreements)

ES.2 Environmental Review Process

Hanson Aggregates Mid-Pacific (the Project Applicant) originally applied for a modification to its existing Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for the quarry and approval of the proposed RPA on May 25, 2012. Following review and preliminary assessment of these applications the County Department of Planning and Building prepared and transmitted a Notice of Preparation (NOP) for this EIR on June 20, 2013. Comments on the NOP were requested by no later than July 22, 2013, and a public workshop on the scope of the EIR was held on June 27, 2013 at the Santa Margarita Elementary School, located at 22070 H Street in the community of Santa Margarita.

In total, four written comment letters on the NOP were received, and approximately eight to ten members of the public attended the public workshop. Table ES-1 provides a summary of the written and verbal comments received on the NOP. The NOP and the written comment letters received are included in this EIR as Appendix A.

This Draft EIR is being released for agency and public review for a period of 45 calendar days. After completion of the public review period, all comments received on the Draft EIR will be evaluated and written responses will be prepared, along with any necessary revisions to the Draft EIR for the purposes of its finalization. The County's Planning Commission will then consider approval of the NTP and RPA at a noticed public hearing after completion and public distribution of the Final EIR.

ES.3 Summary of the Proposed Project

The Applicant has applied for issuance of a NTP for the quarry's proposed expansion and is also seeking approval for an RPA. The quarry is located approximately 3 miles northeast of the community of Santa Margarita. The quarry is a hard-rock aggregate mining facility located in an unincorporated area of San Luis Obispo County, and is identified as California State Mine Number 91 40 0003.

The Applicant proposes to expand the existing boundaries of the quarry by an estimated 33 acres, thereby enlarging the "footprint" of the quarry from 160.1 acres to 193.1 acres. The proposed expansion would yield approximately 21.5 million tons of aggregate reserves. These reserves, in combination with existing entitled reserves, would result in the quarry producing 33.2 million tons of aggregate products over a 59-year period. Proposed reclamation activities would be initiated in those areas of the quarry that have been depleted of resources in a manner concurrent to ongoing mining operations. All proposed reclamation activities would be fully completed within 5 years of resource depletion (e.g., five years after mining activities have stopped). Lands within the quarry would be reclaimed to open space uses, including seasonal water storage, riparian habitat, oak woodland habitat, and chaparral vegetation. Based upon the above, the Proposed Project is defined as all mining operations associated with the proposed 33-acre expansion area and reclamation of the entire quarry site, as expanded. The full 193.1-acre site is referred to as either the Proposed Project area, or Proposed RPA area. No changes to the quarry's existing annual production volumes or intensity are proposed beyond what is currently permitted.

The Applicant's stated objectives for the Proposed Project are to:

1. Maintain a local, reliable, and economic source of high-quality construction aggregates to serve market demands in San Luis Obispo County and the Central Coast region. Associated goals include:
 - a. Ensure that a sufficient short-term supply of local construction aggregates exists to serve public and private construction projects within the region as they arise.
 - b. Ensure a long-term regional supply of construction aggregates by adding 21,500,000 tons of aggregate reserves and continuing an existing aggregate source until approximately 2070.
2. Reduce the impacts of an existing mining operation to visual resources, air quality and other sensitive natural resources through site design, efficient mine planning, and investment in improved quarry infrastructure.

Table ES-1. Summary of Comments Received on the Proposed Project’s Notice of Preparation

Commenter	Summary of Comments	EIR Subject Area
Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)	Provided written recommendations for: contacting the appropriate Information Center for previously recorded cultural resources documented within the Proposed Project area; further coordination with the NAHC if additional cultural resources surveys or inventories are warranted; maintaining the confidentiality of the records upon which this analysis is based; and, the identification of appropriate mitigation measures for known potential and accidental discoveries of cultural resources per the requirements of CEQA. The recommendations additionally noted that a Sacred Lands File Check had been requested for the Proposed Project, and provided contact information for a Native American Consultation.	Cultural and Paleontological Resources (EIR Section 4.7)
County of San Luis Obispo, Department of Agriculture/Weights and Measures	Provided written comments that concurred with the preliminary environmental analysis provided with the Proposed Project’s NOP, and recommended that the Proposed Project avoid and/or minimize impacts to agricultural resources, including water resources. The comments also suggested that the Project’s conditions of approval include, but not be limited to: (1) continued access to agricultural operations during quarry operations; (2) dust and invasive weed management; (3) agricultural buffers; and (4) mitigation for the conversion of agricultural resources. The comment letter additionally recommended that the EIR’s alternatives analysis consider alternatives that are located away from agricultural resources.	Agricultural Resources (EIR Section 4.3) Air Quality (EIR Section 4.4) Biological Resources (EIR Section 4.6) Water Quality and Supply (EIR Section 4.15)
County of San Luis Obispo Department of Public Works	Provided written comments, dated July 9, 2012, that: (1) requested revisions to the Applicant’s materials submitted with its permit application; (2) noted items associated with to public works resources within the Proposed Project area, and (3) suggested conditions of approval for the Proposed Project. The majority of comments and recommendations addressed in the letter related to public road improvements as mitigation and related fees, permit requirements and agreements. The first part of the letter also suggested updates to the Proposed Project’s Drainage Report and associated grading plans for potential flood hazards, as well as completion of County Stormwater Quality Plan Application because the Proposed Project qualifies as a Priority Project, as defined by Section 22.10.155 of Title 22 of the County Code. The Applicant’s responded to the letter on July 31, 2012, and the materials requested of the Applicant have since been submitted to the County.	Public Services and Utilities (EIR Section 4.12) Transportation and Circulation (EIR Section 4.14) Water Quality and Supply (EIR Section 4.15)

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Commenter	Summary of Comments	EIR Subject Area
County of San Luis Obispo Air Pollution Control District (APCD)	Provided a comment letter, dated July 22, 2013, that included details related to the APCD’s permit and approval authority, sources of information for the Project’s air quality impact evaluation, recommendations for the EIR’s use and application of the APCD’s CEQA Air Quality Handbook. The comment letter also contained suggestions for the EIR’s analysis of alternatives, cumulative impacts and potential mitigation measures.	Air Quality (EIR Section 4.4) Greenhouse Gas Emissions (EIR Section 4.5)
Verbal Comments Received June 27, 2012	A member of the public notes that importing aggregate products by truck from quarries located outside of the Project would be more costly, create air quality emissions, and result in other environmental impacts. The commenter supports the Project.	Air Quality (EIR Section 4.4) Greenhouse Gas Emissions (EIR Section 4.5) Alternatives (EIR Section 6)
	A commenter requests clarification regarding the quarry’s operational hours, particularly as related to nighttime hours. The Applicant answers per average daily operations, as well as per the quarry’s existing conditions of approval. It is explained that sometimes quarries operate extended hours and night-time hours depending on a construction project’s needs. It is pointed out that the quarry can operate until 8:00pm.	Noise and Vibration (EIR Section 4.11)
	A member of the public requests clarification on the quarry’s blasting schedule. The Applicant responds that blasting typically occurs once per month on a Friday. It is noted that no changes to existing blasting operations are proposed. The commenter notes that he rarely hears or feels the blasts anymore.	Noise and Vibration (EIR Section 4.11)
	A commenter notes that they can hear trucks beeping [while going in reverse] at night. The Applicant notes that the noise may be coming from the two asphalt batch plants located on the Proposed Project’s property. The Applicant notes that trucks can operate with either beeping or with a strobe light and it may be possible to switch the trucks to strobe light mode, although doing so may cause lighting effects at higher elevations.	Noise and Vibration (EIR Section 4.11)
	A commenter notes that they can smell asphalt early in the morning and that it is unpleasant. The commenter chooses to live in the area because of its rural nature and its fresh air.	Air Quality (EIR Section 4.4) Greenhouse Gas Emissions (EIR Section 4.5)
	A commenter notes that the quarry’s noise meters all appear to be at low elevations. A request is made to have some meters placed at higher elevations to capture the quarry noise that travels upward.	Noise and Vibration (EIR Section 4.11)

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	A commenter requests clarification as to whether the allowable 294 trucks associated with the quarry's permitted operation are round trip loads or single truck trips. It is clarified that the entire project property is permitted for 294 round-trip truck trips annually. The commenter additionally requests clarification on the quarry's operational hours from 5:00am to 7:00am as stated in the NOP. It is clarified that there was a typographical error in the NOP and that facility can operate from 5:00am to 7:00pm for a certain number of days per year as specified in the quarry's permit.	Noise and Vibration (EIR Section 4.11) Transportation and Circulation (EIR Section 4.14)
	A commenter requests detail regarding the proposed conveyor system and where it would be located. The commenter expresses concern about the noise it would generate. The Applicant's consultant notes the location would be within the quarry pit/Excavation Area and confirms that its use would be quieter than the noise associated with current haul trucks.	Noise and Vibration (EIR Section 4.11)
	A commenter asks where the dust suppression and processing water comes from. It is explained that the Impoundment provides most of the dust suppression water and that the process water comes from the Use Pond via the Source Pond. It is verified that the Source Pond is man-made and supplied from groundwater associated with the Salinas River.	Air Quality (EIR Section 4.4) Water Quality and Supply (EIR Section 4.15)
	A commenter how much water the facility uses. It is explained that 55 acre feet per year (afy) is needed for dust suppression and that under the expansion this would increase 2.8 afy, for a total water need of 57.8 afy. Operational water use would not change because no change in throughput is proposed. It is explained that 90 percent of the process water is recovered.	Water Quality and Supply (EIR Section 4.15)
	A commenter asks if the quarry could produce more than 700,000 tons per year. It is explained that the quarry can produce more, but that it is not permitted to do so.	Project Description (EIR Section 2)
	A commenter notes that he does not wish to see wildlife disturbed and that the expansion area boundary is very close to an area where three condors have been seen (to the west of the proposed expansion area). He additionally notes that the Project area contains bald eagles as well as golden eagles.	Biological Resources (EIR Section 4.6)
	A request is made regarding the location and length of the access road. It is verified that the road is 1.8 miles from the Highway 58/El Camino Real intersection and is 1.5 miles in length. The Applicant verifies that operation can lead to trucks queuing up to about 1,000 linear feet along the access road.	Transportation and Circulation (EIR Section 4.14)
	A commenter asks where the next closest aggregate quarry is located. It is confirmed that it is the Rocky Canyon Quarry near Atascadero.	Alternatives (EIR Section 5)

3. Reclaim an existing mining operation to seasonal water storage, open-space and grazing uses in a manner that is consistent with Surface Mining and Reclamation Act's (SMARA's) requirements and standards.
4. Continue to provide high paying jobs for quarry employees through the extension of the quarry.
5. Allow for potential capital investment in infrastructure to increase efficiency and reduce operational impacts.

The County has determined that the basic objectives of the Proposed Project are as follows:

Concrete grade aggregate, consisting of crushed granitic rock used in Portland Cement Concrete-grade and Asphaltic Concrete pavement, is particularly important for road building and maintenance and other construction. Both the State of California (Busch and Miller, 2011) and the County, through its Conservation and Open Space Element (COSE) (County of San Luis Obispo, 2010) recognize the important role of aggregate minerals in supporting construction and economic growth within the region. The basic purpose of the proposed quarry expansion is to contribute towards fulfillment of that role.

Goals identified by the County relative to the extraction and use of mineral resources are found in the COSE and include: MN 1 (Conservation and development of significant mineral deposits will be a high priority, but will be balanced with other County general plan goals and policies); MN 2 (Significant mineral resources will be protected from land uses that threaten their availability for future mining); and MN 3 (Balance mining of mineral resources with sensitive natural resources and existing adjacent uses) (County of San Luis Obispo, 2010). The following objectives of the Proposed Project embody these goals from the COSE:

- Develop significant mineral deposits in a manner that protects sensitive natural resources and existing adjacent uses, and is consistent with other County general plan goals and policies.
- Protect significant mineral resources from land uses that threaten their availability for future mining.

Under the proposed expansion, mining operations would occur in four overlapping phases. Each phase would include: vegetation removal, topsoil salvaging and overburden stripping; blasting; shot rock extraction and transport; and material processing. Concurrent reclamation would occur with mining where practicable on those benches that have achieved their final contours. Final reclamation of the Proposed RPA area would be completed after mining Phase IV has been completed. It is anticipated that all four mining phases and final reclamation would all be completed in approximately 64 years (29 years of mining plus five years of final reclamation). Table ES-2 summarizes each mining and final reclamation phase.

Table ES-2. Proposed Project Phases

Mining Phase	Estimated Period	Estimated Duration (years) ¹	Acreage ²	Total Production (tons)	Overburden Removal (tons)
Phase I	2013 to 2031 ³	19	38.8	10,509,407	1,000
Phase II	2015 to 2045	31	13.3	8,374,201	584,300
Phase III	2041 to 2061	21	11.7	8,947,765	525,800
Phase IV	2056 to 2071	16	10.9	5,299,941	489,900
Final Reclamation	2072 to 2076	5	(Entire Proposed RPA Area)	N/A	N/A
Phase I – IV Totals			74.7	33,131,314	1,601,000

- 1 - The estimated duration of each phase assumes an average annual production rate of 565,500 tons of aggregate material per year, which represents an approximate four (4) percent increase (20,600 tons) over the average annual production rate noted in Table 2.1-1, which has been used for the purposes of this EIR's analysis. It is noted, however, that the precise location and timing of mining and reclamation is subject to fluctuations in annual production due to market demand, variations in geologic conditions encountered in the field, and technological advancements in the mining process. The estimated duration of each mining phase is therefore considered to provide a reasonable projection of future operations, consistent with CEQA Section 21080(e)(1).
- 2 - Phase I mining would occur under the quarry's existing entitlements and within the currently approved Excavation Area. Phase II mining would occur within a portion of the Excavation Area that is currently approved for aggregate extraction, as well as a portion of the proposed expansion area. Phase III and IV mining would occur entirely within the proposed expansion area.
- 3 - Phase I of the Proposed Project would be initiated after the quarry's existing conditions of approval for gross total aggregate production is depleted. The specific date of implementation for Phase I of the Proposed Project cannot be predicted with certainty due to fluctuations in market demand of the quarry's annual production in any given future year.

Water would continue to be required for material washing and dust suppression. Under the proposed expansion, the quarry would require a total of 363.8 acre-feet per year (afy) of water for aggregate processing and dust suppression, which would represent a 2.8-afy increase over existing operations. The increase in water demand would be limited to dust suppression. Of the water used for processing (an estimated 306 afy), it is estimated that 90 percent would continue to be recovered.

The final reclamation phase would consist of equipment/facility removal, rough and finish grading, resoiling, revegetation, and monitoring until all reclamation performance standards are met.

The Applicant's Proposed RPA goals are to:

1. Adapt mined areas to open space land uses.
2. Stabilize the soil so that erosion is controlled.
3. Revegetate mined lands to create a habitat allowing for the gradual invasion and establishment of native plant species from the surrounding undisturbed plant communities through natural successional processes.
4. Reduce the visual impacts of the quarry benches visible from the surrounding areas along State Route 58.
5. Maximize the recovery of mineral resources in a safe and efficient manner; and
6. Mitigate, by design, potential environmental impacts on the land that might otherwise be created by extraction.

Plant species used for reclamation would be capable of self-regeneration without continued dependence on irrigation, soil amendments or fertilizer, and would include species representative of surrounding vegetative communities.

ES.4 Summary of Impacts and Mitigation

Section 4 of this EIR presents the direct and indirect impacts associated with the Proposed Project, and EIR Section 5 provides its incremental contribution to cumulative effects. Implementation of the Proposed Project would result in one significant and unavoidable impact (Class I) with mitigation incorporated. This impact is related to noise, as outlined in Table ES-3.

Implementation of the Proposed Project would additionally result in adverse impacts that can be mitigated to a level of less than significant (Class II) related to biological resources, cultural and paleontological resources, transportation and circulation, and water quality and supply, as summarized

in Table ES-4. All other impacts associated with the Proposed Project's implementation would be less than significant (Class III), none (No Impact), or beneficial (Class IV) as summarized in Table ES-5.

The Proposed Project's incremental contribution to cumulative effects would be either less than significant with mitigation incorporated (Class II), less than significant (Class III), or none (No Impact) with the exception of noise. This is due to the Proposed Project's significant and unavoidable impact associated with noise levels that exceed County standards and result in substantial temporary increases in ambient noise levels during peak production.

Table ES-3 Summary of Impacts that Cannot be Mitigated to a Level of Less than Significant (Class I)

Impact Description	Mitigation Measures to be Applied, Although the Impact Remains Significant and Unavoidable
<p>Impact NS-1: Generate noise levels in excess of County standards or result in a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels</p>	<p>MM NS-1: Truck noise reduction equipment and notification. The Applicant shall ensure that all truck drivers leaving the quarry are informed about the noise sensitive residential uses along El Camino Real and State Route 58 and shall be routinely reminded to maintain mufflers and other noise reducing equipment on their vehicles. The use of compression brakes in residential areas shall be prohibited except under emergency conditions. A notification containing this information shall be posted at a visible location at the quarry, and shall also be provided to truck drivers as part of the documentation they receive. The County Planning and Building Department shall be provided with copies of this notification and the location(s) of where it is posted prior to approval of the Proposed Project.</p>

Table ES-4. Summary of Impacts that can be Mitigated to a Level of Less than Significant (Class II)

Impact Description	Mitigation Measures to be Applied
<p>Impact AG-3: Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in the conversion of the farmland or grazing land to non-agricultural use or impair agricultural use of other property</p>	<p>MM AQ-1: Implement a Dust Control Plan. The Applicant shall comply with the following on-site requirements to minimize PM10 fugitive dust emissions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reduce the amount of disturbed area where possible by retaining the natural vegetation and soil within each quarry phase until that phase is ready to start. b. Use water trucks or sprinkler systems in sufficient quantities to prevent airborne dust from leaving the site. Increased watering frequencies shall be required whenever wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour (mph) as determined in consultation with the County APCD. Reclaimed (non-potable) water should be used whenever possible. c. Spray all soil or product stockpile areas daily as needed, or cover or treat them to minimize windblown dust. d. Ensure that the Project access road is complete and paved at all times to minimize dust generated by the operation of heavy trucks. e. The locations for stockpiles and material storage areas, along with specifications for dust control measures, shall be shown on all applicable mining and reclamation plans. f. The Applicant shall designate a person to monitor the fugitive dust emissions and enhance the implementation of the measures as necessary to minimize dust complaints, reduce visible emissions below 20% opacity, and to prevent transport of dust off-site. Their duties shall include holidays and weekend periods when work may not be in progress. The name and phone number of such person shall be provided to the County APCD prior to issuance of a Notice to Proceed or other permit to initiate any work associated with the Project's proposed expansion area. g. Reclamation and revegetation of all disturbed areas shall occur as soon as practicable in a phased manner consistent with the Project's RPA. Watering or other treatments shall be used on replaced soil material to

Table ES-4. Summary of Impacts that can be Mitigated to a Level of Less than Significant (Class II)

Impact Description	Mitigation Measures to be Applied
	<p>control windblown dust until vegetation is established.</p> <p>h. All disturbed soil areas not subject to revegetation shall be stabilized using approved chemical soil binders, jute netting, or other methods approved in advance by the County APCD.</p> <p>i. Vehicle speed for all quarry vehicles and trucks on unpaved portions of the Project site shall not exceed 15 mph.</p> <p>j. All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials are to be covered and fitted with appropriate seals and splash guards, and must be operated in conformance with California Vehicle Code 23114 related to hauling materials.</p> <p>k. Streets shall be swept at the end of each day if visible soil material is carried onto the Project access road. Water sweepers with reclaimed water should be used where feasible.</p> <p>l. Prior to commencement of any activity associated with the Project's proposed expansion area(e.g., site preparation, grading or earth disturbing activity) the Applicant shall notify the County Department of Planning and Building and the County APCD, by letter, of the status of the air quality measures required by Mitigation Measure AQ-1. The letter will state the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The controls that will be implemented; 2. The reasons why any unimplemented measures are considered infeasible and the measures incorporated to substitute for these measures; and 3. When any scheduled activities within the Project's expansion area will be initiated to allow for County APCD inspection of the mitigation measures prescribed in the Project's Final Environmental Impact Report.
	<p>MM BIO-1.2: Prepare and implement a Weed Control Plan during all Project phases. Prior to County issuance of a Notice to Proceed, the Applicant shall retain a County qualified restoration ecologist or biologist to prepare a comprehensive adaptive Weed Control Plan (WCP) to be administered during the excavation and reclamation phases of the Proposed Project. The WCP shall be submitted to the County for review and approval, in consultation with the CDFW, and shall be updated and utilized for weed eradication and monitoring for the life of the Proposed Project. The WCP shall include, but not be limited to, the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conduct a pre-disturbance survey for weeds in all presently undisturbed areas that are proposed for ground-disturbing activity in the Proposed RPA footprint. Weed populations that are rated high or moderate for negative ecological impact in the California Invasive Plant Inventory Database (Cal-IPC, 2006) shall be mapped and described according to density and area covered. Areas with weed infestations shall be treated prior to ground disturbance in presently undisturbed areas according to control methods detailed below and BMPs for invasive weed populations. b. Weed control treatments shall include legally permitted herbicide, manual, and mechanical methods approved for application. The application of herbicides shall be in

Table ES-4. Summary of Impacts that can be Mitigated to a Level of Less than Significant (Class II)

Impact Description	Mitigation Measures to be Applied
	<p>compliance with State and federal laws and regulations under the prescription of a Pest Control Advisor (PCA), where concurrence has been provided by the County of San Luis Obispo, and implemented by a Licensed Qualified Applicator. Herbicides shall not be applied during or within 72 hours of a scheduled rain event. Where manual or mechanical methods are used, plant debris will be disposed of at an appropriate offsite location. The timing of the weed control treatment shall be determined for each plant species with the goal of controlling populations before they start producing seeds. Consultation with a County qualified wildlife biologist or botanist shall be required prior to weed control treatments to develop strategies to avoid any adverse impacts to plants and wildlife in the area.</p> <p>c. Herbicides known to have residual toxicity, such as pre-emergents and pellets, will not be used in natural areas or within channels (engineered or not) where they could run off into downstream areas. Only the following application methods may be used: wick (wiping onto leaves); inner bark injection; cut stump; frill or hack & squirt (into cuts in the trunk); basal bark girdling; foliar spot spraying with backpack sprayers or pump sprayers at low pressure or with a shield attachment to control drift, and only on windless days, or with a squeeze bottle for small infestations.</p> <p>d. Throughout the Project excavation and reclamation phases, all sites impacted by the Project (including access roads within the Proposed RPA area) will be surveyed annually for new invasive weed populations, and identified weed populations will be treated and monitored. Treatment of all identified weed populations shall occur at a minimum of once annually. When no new seedlings or re-sprouts are observed at treated sites for three consecutive, normal rainfall years, the weed population can be considered eradicated and weed control efforts may cease for that impact site.</p> <p>Weed control efforts shall be timed annually to reduce invasive weed seed production. This entails conducting weed removal when flowering has just started, but before seeds have been produced. All plant debris shall be disposed of at an approved location. Weed control efforts shall generally commence in early spring (February), or as determined each year by a qualified restoration ecologist or biologist.</p> <p>e. All seeds and straw materials used during Project excavation and reclamation phases shall be weed-free rice straw or other weed-free product, and all gravel and fill material shall be weed free. Any deviation from this will be approved by the County of San Luis Obispo. All plant materials used during restoration shall be native, certified weed-free, and approved by the County of San Luis Obispo.</p> <hr/> <p>MM BIO-3.2: Implement Best Management Practices to minimize impacts to plants and wildlife during all Project phases. Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be implemented as standard operating procedures during all excavation and reclamation activities to avoid or minimize</p>

Table ES-4. Summary of Impacts that can be Mitigated to a Level of Less than Significant (Class II)

Impact Description	Mitigation Measures to be Applied
	<p>Project impacts to plants and wildlife. These BMPs will include but are not limited to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. All general trash, food-related trash items (e.g., wrappers, cans, bottles, food scraps, cigarettes, etc.), and other human-generated debris will be stored in animal proof containers or removed from the site each day. No deliberate feeding of wildlife will be allowed. b. Use of chemicals, fuels, lubricants, or biocides will be in compliance with all local, state, and federal regulations. All uses of such compounds shall observe label and other restrictions mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and other state and federal legislation, as well as additional Project-related restrictions deemed necessary by the USFWS and CDFW (e.g. through conditions in an incidental take authorization, if applicable). c. Any contractor or employee that inadvertently kills or injures a special-status animal, or finds one dead, injured, or entrapped, will immediately report the incident to the on-site representative identified in the WEEP. The representative will contact the USFWS, CDFW, and County by telephone by the end of the day, or at the beginning of the next working day if the agency office is closed. In addition, formal notification shall be provided in writing within three working days of the incident or finding. Notification will include the date, time, location and circumstances of the incident. Any threatened or endangered species found dead or injured will be turned over immediately to CDFW for care, analysis, or disposition. d. New light sources will be minimized, and lighting will be designed to limit the lighted area to the minimum necessary (e.g., by using downcast lights). e. Workers will be trained on the issue of microtrash – what it is, its potential effects to California condors, and how to avoid the deposition of microtrash. In addition, daily sweeps of the work areas will occur to collect and remove microtrash. f. To reduce the potential for spread of sudden oak death and other pests, all grubbed woody material will be chipped, spread out to dry, and disposed of on site or at an appropriate facility. g. In consultation with the County Department of Planning and Building, no diversions from the Salinas River will occur if the diversion would result in a complete curtailment of downstream flows below the diversion. <p>Compliance with BMPs will be documented and provided to the County in a written report on an annual basis. The report shall include a summary of the excavation and reclamation activities completed, a review of the sensitive plants and wildlife encountered, a list of compliance actions and any remedial actions taken to correct the actions, and the status of ongoing mitigation efforts.</p> <p>MM HYD-1: Prepare and Implement Site-Specific SWPPP. The Applicant shall prepare a site-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with current regulations and industry practice at the time that final reclamation of the Lower Area is being planned. The SWPPP</p>

Table ES-4. Summary of Impacts that can be Mitigated to a Level of Less than Significant (Class II)

Impact Description	Mitigation Measures to be Applied
	<p>shall include the Best Management Practices (BMPs) necessary to ensure that grading and resoiling activities do not adversely impact water quality in the Salinas River, potentially including, but not limited to:</p> <p>Erosion Control BMPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduling • Preservation of Existing Vegetation • Hydraulic Mulch • Hydroseeding • Soil Binders • Straw Mulch • Wood Mulching • Earth Dikes and Drainage Swales • Velocity Dissipation Devices • Slope Drains • Compost Blankets • Soil Preparation / Roughening • Non-Vegetative Stabilization <p>Temporary Sediment Control BMPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silt Fencing • Sediment Basins • Sediment Trap • Check Dams • Fiber Rolls • Gravel Bag Berms • Sandbag Barriers • Straw Bale Barriers • Storm Drain Inlet Protection • Temporary Silt Dikes • Compost Socks and Berms <p>The SWPPP shall be submitted to the County Department of Planning and Building for review and approval prior to initiation of grading activities. Monitoring reports shall be submitted annually to the County Department of Planning and for review.</p>
Impact AQ-1: Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation	MM AQ-1: Implement a Dust Control Plan.
Impact AQ-2: Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations	MM AQ-2: Implement Applicable Controls for Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA). Prior to the issuance of the Notice to Proceed or related permit to start any activity associated with the Project's proposed expansion, the Applicant shall submit evidence to the Department of Planning and Building, that either a NOA exemption has been granted by the County APCD, or the provisions of the CARB Airborne Toxic Control Measure related to NOA have been implemented.
Impact BIO-1: Impact native vegetation, including sensitive communities	MM BIO-1: Compensate for permanent excavation-phase impacts to vegetation. To compensate for permanent impacts to vegetation in the Proposed RPA footprint, the Applicant will implement one or more of the following: (1) onsite preservation of vegetation (in Proposed RPA area but outside of the Proposed RPA footprint), (2) acquisition and preservation of offsite lands, or (3) payment to an appropriate in-lieu fee program in the region. Compensation will be required at the following ratios (acres preserved to acres removed): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oak woodlands: 3:1 • Riparian woodland or scrub: 3:1

Table ES-4. Summary of Impacts that can be Mitigated to a Level of Less than Significant (Class II)

Impact Description	Mitigation Measures to be Applied
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern mixed chaparral: 1:1 • Chamise chaparral: 1:1 • Nonnative annual grassland, disturbed, and operational water features: no mitigation required <p>Compensatory mitigation lands shall be private lands and contain the same quality and types of vegetation impacted by the Proposed Project. A conservation easement shall be recorded on the mitigation lands to protect the existing plant and wildlife resources in perpetuity, and the Applicant shall fund an endowment for the management of compensation lands. The conservation easement shall be recorded immediately upon the dedication or acquisition of the land.</p> <p>The Applicant shall either donate conservation easements or provide funds for the acquisition of conservation easements to a "qualified easement holder" (defined below). To qualify as a "qualified easement holder" a private land trust must have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantial experience managing conservation easements that are created to meet mitigation requirements for impacts to special-status species; • Adopted the Land Trust Alliance's Standards and Practices; and • A stewardship endowment fund to pay for its perpetual stewardship obligations. <p>The County shall determine whether a proposed easement holder meets these requirements.</p> <p>The Applicant shall also be responsible for providing the qualified easement holder fees sufficient to cover: (1) administrative costs incurred in the creation of the easement (appraisal, documenting baseline conditions, etc.); (2) funds to implement initial site clean-up and rehabilitation/restoration, as necessary; and, (3) funds in the form of a non-wasting endowment to cover the cost of monitoring and enforcing the terms of the easement in perpetuity. The amount of these administrative and stewardship fees shall be determined by the easement holder in consultation with the County.</p> <p>The conservation easement(s) shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be held in perpetuity by a qualified easement holder (defined above). • Be subject to a legally binding agreement that shall: (1) be recorded with the County Recorder(s); and (2) name CDFW or other approved organization to which the easement(s) will be conveyed if the original holder is dissolved. <p>Prior to County issuance of a Notice to Proceed, the Applicant shall obtain County approval of the location of mitigation lands, the holder of conservation easement(s), and the restrictions contained in said easement(s) created for the permanent protection of these lands. Documentation of recorded conservation easement(s) shall be submitted to and approved by the County prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed. Verification of having met habitat mitigation requirements shall be reviewed and approved prior to the beginning of each Project phase by the County.</p> <p>MM BIO-1.2: Prepare and implement a Weed Control Plan during all Project phases.</p>

Table ES-4. Summary of Impacts that can be Mitigated to a Level of Less than Significant (Class II)

Impact Description	Mitigation Measures to be Applied
Impact BIO-2: Impact jurisdictional waters	<p>MM BIO-1.1: Compensate for permanent excavation-phase impacts to vegetation.</p> <hr/> <p>MM BIO-1.2: Prepare and implement a Weed Control Plan during all Project phases.</p> <hr/> <p>MM BIO-2.1: Implement Best Management Practices to Minimize Impacts to Jurisdictional Areas during all Project phases. Prior to County issuance of a Notice to Proceed, the Applicant shall provide a copy of the CDFW Streambed Alteration Agreement and Clean Water Act Section 401 and 404 permits, or a written determination that such permit(s) are not necessary.</p> <p>The Applicant will implement all mitigation measures and conditions contained within the Streambed Alteration Agreement obtained from the California Department of Fish and Game for impacts to jurisdictional areas, as well as any requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board or the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, upon determination of jurisdiction and permit issuance by all three agencies. In addition, the following BMPs will be implemented during all excavation and reclamation activities in or near ephemeral drainages or the Salinas River:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. No vehicles or equipment shall be refueled within 100 feet of an ephemeral drainage or wetland unless a bermed and lined refueling area is constructed. Spill kits shall be maintained on site in sufficient quantity to accommodate at least three complete vehicle tank failures of 50 gallons each. Any vehicles driven and/or operated within or adjacent to drainages or wetlands shall be checked and maintained daily to prevent leaks of materials. b. Vehicles and equipment will not operate in ponded or flowing water except as described in the Streambed Alteration Agreement. c. The Applicant shall prevent water containing mud, silt, or other pollutants from grading or other activities to enter ephemeral drainages or be placed in locations that may be subjected to high storm flows. d. Spoil sites and topsoil/overburden stockpiles will not be located within 30 feet from the boundaries of drainages or in locations that may be subjected to high storm flows, where materials might be washed back into drainages. e. No equipment maintenance will occur within 150 feet of any category 3, 4, or 5 stream-bed or any streambed greater than 10 feet wide unless the maintenance area is bermed to contain leakage and no petroleum products or other pollutants from the equipment will be allowed to enter these areas or enter any off-site state-jurisdictional waters under any flow. f. No debris, soil, silt, sand, bark, slash, sawdust, rubbish, or other organic or earthen material will be allowed to enter into, or placed where it may be washed by rainfall or runoff into, off-site state- or federal-jurisdictional waters. g. The cleanup of all spills will begin immediately. The County and the State of California Department of Toxic Substances Control will be notified immediately by the Applicant of any spills and will be consulted regarding clean-up procedures.

Table ES-4. Summary of Impacts that can be Mitigated to a Level of Less than Significant (Class II)

Impact Description	Mitigation Measures to be Applied
Impact BIO- 3: Impact Special Status Species	h. A minimum setback of 130 feet from the Salinas River and associated riparian woodland habitat will be put in place during all quarry extension grading.
	MM HYD-1: Prepare and Implement Site-Specific SWPPP.
	MM BIO-1.1: Compensate for permanent excavation-phase impacts to vegetation.
	MM BIO-1.2: Prepare and implement a Weed Control Plan during all Project phases.
	MM BIO-2.1: Implement Best Management Practices to minimize impacts to jurisdictional areas during all Project phases.
<p>MM BIO 3.1: Implement a Worker Environmental Education Program (Biological Resources) during all project phases. Prior to any activities within the proposed expansion area, a Worker Environmental Education Program (WEEP) shall be implemented by a County qualified biologist(s). The WEEP shall be submitted to the San Luis Obispo County Department of Planning for review and approval, and implemented throughout the duration of excavation and reclamation activities. The WEEP shall be implemented once for current employees, and then incorporated into overall facility training for new employees such that all employees that will be involved in ground-disturbing activities will have received the WEEP training one time. The WEEP shall include, at a minimum, the following items:</p>	
a. Training materials and briefings shall include but not be limited to: a discussion of the Federal and California Endangered Species Acts, Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act; the consequences of non-compliance with these acts; identification and values of plant and wildlife species and significant natural plant communities; hazardous substance spill prevention and containment measures; a contact person and phone number in the event of the discovery of dead or injured wildlife; and a review of mitigation requirements.	
b. A discussion of measures to be implemented for avoidance of the sensitive resources discussed above and the identification of an on-site contact in the event of the discovery of sensitive species on the site. This will include a discussion on microtrash and its potential harmful effects on California condors.	
c. Protocols to be followed when road kill is encountered in the work area or along access roads during all Project phases to minimize potential for additional mortality of scavengers, including listed species such as the California condor, and the identification of an on-site representative to whom the road kill will be reported. Road kill shall be reported to the appropriate local animal control agency within 24 hours.	
d. Maps showing the known locations of special-status wildlife, populations of rare plants and sensitive vegetation communities, seasonal depressions and known water bodies, wetland habitat, exclusion areas, and other activity limitations (e.g. limited operating periods, buffer zones, etc.).	
e. Literature and photographs or illustrations of potentially occurring special-status plant and wildlife species.	

Table ES-4. Summary of Impacts that can be Mitigated to a Level of Less than Significant (Class II)

Impact Description	Mitigation Measures to be Applied
	<p>f. The Project Applicant shall provide to the County evidence that all on-site personnel have completed the WEEP prior to the start of ground disturbance in the expansion areas. A special hardhat sticker or wallet size card shall be issued to all personnel completing the training, which shall be carried with the trained personnel at all times while on the Project site. All new personnel shall receive this training as part of the overall facility training for new employees, and may work in the quarry for no more than 5 days without participating in the WEEP. A log of all personnel who have completed the WEEP training shall be kept on site.</p> <p>g. A weather-protected bulletin board or binder shall be centrally placed or kept on site in an easily accessible area for the duration of Project excavation and reclamation phases. This board or binder will provide key provisions of regulations or Project conditions as they relate to biological resources or as they apply to earth-moving activities. This information shall be easily accessible for personnel in all active work areas.</p> <hr/> <p>MM BIO-3.2: Implement Best Management Practices to minimize impacts to plants and wildlife during all Project phases.</p> <hr/> <p>MM BIO-3.3: Implement biological monitoring during all Project phases. Prior to any Project excavation and reclamation activities, the Project Applicant shall retain a County qualified biologist(s) with demonstrated expertise with special-status plants and wildlife that could occur on site to monitor, on a daily basis, all vegetation removal and initial ground disturbance in previously undisturbed areas. Any listed plants shall be flagged for avoidance. Any special-status reptiles, amphibians, or terrestrial mammals (excluding listed species such as the California red-legged frog) found within a Project impact area shall be relocated to suitable habitat outside the impact area by the biological monitor(s). Clearance surveys for special-status species shall be conducted by the biological monitor(s) prior to the initiation of vegetation removal each day. The biological monitor(s) will have the authority to temporarily halt work to avoid impacts to special-status species or other protected biological resources. Once initial ground disturbance and vegetation removal is complete, daily monitoring may cease at that location.</p> <p>If the biological monitor observes a dead or injured listed or other special-status wildlife species on the Project site, a written report shall be sent to the County, CDFW, and USFWS (as applicable) within five calendar days. The report will include the date, time of the finding or incident (if known), and location of the carcass and circumstances of its death (if known). The biological monitor shall, immediately upon finding the remains, coordinate with the onsite foreman to document the events that caused the mortality, if known, and implement measures to prevent future incidents. Details of these measures shall be included with the report. Species remains shall be collected and frozen as soon as possible, and CDFW and/or USFWS shall be contacted regarding ultimate disposal of the remains.</p> <hr/> <p>MM BIO-3.4: Conduct surveys for special-status plants and mitigate impacts during the excavation phase. The Applicant shall implement the following measures to mitigate the Project's</p>

Table ES-4. Summary of Impacts that can be Mitigated to a Level of Less than Significant (Class II)

Impact Description	Mitigation Measures to be Applied
	<p>direct and indirect impacts to special-status plants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="850 331 1424 982">• Surveys. Prior to initial ground disturbance at each new excavation area, the Applicant shall conduct surveys for special-status plants (State and federally listed Threatened and Endangered, Proposed, Petitioned, and Candidate plants and CRPR 1, 2, and 3 plants) in all areas subject to ground-disturbing activity and the surrounding areas within 50 feet. Surveys are required in all currently vegetated areas that would be subject to ground disturbance or vegetation removal. The surveys shall be conducted during the appropriate blooming period(s) by a qualified plant ecologist/Botanist according to protocols established by the USFWS, CDFW, and California Native Plant Society (CNPS). Surveys will be valid for a period of three years. If vegetation removal or initial site disturbance in the surveyed area does not occur within three years, surveys will be repeated. All listed plant species found shall be marked and avoided. Any populations of special-status plants found during surveys will be fully described, mapped, and a CNPS Field Survey Form or written equivalent shall be prepared. The results of each rare plant survey will be provided to the County in a report within three months of survey completion. <li data-bbox="850 995 1424 1703">• Avoidance. Prior to grading or vegetation removal at each new excavation area, any populations of special-status plant species identified during the surveys within the Proposed RPA footprint and surrounding 50 foot area shall be protected and a disturbance-free buffer established around each population. The buffer shall be of sufficient size to eliminate potential disturbance to the plants from human activity and any other potential sources of disturbance including trampling, erosion, and dust. The size of the disturbance-free buffer depends upon the activities to be conducted in the immediately adjacent lands, and includes consideration of the plant's ecological requirements (e.g., sunlight, moisture, shade tolerance, physical and chemical characteristics of soils) that are identified by a qualified plant ecologist or botanist. The buffer for herbaceous and shrub species shall be, at minimum, 50 feet from the perimeter of the population or the individual. A smaller buffer may be established, provided there are adequate measures in place to avoid the take of the species, in coordination with the USFWS, CDFW, and County of San Luis Obispo. Highly visible flagging shall be placed along the buffer area and remain in good working order during the duration of any excavation activities in the area. <p>Where impacts to listed plants cannot be avoided, the USFWS and/or CDFW shall be consulted for authorization, with notification to the County. Additional mitigation measures to protect or restore listed plant species or their habitat, including but not limited to a salvage plan including seed collection and replanting, may be required by the USFWS or CDFW</p>

Table ES-4. Summary of Impacts that can be Mitigated to a Level of Less than Significant (Class II)

Impact Description	Mitigation Measures to be Applied
	<p>before impacts are authorized.</p> <p>If Project activities result in the loss of more than 10 percent of an onsite population of any CRPR 1, 2, or 3 plant species, compensatory mitigation will be required as described below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="844 441 1429 1365"> <p>• Off-site compensation. If Project activities result in the loss of more than 10 percent of the onsite population of any CRPR 1, 2, or 3 plant species, compensatory mitigation will be required. Compensation will be required for all impacts that exceed the 10 percent threshold (e.g. impacts to 15 percent of a population will only require compensation for 5 percent or the amount of impacts that exceed the 10 percent threshold). To compensate for direct impacts to CRPR 1, 2, or 3 plant species, habitat that is not already public land shall be preserved and managed in perpetuity at a 1:1 mitigation ratio (one acre preserved for each acre impacted). This may include preservation of areas within the undisturbed buffer portions of the Proposed RPA area, mitigation lands outside of the Project site, or a combination of both. The preserved habitat for a significantly impacted plant species shall be of equal or greater habitat quality to the impacted areas in terms of soil features, extent of disturbance, and vegetation structure and composition, and will contain verified extant populations, of the same size or greater, of the CRPR 1, 2, or 3 plant populations that are impacted. Habitat shall be preserved through the use of permanent conservation easements. Mitigation lands cannot be located on land that is currently publicly held. Compensation requirements for impacts to CRPR 1, 2, or 3 plants may be “nested” in mitigation lands for impacts to vegetation (Mitigation Measure BIO-1) provided the compensation lands support the target species as required in this measure. Conservation easement requirements, including funding, shall be as described in Mitigation Measure BIO-1.</p> <li data-bbox="844 1386 1429 1885"> <p>• Salvage. Any CRPR 1, 2, or 3 plants within the Proposed RPA footprint shall be salvaged prior to vegetation removal (for all populations, regardless of the proportion of the population being impacted), including La Panza mariposa lily and Hardham’s evening primrose. These individuals shall be transferred to suitable habitat within the Proposed RPA area buffer that will not be disturbed by Project activities. The Project Applicant will develop and submit to the County a Salvage and Relocation Plan, based on the life history of the species affected. The Plan will include at minimum: (a) collection/salvage measures for plants or seed banks, to retain intact soil conditions and maximize success likelihood; (b) details regarding storage of plants or seed banks; (c) location of the proposed recipient site, and detailed site preparation and plant introduction techniques; (d) time of year that the salvage and replanting or</p>

Table ES-4. Summary of Impacts that can be Mitigated to a Level of Less than Significant (Class II)

Impact Description	Mitigation Measures to be Applied
	<p>seeding will occur and the methodology of the replanting; (e) a description of the irrigation, if used; (f) success criteria; and (g) a detailed monitoring program, commensurate with the Plan's goals. The Plan will be submitted to the County for approval at least 30 days prior to commencement of salvage activities.</p>
	<p>MM BIO-3.5: Complete focused surveys for special-status reptiles and amphibians and implement avoidance measures during all Project phases. The Applicant shall retain a qualified biologist approved by the County to conduct focused surveys immediately prior to vegetation removal and grading in previously undisturbed areas during all Project phases. If special-status reptiles or amphibians are found within the disturbance area, the biologist will relocate non-listed animals to a safe location outside the Project disturbance area in suitable habitat. Listed species such as the California red-legged frog will not be handled or harassed, and will be avoided. If the Project Applicant does not have take authorization for listed species, the area will be avoided until the animal has left on its own. The biologist will notify the USFWS, CDFW, and the County within 24 hours of the observation of listed species. A final report identifying the number of non-listed animals moved, any mortality identified during the relocation event, and the general health of the species shall be completed and submitted to the County on a monthly basis during all Project phases.</p>
	<p>MM BIO-3.6: Conduct protocol surveys for California red-legged frogs and implement avoidance measures during all Project phases. The Applicant shall retain a qualified biologist approved by the County to conduct surveys for California red-legged frogs in accordance with the most current USFWS protocol. Surveys will be conducted in all riparian areas in the RPA footprint and 500 feet of surrounding vegetated uplands. Survey results are valid for two years; surveys must be repeated if more than two years passes between the initial survey and site disturbance. Surveys are required prior to initial ground disturbance in riparian and surrounding upland habitats at each new excavation area, and in all riparian areas and surrounding 500-foot buffer areas that would be affected by reclamation activities.</p> <p>If California red-legged frogs are identified during surveys, measures to avoid impacts shall be implemented. These include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A full-time biological monitor will monitor all vegetation clearing and initial site grading in occupied California red-legged frog habitat during Project excavation and reclamation phases. • Where initial site disturbance can occur in presently undisturbed habitat where red-legged frogs are widely distributed, work areas will be fenced in a manner that prevents equipment and vehicles from straying from the designated work area into adjacent habitat. The authorized biologist will assist in determining the boundaries of the area to be fenced in consultation with the USFWS, CDFW, and the County. All workers will be advised that equipment and vehicles must

Table ES-4. Summary of Impacts that can be Mitigated to a Level of Less than Significant (Class II)

Impact Description	Mitigation Measures to be Applied
	<p>remain within the fenced work areas. Fencing to exclude red-legged frogs will be at least 24 inches in height.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The authorized biologist will direct the installation of the fence and conduct a minimum of three nocturnal surveys to identify any red-legged frogs within the fenced area. If red-legged frogs are observed at any time in fenced areas, no activity will occur in the fenced area and the authorized biologist will consult with the USFWS and the County. No handling of red-legged frogs is authorized without take authorization from the USFWS. • If red-legged frogs are found in a work area where fencing was deemed unnecessary, work will cease and the authorized biologist will notify the USFWS and the County. The authorized biologist in consultation with USFWS, CDFW, and the County will then determine whether additional surveys or fencing are needed. • Vegetation clearing and initial site grading activities for all Project phases that may occur immediately adjacent to breeding pools or other areas where large numbers of red-legged frogs may congregate will be conducted during times of the year (winter) when individuals have dispersed from these areas or the species is dormant, unless otherwise authorized by the County, CDFW, and USFWS. The authorized biologist will assist the Project Applicant in scheduling its work activities accordingly. • No handling of red-legged frogs will occur unless take authorization is obtained from USFWS. • The authorized biologist will have the authority to stop all activities until appropriate corrective measures have been completed. • The Project Applicant shall restrict work to daylight hours, except during an emergency, in order to avoid nighttime activities when red-legged frogs may be present. • No stockpiles of materials will occur in areas occupied by California red-legged frogs.
	<p>MM BIO-3.7: Nesting Bird Management Plan, nest surveys, and impact avoidance measures for migratory and nesting birds during all Project phases. Prior to County issuance of a Notice to Proceed, the Applicant shall retain a County qualified biologist to prepare a draft Nesting Bird Management Plan describing measures to detect native birds that may nest on and adjacent to the Proposed RPA area and to avoid impacts to or take of those birds or their nests during all Project phases. The draft Nesting Bird Management Plan will be submitted to the CDFW, USFWS for review and comment, and to the County for approval. The Plan will be finalized by the Applicant prior to issuance of the Notice to Proceed. The Nesting Bird Management Plan will describe avoidance measures, such as buffer distances from active nests. The qualified biologists implementing the Plan can determine appropriate buffer distances from active nests, based on consideration of the specific nature of Project activities, noise or other disturbance of</p>

Table ES-4. Summary of Impacts that can be Mitigated to a Level of Less than Significant (Class II)

Impact Description	Mitigation Measures to be Applied
	<p>those activities, the bird species and conservation status, and other pertinent factors. The Plan will specify 500 feet as a standard buffer distance for listed birds. Additionally, the Plan will list all Project vegetation removal and ground-disturbing activities and rank them in terms of noise and other potential disturbance to nesting birds.</p> <p>The Plan will identify specific measures (if any) to prevent or reduce bird nesting activity on Project facilities. The Plan will include specific monitoring measures to track any active bird nest within or adjacent to the excavation and reclamation activities, bird nesting activity, Project-related disturbance, and fate of each nest.</p> <p>Surveys for nesting birds shall be conducted prior to any vegetation removal or initial ground disturbance in previously undisturbed areas that will occur during the breeding period (from February 1 through August 31). The authorized biologists conducting the surveys shall be experienced bird surveyors and familiar with standard nest-locating techniques. Surveys shall be conducted in accordance with the following guidelines.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Surveys shall cover all potential nesting habitat within disturbance areas and within a 500 foot buffer of these areas; b. Surveys shall be conducted no more than 7 days prior to the start of vegetation removal or ground-disturbing activity in previously undisturbed areas. Additional follow-up surveys may be required if ground disturbance and vegetation removal activities do not occur for one or more weeks in any given area (an interval during which birds may establish a nesting territory and initiate egg laying and incubation); c. If active nests are detected during the survey, the Project Applicant will implement avoidance measures identified in the Nesting Bird Management Plan, and the authorized biologist will be responsible for monitoring the implementation, conformance, and efficacy of those measures, according to the monitoring requirements of the Nesting Bird Management Plan. d. The Applicant shall prepare and implement a monitoring protocol as part of the Nesting Bird Management Plan to ensure no disturbance to active nests occurs within or adjacent to the vegetation removal and ground disturbance areas. The plan shall be reviewed and approved by the County, in coordination with USFWS and CDFW prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities; e. Prior to the start of any new Project-related ground disturbance activities, the authorized biologist shall provide the County a report or memorandum describing the findings of the nest surveys, including the time, date, and duration of the survey; identity and qualifications of the surveyor(s); and a list of species observed. If active nests are detected during the surveys, the report shall include descriptions of avoidance zones and methods used to determine avoidance zones and maps or aerial photos identifying nest locations and the boundaries of no-disturbance buffer zones; f. The authorized biologist shall monitor the active nests until nestlings have fledged and dispersed. Activities that might,

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Impact Description	Mitigation Measures to be Applied
	<p>in the opinion of the authorized biologist, disturb nesting activities shall be prohibited within the buffer zone until such a determination is made;</p> <p>g. The authorized biologist shall monitor all new vegetation removal and initial ground disturbance in previously undisturbed areas throughout the breeding season each year, throughout the excavation and reclamation phases of the Project; and</p> <p>h. Throughout the excavation and reclamation phases of the Project, nest locations, Project activities in the vicinity of nests, and any adjustments to buffer areas shall be described and reported in monthly monitoring reports to the County.</p> <p>If any work would occur during the breeding season that would result in noise levels exceeding 60 dBA within 500 feet of riparian habitat, including along the Salinas River, USFWS protocol surveys for least Bell's vireo will be conducted. Work shall not be allowed that exceeds the noise threshold until protocol surveys are complete for that year. If breeding least Bell's vireos are identified, a 500 foot buffer will be established around each territory. This buffer may be adjusted in coordination with USFWS, CDFW, and the County, provided that the 60 dBA threshold will not be exceeded within the active territory.</p>
	<p>MM BIO-3.8: Bald and golden eagle surveys and impact avoidance during all Project phases. The Project Applicant shall implement the following measures to document eagle occurrence in the Proposed RPA area and surrounding mountains. Survey schedule and requirements will be as identified below unless otherwise authorized by the County in consultation with the USFWS and CDFW.</p> <p>a. Annual Nesting Season Surveys during all Project phases. The Project Applicant shall contract with a qualified ornithologist to conduct nesting season (February through July for bald eagle and February 1 to August 31 for golden eagle) golden eagle surveys in the Proposed RPA area and surrounding mountains within a one mile radius of the Proposed RPA area. Survey methods for the golden eagle inventory shall be either ground-based or helicopter-based, as described in the Golden Eagle Technical Guidance (Pagel et al., 2010) or more current guidance from the USFWS. Survey methods for bald eagle will be developed in coordination with CDFW and will follow the CDFW's Bald Eagle Breeding Survey Instructions (available online at http://www.dfg.ca.gov/wildlife/nongame/survey_monitor.html).</p> <p>b. Nest Buffers. If an occupied nest (as defined by the guidance cited under "Annual Nesting Season Surveys" above) is detected within one mile of the Proposed RPA area, a 0.5 mile disturbance-free buffer will be established, and no Project excavation or reclamation activities will occur within the buffer. This buffer may be reduced if the nest is shielded from view of the site by intervening terrain, in coordination with San Luis Obispo County, CDFW and USFWS. This buffer will remain in effect until the young have fledged or the nesting attempt fails, as determined by the qualified ornithologist.</p>

Table ES-4. Summary of Impacts that can be Mitigated to a Level of Less than Significant (Class II)

Impact Description	Mitigation Measures to be Applied
	<p data-bbox="802 304 1425 499">c. Reporting. Bald and golden eagle survey data and, if applicable, nest buffers implemented will be provided to San Luis Obispo County, CDFW, and USFWS in monthly monitoring reports, as seasonal data becomes available and if specific nest buffers are established, and summarized in annual Project monitoring reports during all Project phases.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="802 506 1425 1108">MM BIO-3.9: Conduct maternity colony or hibernaculum surveys for sensitive bats and avoid impacts during all Project phases. The removal of potential bat roost habitat (i.e., large trees, snags, vertical rock faces or rockpiles with interstitial crevices that are outside of current quarry operations areas) will take place from September 1 to October 31 when possible to avoid potential impacts to bat maternity or hibernation roosts. If the September 1 to October 31 work window is not feasible, pre-disturbance bat roost surveys will be conducted. No more than 15 days prior to vegetation removal or initial site disturbance in previously undisturbed areas, the Project Applicant shall retain a County qualified biologist to conduct surveys for sensitive bats within 300 feet of proposed disturbance areas. If hibernacula (hibernation roosts) or maternity roosts are found, no work will occur within 100 feet (blasting 300 feet) during the hibernation period (November 1 to March 31) or breeding season (March 1 to July 31), as applicable. Should blasting within the expansion area be required during these periods, prior to any such activity the Applicant shall consult with the County to develop and implement a strategy for the protection of hibernacula and/or maternity roosts.</p> <p data-bbox="802 1115 1425 1633">If non-breeding bat roosts are found in cliffs, rock piles, trees or other substrate scheduled to be removed, the individuals shall be safely evicted, under the direction of a qualified biologist, by opening the roosting area to allow airflow through the cavity or other means determined appropriate by the bat biologist (e.g., installation of one-way doors). In situations requiring one-way doors, a minimum of one week shall pass after doors are installed and temperatures should be sufficiently warm for bats to exit the roost because bats do not typically leave their roost daily during winter months in southern coastal California. This action should allow all bats to leave during the course of one week. Roosts that need to be removed in situations where the use of one-way doors is not necessary in the judgment of the qualified biologist shall first be disturbed by various means at the direction of the bat biologist at dusk to allow bats to escape during the darker hours, and the roost tree shall be removed or the grading shall occur the next day (i.e., there shall be no less or more than one night between initial disturbance and the grading or tree removal).</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="802 1640 1425 1890">MM BIO-3.10: Conduct focused surveys for ringtail cat and avoid active maternity dens during all Project phases. If vegetation clearing will occur during the breeding season for ringtail cat (March 1 through June 30), a qualified biologist will conduct focused surveys for potential dens within areas all previously undisturbed areas proposed for vegetation clearing and grading and the surrounding areas within 200 feet. Any active dens will be avoided, and a 200 foot disturbance-free buffer will be established. This buffer may be adjusted in</p>

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Impact Description	Mitigation Measures to be Applied
	<p>coordination with the CDFW and the County, depending on the specific location and current activity occurring in the area. Once the young have left the den or the breeding attempt has failed, normal vegetation clearing and earth moving activities can resume. All activities that involve the ringtail shall be documented and reported to the CDFW and the County within 30 days of the activity.</p> <p>MM BIO- 3.11: Complete focused surveys for American badger and implement avoidance measures during all Project phases. No more than 30 days prior to the commencement of vegetation clearing or earth moving in previously undisturbed areas, the Project Applicant shall retain a County-qualified biologist to conduct surveys for American badger within native vegetation and annual grasslands in the proposed disturbance area. If present, occupied badger dens shall be flagged and ground-disturbing activities avoided within 50 feet of the occupied den. Maternity dens shall be avoided during pup-rearing season (15 February through 1 July) and a minimum 200 foot disturbance-free buffer established. The extent of buffers shall be flagged in the field utilizing a method highly visible by crews. Buffers may be modified in coordination with the CDFW. A biological monitor shall monitor for adequate protection of all identified dens and to ensure that all flagging is kept in place during new vegetation removal and initial ground-disturbing activities during the excavation and reclamation phases.</p> <p>If avoidance of an occupied, non-maternity den is not feasible, badgers shall be passively relocated in coordination with the CDFW and the biological monitor.</p> <p>A written report documenting all badger-related activities (e.g. den flagging, monitoring, badger removal, etc.) shall be provided to the County of San Luis Obispo within 30 days of completion of the activities. A copy of the report will also be provided to the CDFW.</p> <p>MM HYD-1: Prepare and Implement Site-Specific SWPPP.</p>
<p>Impact BIO-4: Impact wildlife movement, migration, and nursery sites</p>	<p>MM BIO-2.1: Implement Best Management Practices to minimize impacts to jurisdictional areas during all Project Phases.</p> <p>MM BIO-3.9: Conduct maternity colony or hibernaculum surveys for sensitive bats and avoid impacts during all Project Phases.</p> <p>MM HYD-1: Prepare and Implement Site-Specific SWPPP.</p>
<p>Impact CR-1: Cause a significant adverse change in the significance of an historical resource as defined by Public Resources Code Section 15064.5</p>	<p>MM CR-1: Implement avoidance measures. In order to: (1) prevent damage to the historic resource located within the Lower Area of the Proposed RPA area that is located in one of the Buffer Areas; and, (2) avoid the inadvertent discovery of buried components of this or other historic resources, no earth-disturbing activities shall be undertaken within this Buffer Area and signage shall be erected along its boundaries by a qualified archaeologist to prevent incidental impacts.</p>
<p>Impact CR-2: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 15064.5</p>	<p>MM CR-1: Implement avoidance measures.</p> <p>MM CR-2.1: Prepare and implement Unanticipated Discovery and Monitoring Plan. At least sixty days prior to</p>

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Impact Description	Mitigation Measures to be Applied
	<p>ground disturbance activities related to reclamation of the Lower Area of the Proposed RPA, the Applicant shall submit to the County an Unanticipated Discovery and Monitoring Plan (Plan) for review and approval. The Plan shall be prepared by a County-qualified cultural resources specialist and shall outline the process for notification, evaluation, and actions to be taken should unanticipated cultural resources be found during construction. The Plan shall explicitly state that if previously undiscovered cultural resources, such as lithic debitage or groundstone, shell midden, historic debris, building foundations or human remains are exposed during reclamation, all ground-disturbing activities shall immediately be halted at the discovery site and within 100 feet of it. Work shall be stopped until the discovery has been evaluated by a professional cultural resources specialist and appropriate agencies have been notified. If the discovery is recommended as eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), impacts shall be mitigation per the actions specified in the Plan, which may include archaeological data recovery and/or monitoring. The Plan shall additionally contain provisions in the event that human remains or suspected human remains are uncovered during Proposed RPA activities within the Lower Quarry. The provisions shall specify that all work within 100 feet of the discovery will be halted and redirected to another location. The find will be secured, and the Applicant's designated representative will be contacted immediately to inspect the find and determine whether the remains are human. If the remains are not human, the designated representative will determine whether the find is an archaeological deposit and if the site should be subject to the treatment recommendations established in the approved Unanticipated Discovery and Monitoring Plan. If the remains are human, the designated representative will immediately implement the provisions in Public Resources Code Sections 5097.9 through 5097.996, beginning with immediate notification of the County Coroner. The coroner has two working days to examine the remains after being notified. If the Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the NAHC must be contacted within 24 hours. The NAHC, as required by Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, determines and notifies the Most Likely Descendent.</p> <p>MM CR-2.2: Implement a Worker Environmental Education Program (Cultural and Paleontological Resources). Two weeks prior to commencement of any reclamation activities in the Lower Area of the Proposed RPA area, the Applicant shall provide training to reclamation personnel. The training shall include onsite avoidance requirements and the procedures for reporting any sensitive resources that are cultural or paleontological in nature and may be discovered during reclamation-related ground disturbance. The training program will explain: the potential for exposing cultural and paleontological resources; the laws protecting cultural and paleontological resources; the locations of potentially sensitive areas; how to recognize cultural and paleontological resources in the field; protocols to treat unexpected discoveries; and the importance of cultural and paleontological resources to the Native American community. Proper training of reclamation personnel would lessen the potential for disturbance of known and undiscovered cultural resources during daily activities. This</p>

Table ES-4. Summary of Impacts that can be Mitigated to a Level of Less than Significant (Class II)

Impact Description	Mitigation Measures to be Applied
	<p>training shall also be performed as needed for new reclamation personnel. New personnel shall not be onsite without training and without supervision from a trained worker. The Applicant shall submit proof of this training to the County Department of Planning and Building.</p>
<p>Impact CR-3: Significantly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature</p>	<p>MM CR-3: Prepare and implement Paleontological Monitoring and Treatment Plan. At least sixty days prior to ground disturbance activities related to Phase V final reclamation in the Lower Area of the Proposed RPA area, the Applicant shall retain a qualified paleontologist to prepare a Paleontological Monitoring and Treatment Plan (Plan), and submit the Plan to the County for review and approval. The Plan shall be based on the Society for Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) guidelines and meet all regulatory requirements. The qualified paleontologist shall have a Master's Degree or Ph.D. in paleontology or a related field, shall have knowledge of the local paleontology, and shall be familiar with paleontological procedures and techniques. The Plan shall identify Reclamation impact areas of moderate to high sensitivity for encountering potential paleontological resources and the shallowest depths at which those resources may be encountered. The Plan shall detail the criteria to be used to determine whether an encountered resource is significant, and if it should be avoided or recovered for its data potential. The Plan shall also detail methods for completion of a construction worker environmental awareness training program regarding the protection of paleontological resources recovery, preparation and analysis of specimens, final curation of specimens at a federally accredited repository, data analysis, and reporting.</p> <p>The Plan shall outline a coordination strategy to ensure that a qualified paleontological monitor will conduct full-time monitoring of all ground disturbance during grading activities in "deeper" sediments that have been determined to have a moderate to high sensitivity rating. For sediments of low or undetermined sensitivity, the Plan shall determine what level of monitoring is necessary. Sediments with no sensitivity will not require paleontological monitoring.</p> <p>The Plan shall define specific conditions in which monitoring of earth-moving activities could be reduced and/or depth criteria established to trigger monitoring. These factors shall be defined by the project paleontological resource specialist, following examination of sufficient representative excavations.</p> <p>The Plan shall also require that all monitoring will be completed by qualified individuals, and that all on-site monitors will have the authority to stop or otherwise divert ground-disturbing activities away from exposed fossils until such finds are appropriately assessed and recovered.</p>
<p>Impact CR-4: Significantly disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.</p>	<p>MM CR-2.1: Prepare and implement Unanticipated Discovery and Monitoring Plan.</p>
<p>Impact GEO-2: Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is significantly unstable or that would become unstable as a result of the Project implementation, or potentially result in on- or off-site soil erosion, landslides, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse</p>	<p>MM GEO-1: Annual Inspection of Hard Rock Slopes Stability. The Applicant shall ensure that a qualified engineering geologist or geotechnical engineer experienced in evaluating the stability of hard rock slopes shall inspect the quarry slopes annually. These inspections shall summarize the rock types observed, provide detailed rock mass descriptions and measured discontinuity orientations, observed seepage</p>

Table ES-4. Summary of Impacts that can be Mitigated to a Level of Less than Significant (Class II)

Impact Description	Mitigation Measures to be Applied
Impact HAZ-7: Create a health hazard by exposing workers to the fungus that causes Valley Fever by spreading the fungus to new areas	<p>conditions, and compare the observed conditions relative to that described in the Geotechnical Investigation and Design Recommendations Report (Golder, 2012). If the conditions vary from those characterized in the Golder Report, the engineering geologist or geotechnical engineer shall evaluate whether the changes have an adverse impact on slope stability, and if so, provide recommendations to mitigate any slope stability concerns. The findings of each annual inspection shall be submitted to the County Planning and Building Department for review within 30 days of the date of each inspection.</p> <p>MM HAZ-1a: Dust control to prevent worker exposure to Valley Fever. To prevent worker inhalation of dust containing <i>Coccidioides</i> fungal spores, the Applicant shall fully implement Mitigation Measure AQ-1 (Implement a Dust Control Plan).</p> <p>MM HAZ-1b: Control methods to prevent the spread of Valley Fever. The Applicant shall develop and implement control methods to prevent the spread of the fungal spores that cause Valley Fever. The Applicant shall consult with the San Luis Obispo County Public Health Department when developing the control methods to ensure that they are comprehensive and effective. The control methods shall apply to all workers and equipment involved in excavation activities that disturb the topsoil or in reclamation activities that involve the use of overburden. At a minimum the following control methods shall be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment, vehicles, and other items shall be thoroughly cleaned before they are moved off-site to other work locations; and • Workers shall change their clothing and shoes after work every day at the work site. <p>A description of the control measures shall be provided to the County Planning and Building Department for review prior to approval of the Proposed Project's Notice to Proceed.</p> <p>MM HAZ-1c: Worker training. The Applicant shall modify worker training materials to include all applicable recommendations from the San Luis Obispo County Public Health Department (Source: San Luis Obispo County Public Health Department. Recommendations for workers to prevent infection by Valley Fever in SLO County. Available at: http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/health/publichealth/commmdisease/Cocci_in_SLO_County.htm) regarding educating workers on the risks of Valley Fever and on the means of preventing the exposure to and spread of the fungal spores. At a minimum, training materials will describe the control methods developed as part of HAZ-1a and HAZ-1b, and will address the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valley Fever is caused by inhalation of the <i>Coccidioides</i> fungal spore that reside in topsoil; • The known presence of the <i>Coccidioides</i> fungal spore that causes Valley Fever in San Luis Obispo County soils; • The <i>Coccidioides</i> fungal spore can be transported off-site on contaminated equipment, clothing, and shoes; • How to recognize symptoms of Valley Fever and that these symptoms resemble common viral infections such as the cold; • Workers' responsibility to report suspected symptoms

Table ES-4. Summary of Impacts that can be Mitigated to a Level of Less than Significant (Class II)

Impact Description	Mitigation Measures to be Applied
	<p>of Valley Fever to a supervisor;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers are entitled to receive prompt medical care if they suspect symptoms of work-related Valley Fever; • Workers should inform their health care provider that they may have been exposed to the fungal spores that cause Valley Fever; and • Workers should use control methods to prevent exposure to and the spread of Coccidioides spores. <p>The contents of the worker training materials shall be reviewed by the County Planning and Building Department prior to approval of the Proposed Project's Notice to Proceed. Compliance with Mitigation Measures Haz-1a, b, and c will be verified by the San Luis Obispo County Health Department in consultation with the County Planning and Building Department.</p>
<p>Impact REC-3: Reduce, disrupt or preclude access and visitation to local recreational areas or trails</p>	<p>MM REC-1: Access to Future Salinas River Trail. Prior to issuance of a Notice to Proceed, the property owner shall offer a trail easement for dedication to the County, along the Salinas River Trail corridor, subject to conditions and County policies to coordinate trail development and to protect public safety and property owner rights. The offer of dedication shall be a minimum of 25 feet in width and be located adjacent to the Salinas River (outside of the creek corridor). The final location of the offer of dedication shall be determined in consultation with the San Luis Obispo County Parks Department.</p> <p>MM TR-3: Reduce Project contribution to deterioration of State Route 58 structural conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Option 1: Prior to issuance of a Notice to Proceed, the Applicant shall prepare a pavement monitoring program for State Route 58 between Mile Marker (MM) 0.00 and MM 5.44 for review and approval by the County in consultation with Caltrans. The program shall provide before and after video evidence of pavement conditions, require the posting of a pavement repair bond or other mechanism to fund the repair of roadway deterioration resulting from the project, and a mechanism that ensures the funds collected will only be used for improvements /repairs to State Route 58 between MM 0.00 and MM 5.44. The Applicant shall coordinate with the maintenance division of Caltrans regarding the details of the monitoring program and any requirements for road repair should they become necessary. The program shall include criteria for when maintenance is required and the type of repairs required for various pavement deterioration conditions that may result from heavy truck traffic. Any improvements / repairs resulting from the pavement monitoring program shall be made in accordance with the Complete Streets Program. • Option 2: Prior to issuance of a Notice to Proceed, the Applicant shall enter into an agreement in a form acceptable to the County of San Luis Obispo or Caltrans to pay for the Project's fair share of impacts to State Route 58 roadway (between MM 0.00 and MM 5.44). The agreement shall include a mechanism that ensures the funds collected will only be used for improvements/repairs to State Route 58 between MM0.00 and MM5.44. The cost per load /cost per ton

Table ES-4. Summary of Impacts that can be Mitigated to a Level of Less than Significant (Class II)

Impact Description	Mitigation Measures to be Applied
	shall be established using project generated information and / or assumptions consistent with Caltrans standards including the cost associated with any improvements required by the Complete Streets Program.
Impact TR-2: Increase hazards due to design or incompatible uses, or result in unsafe conditions on public roads	MM TR-1: Fair share contribution to 2030 traffic volumes within the community of Santa Margarita. The Applicant shall enter into an agreement with the County that specifies a fair share contribution percentage and timing of payment toward improvements necessary to identified intersections in the community of Santa Margarita. The fair share contribution shall be evaluated and the agreement updated as necessary by the County in consultation with Caltrans, prior to the issuance of a Notice to Proceed.
Impact TR-3: Result in public roadway damage, necessitating the need for roadway improvements	<p>MM TR-2: Coordinate and implement El Camino Real improvements at quarry access driveway. Prior to the start of operations under the Project's Notice to Proceed, the Applicant shall coordinate with the San Luis Obispo County Department of Public Works to establish the need for, and implementation of, the following roadway improvements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve or widen the El Camino Real southbound shoulder at the quarry access road driveway to ensure adequate paved area is available to support the turning radius for quarry egress of all vehicles, and repair any future shoulder damage demonstrably attributed to Proposed Project operation through Phase IV activities. Any improvements shall ensure Class II (or applicable) bicycle lane status is maintained on El Camino Real. • Improve El Camino Real at the quarry access driveway to ensure consistency with applicable County's Rural Driveway Approach standard(s) pertaining to deceleration and acceleration tapers. Any improvements shall ensure Class II (or applicable) bicycle lane status is maintained on El Camino Real.
Impact TR-6: Conflict with an adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation	MM TR-3: Reduce Project contribution to deterioration of State Route 58 structural conditions.
Impact HYD-1: Result in degradation of surface and/or groundwater quality	MM HYD-1: Prepare and Implement Site-Specific SWPPP.

Table ES-5. Summary of Impacts that are Less than Significant (Class III), None (No Impact) or Beneficial (Class IV)
<i>Aesthetics and Visual Resources</i>
Impact AE-1: Cause significant visibility of mining activities, equipment, and night lighting (Class III)
Impact AE-2: Introduce significant visual contrast and view blockage (Class III)
Impact AE-3: Substantially damage scenic resources or adversely affect a scenic vista (Class III)
<i>Agricultural Resources</i>
Impact AG-1: Permanently convert farmland to a non-agricultural use (Class III)
Impact AG-2: Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or with a Williamson Act contract (No Impact)
<i>Air Quality</i>
Impact AQ-3: Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people (Class III)
Impact AQ-4: Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan (No Impact)
<i>Greenhouse Gas Emissions</i>
Impact GHG-1: Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment (Class III)
Impact GHG-2: Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases (No Impact)
<i>Biological Resources</i>
Impact BIO-5: Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinances (Class III)
<i>Geology, Soils and Mineral Resources</i>
Impact GEO-1: Expose people, buildings, or infrastructure to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving surface fault rupture, strong seismic shaking, or seismically induced ground shaking (Class III)
Impact GEO-3: Be located on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property (No Impact)
Impact GEO-4: Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of local or State-wide value (Class IV)
<i>Hazards and Hazardous Materials</i>
Impact HAZ-1: Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials or as a result of an accidental release of hazardous materials (Class III)
Impact HAZ-2: Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school (No Impact)
Impact HAZ-3: Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment (No Impact)
Impact HAZ-4: Result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area (No Impact)
Impact HAZ-5: Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation system (No Impact)
Impact HAZ-6: Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urban areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands (No Impact)
<i>Land Use</i>
Impact LU-1: Temporarily disrupt, displace or divide land uses (Class III)
Impact LU-2: Be inconsistent with existing community character or present safety issues (Class III)

Noise and Vibration
Impact NS-2: Expose persons to excessive vibration generated by heavy equipment or by blasting operations (Class III)
Impact NS-3: Expose people to excessive aircraft noise levels (Class III)
Public Services and Utilities
Impact PS-1: Increase demands on public service providers and facilities (No Impact)
Impact PS-2: Impede or interfere with public services emergency access (No Impact)
Impact PS-3: Cause a major reduction or interruption of existing utility systems (No Impact)
Impact PS-4: Change the ability of a water treatment, wastewater treatment or solid waste facilities to adequately supply water and accommodate solid waste and wastewater (Excavation: No Impact, Restoration: Class III)
Impact PS-5: Require new or expanded water entitlements and resources (No Impact)
Impact PS-6: Conflict with or be unable to adhere to federal, State, and/or local laws, regulations, or standards relating to solid waste (No Impact)
Recreation
Impact REC-1: Cause the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that would have an adverse impact on the environment (No Impact)
Impact REC-2: Increase the use or demand for parks or other recreational opportunities, such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated (No Impact)
Transportation and Circulation
Impact TR-1: Cause roadway operations to degrade from an acceptable LOS to an unacceptable LOS (Class III)
Impact TR-4: Result in inadequate parking capacity (Class III)
Impact TR-5: Result in inadequate emergency access (Class III)
Water Quality and Supply
Impact HYD-2: Deplete groundwater supplies or affect groundwater levels (Class III)
Impact HYD-3: Alter drainage patterns or result in increased erosion and flooding (Class III)
Impact HYD-4: Place fill or structures in the floodplain, potentially affecting flooding levels at or away from the site (Class III)
Impact HYD-5: Expose people or structures to flooding related to dam failure or seiche (Class III)

ES.5 Summary of Comparison of Alternatives

EIR Section 6 provides the analysis of alternatives to the Proposed Project that have been identified. In total, three alternatives to the Proposed Project have been evaluated, including the Reduced Acreage Alternative (Alternative 1), Enhanced Reclamation Alternative (Alternative 2) and No Project Alternative (Alternative 3). None of the alternatives identified would reduce or eliminate the Proposed Project's one significant and unavoidable impact related to noise. Of the four alternatives evaluated (e.g., the Proposed Project and Alternatives 1 through 3), the Enhanced Reclamation Alternative (Alternative 2) has been identified as the environmentally preferred alternative because it would allow the Proposed Project's full operational and production parameters to be achieved while also minimizing some post-reclamation impacts associated with aesthetics and visual resources and biological resources.

ES.6 Areas of Controversy and Issues to be Resolved

As indicated in Section ES.2 (Environmental Review Process), the Proposed Project's evaluation under CEQA was initiated on June 20, 2013. As of the time that this Draft EIR was published, no areas of controversy or issues in need of resolution have been communicated to the County Department of Planning and Building.