TO: Decision-Makers

FROM: Dianne Black, Assistant Director
Santa Barbara County Planning and Development Department
Staff Contact: Joddi Leipner, Senior Engineering Environmental Planner (882-3614)
Public Works Department, Resource Recovery and Waste Management Division

DATE: November 8, 2006

RE: CEQA Determination: Finding that CEQA section 15164 (Addendum) applies to the Tajiguas Landfill Expansion Elimination of the Coastal Zone Southeast Corner Modification and Change in North Borrow/Stockpile Area. CEQA section 15164 allows an addendum to be prepared when only minor technical changes or changes which do not create new significant impacts would result. The Final Environmental Impact Report (01-EIR-05), prepared for the Tajiguas Landfill Expansion Project, is hereby amended by this section 15164 letter.

Location: The project is located at the Tajiguas Landfill on three County-owned parcels, Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 081-150-019, 081-150-042 and 081-150-021, located approximately 26 miles north of the City of Santa Barbara, along the Gaviota coast, Third Supervisorial District (Figure 1).

1.0 Background/Executive Summary

The Tajiguas Landfill has been in operation since 1967 for disposal of municipal solid waste. Tajiguas Landfill is located in a coastal canyon known as Canada de la Pila, approximately 26 miles west of the City of Santa Barbara. The original landfill predates adoption of the California Environmental Quality Act and the Coastal Act, which designated Coastal Zones in California in 1976. The Coastal Zone boundary bisects the Tajiguas Landfill site.

In 1987, an environmental impact report (EIR) was prepared and certified[1] for a proposed lateral expansion of the landfill into the northern portions of Canada de la Pila (87-EIR-08). An addendum to 87-EIR-08 was prepared in 1998 and incorporated into 87-EIR-08 on July 21, 1988. The lateral expansion approved under this EIR was never completed.

On August 3, 1999, the Board of Supervisor's directed the Public Works Department to proceed with the Tajiguas Landfill Bench Plan. The Bench Plan increased the permitted disposal design capacity of the landfill from 12.0 million cubic yards to 15.1 million cubic yards by re-grading and filling the outside faces of the landfill. The Bench Plan project was determined[2] to be within the scope of the analysis of 87-EIR-08 and the July 21, 1988 addendum.

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[1] The EIR was certified on August 20, 1987
[2] CEQA Section 15162 Determination for the Tajiguas Landfill Bench Plan (Planning and Development, August 13, 1999).

On August 13, 2002, the Board of Supervisors certified an EIR for, and approved, the Tajiguas Landfill Expansion Project (front canyon expansion) (01-EIR-05). This project consists of the horizontal and vertical expansion of the landfill outside of the Coastal Zone, providing 8.2 million cubic yards of additional capacity. The first phases of the expansion are currently under construction. The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program[3] for the Tajiguas Landfill Expansion Project is included as Attachment A.

As described below, the Resource Recovery and Waste Management Division (RRWMD) is now proposing to modify two components of the approved project description for the Tajiguas Landfill Expansion. The modifications include elimination of the proposed Southeast Corner Modification and reconfiguration of the North Slope borrow/stockpile area. The revised project would be subject to all applicable mitigation measures included in 01-EIR-05.

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines sections 15162 and 15164, when an EIR has been certified for a project, no subsequent EIR shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in the light of the whole record one of the following:

(1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR . . . due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;

(2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR . . . due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or

(3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR . . . was adopted, shows any of the following:

(A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR . . .;

(B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;

(C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or

[3] Adopted by the Board of Supervisors on August 13, 2002 as modified by this Addendum.

(D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

(CEQA Guidelines, §§ 15162, subd. (a), 15164; see also Pub. Resources Code, § 21166.)

Based on the preceding legal standards, and as discussed in further detail below, the proposed modifications to the Tajiguas Landfill Expansion Project (front canyon expansion) do not trigger the requirements for a subsequent EIR, and thus may be analyzed in an Addendum. The modifications neither reveal previously undisclosed significant environmental impacts nor a substantial increase in the severity of previously disclosed impacts. (CEQA Guidelines, §§ 15162, 15164.)

2.0 Changes in the Proposed Project Description

2.1 Elimination of the Southeast Corner Modification

As a part of the proposed Tajiguas Landfill Expansion Project, a modification (Figure 2) was proposed to the southeast corner of the existing landfill. The modification involves excavation and relocation of waste and cover soil within and adjacent to the Coastal Zone above an elevation of 400 feet above mean sea level to another portion of the landfill. The Southeast Corner Modification was originally proposed to address a perceived inconsistency with the Coastal Act and Coastal Zoning Ordinance with respect to the permitted height of landfill activities within the Coastal Zone. At the time of the certification of the EIR it was believed that a prior permit (specifically the 1978 Solid Waste Facility Permit [SWFP]) issued for the Tajiguas Landfill set a vertical elevation limit of 400 feet above mean sea level (MSL) within the Coastal Zone[4]. Based on further review of relevant documents conducted subsequent to the certification of 01-EIR-05, the 400 foot limit appears to be spurious and is based on a misreading of the 1978 SWFP. However, the 2003 SWFP references the southeast corner modification, and thus contemplates excavating the municipal solid waste as described in the Final EIR.

RRWMD is proposing to begin planning for phased closure of the Coastal Zone portion of the Tajiguas landfill[5]. Phased closure would involve placement of a soil cover (cap) over the existing landfill, reconstruction of the landfill gas collection system, drainage improvements, and revegetation. To facilitate phased closure, minimize impacts of closure activities, and to reduce closure costs, the Southeast Corner Modification would be eliminated from the Tajiguas Landfill Expansion Project project description and municipal solid waste deposited above 400 feet MSL in the Coastal Zone would be left in place as a part of the closure.

2.2 Modification to the North Slope Borrow/Stockpile Area

[4] Subsequent County documents cite this permit as establishing a final elevation for the landfill of 400 feet above MSL within the Coastal Zone.

[5] As noted in 01-EIR-05, certain historic landfill support activities/functions would continue to be located within the coastal zone following the capping and closure.

The proposed Tajiguas Landfill Expansion Project includes a ~19 acre north slope borrow/stockpile area. This borrow area has not yet been disturbed by landfill activities associated with the expansion. RRWMD is now proposing to modify the boundaries of the borrow area to accommodate temporary stockpiling of excess material excavated during the construction of the slopes for the landfill expansion area where a new leachate liner system is being installed. The reconfigured area provides slopes that are more suitable for the temporary stockpiling. The modified borrow area would include an area of ~19 acres (Figure 2) which overlaps but extends to the east of the currently approved borrow area. The borrow/stockpile area would be used for stockpiling material excavated from the landfill expansion area and would provide material for intermediate and final cover.

3.0 Changes in Project Impacts

3.1 Geology

The Tajiguas Landfill Expansion Project EIR evaluated geologic impacts from expansion of the landfill including excavation of the expansion areas, waste placements, cut and fill slopes, stockpiling, etc. Geologic hazards analyzed included fault rupture (Class III), liquefaction (Class III), slope failure of cut slopes (e.g., landslides) (Class III), slope failure of waste fill slopes (Class II), erosion and sedimentation (Class III) , collapsible soils or expansive soils (Class II), and differential settlement (Class III). Measures to address the geohazards included detailed slope stability reports, restrictions on cut slopes (not to exceed 2:1 unless specified in the slope stability report), excavation of expansive soils, and construction methods to avoid shallow landslides.

Elimination of the Southeast Corner Modification

Excavation of waste from the Coastal Zone above the 400 foot elevation was expected to result in adverse but less than significant geologic (Class III) impacts. Phased closure of the Coastal Zone area of the landfill with the proposed elimination of the Southeast Corner Modification project would eliminate any geologic impacts associated with the waste removal since no excavation would occur and no additional soil would be required for covering partially excavated areas and for daily cover of the relocated waste.

Modification to the North Slope Borrow/Stockpile Area

Modification of the boundaries of the north slope borrow/stockpile area would not result in any changes to the geologic analysis or impact levels contained in 01-EIR-05. The stockpile area evaluated in the final EIR and the proposed modified area both fall within the Sespe and Alegria formation, contain similar slopes and are similar elevation.

3.2 Water Resources

The Tajiguas Landfill Expansion Project EIR evaluated impacts to water resources including surface flow, water use and water quality, groundwater use and water quality associated with operations and

with closure activities and following closure. With ongoing implementation of erosion control measures, compliance with state storm water regulations (including preparation and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan) and operation of the leachate collection system, water quality impacts from expansion of the landfill were found to be adverse but less than significant (Class III). Impacts associated with water use onsite were also found to be adverse but not significant (Class III).

Elimination of the Southeast Corner Modification

Relocation of waste from the southeast corner of the landfill within the Coastal Zone would require excavation and reburial of the waste and soil material to an inland area of the landfill. Eliminating the southeast corner modification would eliminate potential adverse but less than significant water quality (Class III) impacts associated with precipitation coming in contact with the excavated waste and/or entering the excavation and relocation areas. No new water resource impacts are expected with leaving the waste in place as closure and post closure monitoring, leachate control systems, and drainage controls would be required for the entire landfill area being closed.

Modification to the North Slope Borrow/Stockpile Area

Modification of the boundaries of the north slope borrow/stockpile area would not result in any changes in the analysis of water resource impacts contained in the Final EIR. The existing and proposed north slope borrow/stockpile area would be used for soil stockpiling during installation of the liner systems in the landfill area and/or as a borrow area for future landfill cover material. No waste placement would occur in the area. Erosion control measures and other sediment control best management practices would continue to be implemented. The new boundary of the borrow/stockpile area would 400 feet east of the upper reaches of Pila creek as compared to the current borrow/stockpile area which is located approximately 50 feet from the creek at it closest point. The additional buffer area between the creek and the stockpile boundary would help reduce adverse but less than significant water quality impacts associated with erosion and sedimentation.

3.3 Biological Resources

As disclosed in the Final EIR, the proposed landfill expansion was identified as resulting in a number of significant and unavoidable (Class I) biological impacts. These impacts included: loss of an estimate 71 acres of habitat (including mature chaparral, degraded coastal sage scrub, coast live oak woodland, non-native annual grassland, bare rock, and ruderal/landscaped areas), loss of 100 to 150 coast live oak trees, impacts to sensitive plant species (e.g., Gaviota tar plant, Hoffman's night shade, Santa Barbara Honeysuckle, etc.), and impacts to sensitive wildlife species and habitats (California red legged frog, San Diego desert woodrat). Impacts to other wildlife ranged from significant but mitigable (e.g., American peregrine falcon, Cooper's hawk, white-tailed kite, Class II) to adverse but not significant (e.g., ringtails, mountain lion, Swainson's hawks, bank swallows, etc., Class III).

Measures to reduce these impacts included surveys to identify and relocate sensitive plants, protection and avoidance of riparian areas in upper Pila Creek (minimum 50 foot setback), oak tree protection and replacement, desert woodrat surveys, erosion control, landfill revegetation, implementation of a California red-legged frog management plan, limitations on lighting, and litter control.

Elimination of the Southeast Corner Modification

The southeast corner modification was not anticipated to significantly affect biological resources since the area was subject to extensive human modification and does not support sensitive habitats or wildlife species. Eliminating the southeast corner modification (leaving the waste in place) would also not result in significant biological impacts. Closure activities (including revegetation of the final landfill cover) as specified in the EIR would occur with or without the southeast corner modification however closure activities with the Coastal Zone would occur sooner without the modification allowing the revegetation to occur sooner and allowing the habitats in this portion of the landfill to be restored.

Modification to the North Slope Borrow/Stockpile Area

Modification to the boundaries of the north slope borrow area/stockpile would not result in changes to the biological impact analysis contained in the EIR. While the disturbance footprint would be shifted further to the east, the current boundaries of the borrow/stockpile area include areas of chaparral dominated by *Ceanothus mecacarpus* and oak woodland and the reconfigured boundaries also include areas containing chaparral and oak woodland. Impacts to chaparral and oak woodland habitats were determined to be significant and unavoidable and would remain significant and unavoidable with the revised boundaries. Given the similar habitat impacts, wildlife impacts are also expected to be similar (i.e., significant and unavoidable [Class I] for the San Diego desert woodrat). The area of habitat disturbance would be approximately equivalent in size (~19 acres under the current configuration and ~19 acres under the proposed configuration) and, as noted in the water resources discussion, the distance between the edge of disturbance and the riparian corridor would increase from ~50 feet to ~400 feet reducing noise, human activity, dust and potential erosion into the creek corridor. Thus, biological impacts would be slightly reduced as compared to the existing north slope borrow/stockpile area configuration. However, impacts would remain significant and unavoidable (Class I). Mitigation measures identified in the Final EIR, and listed previously, would be implemented to help reduce biological impacts.

As a part of the current addendum, RRWMD is also analyzing modification to mitigation measure BIO-5 regarding San Diego desert woodrat surveys and relocation. Currently this measure requires surveys for desert woodrats prior to clearing areas of native vegetation and then trapping and relocation if woodrats nests are observed. Based on discussions with several local biologists, and based on the input of the RRWMD consulting biologists (Matt Ingamells, Padre and Associates July 2006), the mitigation measure would be revised to provide surveys and dismantling of woodrat nests prior to clearing in native vegetation. The dismantling would occur after the breeding season, immediately prior to the vegetation removal. Dismantling the nests to encourage woodrats to leave the area and establish new nests in habitat of their preference would be less invasive and more effective than trapping and releasing woodrats in an unfamiliar area. Suitable adjacent habitat is present for the displaced woodrats. In the revised measure the reference to submitting monitoring reports to USFWS would also be removed as the San Diego desert woodrat does not receive protection under the Federal Endangered Species Act. The revised measure follows:

BIO-5. A survey for desert woodrat shall be conducted in mature chaparral prior to vegetation removal. In the event desert woodrats or desert woodrat nests are ~~is~~ found on the project site, ~~a capture and~~ a relocation effort shall be conducted to allow the ~~to move~~ woodrats to move to ~~suitable~~ adjacent habitat.

Plan Requirements and Timing: Immediately prior to clearing of native vegetation, the area scheduled for clearing shall be surveyed by a biologist with familiarity with desert woodrats. In the event woodrats or woodrat nests are observed ~~identified,~~ a relocation program shall be developed. The relocation program shall include dismantling the nests immediately prior to the ground disturbing activities to encourage the woodrats to leave the area and establish new nests. Dismantling of nest and ground disturbance shall occur after the breeding season. ~~include site identification for relocation, outline relocation procedures, and identify monitoring requirements, success criteria and contingency measures. Woodrats shall be relocated prior to vegetation clearing.~~

Monitoring: The biologist shall submit a report to RRWMD regarding the result of the pre-disturbance surveys and of the relocation efforts following dismantling of the nest.~~monitor relocated woodrats and provide an annual report to SWUD and USFWS as to status and distribution~~.

A minor modification is also proposed to mitigation measure BIO-3 regarding oak tree replanting. That measure requires replanting of impacted oaks at a 10:1 ratio using 1-gallon size saplings. The measure would be modified to allow planting of acorns or 1-gallon size saplings, or a combination of both. While the original mitigation measure required 10:1 replacement using 1 gallon size saplings, recent studies (Santa Barbara County Oak Restoration Program Final Report[6]) have shown that planting of acorns is expected to be as successful or more successful over the long term for restoring the oaks.

With these changes, impacts to oak trees and San Diego desert woodrats due to the Tajiguas Landfill Expansion would remain significant and unavoidable (Class I).

3.4 Nuisances

Nuisance related impacts identified in association with the Tajiguas Landfill Expansion Project included disease carrying vectors, birds, odors, litter, illegal dumping, and dust. The impacts were considered to be significant but mitigable (Class II) with implementation of measures such as good housekeeping procedures, bird management, litter and odor control.

[6] B. Mahall, F. Davis, C. Tyler, University of California at Santa Barbara, October 2005.

Elimination of the Southeast Corner Modification

The Southeast Corner Modification was expected to result in significant but mitigable (Class II) nuisance related impacts. Excavation of the previously buried waste and cover would have the potential to attract vectors and birds, release odors, and create additional dust as the previously placed intermediate cover is disturbed. Transportation of the waste for disposal in other areas of the landfill would also have the potential to generate litter. Leaving the waste in its current location would eliminate all of these nuisance impacts and would allow closure within the Coastal Zone to begin in the nearer term. The additional cover material placed during closure would provide added protection from burrowing animals digging into the buried waste.

Modification to the North Slope Borrow/Stockpile Area

Modifying the boundaries of the north slope borrow/stockpile area boundary would not result in any nuisance impacts as no waste disposal is proposed for this area.

3.5 Land Use

The Tajiguas Landfill Expansion was found to be consistent with all applicable policies of the County's Comprehensive Plan and Local Coastal Plan and consistent with the provisions of the Inland Zoning Ordinance (Article III).

Elimination of the Southeast Corner Modification

The Southeast Corner Modification was evaluated in the Final EIR as being necessary to find that the Tajiguas Landfill incompliance with the requirements the Coastal Zoning Ordinance (Article II) due to the placement of waste within the Coastal Zone above 400 feet MSL without the benefit of a coastal development permit. Based on an extensive review of the permit history of the Tajiguas landfill conducted subsequent to the certification of the Final EIR, RRWMD has determined (with concurrence from Planning and Development [P&D] and County Counsel) that the 1978 Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) (which was the permit on which P&D made its determination that the waste was placed above the 400 foot MSL elevation without benefit of Coastal Development Permit) was not intended to establish the vertical limits of the landfill for purposes of grandfathering the landfill under the Coastal Act. The figure accompanying the SWFP appears to have served as the Public Works Department's plan for the construction of an interim phase of the landfill. The impacts of increasing the height of the landfill to 500 feet above MSL, including the portion of the landfill within the Coastal Zone were analyzed in 87-EIR-08. Therefore, leaving the municipal solid waste in place and eliminating the Southeast Corner Modification project is in compliance with the Coastal Zoning Ordinance.

Modification to the North Slope Borrow/Stockpile Area

The proposed reconfiguration of the north slope borrow/stockpile area would be consistent with all applicable policies of the County's Comprehensive Plan and in compliance with the Inland Zoning Ordinance.

3.6 Visual Resources

Due to the significant terrain modification and the visibility of the site from several public viewing locations, visual impacts associated with the landfill expansion (during operations and during and after closure) were determined to be significant and unavoidable (Class I). Implementation of EIR measures such as recontouring the landfill to blend in with the natural terrain and revegetating the landfill cover would help reduce but not eliminate this significant visual impact. Impacts from lighting were determined to be significant but mitigable (Class II) with restrictions of hours on operation and lighting.

Elimination of the Southeast Corner Modification

While the expansion as a whole was determined to have a significant visual impact, individually the Southwest Corner Modification was not expected to adversely affect visual resources. Equally, the current proposal to leave the waste above 400 feet MSL in place would not contribute to the significant visual impacts associated with the expansion. 87-EIR-8 prepared to address impacts of the first landfill expansion found no significant visual impacts when the maximum height of the landfill was proposed to be 500 feet above MSL. Therefore, there would be no change in the visual impacts associated with leaving the waste above 400 feet in place. As a part of closure of the Coastal Zone portion of the landfill, the landfill would be capped, recontoured and revegetated in compliance with the approved EIR mitigation measures.

Modification to the North Slope Borrow/Stockpile Area

The change in the boundaries of the north slope borrow/stockpile area would not contribute to any increase in visual impacts. Visual impacts of the expansion would remain significant and unavoidable (Class I).

3.7 Noise

As identified in the Final EIR for the Tajiguas Landfill Expansion Project, noise impacts associated with operations, blasting, and closure activities were determined to be adverse but less than significant (Class III) due to the distance to sensitive receptors and the intervening topography. Measures included in the EIR to further reduce noise impacts include maintenance of landfill equipment and restrictions on blasting.

Elimination of the Southeast Corner Modification

The Southwest Corner Modification was also identified in the Final EIR as contributing to an adverse noise impact (Class III). Noise from the modification would occur for up to two years or longer. Noise impacts were projected to be greater than from the landfill expansion due to the shorter distance between the excavation area and sensitive receptors. Leaving the waste in place would eliminate the adverse noise impacts associated with the excavation activities. Noise associated with closure and post closure activities would remain adverse but less than significant as identified in the EIR.

Modification to the North Slope Borrow/Stockpile Area

Reconfiguring the boundary of the north slope borrow/stockpile area would not result in any changes to the noise analysis contained in the EIR. The existing and proposed borrow area are within the same general area and are at the northern most extent of the landfill, furthest from any sensitive receptors. Noise impacts would remain adverse but less than significant (Class III).

3.8 Health and Safety

Health and safety impacts identified in 01-EIR-05 in association with the Tajiguas Landfill Expansion Project include: surface or subsurface fire (Class II), unauthorized dumping (Class II), non-permitted waste (Class III), landfill gas generation (Class II), vector control (Class II) and worker safety (noise exposure, dust bodily injury) (Class II). Measures to reduce these impacts include implementation of fire safety measures, security fencing, gas monitoring systems, landfill cap maintenance, good landfill housekeeping practices, and on-site traffic control.

Elimination of the Southeast Corner Modification

The southeast corner modification was identified as resulting in a significant but mitigable (Class II) safety impact. The modification project would require excavation of intermediate cover and expose decomposing waste. Health and Safety impacts were projected to be greater than compared to day-to-day landfilling activities due to the increased potential for landfill fire (due to methane gas coming in contact with oxygen), exposure to infectious waste, and exposure to nuisance odors. Development and compliance with an excavation plan was required to address these impacts. Eliminating the southeast corner modification, and allowing the municipal solid waste to remain in place during closure activities, would eliminate the significant health and safety impact identified in the EIR.

Modification to the North Slope Borrow/Stockpile Area

Health and safety impacts associated with the reconfigured north slope borrow/stockpile area would be the same as described in the EIR, as slopes and other worker hazards present in these areas are similar.

4.0 Other Environmental Issue Areas

The previous EIR, 01-EIR-05, disclosed that the Tajiguas Landfill Expansion Project would result in significant and unavoidable (Class I) impacts to air quality impacts (significant NO_x and PM_{10} emissions and exceedance of the carcinogenic risk significance threshold). The EIR also identified significant but mitigable (Class II), and adverse but less than significant (Class III) impacts, to traffic and traffic safety. Impacts to these environmental issue areas are not changed as a result of the revised project description (elimination of the southeast corner modification and modification to the boundary of the north slope borrow/stockpile area). Thus 01-EIR-05 remains adequate to disclose impacts for theses issue areas.

5.0 Findings

The Planning and Development Department concludes that the previous environmental document (01-EIR-05) as herein amended may be used to fulfill the environmental review requirements of the current project. Because the current project meets the conditions for the application of State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15164, preparation of a new EIR is not required.

Discretionary processing of the Tajiguas Landfill Expansion Project, Elimination of the Coastal Zone Southeast Corner Modification and Change in North Stockpile/Borrow Area may now proceed with the understanding that any substantial changes in the proposal may be subject to further environmental review.

Attachments:

Figure 1 – Regional Project Location
Figure 2 – Revised Project Description Elements
Attachment A – Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

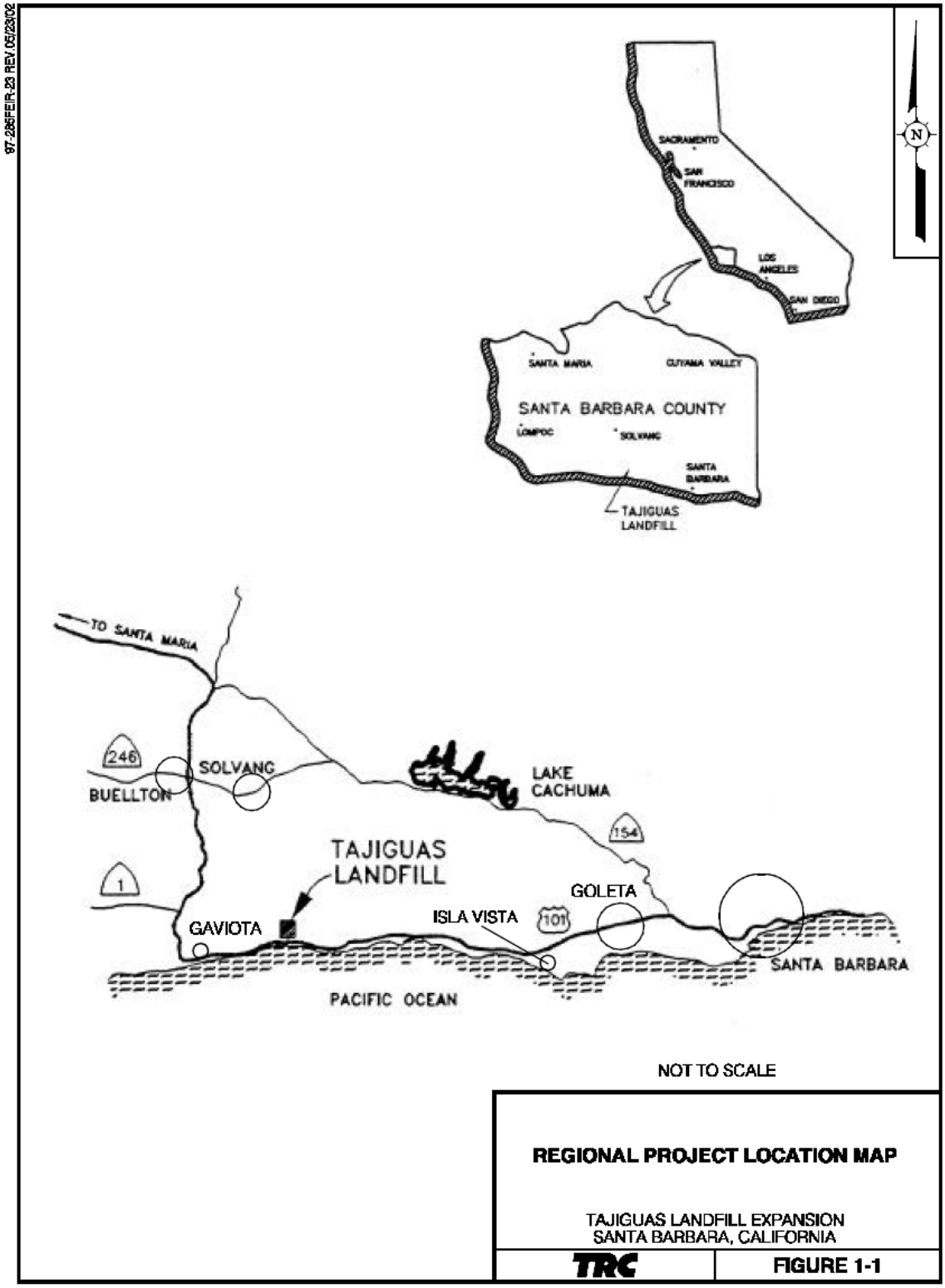

Figure 1 – Regional Project Location

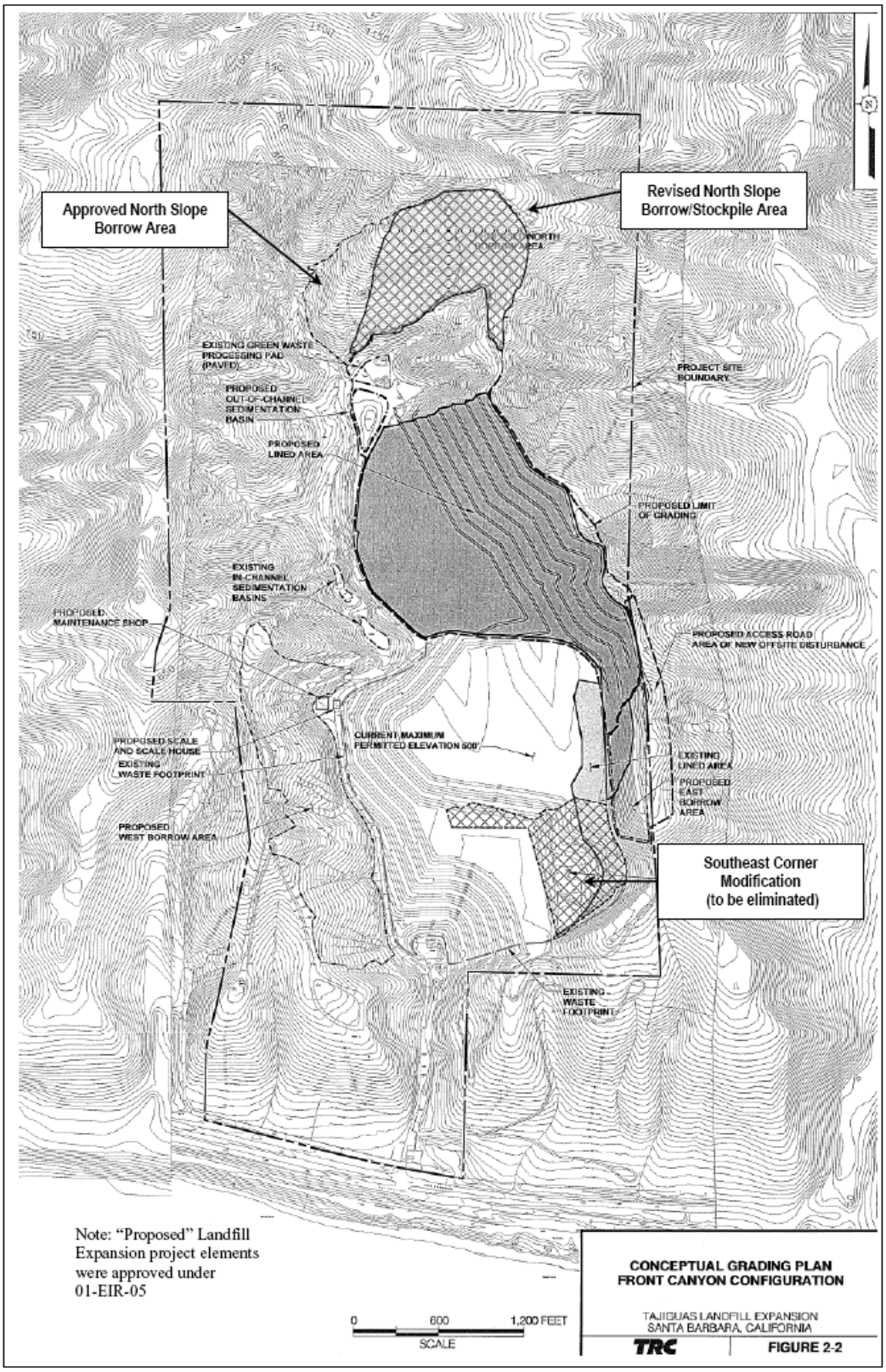

Figure 2 – Revised Project Description Elements

CLASS I IMPACTS – SIGNIFICANT AND UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS of the project for which the decision makers must issue a "statement of overriding considerations" under Section 15093 of the State CEQA Guidelines (as amended) if the project is approved.

Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
Biological Resources	1. Seeps and rock outcrops, habitat for sensitive plant species, and chaparral and oak woodland, habitat for Plummer's baccharis, Hoffmann's nightshade and Santa Barbara honeysuckle, would be eliminated.	A survey shall be conducted to identify sensitive plant species identified in Table 3.4-2 in areas to be cleared of native vegetation. The survey for the Gaviota tarplant (*Hemizonia increscens ssp. villosa*) shall be conducted during the months of May through late summer. In the event sensitive plant species (i.e., Santa Barbara honeysuckle, Gaviota tarplant, etc) are identified, the following measures shall be implemented: • Plants shall be salvaged and/or propagules shall be relocated to an appropriate location in the Pila Creek watershed or the Baron Ranch, as identified by the biologist. • Transplanted or propagated plants shall be maintained for a minimum of 5 years, or until the biologist determines that the plants have been successfully established (plants are vigorous, they flower and produce seed).	BC/FC	Significant	SWUD
Biological Resources	1. Loss of an estimated 100 to 150 mature coast live oak trees.	An oak tree replacement plan shall be prepared to replace oak trees identified for removal. Any oak trees that are removed and/or damaged (more than 25% of root zone disturbed) shall be replaced on a 10:1 basis by planting locally collected acorns and/or ~~with~~ 1-gallon size	BC/FC	Significant	SWUD

CLASS I IMPACTS – SIGNIFICANT AND UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS of the project for which the decision makers must issue a "statement of overriding considerations" under Section 15093 of the State CEQA Guidelines (as amended) if the project is approved.

Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
		saplings grown from locally obtained acorns. Trees shall be planted prior to winter rains, irrigated and maintained until established (5 years). The plantings shall be protected from predation by wild and domestic animals, and from human interference by the use of staked fencing and gopher fencing during the maintenance period. In the event that an oak tree(s) does not survive for 5 years, it shall be replaced. An oak tree protection program, prepared by a County-approved biologist, shall be implemented. The program shall include, but not be limited to, the following components: • No grading or development shall occur within the drip lines of oak trees. • All oak trees within 25 feet of proposed ground disturbances shall be temporarily fenced with chain-link or other satisfactory material throughout all grading and construction activities. The fencing shall be installed 6 feet outside the drip line of each oak tree, and shall be staked every 6 feet. • Within 6 feet of any oak tree drip line, the following shall be prohibited: - Parking, storage or operation			

CLASS I IMPACTS – SIGNIFICANT AND UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS of the project for which the decision makers must issue a "statement of overriding considerations" under Section 15093 of the State CEQA Guidelines (as amended) if the project is approved.

Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
		of construction equipment; - Stockpiling of fill soil, rocks or construction materials; - Placement of artificial surface, pervious or impervious. • If any roots encountered are 1 inch in diameter or greater, they shall be cleanly cut under the direction of a County-approved arborist/biologist. • Any trenching required within the drip line or sensitive root zone of any specimen tree shall be done by hand.			
Biological Resources	1. The San Diego woodrat would be affected by the loss of mature chaparral, which provides nesting and foraging habitat for this species.	A survey for desert woodrat shall be conducted in mature chaparral prior to vegetation removal. In the event desert woodrats or desert woodrat nests are is found on the project site, ~~a capture and~~ a relocation effort shall be conducted to allow the ~~move~~ woodrats to move to suitable adjacent habitat.	BC/FC	Significant	USFWS/SWUD
Biological Resources	1. Approximately 71 acres of habitat, including 38 acres of mature chaparral and 5 acres of degraded coastal sage scrub, would be removed.	To compensate for native habitats disturbed by the expansion, a County-approved biologist shall prepare and implement a revegetation plan (e.g., a ratio of not less than 3:1 for each disturbed acre) for oak woodland and coastal sage scrub habitats. A County-approved	BC/FC	Significant	CIWMB/ LEA SWUD

CLASS I IMPACTS – SIGNIFICANT AND UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS of the project for which the decision makers must issue a "statement of overriding considerations" under Section 15093 of the State CEQA Guidelines (as amended) if the project is approved.

Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
	2. Landfill operations in the northern portion of project site would encroach on the buffer area between the landfill and undisturbed native habitats along north site boundary. 3. Seeps and rock outcrops, habitat for sensitive plant species, and chaparral and oak woodland, habitat for Plummer's baccharis, Hoffmann's nightshade and Santa Barbara honeysuckle, would be eliminated. 4. Increased human presence and activity could lead some sensitive bird and mammal species to avoid or abandon foraging/breeding habitat in adjacent foothill areas. 5. Loss of an estimated 100 to 150 mature coast live oak trees.	biologist shall prepare and implement a revegetation/restoration plan (e.g., a ratio of not less than 3:1 for each disturbed acre) for chaparral habitat. The plan(s) shall utilize native plants and seed stock from locally obtained sources to the maximum extent feasible and also shall take into account requirements for maintaining the integrity of the landfill and cover system. Species selection shall be dependent upon the nature of the habitat.			

CLASS I IMPACTS – SIGNIFICANT AND UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS of the project for which the decision makers must issue a "statement of overriding considerations" under Section 15093 of the State CEQA Guidelines (as amended) if the project is approved.

Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
	6. The San Diego woodrat would be affected by the loss of mature chaparral, which provides nesting and foraging habitat for this species.				
Biological Resources	1. Maintenance of the in-channel sedimentation basins would result in residual impacts to the red-legged frogs that inhabit the basins. 2. The red-legged frog would be disturbed by management of the in-channel sedimentation basins.	To reduce impacts to California red-legged frogs that reside in the in-channel sedimentation basins, the following actions shall be implemented: a) The basin scheduled for maintenance shall be drained between mid-August and late-September. Maintenance activities for either basin shall occur October through November after draining the basin or following a survey by a qualified biologist that confirms tadpoles have left the basin. Should SWUD demonstrate a need to conduct activities outside this period, the activities shall be subject to review and approval by the USFWS. b) At least 15 days prior to the onset of draining or maintenance activities, the SWUD shall submit the name(s) and credentials of biologists who conduct activities specified in the following measures to the USFWS. No	BC/FC	Significant	SWUD/USACOE/ CDFG/USFWS

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		project activities shall begin until SWUD receives verbal/written approval from the USFWS that the biologist(s) is qualified to conduct the work. c) Before any draining or maintenance activities begin on the sediment basin, a USFWS-approved biologist shall conduct a training session for all landfill personnel involved with these activities. At a minimum, the training shall include a description of the California red-legged frog and its habitat, and the general measures that are being implemented to conserve the California red-legged frog as they relate to the project. Brochures, books, and briefings may be used in the training session, provided that a qualified person is present to answer any questions. d) A USFWS-approved biologist shall survey the sediment basin at least 2 weeks before draining the basin. If California red-legged frogs, tadpoles, or eggs are found, the approved biologist shall contact the USFWS to determine the appropriate level of consultation. e) To obtain water for dust control (and prior to sediment removal), water shall be pumped on alternate days. Water shall be pumped only			

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		from July through November or as directed by a qualified biologist. The intake shall be placed within a floating, screened cage (3 feet by 3 feet by 3 feet) constructed of 0.25-inch mesh wire. To prevent adult frogs from climbing into the cage from below, the upper 12 inches of the cage may be covered with sheet metal flashing that extends above and below the water line and is bent at 90 degrees to form a 6-inch lip around the top of the cage. f) Maintenance activities (sediment removal) in the basins shall be conducted when the basins are as dry as possible. A temporary barrier (silt fencing or other appropriate material) shall be placed between the two in-channel sedimentation basins to exclude red-legged frog from the work area. A qualified biologist, approved by USFWS, shall perform a survey of soil cracks immediately prior to initiation of sediment removal. Any California red-legged frogs found should be captured and relocated to the other basin. Each night following sediment removal, the remaining soil cracks shall be searched in preparation for the next day's work. Sediment removal, once initiated, shall proceed as quickly as possible.			

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		g) A USFWS-approved biologist shall be present prior to and during draining and maintenance until such a time as all removal of California red-legged frogs, instruction of workers, and habitat disturbance has been completed. After this time, the SWUD shall designate a person to monitor onsite compliance with all impact minimization measures. The USFWS-approved biologist shall ensure that this individual receives training outlined above (in measure c) and is trained in the identification of California red-legged frogs. The monitor and the USFWS-approved biologist shall have the authority to halt any action that might result in impacts that exceed the levels anticipated by the USFWS during review of the proposed action. If work is stopped, the USFWS shall be notified immediately by approved biologist or onsite biological monitor. h) All fueling and maintenance of vehicles and other equipment shall occur at least 20 meters from any riparian habitat or water body. SWUD shall ensure that contamination of habitat does not occur during such operations. Prior to the onset of work, the USFWS shall ensure that SWUD			

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		has prepared a plan to allow a prompt and effective response to any accidental spills. All workers shall be informed of the importance of preventing spills and of the appropriate measures to take should a spill occur. i) Native riparian and upland vegetation on the upper banks of the basins shall remain in place to provide cover for red-legged frogs except where the equipment will access the basins during sediment removal activities (e.g., a ratio of not less than 1:1 for each disturbed acre of existing habitat). To the extent feasible, sediment removal shall occur in the bottom of the basins, below the high water mark. A revegetation plan to enhance riparian wetland and upland vegetation in Pila Creek upstream of the sediment basins shall be prepared. A species list and restoration-monitoring plan shall be included with the project proposal for review and approval by the USFWS. Such a plan must include, but not be limited to, location of the restoration, species to be used, restoration techniques, time of year the work will be done, identifiable success criteria for completion, and remedial actions if the success criteria are not achieved.			

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Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
		j) Stream contours shall be returned to their original condition at landfill closure, unless consultation with the USFWS has determined that it is not beneficial to the species or is not feasible. k) Access to the southern sediment basin shall be from the north. The size of staging areas, and the total area of the activity shall be limited to the minimum necessary to achieve the project goal. Routes and boundaries shall be clearly marked. Where impacts occur in these staging areas and access routes, restoration shall occur as identified in measures (i) and (j). l) To control erosion during and after project implementation, the applicant shall implement best management practices (BMPs) as identified by the RWQCB. m) During pumping of water from the in-channel sediment basins, intakes shall be completely screened with wire mesh size set by the size of the frog larvae to prevent California red-legged frogs from entering the pump system. The screen box on the intake pipe shall be kept clean to maintain low water velocities across all screens. The wetted surface area of the box shall be designed based on pump rates and targeted			

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Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
		water velocities across the screens. Upon completion of pumping activities, any barriers to flow shall be removed in a manner that would allow flow to resume with the least disturbance to the substrate. n) A USFWS-approved biologist shall permanently remove from within the project area any individuals of exotic species, such as bullfrogs, crayfish, and centrarchid fishes, to the maximum extent possible. SWUD shall have the responsibility to ensure that these activities are in compliance with the California Fish and Game code.			
Biological Resources	1. Landfill operations in the northern portion of project site would encroach on the buffer area between the landfill and undisturbed native habitats along north site boundary. 2. Increased human presence and activity could lead some sensitive bird and mammal species to avoid or abandon foraging/breeding habitat	To minimize wildlife disturbance, night lighting used on the landfill site shall be of low-intensity, low-glare design, and shall be hooded to direct light downward onto the work area and prevent spill-over onto adjacent habitats. Except on an emergency basis, artificial lighting shall not be employed prior to 6:00 a.m. or after 8:00 p.m.	BC/FC	Significant	CIWMB/LEA/ RWQCB SWUD

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	in adjacent foothill areas.				
Biological Resources	1. Landfill operations in the northern portion of project site would encroach on the buffer area between the landfill and undisturbed native habitats along north site boundary. 2. Increased human presence and activity could lead some sensitive bird and mammal species to avoid or abandon foraging/breeding habitat in adjacent foothill areas.	To reduce hazards to wildlife that may ingest or become trapped by debris, portable fences shall continue to be used to limit the spread of litter on the working face of the landfill. Litter shall be collected on a regular basis.	BC/FC	Significant	CIWMB/LEA/ RWQCB SWUD
Cultural Resources	1. Site CA-SBA-3494 would be directly disturbed, as it is within the footprint of the proposed project.	All known or potential cultural sites that are subject to ground disturbances shall be subject to a Phase 1 archaeological survey pursuant to County Archaeological Guidelines. If required, a Phase 2 subsurface investigation and Phase 3 data recovery program shall be performed if significant resources will be encountered and potential impacts are unavoidable. Surveys will take place as far in advance of landfill expansion activities as feasible to avoid delaying landfill operations.	BC/FC	Significant	CIWMB/LEA/ SWUD

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		In the event cultural remains are encountered during grading, work shall be stopped immediately or redirected until a County-qualified archaeologist and Native American representative are retained by the applicant to evaluate the significance of the find pursuant to Phase 2 investigations of the County Archaeological Guidelines. If remains are found to be significant, they shall be subject to a Phase 3 mitigation program, consistent with County Archaeological Guidelines. SWUD shall develop and conduct a training for all landfill personnel. Personnel shall be made aware of the sensitivity of cultural resources at the landfill. These resources will be designated as "off-limits," with instructions to avoid them.			
Visual Resources	1. During the operations period of the proposed landfill expansion, the landfill would be visible from the landfill access road, Highway 101 in the immediate vicinity of the landfill and from the Pacific Ocean. 2. In the scenic and visually sensitive area of	At final closure the landfill shall be contoured to be consistent with the surrounding terrain. It shall be vegetated with species that include appropriate local native plant species. Native sycamore trees from local seed or cutting stock shall be planted in Pila Creek, downstream of the landfill, in sufficient quantity to vegetate the area.	BC/FC	Significant	CIWMB/LEA/ RWQCB SWUD

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	the project site, the visual characteristics of the completed project would result in significant visual effects. 3. At project completion, the landfill would be visible from Viewpoints 4 and 5. This is considered a significant and unavoidable impact.	An oak tree replacement plan shall be prepared to replace oak trees identified for removal. Any oak trees that are removed and/or damaged (more than 25% of root zone disturbed) shall be replaced on a 10:1 basis ~~with~~ by planting locally collected acorns and/or 1-gallon size saplings grown from locally obtained acorns. Trees shall be planted prior to winter rains, irrigated and maintained until established (5 years). The plantings shall be protected from predation by wild and domestic animals, and from human interference by the use of staked fencing and gopher fencing during the maintenance period. In the event that an oak tree(s) does not survive for 5 years, it shall be replaced.			
Air Quality	1. The allowable NO_x and PM_{10} emission increase threshold will be exceeded onsite as a result of project operations. 2. Onsite mobile source	Mobile source emissions shall be reduced through implementation of the following: a. Engines shall be turned off when the idling period will exceed 10 minutes. b. All vehicles and equipment shall be regularly maintained. c. Heavy-duty diesel-powered equipment purchased for the project shall comply	BC/FC	Significant	CIWMB, LEA, RWQCB, SBCAPCD, SWUD

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	exhaust and stationary source combustion of landfill gas will result in emissions of NO_x. These emissions are treated by the dispersion modeling as if the initially generated NO completely converts to NO_2. Based on modeling results, ambient air quality standards for NO_2 will be exceeded. 3. Onsite mobile source exhaust and stationary source combustion of landfill gas will result in emissions of PM_{10}. Based on modeling results, ambient air quality standards for premitigation 24-hour PM_{10} concentrations will be exceeded.	with federal and California diesel standards that are in force at the time of purchase. d. Scrapers and compactors shall be retrofitted with diesel particulate filters (DPFs). e. The maximum number of scrapers operating simultaneously shall be limited to four. f. Transfer trucks shall be used to haul waste from the transfer stations to the Tajiguas Landfill, thereby reducing the number of truck trips to the landfill. Operation of the tub grinder and scrapers shall be coordinated to reduce peak daily air emissions. The following measures shall be implemented to reduce emissions: a. The tub grinder or other grinder shall be used a maximum of 4 hours per day when scrapers are in use. b. When no scrapers are in use, the tub grinder may be used up to a maximum of 8 hours per day. Dust generated by landfill activities shall be controlled through implementation of the			

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Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
		following dust control measures: a. During construction, water trucks or sprinkler systems shall be used to keep all areas of vehicle movement damp enough to prevent dust from leaving the site. b. Traffic speed shall be limited to 15 mph on all roads. c. Soil stockpiled for more than two days shall be covered, moistened, or treated with soil binders to prevent dust generation. d. In areas not in active use, exposed soil shall be moistened or shall be revegetated by seeding and watering, or soil binders shall be applied. e. All permanent access roads shall be paved. Temporary access roads shall be provided with a crushed rock base (or similar material) or treated with a soil binder. f. Paved roads shall be vacuum swept as needed. g. Monitoring wind speed. h. Monitoring PM_{10} at the landfill boundary.			

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Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
		The landfill cover material shall be routinely inspected for adequacy, and for cracks and fissures. The cover shall be repaired as necessary to control landfill gas.			
Air Quality	1. Based on modeling results, the potential carcinogenic risk on and near an 800-meter segment of the project site boundary would exceed the significance threshold of 10-in-1-million.	A buffer, approximately 250 to 320 meters (approximately 800 to 1,050 feet) east-west by 800 meters north-south (approximately 2,600 feet, and a total of 50 acres) on the Baron Ranch, adjacent to the east boundary of Tajiguas Landfill, shall have public access restrictions. These restrictions would assure that the public could not access an area where 24-hour PM_{10} or 1-hour NO_2 concentrations could potentially be greater than ambient air quality standards according to the results of air dispersion modeling.	BC/FC	Significant	CIWMB, LEA, RWQCB, SBCAPCD, SWUD

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Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
Geology	Slope failure could damage environmental control systems, disrupt operations and pose a threat to onsite personnel. Portions of cut slopes within moderately to extremely weathered materials may become unstable if inclined steeper than 2:1. However, studies conducted at the landfill site indicate that cut slopes in the Gaviota Formation bedrock have adequate stability under both static and seismic conditions.	The landfill design shall include the following: a) A detailed slope-stability report shall be prepared by a geologist/soils engineer to determine maximum cut-slopes, based on in-field observations of bedrock conditions. Cut-slopes shall not exceed 2:1 unless the slope-stability report concludes that steeper slopes will be stable. In that case, slopes may exceed 2:1, provided the slopes adhere to the design standards identified in the report. b) A detailed geological and/or soils engineering study shall be prepared to determine landfill structural design criteria, as required by CCR Title 27, when the final landfill excavation and fill plans are being developed.	BC/FC	Less than significant.	CIWMB, LEA, RWQCB, SWUD
Geology	There is the potential for the underlying expansive soils to damage the overlying facilities. However, expansive soils would be removed prior to	Expansive soils shall be excavated prior to placement of waste fill. In the event expansive soils are used as fill under sensitive structures or pavements, geotechnical engineering practices (i.e., compaction, drainage and watering controls) shall be implemented.	BC/FC	Less than significant.	CIWMB, LEA, RWQCB, SWUD

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Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
	placement of landfill liner, waste, roads or other facilities.				
Biological Resources	1. Habitat quality along the northerly reach of Pila Creek may be affected due to increased human presence and the potential for introduction and expansion of invasive, non-native plants. 2. Mountain lions in the project area would be affected through the loss of foraging and denning habitat and increased human presence during landfill operations. 3. Ringtails could be affected through loss of foraging and breeding habitat and increased human presence.	To protect oak/riparian habitat in the northern portion of the project site, all ground disturbance upstream of the back canyon sediment basins shall be prohibited within a 50-foot setback from either side of the top-of-bank (e.g., excluding existing road crossings) or oak/riparian vegetation canopy, whichever is greater, along Pila Creek (a sensitive riparian habitat area).	BC/FC	Less than significant.	SWUD

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Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
Biological Resources	1. During the landfill closure/postclosure period, subsequent to the period of operation, human use and disturbance in the area will gradually diminish. The area will be revegetated and established as open space.	An oak tree replacement plan shall be prepared to replace oak trees identified for removal. Any oak trees that are removed and/or damaged (more than 25 percent of root zone disturbed) shall be replaced on a 10:1 basis ~~with~~ by planting locally collected acorns and/or 1-gallon size saplings grown from locally obtained acorns. Trees shall be planted prior to winter rains, irrigated and maintained until established (5 years). The plantings shall be protected from predation by wild and domestic animals, and from human interference by the use of staked fencing and gopher fencing during the maintenance period. In the event that an oak tree(s) does not survive for 5 years, it shall be replaced. An oak tree protection program, prepared by a County-approved biologist, shall be implemented. The program shall include, but not be limited to, the following components: • No grading or development shall occur within the drip lines of oak trees. • All oak trees within 25 feet of proposed ground disturbances shall be temporarily fenced with chain-link or other satisfactory material throughout all	BC/FC	Less than significant.	SWUD

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Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
		grading and construction activities. The fencing shall be installed 6 feet outside the drip line of each oak tree, and shall be staked every 6 feet. • Within 6 feet of any oak tree drip line, the following shall be prohibited: - Parking, storage or operation of construction equipment; - Stockpiling of fill soil, rocks or construction materials; - Placement of artificial surface, pervious or impervious. • If any roots encountered are 1 inch in diameter or greater, they shall be cleanly cut under the direction of a County-approved arborist/biologist. • Any trenching required within the drip line or sensitive root zone of any specimen tree shall be done by hand.			
Biological Resources	1. Tidewater gobies could be indirectly affected by increased sedimentation and adverse effects to water quality in nearshore waters.	Erosion control measures shall continue to be implemented. Erosion control methods could include silt fencing, straw bales, hydroseeding with appropriate native plant species from the project vicinity, or use of sandbags in conjunction with other methods. Hydroseeding, if used, shall be applied prior to	BC/FC	Less than significant.	RWQCB/SWUD

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Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
		the rainy season.			
Biological Resources	1. Habitat quality along the northerly reach of Pila Creek may be affected due to increased human presence and the potential for introduction and expansion of invasive, non-native plants. 2. Mountain lions in the project area would be affected through the loss of foraging and denning habitat and increased human presence during landfill operations. 3. Ringtails could be affected through loss of foraging and breeding habitat and increased human presence. 4. California horned lark, loggerhead shrike, Cooper's hawk and white-tailed kite would be affected by disturbance to grassland,	To compensate for native habitats disturbed by the expansion, a County-approved biologist shall prepare and implement a revegetation plan (e.g., a ratio of not less than 3:1 for each disturbed acre) for oak woodland and coastal sage scrub habitats. A County-approved biologist shall prepare and implement a revegetation/restoration plan (e.g., a ratio of not less than 3:1 for each disturbed acre) for chaparral habitat. The plan(s) shall utilize native plants and seed stock from locally obtained sources to the maximum extent feasible and also shall take into account requirements for maintaining the integrity of the landfill and cover system. Species selection shall be dependent upon the nature of the habitat.	BC/FC	Less than significant.	RWQC/CIWMB/ LEA/SWUD

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Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
	chaparral and coastal sage scrub habitats. 5. During the landfill closure/postclosure period, subsequent to the period of operation, human use and disturbance in the area will gradually diminish. The area will be revegetated and established as open space. 6. The American peregrine falcon would be affected by disturbance to grassland and scrub habitat, which is foraging habitat for this species.				
Biological Resources	1. Mountain lions in the project area would be affected through the loss of foraging and denning habitat and increased human presence during landfill operations. 2. Ringtails could be affected through loss of foraging and breeding	To minimize wildlife disturbance, night lighting used on the landfill site shall be of low-intensity, low-glare design, and shall be hooded to direct light downward onto the work area and prevent spill-over onto adjacent habitats. Except on an emergency basis, artificial lighting shall not be employed prior to 6:00 a.m. or after 8:00 p.m. To reduce hazards to wildlife that may ingest or	BC/FC	Less than significant.	CIWMB, LEA, RWQCB, SWUD

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Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
	habitat and increased human presence.	become trapped by debris, portable fences shall continue to be used to limit the spread of litter on the working face of the landfill. Litter shall be collected on a regular basis.			
Biological Resources	1. The number of individuals and species may be reduced because of limited resources at the landfill and competition for limited habitat areas. Birds may exert predatory pressure on other species, such as the California red-legged frog. 2. The red-legged frog population in the in-channel sedimentation basins could experience predation by gulls and crows that are attracted to the landfill. 3.Tidewater gobies could be indirectly affected through predation by gulls that congregate around the terminal lagoons on	To reduce nuisance birds at the landfill, a Bird Management Plan shall be developed. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following measures: a) Landfill personnel shall be assigned to bird management from dawn until all refuse has been buried and the landfill closed for the day. Personnel shall be trained in bird identification and behavior. b) The working face shall be maintained as small as safely practicable, considering the types and numbers of landfill equipment operating. c) The landfill shall be inspected regularly for cracks or fissures which can attract birds. Repairs shall be implemented as necessary. d) Extremely odiferous waste shall be buried as soon as possible after unloading. e) Application of a minimum	BC/FC	Less than significant.	CIWMB, LEA, RWQCB, USFWS, CDFG, SWUD

CLASS II IMPACTS – SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS THAT CAN BE FEASIBLY MITIGATED OR AVOIDED of the project for which the decision makers must make "findings" under Section 15091 of the State CEQA Guidelines (as amended) if the project is approved.

Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
	surrounding drainages and at the landfill.	6-inch-thick layer of compacted soil or approved ADC shall be applied during the day and/or at the end of each working day. f) The following actions to deter birds at the landfill may include one or more of the following: 1) Propane cannons and noisemakers. 2) Distress calls. 3) Gull "decoys" displayed in distressed positions. 4) Remote control airplanes. 5) Overhead lines or wires. 6) Kites. 7) Flash tape and streamers. 8) Balloons. 9) Bird trainers (e.g., *JUMPO*™). 10) Raptors. 11) Dogs. 12) Depredation. g) SWUD shall determine the feasibility of using a large cage or netting as a bird deterrent at the landfill working face.			
Biological Resources	Removal of nectar sources and larval food plants, such as milkweed, could	To reduce impacts to Monarch butterflies that may roost in nearby eucalyptus trees along Highway 101, revegetation plantings shall	BC/FC	Less than significant.	CIWMB, LEA, RWQCB, SWUD

CLASS II IMPACTS – SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS THAT CAN BE FEASIBLY MITIGATED OR AVOIDED of the project for which the decision makers must make "findings" under Section 15091 of the State CEQA Guidelines (as amended) if the project is approved.

Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
	affect the Monarch butterfly.	include adult nectar sources and larval food plants, such as milkweed.			
Biological Resources	Landfill expansion would result in intensive human use of the northern portion of the project site, but such use will diminish at closure.	An oak tree replacement plan shall be prepared to replace oak trees identified for removal. Any oak trees that are removed and/or damaged (more than 25 percent of root zone disturbed) shall be replaced on a 10:1 basis ~~with~~ by planting locally collected acorns and/or 1-gallon size saplings grown from locally obtained acorns. Trees shall be planted prior to winter rains, irrigated and maintained until established (5 years). The plantings shall be protected from predation by wild and domestic animals, and from human interference by the use of staked fencing and gopher fencing during the maintenance period. In the event that an oak tree(s) does not survive for 5 years, it shall be replaced. An oak tree protection program, prepared by a County-approved biologist, shall be implemented. The program shall include, but not be limited to, the following components: • No grading or development shall occur within the drip lines of oak trees.	BC/FC	None	SWUD

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Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
		• All oak trees within 25 feet of proposed ground disturbances shall be temporarily fenced with chain-link or other satisfactory material throughout all grading and construction activities. The fencing shall be installed 6 feet outside the drip line of each oak tree, and shall be staked every 6 feet. • Within 6 feet of any oak tree drip line, the following shall be prohibited: - Parking, storage or operation of construction equipment; - Stockpiling of fill soil, rocks or construction materials; - Placement of artificial surface, pervious or impervious. • If any roots encountered are 1 inch in diameter or greater, they shall be cleanly cut under the direction of a County-approved arborist/biologist. • Any trenching required within the drip line or sensitive root zone of any specimen tree shall be done by hand.			
Cultural Resources	1. Unknown surface and/or subsurface cultural resources could be	All known or potential cultural sites that are subject to ground disturbances shall be subject to a Phase 1 archaeological survey pursuant to	BC/FC	Less than significant.	CIWMB, LEA, RWQCB, SWUD

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Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
	discovered during ground disturbing activities. 2. Closure and postclosure activities could indirectly impact sites SBA-iso-645, CA-SBA-92 and/or CA-SBA-1990 by the continuation of human activities in the area.	County Archaeological Guidelines. If required, a Phase 2 subsurface investigation and Phase 3 data recovery program shall be performed if significant resources will be encountered and potential impacts are unavoidable. Surveys will take place as far in advance of landfill expansion activities as feasible to avoid delaying landfill operations. In the event cultural remains are encountered during grading, work shall be stopped immediately or redirected until a County-qualified archaeologist and Native American representative are retained by the applicant to evaluate the significance of the find pursuant to Phase 2 investigations of the County Archaeological Guidelines. If remains are found to be significant, they shall be subject to a Phase 3 mitigation program, consistent with County Archaeological Guidelines. SWUD shall develop and conduct a training program for all landfill personnel. Personnel shall be made aware of the sensitivity of cultural resources at the landfill. These resources will be designated as "off-limits," with instructions to avoid them.			

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Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
Cultural Resources	1. Site SBA-iso-645 could be indirectly impacted by the continuation of human activities at the landfill. 2. Sites CA-SBA-92 and CA-SBA-1990 could be indirectly impacted by the continuation of human activities in the area related to operation of the landfill.	In the event cultural remains are encountered during grading, work shall be stopped immediately or redirected until a County-qualified archaeologist and Native American representative are retained by the applicant to evaluate the significance of the find pursuant to Phase 2 investigations of the County Archaeological Guidelines. If remains are found to be significant, they shall be subject to a Phase 3 mitigation program, consistent with County Archaeological Guidelines. SWUD shall develop and conduct a training program for all landfill personnel. Personnel shall be made aware of the sensitivity of cultural resources at the landfill. These resources will be designated as "off-limits," with instructions to avoid them.	BC/FC	Less than significant.	CIWMB, LEA, RWQCB, SWUD
Nuisances	1. During landfill operations, resident and displaced rodents have the potential to inhabit or get lodged in landfill equipment and structures and could expose onsite personnel to disease. 2. Birds are attracted to the solid waste at the	To reduce potential vector habitat or harborage, good housekeeping practices shall be implemented at the landfill. Good housekeeping practices shall include, but are not limited to, the following measures: a) The working face shall be maintained as small as safely practicable, considering the types and numbers of landfill equipment operating.	BC/FC	Less than significant.	CIWMB, LEA, RWQCB, SWUD

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Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
	landfill. When in large concentrations, they have the potential to affect the health and safety of humans and other animals. 3. Insects such as flies and mosquitoes could be attracted by ponded water or uncovered solid waste. ~~4. The Southeast Corner Modification could result in nuisance impacts, including odors, litter and dust, and attraction of vectors and birds.~~	b) Extremely odiferous waste shall be buried as soon as possible after unloading. c) Waste at the active working face shall be compacted. d) Disturbance at previously covered cells shall be avoided. e) Application of a minimum of a 6-inch-thick layer of compacted soil or ADC shall be applied during the day and/or at the end of each working day. f) Structures and areas of human activity shall be kept clean. g) Trash shall be deposited in appropriate closed containers and removed for proper disposal. h) Tools, miscellaneous equipment, and other items that could commonly attract vectors shall be stored in closed containers and/or within an enclosed structure. i) Drainage control structures (sedimentation ponds, drainage ditches, etc.) shall be maintained to preclude mosquito breeding habitat, vectors or pests, consistent with the California Red-legged frog management plan.			

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Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
		j) The landfill shall be inspected monthly to identify areas of substandard soil cover. These areas shall be corrected as needed, including repair of cracks or holes in the cover caused by landfill operations or weather conditions. k) The working face, buildings, and storage containers shall be inspected monthly for signs of vector activity. Repairs to the working face, buildings or storage containers shall be implemented as necessary, and buildings or storage containers, would require repair or rodent traps. l) In the event that a vector problem should occur, appropriate measures, such as cleaning and securing a building or container, or the use of a professional or licensed exterminator, shall be used.			
Nuisances	1. Birds are attracted to the solid waste at the landfill. When in large concentrations, they have the potential to affect the health and safety of humans and other animals. ~~2. The Southeast Corner~~	To reduce nuisance birds at the landfill, a Bird Management Plan shall be developed. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following measures: a) Landfill personnel shall be assigned to bird management from dawn until all refuse has been buried and the landfill closed for the day. Personnel shall be	BC/FC	Less than significant.	CIWMB, LEA, RWQCB, USFWS, CDFG, SWUD

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Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
	~~Modification could result in nuisance impacts, including odors, litter and dust, and attraction of vectors and birds.~~	trained in bird identification and behavior. b) The working face shall be maintained as small as safely practicable, considering the types and numbers of landfill equipment operating. c) The landfill shall be inspected regularly for cracks or fissures which can attract birds. Repairs shall be implemented as necessary. d) Extremely odiferous waste shall be buried as soon as possible after unloading. e) Application of a minimum 6-inch-thick layer of compacted soil or approved ADC shall be applied during the day and/or at the end of each working day. f) The following actions to deter birds at the landfill shall include one or more of the following: 1) Propane cannons and noisemakers. 2) Distress calls. 3) Gull "decoys" displayed in distressed positions. 4) Remote control airplanes. 5) Overhead lines or wires.			

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		6) Kites. 7) Flash tape and streamers. 8) Balloons. 9) Bird trainers (e.g., *JUMPO*TM). 10) Raptors. 11) Dogs. 12) Depredation. g) SWUD shall determine the feasibility of using a large cage or netting as a bird deterrent at the landfill working face.			
Nuisances	1. There is the potential for odors from the transport of waste to the landfill to be a nuisance along the roadways leading to the landfill (i.e., Highway 101). 2. Litter from uncovered waste loads, could become a nuisance along County roads and highways. 3. There is the potential for litter from illegal dumping in the vicinity of the landfill. This has not occurred previously and is	To reduce nuisance litter at the landfill and surrounding areas, the following measures shall be required: a) Signs displaying antilittering laws and requirements shall be posted in both English and Spanish at the landfill entrance and scalehouse. The signs shall include requirements for covering loads and notification that an additional "untarped" fee shall be charged for uncovered loads. b) All waste haul trucks shall be tarped from the point of origin to prevent littering and odor nuisance. c) During periods of high winds (greater than 25 miles per hour [mph]),	BC/FC	Less than significant.	LEA/SWUD

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Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
	not expected to become a problem. 4. Litter from the landfill working face could blow offsite and become a nuisance. ~~5. The Southeast Corner Modification could result in nuisance impacts, including odors, litter and dust, and attraction of vectors and birds.~~	application of cover material shall occur more frequently. d) As feasible, the working face shall be temporarily relocated to wind-protected areas during periods of high wind (greater than 25 mph). e) Litter fences shall be installed downwind of the working face of the landfill. f) The landfill perimeter fence shall be maintained to provide litter control. g) Litter crews shall be used to routinely check the various fences for litter control effectiveness and to remove litter. h) Roads leading to the landfill shall be inspected daily for litter and illegally dumped waste by landfill managers and supervisors as they travel to and from the landfill site. Road inspections shall include the landfill access road and Highway 101 for a distance of 1/4 mile east and west of the landfill access road intersection. Litter crews will be dispatched on an as-needed basis. i) Onsite drainage channels shall be			

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		cleaned prior to the start of the rainy season (November 1 of each year) and periodically, as needed, to prevent offsite migration of accumulated litter.			
Nuisances	1. There is the potential for odors from the transport of waste to the landfill to be a nuisance along the roadways leading to the landfill (i.e., Highway 101). 2. Odors generated by the exposed waste at the landfill working face have the potential to be detected offsite. 3. Odors associated with landfill gas during landfill operations and closure/postclosure activities have the potential to be detected offsite. 4. Odors associated with landfill gas have the	Odors generated by the landfill shall be kept to a minimum, with a goal of retaining odors on the site. The following odor control measures shall be implemented: a)Extremely odiferous waste shall be buried as soon as possible after unloading. b)The landfill shall be inspected regularly for cracks or fissures. Repairs shall be implemented as necessary.	BC/FC	Less than significant.	LEA/SWUD

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Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
	potential to be detected after the placement of final cover. ~~5. The Southeast Corner Modification could result in nuisance impacts, including odors, litter and dust, and attraction of vectors and birds.~~ 6. There is the potential for odors from landfill gas to occur during the closure/postclosure period. However, the generation of landfill gas would diminish over time, and the landfill gas collection system is expected to reach an efficiency of 95 percent.				
Nuisance	1. There is the potential for dust that is generated by landfill operations to result in offsite impacts.	Dust generated by landfill activities shall be controlled through implementation of the following dust control measures: a. During construction, water trucks or sprinkler systems shall be used to keep all areas of vehicle movement damp enough to prevent dust from leaving	FC/BC	Less than significant.	CIWMB/LEA/ RWQCB/SWUD

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		the site. b. Traffic speed shall be limited to 15 mph on all roads. c. Soil stockpiled for more than two days shall be covered, moistened, or treated with soil binders to prevent dust generation. d. In areas not in active use, exposed soil shall be moistened or shall be revegetated by seeding and watering, or soil binders shall be applied. e. All permanent access roads shall be paved. Temporary access roads shall be provided with a crushed rock base (or similar material) or treated with a soil binder. f. Paved roads shall be vacuum swept as needed. g. Monitoring wind speed. h. Monitoring PM_{10} at the landfill boundary.			
Land Use	1. There is the potential for the proposed project to impact residential use in the vicinity, including the Arroyo Quemada community.	Mitigation Measures under Geology, Water Resources, Nuisances, Visual Resources, Noise, Air Quality, and Health and Safety would be required.	BC/FC	Less than significant.	LEA/SWUD

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~~Land Use~~	~~2. The Southeast Corner Modification has the potential to impact future use of the landfill site, after the completion of landfill operations. Based on requirements for closure, such impact would not be significant.~~	~~Mitigation Measures under Nuisances, Noise, and Air Quality would be required.~~	~~BC/FC~~	~~Less than significant.~~	~~LEA/SWUD~~
Land Use	3. There is the potential for the proposed project to result in impacts to other land uses in the vicinity.	Mitigation Measures under Geology, Water Resources, Nuisances, Visual Resources, Noise, and Air Quality would be required.	BC/FC	Less than significant.	LEA/SWUD
Visual Resources	Security lighting from the scalehouse would be visible from Viewpoint 4 and may be visible from Viewpoint 5.	To minimize wildlife disturbance, night lighting used on the landfill site shall be of low-intensity, low-glare design, and shall be hooded to direct light downward onto the work area and prevent spill-over onto adjacent habitats. Except on an emergency basis, artificial lighting shall not be employed prior to 6:00 a.m. or after 8:00 p.m (BIO-9).	BC/FC	Less than significant.	SWUD
Visual Resources	From Viewpoint 3, a portion of the top of the landfill would be visible in the distance, in front of	At final closure the landfill shall be contoured to be consistent with the surrounding terrain. It shall be vegetated with species that include appropriate local native plant species.	BC/FC	Less than significant.	CIWMB/LEA/ RWQCB/SWUD

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	the cut slope, but will be indistinguishable after revegetation.	Native sycamore trees from local seed or cutting stock shall be planted in Pila Creek, downstream of the landfill. An oak tree replacement plan shall be prepared to replace oak trees identified for removal. Any oak trees that are removed and/or damaged (more than 25% of root zone disturbed) shall be replaced on a 10:1 basis ~~with~~ by planting locally collected acorns and/or 1-gallon size saplings grown from locally obtained acorns. Trees shall be planted prior to winter rains, irrigated and maintained until established (5 years). The plantings shall be protected from predation by wild and domestic animals, and from human interference by the use of staked fencing and gopher fencing during the maintenance period. In the event that an oak tree(s) does not survive for 5 years, it shall be replaced.			
Traffic	This is the potential for project-related trucks and other vehicles to affect either truck traffic safety or total traffic safety	A permanent stop sign and speed dots shall be installed and maintained at the landfill exit to Highway 101. All vehicles exiting the landfill site shall be required to make a complete stop prior to entering the Highway.	BC/FC	Less than significant.	CIWMB/LEA/ RWQCB/SWUD

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	(accidents) in the vicinity of the landfill. At the landfill access road intersection, trucks and other vehicles will turn across traffic on Highway 101, either as they enter or exit the landfill.	To caution motorists approaching the intersection at Highway 101 and the Tajiguas Landfill entrance road, two signs, one for the northbound lanes and one for the southbound lanes of Highway 101 shall be provided. The signage shall be as follows: *Caution - Trucks Entering the Highway*.			
Health and Safety	1. There is the potential for surface fire from an adjacent wildland fire or onsite storage of petroleum products. However, the surface of the landfill is relatively barren, and there are established landfill safety procedures and provision of adequate water reserves for fire protection. 2. There is the potential for fire related to onsite storage of petroleum products. 3. There is the potential for subsurface fire from a	To minimize fire hazards, the following measures shall be implemented: a. Fire suppression equipment such as fire extinguishers, dedicated water storage, and fire hydrants shall be provided in compliance with County Fire Department and OSHA standards. b. Landfill equipment shall be inspected and cleaned on a regular basis to reduce the potential for vehicle fires. c. Water trucks shall be maintained full of water and available for fire suppression at all times. d. Access roads shall be maintained to allow emergency vehicles access to the working face. e. Stockpile areas shall be accessible for fire suppression.	BC/FC	Less than significant.	CIWMB/LEA/ Caltrans/SWUD

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	landfill design flaw, lack of control of incoming waste, or faulty performance of the landfill gas collection system.	f. A "No Smoking" policy shall be strictly enforced at the Landfill. g. The landfill footprint, wood stockpiles, and a 15-foot area along all access roads shall be cleared of weeds and errant debris.			
Health and Safety	1. During landfill operations and closure/postclosure, there is the potential for a breach of site security that results in unauthorized dumping and/or scavenging.	The security fence shall be inspected and repaired as necessary. The entrance gate shall remain locked when the landfill is closed.	BC/FC	Less than significant.	CIWMB/LEA/ RWQCB/SWUD
Health and Safety	1. There is the potential for subsurface fire from a landfill design flaw, lack of control of incoming waste, or faulty performance of the landfill gas collection system. 2. During landfill operations and closure/postclosure, the methane in landfill gas has the potential to ignite and/or explode if it is	The operator shall install monitoring systems and monitor LFG. If monitoring indicates that impacts are occurring, appropriate corrective actions shall be implemented. These actions include, but are not limited to, the following: a. The LFG collection system shall be adjusted to increase LFG control. b. One or more additional LFG collectors shall be installed to increase gas collection. c. The operator shall place additional daily, intermediate and final cover to control fugitive gas emissions.	BC/FC	Less than significant.	CIWMB/LEA/ RWQCB/SWUD

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	confined, with resulting personal injury and structural damage. Landfill gas also may escape through the landfill surface. 3. There is the potential for uncollected landfill gas to escape through the landfill surface. However, landfill gas collection efficiency is expected to reach approximately 95 percent.				
Health and Safety	1. During landfill operations and closure/postclosure, the methane in landfill gas has the potential to ignite and/or explode if it is confined, with resulting personal injury and structural damage. Landfill gas also may escape through the landfill surface. 2. There is the potential	The operator shall routinely inspect landfill cover materials for cracks and/or fissures. Cracks and fissures shall be repaired.	BC/FC	Less than significant.	CIWMB/LEA/ RWQCB/SWUD

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	for uncollected landfill gas to escape through the landfill surface. However, landfill gas collection efficiency is expected to reach approximately 95 percent. 3. During operations and closure/postclosure, there are potential health and safety impacts associated with use of heavy equipment, including bodily injury, noise and dust.				
Health and Safety	1. There is the potential for worker safety impacts due to the steeper sides of the waste prism and the requirement for narrow switchbacks for the Front Canyon configuration.	For the Front Canyon configuration, there shall be one or more onsite personnel to direct vehicles and equipment on the landfill as they travel to and from the working face. SWUD shall develop procedures that include, but are not limited to, issues of timing and right-of-way. These shall be modified as necessary specific to actual conditions and incidents that may occur.	FC	Less than significant.	CIWMB/LEA/ RWQCB/SWUD
Health and Safety	1. There is the potential for resident and displaced rodents to inhabit or	To reduce potential vector habitat or harborage, good housekeeping practices shall be implemented at the landfill. Good	BC/FC	Less than significant.	CIWMB/LEA/ RWQCB/SWUD

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	become lodged in landfill equipment and structures and, as a result, expose onsite personnel to disease.	housekeeping practices shall include, but are not limited to, the following measures: a) The working face shall be maintained as small as safely practicable, considering the types and numbers of landfill equipment operating. b) Extremely odiferous waste shall be buried as soon as possible after unloading. c) Waste at the active working face shall be compacted. d) Disturbance at previously covered cells shall be avoided. e) Application of a minimum of a 6-inch-thick layer of compacted soil or ADC shall be applied during the day and/or at the end of each working day. f) Structures and areas of human activity shall be kept clean. g) Trash shall be deposited in appropriate closed containers and removed for proper disposal. h) Tools, miscellaneous equipment, and other items that could commonly attract vectors shall be stored in			

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		closed containers and/or within an enclosed structure. i) Drainage control structures (sedimentation ponds, drainage ditches, etc.) shall be maintained to preclude mosquito breeding habitat, vectors or pests, consistent with the California Red-legged frog management plan. j) The landfill shall be inspected monthly to identify areas of substandard soil cover. These areas shall be corrected as needed, including repair of cracks or holes in the cover caused by landfill operations or weather conditions. k) The working face, buildings, and storage containers shall be inspected monthly for signs of vector activity. Repairs to the working face, buildings or storage containers shall be implemented as necessary, and buildings or storage containers, would require repair or rodent traps. l) In the event that a vector problem should occur, appropriate measures, such as cleaning and securing a			

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		building or container, or the use of a professional or licensed exterminator, shall be used.			
~~Health and Safety~~	~~1. The Southeast Corner Modification would involve excavation and removal of compacted waste and soil from a portion of the existing landfill. The material would be transported to another area of the landfill for disposal. Health and safety risks are related to the excavation of buried waste and potential for fire, worker exposure to infectious waste, and potential hazards associated with exposure of methane gas to atmospheric oxygen.~~	~~An Excavation Plan shall be prepared for the Southeast Corner Modification to address operations associated with the excavation and removal of in-place waste. It shall include procedures and sequencing to maintain stability of the excavation area. Further, a Health and Safety Plan shall be developed to address the specific worker-associated activities of waste removal and relocation.~~	~~BC/FC~~	~~Less than significant.~~	~~CIWMB/LEA/ RWQCB/SWUD~~
Health and Safety	There is the potential for rodent populations to increase during the postclosure period, with associated potential health	To reduce potential vector habitat or harborage, good housekeeping practices shall be implemented at the landfill. Good housekeeping practices shall include, but are not limited to, the following measures:	BC/FC	Less than significant.	CIWMB/LEA/ RWQCB/SWUD

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	impacts. See Mitigation Measures in Section 3.6 - Nuisances	a) The working face shall be maintained as small as safely practicable, considering the types and numbers of landfill equipment operating. b) Extremely odiferous waste shall be buried as soon as possible after unloading. c) Waste at the active working face shall be compacted. d) Disturbance at previously covered cells shall be avoided. e) Application of a minimum of a 6-inch-thick layer of compacted soil or ADC shall be applied during the day and/or at the end of each working day. f) Structures and areas of human activity shall be kept clean. g) Trash shall be deposited in appropriate closed containers and removed for proper disposal. h) Tools, miscellaneous equipment, and other items that could commonly attract vectors shall be stored in closed containers and/or within an enclosed structure. i) Drainage control structures			

CLASS II IMPACTS – SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS THAT CAN BE FEASIBLY MITIGATED OR AVOIDED of the project for which the decision makers must make "findings" under Section 15091 of the State CEQA Guidelines (as amended) if the project is approved.

Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
		(sedimentation ponds, drainage ditches, etc.) shall be maintained to preclude mosquito breeding habitat, vectors or pests, consistent with the California Red-legged frog management plan. j) The landfill shall be inspected monthly to identify areas of substandard soil cover. These areas shall be corrected as needed, including repair of cracks or holes in the cover caused by landfill operations or weather conditions. k) The working face, buildings, and storage containers shall be inspected monthly for signs of vector activity. Repairs to the working face, buildings or storage containers shall be implemented as necessary, and buildings or storage containers, would require repair or rodent traps. l) In the event that a vector problem should occur, appropriate measures, such as cleaning and securing a building or container, or the use of a professional or licensed exterminator, shall be used.			

CLASS III IMPACTS – IMPACTS FOUND NOT TO BE SIGNIFICANT

Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
Geology	Fault rupture of ground surface directly underlying landfill facilities could damage environmental controls (liner systems, LCRS, landfill gas controls), structures and access roads. Faults mapped within the proposed landfill footprint are considered inactive and are not a constraint on landfill shallow landslides.	None required.	BC/FC	None	
Geology	Liquefaction could result in slope failure or foundation failure. However, the subsurface materials of Tertiary sedimentary rocks and dense soils are not typically susceptible to liquefaction.	None required.	BC/FC	None	
Geology	Shallow landslides in natural slopes could affect access or other landfill operations if they result in blocking roadways. Onsite	Grading and drainage improvements of natural slopes adjacent to the landfill components shall include construction methods to control shallow landslides. The construction methods shall include limiting the size of exposed cut area, diversion of storm water runoff away	BC/FC	None	CIWMB/LEA/RWQCB / SWUD

CLASS III IMPACTS – IMPACTS FOUND NOT TO BE SIGNIFICANT

Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
	procedures that include limiting the size of exposed cut areas, diversion of storm water runoff and early identification of problem areas for remediation will minimize the impact of shallow landslides.	from potential landslides, and identification of area for drainage.			
Geology	There is the potential for failure of waste fill slopes or landfill liner systems related to an earthquake. This is reduced when landfill design incorporates an engineered buttress fill along the west refuse toe.	None required.	BC/FC	None	
Geology	Erosion could result in soil loss, with adverse slope stability effects, clogging of drainage systems and/or downstream sedimentation. However, stormwater management systems, interim erosion protection during construction and operations, and	None required.	BC/FC	None	

CLASS III IMPACTS – IMPACTS FOUND NOT TO BE SIGNIFICANT

Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
	permanent drainage and erosion control structures will reduce discharges of stormwater and occurrence of erosion.				
Geology	Differential settlement of the landfill could create sags and depressions in the final cover system and create ponding or cracks, impede drainage, and impair the function of surface structures such as roads, pipelines, landfill gas controls and drainage facilities. However, ongoing monitoring and maintenance during closure and postclosure would find and repair such potential early on.	None required.	BC/FC	None	
Geology	Settlement of landfill foundation materials could result in other landfill settlement. This is negligible, as foundation materials are primarily Tertiary sedimentary rocks, which	None required.	BC/FC	None	

CLASS III IMPACTS – IMPACTS FOUND NOT TO BE SIGNIFICANT

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	are not susceptible to seismically-induced settlement.				
Geology	Differential settlement of the landfill foundation could affect the leachate collection and removal system. However, this system will be placed on soil that overlies bedrock and is not subject to settlement.	None required.	BC/FC		
~~Geology~~	~~There is the potential for impacts related to excavation and relocation of waste during the Southeast Corner Modification. However, an excavation plan would be prepared to maintain stability, and run-on/runoff controls would prevent excessive rainfall from entering the area.~~	~~None required.~~	~~BC/FC~~	~~None~~	
Water Resources	Surface water quantity could be adversely affected, but would not be significant, as runoff would be slightly less	None required.	BC/FC	None	

CLASS III IMPACTS – IMPACTS FOUND NOT TO BE SIGNIFICANT

Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
	with the proposed project than under natural conditions. Further, surface runoff from the landfill and water from offsite flow and surface seeps would be conveyed to perimeter ditches and conveyed away from the landfill.				
Water Resources	Surface water quality could be adversely affected. This would not be significant, as drainage control measures at the landfill reduce soil loss compared to natural conditions. Also, surface water would be directed away from the working face, and precipitation that infiltrates would be collected by the leachate collection and recovery system and used for dust control.	None required.	BC/FC	None	
Water Resources	Groundwater quality could be affected by abandonment of	None required.	BC/FC	None	

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Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
	monitoring wells, seepage of leachate, landfill gas migration, or spillage of liquids and subsequent migration of surface fluids into groundwater. This impact will be minimized through continued implementation of ongoing procedures that include limiting the depth of excavation, maintenance and monitoring of the landfill gas and leachate collection and recovery systems, sealing of abandoned wells, and secondary containment of stored fuels and oils.				
Water Resources	Groundwater quantity has the potential to be affected if proposed project resulted in a substantial depletion of groundwater resources. However, existing sources of water will continue to be utilized	None required.	BC/FC	None	

CLASS III IMPACTS – IMPACTS FOUND NOT TO BE SIGNIFICANT

Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
	and new sources are being investigated, and overall water use will be substantially the same as under existing conditions.				
Water Resources	The proposed project would not utilize groundwater or surface water resources beyond the Safe Yield of the supply formations. Water use would be substantially the same as for existing operations.	None required.	BC/FC	None	
~~Water Resources~~	~~Activities associated with the Southeast Corner Modification could affect water requirements or drainage. Temporary run-on/runoff controls will be established to control drainage, and water use will be within existing requirements for overall project activities.~~	~~None required.~~	~~BC/FC~~	~~None~~	
Water Resources	Landfill closure/postclosure could result in excessive sediment transport or runoff from the drainage	None required.	BC/FC	None	

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Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
	basins. However, procedures will include routine inspection of cover and drainage systems and water quality monitoring programs.				
Water Resources	Potential impacts to groundwater during closure/postclosure would be avoided by installation of final cover and ongoing operation of the GLCRS and LFG systems, as well as groundwater monitoring.	None required.	BC/FC	None	
Biological Resources	Some birds (gulls, crows) are expected to be taken as a result of bird management measures.	None required.	BC/FC	None	
Biological Resources	Seagull populations could be affected by bird management measures.	None required.	BC/FC	None	
Biological Resources	1. Landfill expansion would result in intensive human use of the northern portion of the project site, but such use will diminish at closure. 2. Swainson's hawk and bank swallows could be	To compensate for native habitats disturbed by the expansion, a County-approved biologist shall prepare and implement a revegetation plan (e.g., a ratio of not less than 3:1 for each disturbed acre) for oak woodland and coastal sage scrub habitats. A County-approved biologist shall prepare and implement a	BC/FC	None	CIWMB/LEA/RWQCB / SWUD

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Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
	affected by disturbance to habitat.	revegetation/restoration plan (e.g., a ratio of not less than 3:1 for each disturbed acre) for chaparral habitat. The plan(s) shall utilize native plants and seed stock from locally obtained sources to the maximum extent feasible and also shall take into account requirements for maintaining the integrity of the landfill and cover system. Species selection shall be dependent upon the nature of the habitat **.**			
~~Biological Resources~~	~~Activities associated with the Southeast Corner Modification could affect species that utilize that area of the landfill for habitat.~~	~~None required.~~	~~BC/FC~~	~~None~~	
Land Use	The proposed expansion of the landfill could impact nearby recreational uses, primarily coastal recreational resources and uses within the Los Padres National Forest.	None required.	BC/FC	None	
Land Use	The proposed project could affect agriculture in the site vicinity. Based on topography and site	(See Mitigation Measures in Sections 3.6 - Nuisances and 3.11 - Air Quality.)	BC/FC	None	

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	considerations such impact would not be significant.				
~~Visual Resources~~	~~The Southeast Corner Modification would result in lowering the southeast corner of the landfill from its present elevation to 400 feet above mean sea level, or less.~~	~~None required.~~	~~BC/FC~~	~~None~~	
Noise	1. Noise from landfill construction and operation activities could affect identified sensitive receptors (residences) in the vicinity of the landfill. ~~2. There is the potential for noise associated with the Southeast Corner Modification to affect identified sensitive receptors (residences) in the vicinity of the landfil~~l. 3. Noise from excavation and blasting of the north and west borrow areas could affect sensitive	Landfill equipment, including mufflers, shall be maintained to reduce noise levels.	BC/FC	None	CIWMB/LEA/RWQCB / SWUD

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Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
	nearby receptors. 4. Noise associated with closure/postclosure activities could affect identified sensitive receptors (residences) in the vicinity of the landfill. However, noise levels during closure/postclosure would be much less than during landfill operations.				
Traffic	The proposed project would result in an increase from an average 137 to 180 total vehicle trips per day added to the projected 40,000 average daily traffic on Highway 101.	None required.	BC/FC	None	
Traffic	Landfill-related traffic at the intersection of the landfill access road and Highway 101 comprises less than 3% of total traffic during morning, noon or evening peak-hour traffic. This percent of total traffic would not	None required.	BC/FC	None	

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	increase as a result of the proposed project.				
Traffic	At the intersection of the landfill access road and Highway 101, stopping sight distance is a safety factor. There is sufficient sight distance at the intersection to meet safety criteria.	To caution motorists approaching the intersection at Highway 101 and the Tajiguas Landfill entrance road, two signs, one for the northbound lanes and one for the southbound lanes of Highway 101 shall be provided. The signage shall be as follows: *Caution - Trucks Entering the Highway*.	BC/FC	None	CIWMB/LEA/RWQCB / Caltrans/SWUD
Traffic	1. On Highway 101, the length of traffic gaps for northbound traffic is a safety factor for vehicles to turn from the landfill access road into southbound traffic. There is the potential for impacts related to the length of traffic gaps. 2. During closure and postclosure, the potential for impacts related to traffic volume, stopping sight distance and traffic gaps would be less than during project operations.	A permanent stop sign and speed dots shall be installed and maintained at the landfill exit to Highway 101. All vehicles exiting the landfill site shall be required to make a complete stop prior to entering the Highway. To caution motorists approaching the intersection at Highway 101 and the Tajiguas Landfill entrance road, two signs, one for the northbound lanes and one for the southbound lanes of Highway 101 shall be provided. The signage shall be as follows: *Caution - Trucks Entering the Highway*.	BC/FC	None	CIWMB/LEA/RWQCB / Caltrans/Public Works
~~Traffic~~	~~Vehicles and equipment~~	~~None required.~~	~~BC/FC~~	~~None~~	

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	~~associated with the Southeast Corner Modification could contribute to offsite traffic.~~				
Traffic	There is the potential for onsite impacts related to vehicles and equipment associated with on-going operations~~ and the Southeast Corner Modification.~~	All vehicles within the landfill site shall comply with the posted speed limit of 15 mph. For the Front Canyon configuration, there shall be one or more onsite personnel to direct vehicles and equipment on the landfill as they travel to and from the working face. SWUD shall develop procedures that include, but are not limited to, issues of timing and right-of-way. These shall be modified as necessary specific to actual conditions and incidents that may occur.	BC/FC	None	
Air Quality	Based on modeling results, the potential chronic and acute noncarcinogenic health risks along the project site boundary and at residences in the vicinity of the landfill would be below the EPA and CAPCOA significance criteria of 1.0.	None required.	BC/FC	None	
Air Quality	Odors generated by waste	None required.	BC/FC	None	

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	and landfill gas could result in offsite impacts.				
Air Quality	There is the potential for dust that is generated by landfill operations to result in offsite impacts.	None required.	BC/FC	None	
Health and Safety	There is the potential for liquid waste, hazardous waste, infectious waste, septic tank pumpings and/or liquid sewage sludge to enter the landfill in waste loads. However, in-place operational procedures and load checking reduce this potential impact to less than significant.	None required.	BC/FC	None	
Health and Safety	The potential for subsurface fire would be present but diminished during landfill closure/postclosure.	None required.	BC/FC	None	
Health and Safety	Potential health and safety issues related to landfill workers arise from prolonged exposure to dust and noise, improperly disposed	None required.	BC/FC	None.	

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Environmental Topic	Impact Description	Mitigation Measure	Back Canyon/ Front Canyon (BC/FC)	Residual Impact	Enforcement Agency
	hazardous or medical waste, and operation of heavy machinery. SWUD follows existing OSHA policies, accepted safety standards and provides ongoing safety training.				
Health and Safety	There are potential worker safety issues associated with ongoing activities. However, existing policies and procedures include emergency response training, provision of personal protective equipment, and placement of emergency equipment, such as fire extinguishers.	None required.	BC/FC	None	