TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES			
Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
LAND USE AND PLANNING			
4.1-1 **Land Use Compatibility**. The proposed landfill expansion could cause nuisances and public health hazards (e.g., increased odors, vectors, and litter) for nearby residences. Mitigation measures that would reduce the significance of these impacts are identified in Section 4.6, Public Safety; Section 4.9, Air Quality; and Section 4.10, Visual Resources. With the implementation of the identified mitigation measures, these impacts are expected to be reduced to less-than-significant levels.	LTS	No mitigation is necessary for this impact.	LTS
4.1-2 **Consistency with the Local Protection Program Policies.** The proposed project would result in impacts that would conflict with several policies of the Local Protection Program. However, with the implementation of mitigation measures identified throughout this document, these impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels. Following implementation of the mitigation measures identified in this report, the proposed project would be consistent with the Local Protection Program. Therefore, no significant impacts would be anticipated.	NI	No mitigation is necessary for this impact.	LTS
4.1-3 **Consistency with the Local Protection Program Policies Regarding Undergrounding Power Lines.** Adverse environmental impacts would be anticipated with both undergrounding and above ground construction of the power lines. Because the environmental impacts associated with undergrounding the power lines can not clearly be identified as being greater than the environmental impacts	S	Power lines installed on the project site shall be placed underground unless the project applicant can show that the underground installation would be so expensive as to preclude service, consistent with the requirements of Policy 1(c) of the Utilities, Facilities and Transportation section of the LPP. If power lines are constructed above ground, the	LTS

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES			
Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
associated with the installation of above ground power lines, the proposed installation of above ground power lines would not be consistent with Policy 1(c) of the Utilities, Facilities and Transportation section of the LPP. This would be considered a significant impact.		wires shall be placed at least six feet apart.	
4.1-4 **Travis Air Force Base Land Use Compatibility Plan Consistency.** The proposed project would include the expansion of existing landfill activities within 12,000 feet of the Travis Air Force Base runways. Because the proposed project includes the expansion of an existing use and Mitigation Measure 4.6-3 of this report includes measures that are intended to control bird populations at the site, an increase in bird hazards would not be anticipated and the project would not conflict with Policy 2.5.6 of the Travis Air Force Base Land Use Compatibility Plan. This impact would be considered less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation measures would be necessary.	LTS
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES			
4.2-1 **Effects on Special-status Plants.** One special-status plant species, San Joaquin spearscale, was identified on the site in 1998. However, during special-status plant surveys conducted in 2000 and 2003, this species was not identified on the site. Based on these subsequent surveys, this plant species is assumed to no longer be present on the site. Therefore, no impacts on special-status plant species would be anticipated.	NI	No mitigation is necessary for this impact.	LTS

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES			
Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
4.2-2 **Effects on Vernal Pool Crustaceans.** The proposed expansion area provides suitable habitat for vernal pool crustaceans and it is within the proposed Critical Habitat area for vernal pool fairy shrimp and vernal pool tadpole shrimp. Several suitable ponds could be lost as a result of the landfill expansion. This is a significant impact.	S	If impact avoidance is feasible, a 250-foot buffer shall be established around the perimeter of wetlands that provide suitable habitat for vernal pool crustaceans. Suitable habitat and buffer areas shall be clearly identified in the field by staking or flagging, and no project activity shall occur within the marked areas. If complete avoidance of vernal pool crustacean habitat is not feasible, the project applicant and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers shall initiate consultation with the USFWS under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. Mitigation for the loss of these species shall include the following: **Aquatic Habitat**: Offsite mitigation in a USFWS-approved mitigation bank or preserve area (e.g., North Suisun Mitigation Bank proposed by Wildlands Inc. located north of Highway 12 and south of the Travis Air Force Base) shall occur at a ratio of 3:1 preservation of large pool/pond habitat areas and 1.5:1 construction/restoration of large pool/pond habitat areas; and 4:1 preservation and 2:1 construction/restoration in other high-quality sites. **Buffer Zones**: Buffer zones include the immediate natural contributing watershed to the individual pool/swale/pond plus a minimum of 100 feet from the watershed boundary. Development or loss of	LTS

TABLE 2-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		upland within contributing watershed/buffer areas will be mitigated through preservation of vernal pool habitat under the following formula: **Effects to 50 percent or less of the buffer area** Mitigation Area = (buffer impacted/total watershed) x (area of affected wetland habitat) **Effects greater than 50 percent of the buffer area** If greater than 50 percent of the watershed will be permanently affected, a 1:1 mitigation shall be required for the affected wetland.	
4.2-3 **Effects on Other Invertebrates.** Valley elderberry longhorn beetle and Callippe silverspot butterfly are not expected to occur in the proposed expansion area and are not expected to be affected by landfill expansion. This is a less-than-significant impact.	LTS	No mitigation is necessary for this impact.	LTS
4.2-4 **Effects on California Red-legged Frog.** California red-legged frog is not expected to occur in the proposed expansion area and would not be affected by landfill expansion. This is a less-than-significant impact.	LTS	No mitigation is necessary for this impact.	LTS
4.2-5 **Effects on California Tiger Salamander.** Aquatic and grassland habitats in the proposed expansion area support tiger salamanders. Breeding ponds and wintering habitat would be lost as a result of landfill expansion. This is a significant impact.	S	Mitigation for tiger salamanders shall include four components that address impacts on the various life stages of this species. The first component mitigates impacts on terrestrial (aestivation) habitat on the project site; the second component mitigates impacts on the aquatic breeding and larval	LTS

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES			
Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		development habitats; the third component compensates for impacts on terrestrial (aestivation) habitat for off-site pools whose watershed/terrestrial buffer would be affected by the proposed project; and the fourth component includes protection measures to minimize mortality of adults and larvae prior to and during construction, as well as during project operation. The project applicant shall develop a detailed plan for implementing these components; the plan shall be approved by the County, CDFG and USFWS prior to initiation of ground-disturbing activities. All mitigation sites for California tiger salamanders must be located within the known range of the California tiger salamander in southern Solano County (i.e., roughly between the Potrero Hills area and the Jepson Prairie area to the north). Component 1 – Terrestrial Habitat *a.* The project applicant shall preserve in perpetuity an off-site parcel as mitigation for impacts on the California tiger salamander and its terrestrial habitat. The entire expansion area encompassing 210 acres provides essential habitat for tiger salamanders; therefore, the minimum size of the mitigation parcel shall be 210 acres.	

TABLE 2-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		Minimum criteria for off-site mitigation areas include the following: i. The site must be documented to support California tiger salamanders or be within 2,000 feet of a known breeding pond. ii. If there is no breeding habitat onsite, there must be no impassable barrier between the mitigation site and the known breeding pond. iii. The known breeding pond must be on land that is preserved as open space in perpetuity and managed as native wildlife and plant habitat. All mitigation sites for California tiger salamanders must be located within the known range of the California tiger salamander in southern Solano County (i.e., the area roughly between the Potrero Hills area and the Jepson Prairie area on the north). Sites with high potential for enhancement and restoration through activities such as constructing breeding ponds and increasing the carrying capacity of the upland terrestrial habitat (e.g., eliminating ground squirrel	

TABLE 2-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		control) will adequately mitigate impacts at a 1:1 ratio (210 acres). Sites with low potential for enhancement and restoration shall require larger ratios to mitigate impacts on tiger salamanders. The increased ratio will range from 1.5:1 to 3:1 and shall be determined by the County, CDFG and USFWS. Some characteristics of sites with low potential for enhancement and restoration may include sites greater than 2,000 feet but less than 3,000 feet from a known breeding pond, sites with a passable barrier to dispersal between the known breeding pond and the mitigation site, sites with minimal opportunities for creation of additional breeding ponds, and sites with permanent water bodies that support non-native predators such as exotic fish and bullfrogs. CDFG and USFWS must approve the proposed parcel as suitable habitat and acceptable for mitigation. The project applicant shall document the conditions on the site so that the appropriate mitigation ratio can be applied.	

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES			
Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		b. A conservation easement shall be placed on the mitigation parcel or parcels, establishing the land as wildlife habitat in perpetuity. The conservation easement must be completed prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities on the proposed project site. A habitat management plan shall be developed for the mitigation area that stipulates allowable activities on the site (e.g., grazing) and details enhancements to be completed on the site to improve the breeding and terrestrial habitat for tiger salamanders. The habitat management plan shall be submitted to CDFG, USFWS and the County for approval. The project applicant shall provide a secure source of funding to ensure completion of the enhancement activities on the site and provide for the long-term maintenance of the site. Component 2 – Aquatic Breeding Habitat *a.* Pond 5 shall be avoided during landfill construction. Upstream of the pond (east side of the pond), the extent of the watershed shall be designated as a buffer zone. On the west side of the pond, a 300-foot buffer shall be established. Neither staging nor construction shall occur within the buffer zone, nor shall any ancillary facilities be	

TABLE 2-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		located or constructed within the buffer zone for the life of the project. The existing dilapidated barn west of Pond 5 provides upland terrestrial habitat for tiger salamanders and shall be avoided (left in disrepair) during landfill expansion and operation. Although this pond will be preserved, impacts on the upland buffer around the pond shall be subject to the compensation terms described in Component 3 below. *b.* A minimum compensation ratio of 2:1 shall be applied to Ponds 1 and 4 (1.22 acres) that provide aquatic breeding habitat for California tiger salamanders. A minimum of 0.61acre of aquatic breeding habitat shall be preserved on the off-site mitigation site. An additional 0.61 acre of aquatic breeding habitat designed for tiger salamanders also shall be created on the off-site mitigation site. The combined acreage of Ponds 1 and 4 is 0.61 acre. Ponds 1 and 4 fall within the project footprint and will be removed during landfill development (the berm on Pond 4 was removed in 2000). *c.* All aquatic habitat either preserved or created must have a hydroperiod sufficient to allow completion of California tiger salamander	

TABLE 2-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		metamorphosis during an average rainfall year. Ponds must hold water for at least 12 weeks during winter and early to mid-spring. This will require that the watershed of the mitigation site be appropriately sized, as determined through a study of the hydrology on the site, to support all mitigation ponds preserved or created on the mitigation site. Component 3 – Upland Buffers of Off-Site Ponds *a.* Compensatory mitigation for the permanent loss of terrestrial buffer/watershed habitat for off-site ponds whose terrestrial buffers/watersheds would be affected by the proposed project shall be mitigated in addition to direct losses, as described in Component 2 above. i. For purposes of this EIR, terrestrial buffer zones include the immediate natural contributing watershed to the individual pond or a 1,000-foot radius from the pond, whichever is larger. ii. Development or loss of terrestrial habitat within the terrestrial buffer/contributing watershed shall be mitigated through construction of aquatic breeding habitat. Mitigation acreage shall be determined under the following criteria:	

TABLE 2-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		- Effects to 50 percent or less of the buffer area - Mitigation Area = (buffer impacted/total watershed) x (area of affected wetland habitat) - Effects to greater than 50 percent of the buffer area - If greater than 50 percent of the watershed would be permanently affected, 1:1 mitigation is required for the affected aquatic habitat. For this project, the buffer zones for Ponds 2, 5, and 6 would be affected by the proposed landfill development. Applying the formula above, an additional 0.16 acre of aquatic breeding habitat shall be preserved on the off-site mitigation areas as compensation for impacts on the adjacent ponds and their terrestrial buffers used for aestivation. The total acreage of aquatic breeding habitat to be preserved and created at the mitigation site shall be 1.38 acres (1.22 acres for the loss of ponds on the project site plus 0.16 acre for impacts on the associated terrestrial buffer of adjacent off-site ponds).	

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES			
Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		Component 4 – Protection Measures and Avoidance *a.* A salamander-proof barrier (e.g., fence or curb) shall be erected around the perimeter of the landfill expansion site to prevent salamanders from moving onto the expansion area during ground-disturbing activities and operation of the landfill. The barrier also would help direct the salamanders to areas where breeding ponds are preserved. The project applicant shall submit plans for a barrier design with their mitigation plan for approval by the County, USFWS and CDFG. *b.* Pond 1 and the Spring Branch Creek channel are located within the footprint of the expanded landfill and would be affected by landfill construction. To avoid potential impacts on larval salamanders in these aquatic features, all construction activities in and around Pond 1 and the Spring Branch Creek channel shall occur in late summer or early fall (August 1–October 15) when no standing is water present. Conducting activities at this time of year shall avoid mortality of larval salamanders that could be developing in the pond or creek. Construction activities at Pond 1 and Spring Branch Creek shall be completed prior to the	

TABLE 2-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		onset of the first rain of the season. The pond and creek shall be backfilled with soil, or excavated and drained to prevent their use as a breeding habitat during the life of the landfill. Once the aquatic habitats have been filled or excavated, additional construction activities can proceed in the vicinity of Pond 1 or Spring Branch Creek at any time of year. *c.* A biological monitor shall conduct an employee training session for all operators and managers involved in ground clearing and landfill cell construction prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities. The purpose of the training is to inform the workers of the sensitive resources onsite, the resources that are being avoided, and the measures being implemented to avoid tiger salamanders and other sensitive resources. A biological monitor with appropriate permits from CDFG and USFWS shall be onsite during initial ground-disturbing activities to move or salvage and possibly relocate any adult salamanders unearthed during earth-moving activities. Once the initial ground-disturbing activities are completed, the monitor shall make periodic (monthly) checks of the site to document compliance with the protection measures. Monitoring visits shall	

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES			
Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		continue through the first rainy season after the initial ground disturbance. *d.* The project applicant shall investigate the feasibility of moving adult tiger salamander from the expansion area to the mitigation area prior to ground-disturbing activities. The project applicant shall consult CDFG and USFWS regarding this activity. *e.* Ponds in the eastern valley survey area (Ponds 2, 6, and 7) shall be left intact and shall continue to provide breeding habitat for California tiger salamanders. Upland areas that provide terrestrial habitat also shall be left intact. No borrow areas or ancillary facilities shall be constructed outside the designated expansion area or within areas designated for avoidance. *f.* Ground squirrel control, if required, shall be limited to only the expansion area. No ground squirrel control by poisoning, trapping, shooting, or other methods shall be allowed outside the expansion area or within the buffer around Pond 5.	

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES			
Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
4.2-6 **Effects on Burrowing Owl.** Burrowing owls are known to occur in the expansion area and they could nest onsite in the future. Landfill expansion could result in destruction of occupied burrows, including nests, and death of burrowing owls. This is a potentially significant impact.	PS	Prior to construction activity, focused pre-construction surveys shall be conducted by the project applicant for burrowing owls where suitable habitat is present within 75 meters of the construction areas. Surveys will be conducted no less than 14 days and no more than 30 days prior to commencement of construction activities and surveys will be conducted in accordance with CDFG protocol (CDFG 1995). If no occupied burrows are found in the survey area, a letter report documenting survey methods and findings will be submitted to CDFG for review and approval, and no further mitigation will be necessary. If occupied burrows are found, disturbance to the burrows shall be avoided by providing a buffer of 50 meters during the non-breeding season (September 1 through January 31) or 75 meters during the breeding season (February 1 through August 31). In addition, a minimum of 6.5 acres of foraging habitat shall be preserved contiguous with each occupied burrow (CDFG 1995). If impacts to occupied burrows are unavoidable due to their location within the landfill footprint, onsite passive relocation techniques approved by CDFG shall be used to encourage owls to move to alternative burrows in the local vicinity that are	LTS

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES			
Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		outside of the impact area. However, no occupied burrows shall be disturbed during the nesting season unless a qualified biologist verifies through non-invasive methods that juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival. Mitigation for foraging habitat for relocated pairs will follow guidelines provided in the California Burrowing Owl Consortium Guidelines (1993) which range from 6.5 to 19.5 acres or replacement habitat per pair.	
4.2-7 **Effects on Other Raptors.** Raptors could nest in the proposed expansion area, and landfill expansion could result in disturbance and loss of active nests. This is a potentially significant impact.	PS	If project activity would commence during the raptor nesting season (February 15 to September 15), preconstruction surveys shall be conducted in areas of suitable nesting habitat within 500 feet of project activity. Surveys will be conducted no less than 14 days and no more than 30 days prior to commencement of project activity. If no active nests are found, no further mitigation will be required. If active nests are found, disturbance of the nest shall be avoided by establishment of a 500-foot exclusion buffer. No project activity shall occur within the buffer area until a qualified biologist confirms that the young have fledged from the nest or the adults abandon the nest on their own. Orange construction fencing shall be installed around the buffer area to prohibit access by site personnel and equipment. Weekly monitoring of	LTS

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES			
Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		the nest by a qualified biologist shall be conducted to determine when the young fledge. Daily monitoring will be required to document that a nest has been abandoned. Construction activities can commence once the young have fledged.	
4.2-8 **Effects on Other Special-Status Wildlife.** Long-billed curlew, loggerhead shrike, and tricolored blackbird, all designated as special-status species, are not expected to be substantially affected by loss of foraging habitat resulting from landfill expansion. This is a less-than-significant impact.	LTS	No mitigation is necessary for this impact.	LTS
4.2-9 **Effects on Sensitive Habitats.** Landfill expansion is anticipated to result in fill of approximately 3.9 acres of sensitive aquatic habitats. This is a significant impact.	S	The project applicant shall create a minimum of 3.96 acres of seasonal wetlands (2:1 ratio) at a suitable off-site mitigation site to compensate for the loss of seasonal wetlands on the site. In addition, a minimum of 0.88 acre of stream channel (2:1 ratio) shall be preserved and enhanced at an off-site location as mitigation for impacts on waters of the United States. The project applicant shall develop a mitigation and monitoring plan that details the mitigation design, wetland planting design, maintenance and monitoring requirements, reporting requirements, and success criteria for the off-site mitigation area and stream enhancement area. This plan shall be approved by the Corps, RWQCB, and CDFG prior to implementation. The mitigation and monitoring plan must be completed and approved, the off-site wetland creation and	LTS

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES			
Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		enhancement areas purchased, and wetland creation and enhancement activities must be initiated before wetlands on the project site can be disturbed. The project applicant shall create a minimum of 2.98 acres of waters of the State at an off-site location. This amount represents a 2:1 mitigation ratio for impacts on waters of the State. The applicant shall develop a mitigation and monitoring plan that details the mitigation design, wetland planting design, maintenance and monitoring requirements, reporting requirements, and success criteria for the off-site mitigation area. This plan shall be approved by RWQCB and CDFG prior to implementation. The mitigation and monitoring plan must be completed and approved, the off-site wetland creation area purchased, and wetland creation and enhancement activities must be initiated before wetlands on the project site can be disturbed. All wetland mitigation sites shall be located within southern Solano County between Potrero Hills and Jepson Prairie. All created, preserved, and enhanced wetlands shall be monitored annually for a minimum term of 5 years, or as specified in the permits. Annual monitoring of each site shall include	

TABLE 2-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		(a) observations of existing and developing problems and recommendations for remedial actions, (b) an assessment of creation of wetland habitats, (c) a formal wetland delineation in Year 5, (d) notation of invasive exotic species, and (e) photo-documentation. Monitoring visits shall be made in winter and spring of each year, and quantitative data shall be collected in spring. Annual reports shall be submitted each fall to the Corps and the County for review. At the end of the 5-year monitoring period, the Corps and the County shall review the reports and determine whether the success criteria have been met. If the success criteria have not been achieved at the end of the 5-year monitoring period, remedial measures shall be identified in consultation with the County, Corps, RWQCB, and CDFG. A conservation easement shall be established on the off-site mitigation areas to preserve these areas in perpetuity. The County or other public resource agency shall hold the easement to ensure retention of this land in perpetuity. The project applicant shall provide financial assurances of a type (i.e., bond, letter of credit) and amount to be determined by the permitting agencies and the County, to ensure successful implementation of the mitigation and monitoring plan. The bond (or other financial assurance) must	

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES			
Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		be deposited with the appropriate permitting agency prior to initiating ground-disturbing activities on the project site. The applicant also shall provide a long-term funding mechanism for the maintenance of the wetlands in the conservation easements in perpetuity. As an alternative to creating and preserving wetland and waters, mitigation credits equal to 4.84 acres may be purchased in an approved bank within Solano County as mitigation for impacts on the seasonal wetlands and waters of the United States. Purchase of credits in a mitigation bank shall be subject to approval by permitting agencies and the County. The project applicant shall prepare a mitigation plan that provides detailed information about the bank. Mitigation credits must be verified by the permitting agencies and the County prior to initiation of ground-disturbing activities on the project site.	
EARTH RESOURCES			
4.3-1 **Faulting and Seismic Shaking.** Fault rupture or strong shaking at the site during a major earthquake could damage the integrity of the landfill containment system (i.e., the liner, cover, and ancillary facilities such as landfill gas management system, leachate collection system, etc.) with associated threats to public health and the environment. This impact would be considered significant.	S	The final design documents for the proposed landfill expansion shall be prepared pursuant to the requirements of CCR Title 27, Section 20370. These regulations require that the final design documents for the proposed landfill expansion demonstrate the ability of the landfill to withstand ground shaking associated with the Maximum	LTS

TABLE 2-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		Probable Earthquake (MPE) without damage to the foundations or to the structures which control leachate, surface drainage, erosion, or gas. In addition, the design recommendations included in the *1999 Geology and Geotechnical Engineering Evaluation* (EMCON, May 1999) for the site shall be implemented. These include the following design elements. ‣ During excavation of cut slopes, engineering geologic mapping shall be required to confirm the findings of the *1999 Geology and Geotechnical Engineering Evaluation*. ‣ MSW slopes in the Pre-Subtitle D area shall not be constructed at angles greater than 3:1 with required benching at least every 100 feet. ‣ MSW slopes in the Subtitle D area shall not be constructed at angles greater than 4:1. ‣ Site specific geosynthetic materials and geomembrane-clay interface strengths shall be confirmed by testing prior to construction in the Subtitle D area. ‣ The cover system over the Subtitle D area shall be maintained by providing a minimum interface friction angle of 24 degrees above the geomembrane and an interface shear strength (adhesion) of 200 pounds per square foot between the geomembrane and low-permeability soil under low overburden pressures. The values shall be verified during the final design of the	

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES			
Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		cover system. ‣ Preliminary dewatering of the saturated sandstone above the proposed base grades shall occur. ‣ In existing slide areas, the slide material shall be removed before cell development. ‣ Provisions shall be made to repair potential surficial slides in the temporary and permanent excavation slopes. This may require buttressing, reinforcing, or repairing the slopes. ‣ Surficial soils beneath composite-lined areas of the landfill shall be removed to minimize foundation settlements..	
4.3-2 **Slope Stability.** Static stresses to natural or artificial slopes within the project site could cause slope failures and associated impacts. This impact would be considered significant.	S	The final design documents for the proposed landfill expansion shall be prepared pursuant to the requirements of CCR Title 27, Section 21090. These regulations require that the integrity of the final slopes under both static and dynamic conditions be ensured. Section 21090 specifies maximum final slopes and minimum design requirements, and requires a slope or foundation stability report for final slopes that exceed a horizontal to vertical ratio of 3:1 for slopes in areas subject to liquefaction or unstable areas with poor foundation conditions. In addition, the design recommendations included in the *1999 Geology and Geotechnical Engineering Evaluation* (EMCON, May 1999) for the site shall be implemented. These design recommendations are	LTS

TABLE 2-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		identified in Mitigation Measure 4.3-1 above.	
4.3-3 **Potential Excessive or Differential Landfill Settlement.** Excessive settlement could cause breaches to develop in the final cover, which could allow surface water to infiltrate into the landfill. Design of the proposed landfill would be required to comply with Title 27 requirements for final cover design, final surface grades, and continuing monitoring and maintenance to reduce potential impacts because of settlement. Compliance with these requirements would reduce the potential for landfill settlement to an acceptable level of risk. This impact would be considered less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is necessary for this impact.	LTS
4.3-4 **Erosion.** Removal of site vegetation and project grading may result in erosion or unstable soil conditions. The construction and operational activities associated with the project could result in increased soil erosion and loss of topsoil. As a result, potential impacts associated with soil erosion would be considered significant.	S	In order to minimize the potential for increased soil erosion on the site, the landfill expansion shall be designed in accordance with the drainage and erosion control requirements of CCR Title 27 §§20365, 20190, 21150, and 21750. CCR Title 27 requires engineered controls to limit erosion associated with facility operations. These controls typically include diversion of storm water runoff using temporary swales or interceptor ditches, retention of existing vegetation wherever possible, stabilization of barren soils with jute netting or geotextile fabric, installation of erosion-resistant layers, application of straw or mulch after seeding, installation of silt fences, berms, or hay bales to direct runoff away from construction areas, and visqueen sheets (plastic vapor barriers) or tarps to	LTS

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES			
Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		cover stockpiled soils. In addition, the project applicant shall implement Mitigation Measures 4.4-1 and 4.4-2 identified in Section 4.4, Hydrology and Water Quality of this report.	
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY			
4.4-1 **Increased Erosion Potential.** The construction activities associated with the proposed expansion could result in increased soil erosion by modifying the sites drainage patterns and removing site vegetation. Increased erosion could adversely affect the water quality of local drainages. This would be considered a significant project impact.	S	Consistent with the requirements of CCR Title 27, Section 20365, the design of the site's surface water drainage system shall include the diversion and drainage controls necessary to intercept run-on and direct run-off, and to minimize erosion during construction and operation activities over the life of the project. This would include the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) during cell construction to minimize soil erosion. These BMPs may include diversion of storm water runoff using temporary swales or interceptor ditches, retention of existing vegetation wherever possible, stabilization of barren soils with jute netting or geotextile fabric, application of straw or mulch after seeding, installation of silt fencing and berms or hay bales to direct runoff away from construction areas, and the provision of visqueen (plastic) sheets or tarps to cover stockpiled soils.	LTS

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES			
Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
4.4-2 **Surface Water Quality.** Surface water quality could be degraded by the increase in the area disturbed by the landfill operation and contact with refuse, leachate or biosolids. This would be considered a significant impact.	S	The project applicant shall prepare a revised Surface Water Monitoring Program and a revised Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan for the proposed expansion. In addition, the project applicant shall acquire an NPDES permit, to include a revised Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan; a Waste Discharge Permit; and a revised Use Permit/Marsh Development Permit prior to initiating landfill expansion activities.	LTS
4.4-3 **Groundwater Quality.** Increased leachate and landfill gas generation would be anticipated with expansion of the landfill, increasing the potential for groundwater contamination. Groundwater contamination could result because of a failure of the liner, leachate collection system, or landfill gas management system. However, liner design in accordance with CCR Title 27 requirements, quality assurance and quality control during construction of the landfill containment system, the ongoing groundwater monitoring program, the addition of new monitoring wells for the expansion areas, and expansion of the landfill gas system to the expansion areas would limit the potential to adversely affect groundwater quality. Therefore, this impact would be considered less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is necessary for this impact.	LTS
UTILITIES AND PUBLIC SERVICES			
4.5-1 **Increased On-site Water Demands.** The existing landfill operations and the Phase II Project would require a supplemental water supply to meet projected water demands. Water is currently hauled to the site to	NI	No mitigation is necessary for this impact.	LTS

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES			
Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
supplement existing groundwater supplies. The proposed project includes the installation of a second groundwater well and water supply pipeline that, when combined with existing water supplies at the site, would reduce the need to haul water to the site. Therefore, no significant impacts on water resources would be anticipated.			
4.5-2 **Temporary Disruption of Electrical Service.** The construction of a power generation plant would require disruption of electrical service from upsizing existing PG&E power lines. This disruption would be temporary and would not result in significant public utility impacts.	LTS	No mitigation is necessary for this impact.	LTS
4.5-3 **Increased Wastewater Generation.** Proposed landfill operations associated with the Phase II Project would increase wastewater generation at the site. However, the increased wastewater is proposed to be captured and processed on the site. Therefore, no significant wastewater impacts would be anticipated.	NI	No mitigation measures would be necessary.	LTS
PUBLIC SAFETY			
4.6-1 **Public Health Hazards Associated with Expanded Landfill Gas Generation.** Project implementation would increase the volume and duration of landfill gas generation, which could increase the potential risk of fire or explosion. Also, the proposed landfill-gas powered generation facility or the fuel production facility could increase the potential risk of fire or explosion. Therefore, **significant** public health impacts would be anticipated.	S	The landfill gas monitoring and control program shall be expanded as the Phase I and II landfill mound expands, as required by CCR Title 27, Sections 20923 and 20937, in order to control landfill gas generation at the site. The existing structure monitoring program shall continue with implementation of the Phase II Project. The structure monitoring program shall identifying enclosed spaces on, within, or adjacent to the landfill that will be required to be identified	LTS

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES			
Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		in a specific listing included in updates of the Joint Technical Document and the Landfill Closure Plan. Enclosed spaces include the equipment maintenance building, scalehouse, breakroom, and landfill office building. As the landfill is constructed sufficiently near these facilities, monitoring shall be implemented as part of the structure monitoring program. The design and operation of the power production facilities shall comply with applicable county building permit requirements and applicable fire code and industrial process equipment standards. In addition, the facility shall comply with BAAQMD permit requirements. The processing system and storage tanks shall be located a sufficient distance from the landfill gas flare to comply with applicable fire protection codes.	
4.6-2 **Public Health Hazards Associated with Expanded Composting.** The expanded composting operations could increase the risk of fire at the site. This impact would be considered significant.	S	The project applicant shall comply with the state-mandated performance standards (CCR Title 14) regarding the operation of the expanded composting facility. These standards include regular turning of the compost windrows (twice weekly), minimizing the depth of the piles, and continually monitoring the water content and pile temperature.	LTS

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES			
Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
4.6-3 **Potential Attraction and Breeding of Vectors That Could Spread Disease.** The increased capacity of the landfill would attract additional vectors such as flies, rodents and birds that could spread infectious diseases to humans. This impact would be considered significant.	S	Consistent with CCR Title 27, Section 20810, the project applicant shall take adequate steps to control or prevent the propagation, harborage or attraction of flies, rodents or other vectors and to the minimize bird problems. In addition, the project applicant shall comply with any enforcement actions identified by the Local Enforcement Agency to control vectors, including implementing more frequent compaction of waste and installation of cover soils, as well as implementation of a licensed exterminator program. The project applicant shall also be required to coordinate with officials at Travis Air Force Base regarding effective bird control methods to be used at the site. This includes the continued use of bird deterrent and harassment techniques, such as the use of pyrotechnic scare devices, noise-scaring devices, and falcons to scare away gulls. An expanded bird control program shall be implemented if gulls become a nuisance, as determined through consultation with Travis Air Force Base staff and the LEA. If mosquitoes become a problem in the onsite sedimentation ponds, as determined by the LEA, the local mosquito abatement district shall be contacted to implement appropriate control measures.	LTS

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES			
Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
4.6-4 **Potential Bird Strikes with Airplanes from Travis AFB.** With implementation of the Phase II Project, birds would continue to be attracted to the site. The potential for increase bird strikes with airplanes from Travis Air Force Base would be considered a significant air traffic hazard.	S	The project applicant shall implement Mitigation Measure 4.6-3 identified above.	LTS
4.6-5 **Expansion of Night Lighting.** The proposed project would remove restrictions on the number of lights used for night lighting of disposal operations and would extend the use of night lighting to accommodate 24-hour operations. The increase in facility lighting could be disorienting for pilots landing at Travis Air Force Base during nighttime hours. Therefore, the increase in night lighting at the sight would be considered a significant impact.	S	To ensure that the proposed increased nighttime lighting does not interfere with operations at Travis Air Force Base, lights used during nighttime landfill operations will be placed in an irregular pattern in order not to appear to be a runway. The project applicant shall notify Travis Air Force Base prior to any change in the way lighting is used for nighttime operations.	LTS
4.6-6 **Potential Human Exposure to Hazardous Wastes.** The increased waste stream associated with the proposed project could result in an increase in the amount of hazardous waste illegally deposited into the landfill. However, continued implementation of the existing load checking program would ensure that this impact remains less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is necessary for this impact.	LTS
4.6-7 **Potential Human Exposure to Biosolids.** The Phase II Project includes adding biosolids and food waste to the composting operation and adding new methods to handle sludge. These operational changes could expose site employees and the public to potential hazards associated with biosolids. Although the probability for exposure to pathogens in biosolids is low for site employees and the	S	For biosolids composting operations, the project applicant shall comply with CCR Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 5, as enforced by the Local Enforcement Agency and the California Integrated Waste Management Board. This includes submitting a permit application under the California Integrated Waste Management Board's tiered permitting	LTS

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES			
Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
public, the potential for exposure would be considered a significant public health impact.		program and complying with all of the requirements of the permit. For the land application of biosolids, the project applicant shall comply with EPA regulations identified under Standards for the Use or Disposal of Sewage Sludge (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 503, known as the Part 503 regulations) and California State Water Resources Control Board General Order for General Waste Discharge Requirements for the Discharge of Biosolids to Land for Use in Agricultural, Silvicultural, Horticultural, and Land Reclamation Activities in California.	
NOISE			
4.7-1 **Increased Noise Levels Associated with Power Plant Operations.** The predicted noise levels associated with power plant operations would not exceed the county's 50 dBA CNEL standard for residentially-zoned uses. This impact would be considered less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is necessary for this impact.	LTS
4.7-2 **Increased Noise Levels Associated with Landfill Operations.** The predicted noise levels associated with proposed landfill operations would not result in noise levels in excess of County standards for adjacent properties. Therefore, the increased noise levels associated with site operations would not be considered significant.	LTS	No mitigation is necessary for this impact.	LTS

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES			
Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
4.7-3 **Increased Noise Levels Associated with Landfill Traffic and the Change in Operating Hours.** The predicted noise levels associated with landfill-generated traffic and the change in operating hours would not exceed the county's 60 dBA CNEL standard for adjacent residences. This impact would be considered less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is necessary for this impact.	LTS
TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION			
4.8-1 **Traffic Generation.** Traffic generated by the proposed project would not exceed identified significance thresholds. Therefore, no traffic impacts would be anticipated.	NI	No mitigation is necessary for this impact.	LTS
AIR QUALITY			
4.9-1 **Air Quality Impacts Associated with Expanded Landfill Operations.** The landfill expansion anticipated with project implementation would extend the landfill's operating life and would continue to generate fugitive dust, equipment exhaust, landfill gas, composting emissions, landfill-generated trip emissions, and other mobile source emissions. Project-generated emissions would contribute to existing non-attainment conditions. Therefore, this impact would be considered significant.	S	The following mitigation measures shall be implemented to minimize impacts associated with expanded landfill operations: ‣ All disturbed areas, including storage piles, which are not being actively utilized for construction purposes, shall be effectively stabilized for dust emissions using water, chemical stabilizer/suppressant, or vegetative cover. ‣ All onsite unpaved roads and offsite unpaved roads shall be effectively stabilized for dust emissions using water or chemical stabilizer/suppressant. ‣ All land clearing, grubbing, scraping, excavation, land leveling, grading, and cut and fill activities shall be effectively controlled for fugitive dust	LTS

TABLE 2-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		emissions by utilizing application of water or by pre-soaking. ▸ When materials are transported off site, all material shall be covered or effectively wetted to limit visible dust emissions, or at least 6 inches of freeboard space from the top of the container shall be maintained. ▸ All operations shall limit or expeditiously remove the accumulation of mud or dirt from adjacent public streets. ▸ Following the addition of materials to, or the removal of materials from, the surface of outdoor storage piles, said piles shall be effectively stabilized for fugitive dust emissions by utilizing sufficient water or chemical stabilizer. ▸ The excavator shall use either water or petroleum-based palliatives (approved for use by the BAAQMD) as a dust control measure. ▸ Suspend excavation and grading activity associated with site construction operations when winds exceed 20 mph. ▸ Limit area subject to excavation, grading, and other construction activity at any one time. ▸ When shredding or chipping of wood or concrete crushing is practiced at the site, the shredding and crushing units shall be equipped with water sprays to provide control of dust. The amount of water used shall be regulated and minimized to	

TABLE 2-1
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Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		avoid runoff, ponding, or leaching of the wood materials. ▸ Compost piles shall be water as necessary to maintain the necessary moisture content for composting to occur during the dry weather season and to minimize dust generation. If insufficient water is available on the site and the landfill operator does not wish to haul water to the site for composting operations, the operations shall be reduced or cease as appropriate until such time that adequate water is available. ▸ New sources of waste shall be evaluated for potential dust emissions. The specific waste handling protocols shall identify the type of dust control method that will be used. Examples include moistening the waste at the point of generation or placing the material in plastic bags. The case-specific protocols shall be reviewed with the LEA, RWQCB, and BAAQMD before finalizing. If the evaluation of the waste handling protocol indicates the potential for release of fugitive dust or volatile substances, the BAAQMD shall be contacted. If emission controls are anticipated for a new waste that is of substantial quantity and to be frequently delivered over a long time, an application for amendment of the site Air Permit shall be made, if deemed necessary by the BAAQMD.	

TABLE 2-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		▸ Comply with the requirements of the revised BAAQMD permit for the proposed composting operations, landfill gas power plant facility and the landfill gas collection and control system at the site. In addition, the project applicant shall comply with the requirements of a full Composting Facility Permit for the site including managing composting operations to minimize the generation of ROG emissions. This shall include monitoring the water content, pile temperature, and turning frequency in order to ensure that composting operations are effectively managed.	
4.9-2 **Toxic Air Contaminants.** Three residences are located within approximately 2,000 feet of the proposed Phase I and II expansion areas. These residences would not be exposed to concentrations of toxic air contaminants from onsite sources in excess of applicable standards. This impact is considered less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is necessary for this impact.	LTS
4.9-3 **Local Air Quality Impact Of Project Traffic.** Given the negligible increase in project-generated traffic, CO concentrations at local intersections would not be anticipated to exceed applicable state or federal ambient air quality standards. As a result, this impact would be considered less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is necessary for this impact.	LTS
4.9-4 **Odors Generated From Landfill Operations.** Odors generated from the existing landfill operations have been a source of complaints from the adjacent residences. Odors associated with landfill operations would continue to be	S	In order to minimize odor generation at the adjacent residences, all composting operations at the site shall be relocated from the northern site boundaries to the center or southern portions of the	LTS

TABLE 2-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
generated from the project site. In addition, new sources of odors would be introduced at the site. Therefore, this impact would be considered significant.		site. Sludge processing and storage operations, and the mixing and storage of high-moisture content materials combined with dry powdery materials, shall also only occur in the center or southern portions of the site. In addition, the project applicant shall modify the Odor Impact Minimization Plan submitted to the Local Enforcement Agency in April 2003 to include odor control measures for the 24-hour operation of the working face, the land application of biosolids and the use of seasonal sludge-drying ponds. Odor control measures for the working face could include increasing the frequency of cover application, as necessary to control objectionable odors. Odor control measures for the sludge handling processes would include the use of either a vapor phase counteractant system during sludge processing operations or the use of topical applicants as an odor neutralizer at the close of sludge spreading or borrowing operations. The vapor phase counteractant system would consist of an automated pumping system that delivers a mixture of concentrated odor counteractant to a high pressure distribution hose that is equipped with misting nozzles. The system produces a fog downwind of the odor area that mixes with the odor and masks or counteracts its nuisance effects. A topical applicant would consist of a potassium solution	

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES			
Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		applied to wet sludge as a topical odor neutralizer. If sludge odor problems persist, receipt of incoming sludge shall be discontinued and the existing, onsite source of the odor shall be landfilled and covered with soil.	
VISUAL RESOURCES			
4.10-1 Altered Views from the North and Northwest. Implementation of the proposed project would degrade local views for travelers on State Route 12 to the north and residences located to the northwest. This visual impact would be considered significant.	S	In order to shield the active landfill working face from off the project site, a soil-covered berm shall be constructed on the northwestern and northern edge of the active working face prior to filling areas visible from residential areas to the northwest and SR 12 to the north. The berm shall be of sufficient height and length (approximately 10 feet in height and 50 feet in length) to ensure that the active working face is not visible from residential areas to the northwest or SR12 to the north.	LTS
4.10-2 Expansion of Night Lighting. The proposed project would remove restrictions on the number of lights used for night lighting of disposal operations and would extend the use of night lighting to accommodate 24-hour operations. The increase in facility lighting could be a nuisance for residences located to the north. Therefore, the increase in night lighting at the sight would be considered a significant impact.	S	To ensure that the proposed increased nighttime lighting does not cause adverse glare for residents, lights used during nighttime landfill operations will not be colored, and will be shielded and directed downward to reduce glare.	LTS

TABLE 2-1 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES			
Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
4.10-3 **Visual Changes Associated with the Construction of Ancillary Facilities.** The proposed project includes the construction of ancillary facilities that could adversely affect the visual character of the northern ridgeline of the Potrero Hills. These adverse visual impacts would be considered significant.	S	In order to minimize the visual impacts associated with the installation of four metal water storage tanks along the peak of the northern ridgeline, an earthen berm shall be constructed along the northern edge of the water tanks when they are installed. The berm shall be of sufficient height and length to ensure that the water tanks are not visible from SR12. The berm shall be vegetated with non-native grasses to ensure that it visually blends with the surrounding vegetation.	LTS
4.10-4 **Increased Litter Generation.** The proposed project increases the total waste tonnages permitted to be received at the site, which could increase litter generation both on and off the site. Because the current site operations have violated litter control regulations in the past, the potential for increased litter generation associated with an increase in waste acceptance at the site would be considered a significant impact.	S	The project applicant shall update its current litter control program to ensure compliance with CCR Title 27, Section 20830. The updated program shall take into account the anticipated increase in waste and composting receipts and shall indicate how litter will be controlled at the recyclables handling area and public unloading area. Measures may include, but are not limited to, the following: ‣ use of additional portable litter fencing and increasing the height of the existing fencing at the landfill's working face and around the recyclables handling area, and ‣ increasing the staff of the daily cleanup crew to adequately collect both on- and off-site litter. The updated litter control plan shall be submitted to the LEA for approval prior to project implementation.	LTS

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Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
CULTURAL RESOURCES			
4.11-1 Disturbance of Unidentified Cultural Resources. No known cultural resources would be affected by project implementation. However, site construction would include the removal of vegetation and soils through grading and excavation activities. Because Native American and historical cultural resources may be present within subsurface soils on the project site, these grading and excavation activities could cause the disturbance of these resources. The disturbance of previously unidentified cultural resources would be considered a potentially significant impact.	PS	The project applicant shall implement the following measures for cultural resources discovered during project implementation activities. ▸ In the event that cultural or paleontological resources are encountered during project construction, all earth-moving activity in the specific construction area shall cease until the applicant retains the services of a qualified archaeologist or paleontologist. The archaeologist or paleontologist shall examine the findings, assess their significance, and offer recommendations for procedures deemed appropriate to either further investigate or mitigate adverse impacts on those cultural or paleontological archaeological resources that have been encountered (e.g., excavate the significant resource). ▸ If human bone or bone of unknown origin is found during project construction, all work shall stop in the vicinity of the find and the County Coroner shall be contacted immediately. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission. The Native American Heritage Commission shall notify the person considered to be the most likely descendant. The most likely descendant will work with the project	LTS

TABLE 2-1
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Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		applicant to develop a program for the re-internment of the human remains and any associated artifacts. No additional work shall take place within the immediate vicinity of the find until the identified appropriate actions have been completed. ▸ Project personnel shall not collect or retain artifacts found at the site. Prehistoric resources may include, but would not be limited to, chert or obsidian flakes; projectile points; mortars and pestles; and dark friable soils containing shell and bone, dietary debris, scorched rock, or human remains. Historic resources may include, but would not be limited to, stone or adobe foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits, including those in old wells and privies.	

NI = No Impact LTS = Less-than-Significant S = Significant PS = Potentially Significant SU = Significant Unavoidable