

Executive Summary

ES.1 Introduction

The Chiquita Canyon Landfill (CCL) Master Plan Revision (Proposed Project) is a proposal to expand the existing CCL facility located in the northwestern portion of unincorporated Los Angeles County. Implementation of the Proposed Project would require approval of a conditional use permit (CUP) by the County of Los Angeles.

This Partially Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) addresses the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Project and provides additional analysis for certain resource areas previously evaluated in the Original Draft EIR. The Partially Recirculated Draft EIR also includes two sections that are intended to provide additional information about the Proposed Project that are in addition to the Original Draft EIR.

The Partially Recirculated Draft EIR has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Los Angeles County is the lead agency for the CEQA process, with the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning (LADRP) acting as the lead department of the lead agency for the Proposed Project. LADRP has independently evaluated, directed, and supervised the preparation of this document, in coordination with other County departments.

The Executive Summary identifies the purpose of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR and the scope of comments to be considered during the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR recirculation period. The Executive Summary briefly describes the Proposed Project, introduces the chapters included in this Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, and summarizes the major findings of those chapters. Table ES-1 compiles the potentially significant impacts that have been identified for the resource areas analyzed in this Partially Recirculated Draft EIR and identifies the mitigation measures to be implemented.

ES.1.1 Purpose of this Document

An EIR is a public informational document used for planning and decision-making purposes. The Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission and, if appealed, the Board of Supervisors will consider the information in the Original Draft EIR, Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, and Final EIR, including the public comments and the staff responses to those comments during the public hearing process.

CEQA requires preparation of an EIR that reflects the independent judgment of the lead agency regarding the impacts, the level of significance of the impacts both before and after mitigation, and mitigation measures proposed to reduce the impacts. A Draft EIR is circulated to responsible agencies, trustee agencies with resources affected by the project, and interested agencies and individuals. The purposes of public and agency review of a Draft EIR include sharing expertise, disclosing agency analyses, checking for accuracy, detecting omissions, discovering public concerns, and soliciting counterproposals. Reviewers of a Draft EIR are requested to focus on the sufficiency of the document in identifying and analyzing the possible impacts on the environment and ways in which the significant effects of the project might be avoided or mitigated.

A Partially Recirculated Draft EIR has been prepared in accordance with Section 15088.5 of the state *CEQA Guidelines*. LADRP has determined that new or clarified information requires recirculation of certain chapters of the Original Draft EIR for the Proposed Project, originally released for public review in July 2014. A description of the changes to the Original Draft EIR that resulted in recirculation is provided in Section ES.3, Chapters Included in Partially Recirculated Draft EIR.

This Partially Recirculated Draft EIR is being distributed directly to agencies, organizations, and interested groups and persons for comment during a 60-day formal review period in accordance with Section 15087 of the state *CEQA Guidelines*.

ES.1.2 Scope of Comments – Request to Limit Comments to Recirculated Information

Because the Original Draft EIR is revised only in part, and LADRP is recirculating only the revised chapters of the Original Draft EIR, LADRP is requesting that reviewers limit comments to the content of this Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. During preparation of the Final EIR, LADRP will respond to comments received during the initial circulation period that relate to chapters of the Original Draft EIR that have not been revised and recirculated, as well as comments received during the recirculation period related to this Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, consistent with the provisions of *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15088.5. LADRP will only consider new comments by reviewers that are submitted on the content of the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, as the comment period on the Original Draft EIR has expired.

ES.2 Summary of Proposed Project

CCL is an existing Class III (municipal solid waste) facility located in unincorporated Los Angeles County, near the City of Santa Clarita, just west of the Interstate 5 (I-5) and State Route 126 (SR-126) interchange (Figure ES-1). The site is a total of 639 acres, with an existing permitted waste footprint of approximately 257 acres. The currently permitted landfill is shown in Figure ES-2, and the final grading plan for the Proposed Project is shown in Figure ES-3.

Chiquita Canyon, LLC, has applied for a new CUP to implement the Proposed Project. The new CUP would include the following elements of the Proposed Project:

- Extended waste footprint by approximately 143 acres within the existing site boundary
- New site entrance and support facilities
- Increased maximum elevation
- Increased disposal rate and volume
- Continued acceptance of beneficial use material
- Better utilization of the landfill's remaining and potential disposal capacity
- Disposal of all nonhazardous wastes acceptable at a Class III solid waste disposal landfill, exclusive of sludge
- Mixed organics processing and/or composting operation
- Household Hazardous Waste Facility
- Land set-aside for a future potential conversion technology facility
- Continued operation of a Landfill Gas-to-Energy Plant operated by Ameresco and permitted by the County of Los Angeles

Each of these project elements is described in detail in Chapter 2.0, Project Description, of the Original Draft EIR, as well as in the revised Project Description included in this Partially Recirculated Draft EIR.

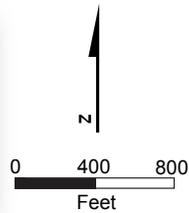
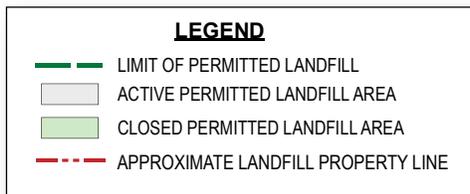
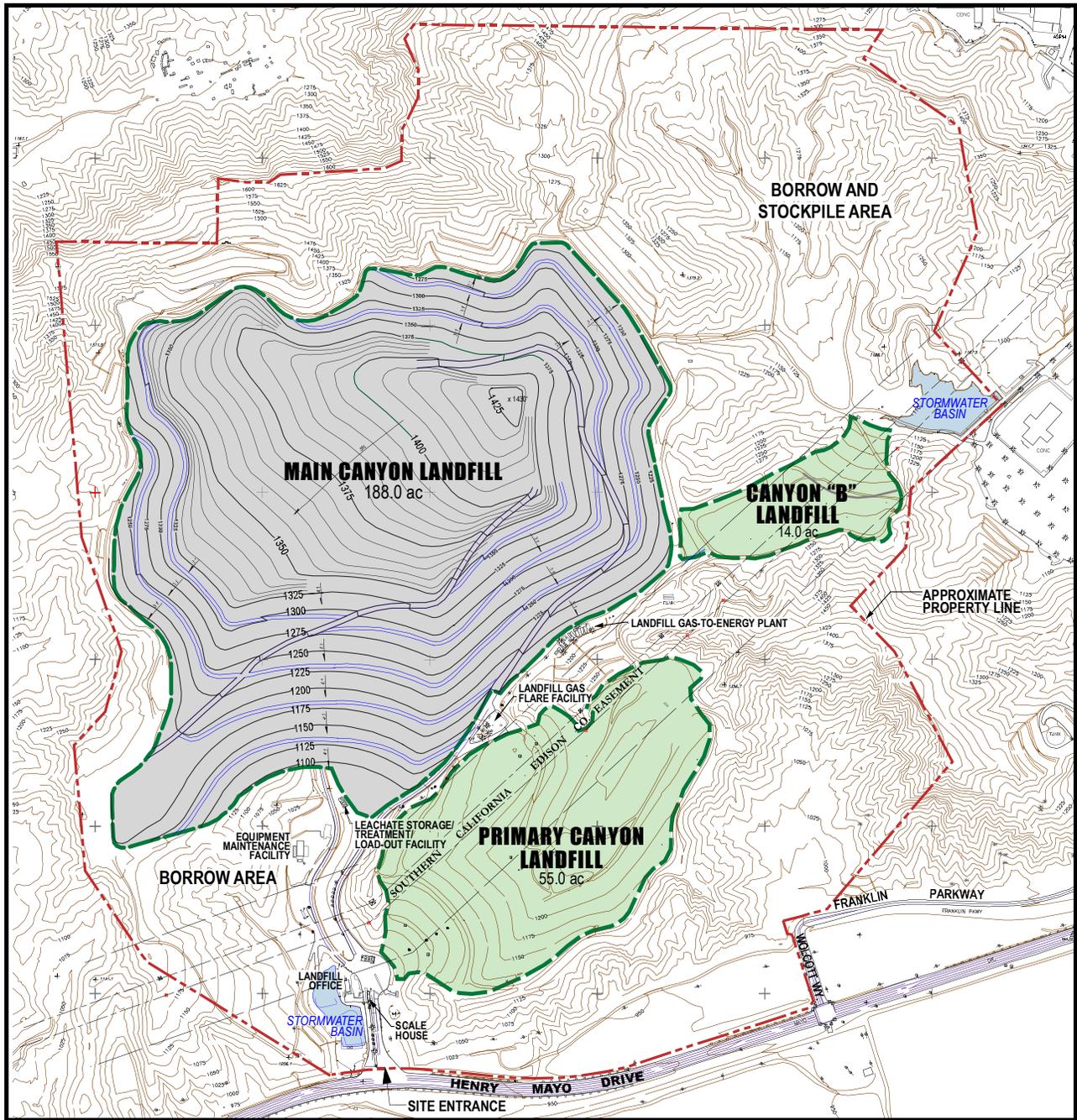


Figure ES-2.
Permitted Landfill
Chiquita Canyon Landfill
Master Plan Revision

Base compiled by photogrammetric methods by
 Don Read Corporation, Brea, CA
 Date of photography: April 6, 2010

Source: Golder Associates, 2013



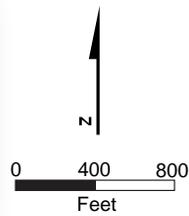
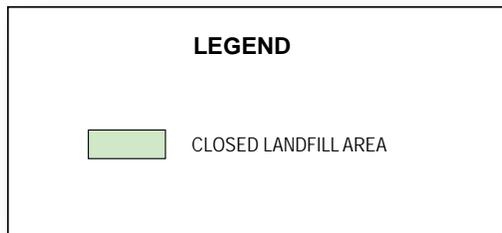
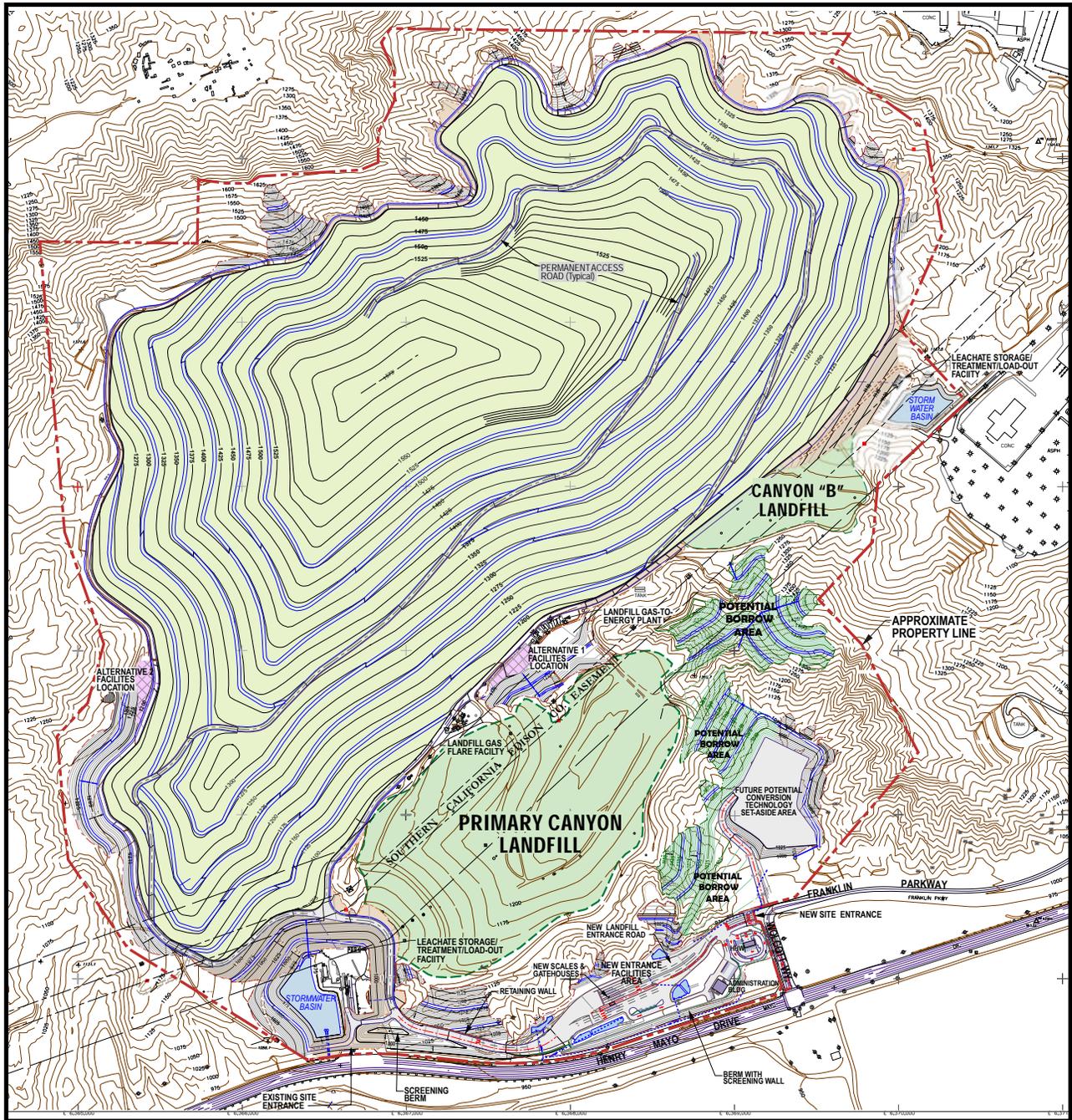


Figure ES-3.
Proposed Project Final Grading Plan
Chiquita Canyon Landfill
Master Plan Revision

Base compiled by photogrammetric methods by
 Don Read Corporation, Brea, CA
 Date of photography: April 6, 2010

Source: Golder Associates, 2014



ES.3 Chapters Included in Partially Recirculated Draft EIR

ES.3.1 Introduction (Chapter 1)

This chapter provides an updated discussion of the previous, current, and proposed permits for CCL, project purpose and objectives, and project need. This chapter also includes a clarification of the operational baseline for the Proposed Project; a discussion of the operational baseline compared to the Proposed Project; an overview of the recent operation of CCL; a discussion of the environmental review process and the public scoping process and circulation of the Original Draft EIR and Partially Recirculated Draft EIR; and presents the general content and organization of the Original Draft EIR and Partially Recirculated Draft EIR.

ES.3.2 Project Description (Chapter 2)

This chapter describes the Proposed Project location and existing surrounding land uses and provides an updated detailed description of the Proposed Project, including the proposed facilities, lateral extension, increased elevation and disposal limits, material type and quantity to be received, operation, design features, environmental monitoring, and ancillary uses. This chapter also addresses landfill closure and post-closure plans.

ES.3.3 Biological Resources (Chapter 8)

The Biological Resources chapter has been revised to more clearly indicate the potential for environmental impacts to plant or animal species and to identify appropriate mitigation measures for those potential impacts. The revisions do not result in greater environmental impacts or more significant impacts. Mitigation measures have also been revised for clarity.

ES.3.4 Air Quality (Chapter 11)

The Air Quality chapter has been revised to incorporate comments from the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) on the Original Draft EIR. The air quality analysis included in the Original Draft EIR was conducted consistent with published SCAQMD CEQA guidance, which required evaluation of project significance based on comparison of construction-related emissions to construction thresholds and operation-related emissions to operation thresholds. After review of the Original Draft EIR, SCAQMD requested an alternate methodology based on combining the previously analyzed construction-related and operation-related emissions. In this Partially Recirculated Draft EIR, project significance has been evaluated based on a comparison of the combined potential emissions (construction and operation) to the operation thresholds. To further respond to SCAQMD comments, this chapter has been revised to include current odor data and associated information on wind patterns in the vicinity of CCL. Further, the chapter has been revised to incorporate operation of the proposed composting facility with construction and operation of the expanded landfill.

ES.3.5 Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change (Chapter 12)

The greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from CCL that would occur with the Proposed Project have been estimated using published and accepted accounting standards. Regulations and strategies for GHG reductions in California continue to evolve, especially for the waste management sector. Little relevant guidance for assessing the significance of GHG emissions in environmental studies exists at the federal, state, or local level. The most useful option under SCAQMD guidelines is comparison of the project to existing GHG reduction plans. As a result, this chapter has been revised in the Partially Recirculated Draft EIR to compare the GHG control techniques of the Proposed Project to those that would need to be implemented by the waste management sector in California to meet sector-wide and statewide GHG emission goals under the 2014 update to the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Scoping Plan.

Specifically, the significance of GHG emissions from the Proposed Project has been assessed by comparing the project-related emissions to CARB's business as usual (BAU) forecast for the waste management sector, and the estimated reductions by the sector (as compared to BAU) needed to achieve California's sector-wide and statewide emissions targets.

ES.3.6 Project Alternatives (Chapter 18)

The Project Alternatives chapter included in the Original Draft EIR considered five alternatives. Three alternatives were analyzed, while two alternatives were considered but eliminated. The recirculated Alternatives chapter considers six alternatives: the three alternatives analyzed in the Original Draft EIR, the two alternatives previously considered but eliminated, plus one new reduced-size project alternative.

ES.4 Major Findings and Conclusions

The following sections summarize the major findings and conclusions for the resource areas analyzed in this Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. Detailed information by resource area is provided in Chapters 8, 11, 12, and 18 of this Partially Recirculated Draft EIR.

ES.4.1 Biological Resources (Chapter 8)

The analysis for biological resources has been revised for greater clarity and consistency regarding potential impacts. The revised Biological Resources chapter indicates the potential for impacts to vegetation communities, California Department of Fish and Wildlife and United States Army Corps of Engineers Jurisdictional Areas, special-status plant species, special-status wildlife species, special-status amphibians, special-status reptile species, federal- and state-listed bird species, nesting bird Species of Special Concern, foraging or transient bird Species of Special Concern (passerines and raptors), special-status mammals (including bats), wildlife movement corridors, and protected oak trees. Mitigation measures have been revised, and implementation of the proposed mitigation measures would reduce potential impacts to biological resources to less than significant levels.

ES.4.2 Air Quality (Chapter 11)

The revised air quality analysis, conducted consistent with the alternate methodology proposed by SCAQMD in their comments on the Original Draft EIR, concludes that combined construction and operation emissions, measured solely against operational thresholds, would result in potentially significant impacts. Mitigation measures have been proposed, but potential air quality impacts would remain significant and unavoidable.

ES.4.3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change (Chapter 12)

The significance of the Proposed Project's GHG emissions has been assessed by comparing the estimated project-related emissions to CARB's BAU forecast for the waste management sector, and the estimated reductions needed to achieve California's emissions targets for the sector and the state. The CARB plan targets a 19.1 percent reduction of solid waste-related emissions by the year 2020 as compared to BAU. The revised Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change chapter shows that the Proposed Project would result in emissions that would be 38.4 percent less than those that would result if CCL were designed and operated as per assumptions in CARB's BAU forecast for landfills. Thus, Proposed Project emissions would be substantially less than planned per the Scoping Plan, would be consistent with existing GHG reduction plans, and would be less than significant through 2020.

Unfortunately, a similar comparison cannot be developed for the entire life of the landfill, because similar plans for the waste management sector have not yet been prepared by CARB or other entities. There are no GHG reduction plans after 2020 against which to measure the significance of the project-related emissions. Thus, for lack of methods to reliably determine significance of emissions after 2020,

it has been conservatively assumed that Proposed Project and cumulative GHG impacts would be potentially significant and unavoidable in years after 2020. As a result, mitigation measures have been proposed, and CCL has committed to reducing landfill-related emissions to the extent technically feasible.

ES.4.4 Project Alternatives (Chapter 18)

The revised Project Alternatives chapter considers six alternatives to the Proposed Project. These alternatives have been evaluated for potential environmental impacts, feasibility, ability to meet Proposed Project objectives, and ability to reduce the potentially significant impacts of the Proposed Project. The revised Project Alternatives chapter found that while some of the evaluated alternatives would meet some or most of the objectives of the Proposed Project or would reduce the potential severity of one or more potential impacts, none of the evaluated alternatives would reduce the potentially significant impacts of the Proposed Project.

ES.5 Supplemental Information

ES.5.1 Visual Resources Supplement

This supplement includes additional and revised existing condition photographs of the Proposed Project and character photographs of the project vicinity due, in part, to recent adjacent developments. The supplement also includes additional and revised visual simulations of the Proposed Project, and the environmental analysis has been updated as a result of these additions.

ES.5.2 Traffic Supplement

This supplement provides clarification to the Traffic Analysis included in the Original Draft EIR with regard to the number of trucks included in the operational baseline. The supplement also includes an updated queuing analysis for the relocated site entrance included as part of the Proposed Project, to reflect the number of trucks included in the operational baseline for the Proposed Project.

ES.6 Summary of Impacts and Mitigation

Table ES-1 summarizes the potential significant impacts that have been identified for the resource areas analyzed in this Partially Recirculated Draft EIR and identifies mitigation measures to be implemented.

Table ES-1. Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potentially Significant Impact	Mitigation	Level of Significance After Mitigation
Biological Resources		
Potential impacts to vegetation communities	<p>BR-1: The applicant shall develop a Closure Revegetation Plan for the Project in consultation with LADRP, and consistent with the Draft Revegetation, Rare Plant Relocation, and Oak Tree Performance Criteria provided in Appendix E2 of this Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. The Plan would require approval prior to authorization of land disturbance under the Proposed Project. The Plan shall require that CCL be revegetated to offset permanent impacts to native and naturalized habitats, in accordance with the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native vegetation shall be used under the direction of specialists in restoration plantings. Native vegetation shall achieve a 1:1 ratio of impacted native, revegetated, and semi-natural habitat to revegetated mitigation land. Non-native grassland habitats would be initially seeded with native grassland species. • Revegetation types, monitoring requirements, and success criteria including milestones, along with proposed remedial actions should vegetation alliances not achieve success criteria shall be included in the Closure Revegetation Plan, in accordance with the preliminary approach outlined in the Draft Revegetation, Rare Plant Relocation, and Oak Tree Performance Criteria provided in Appendix E2 of this Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. • In order to replicate and potentially expand the available amount of native shrubland on the site, the Closure Revegetation Plan shall include a final soil cover of approximately 5 feet, or alternatively a depth approved by regulatory agencies and suitable to allow for proper root growth. • The Closure Revegetation Plan shall be developed and implemented by an ecological restoration specialist familiar with restoration of native and naturalized Southern California plant alliances, and shall specify that revegetation will be done with locally native plants, and that revegetation will not include plant species on Los Angeles County’s list of invasive species nor invasive species on the lists of the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) nor invasive species listed by the California Native Plant Society. • If success criteria for vegetation alliances are not met, remedial actions will be performed onsite consistent with the Closure Revegetation Plan. • If success criteria for native shrub or forest alliances are not met even after remedial actions are performed, offsite mitigation land shall be purchased to offset the loss of the portion of the vegetation that does not meet the success criteria at a 1:1 ratio (impacted:mitigation land). The acreage acquired shall, if feasible, be generally local to the site or the general site area, ideally situated adjacent to or in the general proximity of the Santa Clara River, Hasley Canyon, or Angeles National Forest, and will connect with other protected open space. First priority would be given to lands that contribute to connecting the wildlife movement between the Santa Clara River through CCL to Hasley Canyon and to the Angeles National Forest. • Any purchased mitigation land shall be protected by fee simple deed to a conservation organization experienced in management of natural lands. • Additional mitigation for vegetation communities is included in Mitigation Measure BR-5 (vegetation associated with jurisdictional waters), Mitigation Measure BR-9 (rare plant communities), and Mitigation Measure BR-15 (oaks and oak woodlands). Mitigation ratios for replacement of these vegetation communities may be greater than the 1:1 ratio specified above, in coordination with CDFW for jurisdictional waters and rare plant communities and in coordination with LADRP for compliance with the County Oak Woodland Conservation and Management Plan. <p>BR-2: The construction area boundaries shall be delineated clearly. No construction activities, vehicular access, equipment storage, stockpiling, or significant human intrusion shall occur outside of the designated construction area. In addition, CCL ingress and egress routes shall be marked, and vehicle traffic outside these routes shall be prohibited. Vehicular traffic shall adhere to a speed limit of 15 miles per hour on non-public access roads during construction to ensure avoidance of impacts to sensitive biological resources.</p> <p>BR-3: Soil or invasive plant seed transfer from clothing, shoes, or equipment shall be minimized through cleaning and monitoring of personnel or equipment transfers between sites, or prior to initial entry at CCL. Contract requirements to ensure vehicles are pressure washed and/or clean and free of soil or invasive weed seeds and other plant parts prior to entering the site will be implemented. Contracts will specify that pressure-washing of construction vehicles is to take place immediately before bringing the vehicle to CCL. The contractor will provide written documentation that the vehicles have been pressure washed or otherwise free of plant material that is checked by both CCL management and the biological monitor, who will jointly assure that this mitigation is implemented. The biological monitoring report will include a record of compliance with this measure.</p> <p>Within 1 year of project approval, invasive tamarisk (<i>Tamarix</i> spp.) located onsite will be identified and removed completely. All parts of removed tamarisk will be disposed of in a landfill.</p> <p>BR-4: On-road vehicles on the construction sites will be equipped with spark arresters on exhaust equipment. Camp fires, trash-burning fires, and warming fires shall be prohibited in the construction area.</p>	LS
Potential impacts to CDFW and USACE jurisdictional areas	<p>BR-5: For potential impacts to jurisdictional waters, permits shall be obtained for the Proposed Project from USACE (Section 404, CWA) and CDFW (SAA, Section 1603); conditions of these permits would be complied with for the Proposed Project. The terms and conditions of these permits are anticipated to require mitigation consistent with “Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources; Final Rule” (USACE, EPA, Federal Register, April 10, 2008), and with CDFW requirements for SAAs. A mitigation plan may be required prior to permit issuance. If a mitigation plan is required, ratios of waters impacted to waters mitigated would be negotiated with the regulatory agencies and the results of that negotiation included in the plan.</p> <p>BR-6: Stationary equipment such as motors, pumps, generators, and welders shall be located a minimum of 50 feet outside CDFW and USACE jurisdictional drainages where impacts have not been permitted. Construction staging areas, stockpiling, and equipment storage shall be located a minimum of 50 feet outside non-permitted CDFW and USACE jurisdictional drainages. Construction vehicles and equipment shall be checked periodically to ensure they are in proper working condition, including regular inspections for leaks, which would require immediate repair. Refueling or lubrication of vehicles and cleaning of equipment, or other</p>	LS

Table ES-1. Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potentially Significant Impact	Mitigation	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	<p>activities that involve open use of fuels, lubricants, or solvents, shall occur at least 100 feet away from CDFW and USACE jurisdictional drainages where impacts have not been permitted, and at least 50 feet from other flagged, sensitive biological resources.</p> <p>BR-7: Only pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, dust suppressants, or other potentially harmful materials approved by the EPA and/or the DTSC shall be applied at CCL, in accordance with relevant state and federal regulations. Rodenticides will not be used. Instead, methods that do not persist and infiltrate the natural food chain will be used for pest elimination such as trapping, gassing, etc. Sediment basins are present along all drainages at CCL, which capture runoff prior to discharging offsite. Sediment basins will continue to be regularly maintained.</p>	
Potential impacts from nuisance wildlife	<p>BR-8: Construction sites and landfill operation shall be kept free of trash and litter. Food-related trash and litter shall be placed in closed containers and disposed of daily. Nuisance wildlife breeding will be discouraged at CCL by excluding cavities in buildings and/or equipment or facilities left idle for more than 6 months. To reduce risk of infestation by the non-native Argentine ant (<i>Linepithema humile</i>), a 500-foot buffer will be established adjacent to uninfested habitats at CCL within which no permanent, artificial water sources will be applied, and inspections for exotic ant infestations will be required for any landscape or restoration container-stock plants proposed for installation. Landfill operations require a daily covering on all portions of the active landfill; this practice would be continued, further reducing risk of nuisance wildlife.</p>	LS
Potential impacts to special-status plant species	<p>BR-9: Preconstruction surveys by qualified botanists shall be conducted for special-status plant species in impact areas prior to ground-disturbing activities, and if necessary and feasible, resource relocation or exclusion shall be implemented. Resource relocation will be to a location deemed suitable for successful relocation by a qualified biologist and conducted in coordination with CDFW. Exclusion zones shall be implemented with fencing and/or signage that restricts access.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For rare plants, this shall include focused surveys by a qualified botanist conducted during the appropriate season for detection (generally during flowering period) prior to ground-disturbing activities over the entire disturbance area proposed for the project, and then again the first season prior to disturbance over the area proposed to be disturbed for each phase (cell) of landfill development. If suitable transplant areas for rare plants exist at CCL, surveys will also include potential areas for relocation onsite in order to provide background data for determining transplant success. If no suitable relocation areas exist at CCL, potential mitigation areas in conserved areas within the local watersheds will be identified and surveyed at the same time in order to have background data. Surveys shall follow standard survey protocol for rare plants outlined in Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally Listed, Proposed and Candidate Plants (USFWS, 2000a) and/or Protocols for Surveying and Evaluation Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities (CDFW, 2009). • If special-status plants are found at CCL, they shall be field marked and mapped with GPS units to evaluate potential for impacts from proposed grading. Where feasible, special-status plants will be avoided; protective measures to exclude areas shall be implemented. Exclusion zones adjacent to active construction or active landfill will be protected with permanent fencing. More remote exclusion zones not accessible by construction equipment or near adjacent road access points shall be protected by temporary fencing (e.g., orange construction fencing) when road access is within 100 feet. If road access becomes immediately available to the area, permanent fencing will be installed. Fencing shall be maintained and construction crews informed about avoidance during construction. The site biological monitor will continue to monitor compliance with exclusion zones. • Rare plants have been identified within construction limits during 2016 surveys. For these, and any additional rare plants identified prior to ground disturbance that are within the grading footprint or other areas identified for unavoidable disturbance (including species of CNPS RPR 1-4 or Locally Rare) a Rare Plant Relocation Plan will be developed in consultation with CDFW. Plant salvage for transplanting shall take place before any clearing or grading of the sensitive plant occurs. Preliminary performance criteria, general methods of transplanting, and other anticipated components of this plan are provided in the Draft Revegetation, Rare Plant Relocation, and Oak Tree Performance Criteria provided in Appendix E3 of this Partially Recirculated Draft EIR. • The Rare Plant Relocation Plan shall address mitigation for special-status plants, including topsoil salvage to preserve seed bank and management of salvaged topsoil; seed collection, storage, possible propagation, and planting; salvage and planting of other plant propagules (e.g., rhizomes, bulbs) as feasible; location of receptor sites to include on- or offsite property that could serve as permanent open space areas; land protection instruments for receptor areas; and funding mechanisms. The Rare Plant Relocation Plan shall include methods, monitoring, reporting, success criteria, adaptive management, and contingencies for achieving success. Where feasible, background data for up to 3 years will be collected on receptor sites. • If rare plant relocation cannot be achieved, through lack of receptor sites, or lack of success during the monitoring period, then purchase of mitigation credits or offsite property with known populations of the affected species for inclusion in permanent open space areas or a conservation easement would be implemented, with priority given to acquisition of offsite property. • The onsite receptor/mitigation sites would be monitored for a minimum of 5 years to determine mitigation success or failure, consistent with the Draft Revegetation, Rare Plant Relocation, and Oak Tree Performance Criteria provided in Appendix E2 of this Partially Recirculated Draft EIR and the Rare Plant Relocation Plan. If necessary, remedial measures consistent with the approved plan would be implemented to satisfy mitigation objectives. 	LS
Potential impacts to special-status wildlife species	<p>BR-10: Preconstruction surveys by qualified biologists shall be conducted for special-status wildlife species in impact areas prior to ground-disturbing activities, and if necessary and feasible, resource relocation or exclusion for special-status species shall be implemented. Wherever practical, relocation shall be passive, allowing animals to exit area on their own. Any grubbing, grading, or other ground disturbing activities at CCL would be done in a manner that encourages mobile wildlife species to leave the project area to escape safely into immediately adjacent undisturbed habitat, wherever feasible. For low mobility species, salvage and relocation by a qualified biological monitor would be implemented. Resource relocation shall be to a location deemed suitable for successful relocation by a qualified biologist and conducted by individuals with appropriate handling permits as required by CDFW or USFWS. Where practical, exclusion zones shall be implemented in lieu of relocation with fencing and/or signage that restricts access. Construction and construction monitoring for animals will occur at discrete time periods. Construction monitoring shall be conducted in areas containing native vegetation at the time of construction activity within the limit of active construction disturbance. Within</p>	LS

Table ES-1. Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potentially Significant Impact	Mitigation	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	<p>areas containing native vegetation, ground-disturbing activities shall be prohibited until the area is cleared by a qualified biological monitor during a preconstruction survey within 7 days prior to the beginning of cell construction activities. Biological monitors shall also monitor construction activities within 100 feet of avoided CDFW and USACE jurisdictional drainages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For burrowing owl, suitable burrows will be identified during surveys and if feasible, excluded from disturbance during construction. If avoidance is not feasible, burrows will be scoped during the non-breeding season (September 1 to January 31) to determine if they are occupied. If unoccupied, burrows will be collapsed. If burrows are occupied, burrow exclusion will be implemented with one-way doors in burrow openings during the non-breeding season to exclude burrowing owls. After exclusion, burrows will be collapsed. If feasible, alternative manmade burrows will be installed on lands not subjected to construction disturbance, and within 300 feet of excluded burrows. Surveys would be consistent with CDFW requirements for burrowing owl survey; mitigation measures presented here are consistent with CDFW (2012), and details of how mitigation would be implemented would be consistent with this document. • For special-status reptiles (coast patch-nosed snake, coastal western whiptail, California legless lizard, San Diego horned lizard), preconstruction surveys in areas where land clearing will occur shall consist of gently raking areas of soft soils, sand, and dense leaf litter to identify individuals burrowed or buried in leaf litter. Individuals encountered will be captured and translocated to an area of undisturbed, intact habitat nearby deemed suitable for successful translocation by a qualified biologist. Translocation will be performed by biologists with appropriate handling permits by CDFW. • Special-status land mammals (San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit, San Diego desert woodrat, American badger): preconstruction surveys will consist of surveying and identifying evidence of occupancy and use, including rabbit forms, woodrat nests, and badger natal dens. If located during the breeding season for these species, features will be surveyed or scoped to determine occupancy if possible. If unoccupied, they will be dismantled or collapsed. If occupied, or if occupancy cannot be determined, exclusion zones will be established until occupancy can be determined or until the breeding season concludes. If features are identified during the non-breeding season, they will be gently dismantled or collapsed, allowing any occupants if present to disperse. Where habitat must be dismantled, alternative habitat features will be established in nearby undisturbed areas, including creating specific conditions suitable for the species if necessary, such as downed wood structures in shade suitable for woodrat. • For western spadefoot, if ground-disturbing activities will be conducted within 1,000 feet of the sedimentation basins at CCL, preconstruction ground surveys shall occur within 1,000 feet of potential breeding ponds (sediment basins). The top 6 inches of soft soils and leaf litter shall be gently raked and small mammal burrows and soil cracks will be inspected or scoped for aestivating spadefoot. Any aestivating western spadefoot encountered during preconstruction surveys within 1,000 feet of sedimentation basins would be relocated to intact habitat not proposed for the current phase of construction within 1,000 feet of the sedimentation basins, and placed in similar habitat and conditions. • Bird nests: Preconstruction surveys for nesting pairs, nests, and eggs shall occur in areas proposed for vegetation removal, and active nesting areas flagged. Mitigation shall be implemented as described below under BR-13. • Bat Roosts: Where bat roosting habitat cannot be avoided, preconstruction surveys consisting of exit surveys, roost surveys of potential roost sites, and evidence of bat sign (guano) shall occur to identify bat species, as feasible, and active roosts. Mitigation shall be implemented as described below under BR-14. 	
Potential impacts to special-status amphibians	BR-10	LS
Potential impacts to special-status reptile species	BR-1, BR-10	LS
Potential impacts to federal- and state-listed bird species	<p>BR-11: USFWS protocol-level surveys shall be conducted for all coastal California gnatcatcher habitat well in advance of any ground-disturbing activities. If surveys are negative, the species shall be presumed absent, and no further impacts shall be anticipated or mitigation measures required.</p> <p>If the surveys are positive (i.e., coastal California gnatcatcher is present), then coordination shall be initiated with USFWS on required measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate take of this species. These are anticipated to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction activities in the vicinity of active gnatcatcher nests shall be prohibited within a specified distance of nests (500 feet unless otherwise agreed to by USFWS) until after the young have fledged and the nesting is complete. • Clearing of occupied habitat shall be avoided if possible or practicable. If it is not practicable, clearing shall be prohibited during the nesting season (February to August). <p>BR-12: Although no nighttime construction is anticipated, lighting for construction activities conducted during early morning or early evening hours shall be minimized to the extent possible through the use of directional shading to minimize impacts to nocturnal or crepuscular wildlife. Only CDFW-recommended designs for lighting, fences, power poles, or other manmade features would be implemented where available.</p>	LS
Potential impacts to nesting bird Species of Special Concern	<p>BR-1, BR-10, BR-12</p> <p>BR-13: In habitats where nesting birds might occur, vegetation removal shall be avoided when feasible during the nesting season (December through August); winter months are included because this area has potential for owls and hummingbirds, which may breed during this period. In addition, raptor nesting may be initiated by early January. Where this is not feasible, preconstruction surveys for nesting pairs, nests, and eggs shall occur in areas proposed for vegetation removal, and active nesting areas flagged. The biological monitor shall assign a buffer around active nesting areas (typically 300 feet for songbirds, 500 feet for raptors). The biological monitor will also clearly communicate the limits of buffers to the contractor and crew, and post and maintain, throughout the time of nest use, flagging, fencing, staking, or signs as otherwise needed. Construction activities shall be prohibited within the buffer until the nesting pair and young have vacated the nests, unless it can be demonstrated through biological monitoring that the construction activity is not hindering the nesting effort. Alternatively, if unused nests are identified in the disturbance area during preconstruction surveys, nests may be destroyed or excluded prior to active nesting.</p>	LS

Table ES-1. Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potentially Significant Impact	Mitigation	Level of Significance After Mitigation
Potential impacts to foraging or transient bird Species of Special Concern (Raptors)	BR-1	LS
Potential impact to special-status mammals (excluding bats)	BR-1 and BR-10	LS
Potential impact to special-status mammals (bats)	BR-14: A qualified bat biologist acceptable to CDFW shall be employed to supervise and report on construction activities with respect to bats. In habitats where roosting bats may occur, ground disturbance and roost destruction shall be scheduled, as feasible, during October 1 through February 28 or 29. Ground disturbance and roost destruction shall be avoided during the parturition period (generally March through August). Where this is not feasible, a qualified bat biologist shall conduct exit surveys, roost surveys of potential roost sites, or surveys for bat sign (e.g., guano) to identify bat species, if feasible, and active roosts. Construction activity within 300 feet of identified active roosts shall be prohibited until the completion of parturition (end of August); unless it can be demonstrated through biological monitoring that the construction activity is not affecting the active roost. Alternatively, if potential roosts are identified prior to onset of parturition, with concurrence from CDFW, roosts may be excluded during the evening forage period (within 4 hours after dark) or fitted with one-way exit doors to effectively eliminate and exclude roost. If tree roosts are identified that require disturbance, and which cannot be excluded, they would be initially disturbed by cutting small branches (less than 2 inches) to encourage habitat abandonment, prior to full tree removal (implemented the following day). Roost exclusion will be conducted by a qualified bat biologist. Exclusion shall be preferentially done in March or September for eviction of a maternity colony, and only with concurrence from CDFW. If exclusion is necessary, the bat biologist shall identify the bat species to be excluded, as feasible, and roost sites appropriate to the species to be displaced in the vicinity (within 1 mile) prior to any bat exclusion, and if none are identified, CCL shall provide artificial roost construction appropriate to the bat species to be displaced to offset loss of active roosts. Artificial roost construction would follow industry standard design, be sized to offset impacted roost(s), and be located greater than 300 feet from active construction area, but within CCL property. A report will be prepared for submittal to CDFW and copied to LADRP on activities related to bat surveys and exclusion, including survey methods, findings including species and size of roosts if available, alternative roost locations and characteristics, and constructed roosts.	LS
Potential impact to wildlife movement corridors	BR-1 and BR-12	LS
Potential impacts under local policies or ordinances	BR-15: For unavoidable impacts to qualifying oak trees, an Oak Tree Permit application shall be submitted to the LADRP. All permit terms and conditions shall be complied with from the final permit issuance, including planting of replacement trees. An Oak Tree and Woodland Mitigation Plan which identifies the mitigation area shall be submitted to LADRP and approved prior to issuance of a grading permit for the Proposed Project that would disturb areas within the protected zone of any oak trees regulated by the County Oak Tree Ordinance. The site shall be assessed for oak woodlands, including scrub oaks, at the time of disturbance according to the County Oak Woodland Conservation and Management Plan, and the Oak Tree and Woodland Mitigation Plan would also address mitigation for oak woodland impacts, including scrub oaks. As appropriate, potential impacts to oak woodlands shall be mitigated by planting understory plants in the same area identified onsite for mitigation oaks pursuant to the Oak Tree Permit and Oak Tree and Woodland Mitigation Plan for the Proposed Project.	LS
Potential impacts to western spadefoot from detention basin management	BR-16: To avoid operational impacts to western spadefoot which may occur during intentional draining of detention basins, or sediment removal from detention basins, the following protocol would be implemented, under an approach coordinated with CDFW: (1) All drainage equipment would be new or used exclusively for detention basins on CCL to avoid transfer of Chytridiomycosis (i.e., chytrid fungus) or any other amphibian diseases or pathogens to detention basins on CCL from other sites; (2) pumping equipment intakes would be screened with fine mesh and would pump from deeper portions of the detention ponds to ensure that eggs, larvae, or adults of western spadefoot would not be entrained in pump apparatus; (3) at any given pumping event, only 80 percent of the volume (measured as depth at the deepest point of the detention basin) would be pumped, leaving pooled water of at least a 5-inch depth for any potential western spadefoot to complete its life cycle; and (4) sediment removal would only occur during the dry season, when ponded water is not present.	LS
Air Quality		
Potentially significant air quality impacts due to estimated NO _x , ROG, PM ₁₀ , and PM _{2.5} emissions from construction and operation	AQ-1: The applicant shall use certified street sweepers that comply with SCAQMD Rule 1186.1. AQ-2: The applicant shall use innovative approaches to reducing potential air emissions from construction of buildings, such as modular building products, where prefabricated portions of structures are assembled elsewhere and are erected at the construction site, as feasible. This would eliminate the need for onsite painting, a majority of the plumbing, and other consumer product usage. AQ-3: The applicant shall provide offsetting emission reduction credits for predicted net emission increases from sources requiring permitting under New Source Review regulations.	S/U
Potential for compost facility to create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people	AQ-4: Prior to operation of the compost facility, the applicant shall develop an Odor Impact Minimization Plan (OIMP) pursuant to the requirements of the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 3.1, Article 3, and Section 17863.4; CCL shall comply with the OIMP during compost facility operation.	LS

Table ES-1. Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potentially Significant Impact	Mitigation	Level of Significance After Mitigation
Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change		
Potential for Project and cumulative GHG impacts	<p>GHG-1: Beginning in 2020, the applicant shall provide LADRP with reports every 5 years, which shall evaluate consistency of landfill operations with current state and county GHG emission reduction plans. If LADRP finds that a report demonstrates that landfill operations do not meet the GHG emission reduction targets of then-current state and county GHG emission reduction plans, the applicant shall develop and within 1 year submit to LADRP for review and approval a GHG Emissions Reduction Plan, which shall require implementation of additional feasible GHG emissions reduction measures within the waste management sector to further reduce GHG emissions in accordance with then-current state and county goals. The GHG Emissions Reduction Plan may incorporate some or all of the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further or additional composting; • Further or additional recycling; • Upgrades or enhancements to the existing Gas Collection System; • Development of alternative energy, including additional landfill gas-to-energy production capacity and/or development of other on-site renewable energy generation capacity; • Use of alternative fuels in on-site equipment; or some combination of the listed strategies; and/or • Other waste management sector strategies developed by CalRecycle and CARB addressing GHG emissions from waste management <p>GHG-2: Following closure of the landfill, the applicant shall continue to operate, maintain, and monitor the landfill gas collection and control system as long as the landfill continues to produce landfill gas, or until it is determined that emissions no longer constitute a considerable contribution to GHG emissions, whichever comes first.</p>	S/U

Notes:

CCL = Chiquita Canyon Landfill

CDFW = California Department of Fish and Wildlife

CNPS = California Native Plant Society

DTSC = California Department of Toxic Substance Control

EPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency

GPS = global positioning system

LS = Less than Significant After Mitigation

NOx = nitrogen oxide(s)

PM_{2.5} = particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.5 microns

PM₁₀ = particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 microns

ROG = reactive organic gas(es)

RPR = Rare Plant Ranks

S/U = Significant and Unavoidable after Mitigation

SAA = Streambed Alteration Agreement

USACE = United States Army Corps of Engineers

USFWS = United States Fish and Wildlife Service