

APPENDIX F

RESOLUTION OF THE
SONOMA COUNTY WASTE MANAGEMENT AGENCY
THAT CERTIFIES
THE FINAL SUPPLEMENTAL PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
AND ADOPTS
THE 2003 SONOMA COUNTY COUNTYWIDE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT
PLAN, RELATED FINDINGS, AND MITIGATION MONITORING
PROGRAM POLICY STATEMENT.

Sonoma County Waste Management Agency
Santa Rosa, California

October 15, 2003
Steve Dee, Ken Wells

RESOLUTION OF THE SONOMA COUNTY WASTE MANAGEMENT AGENCY (SCWMA), STATE OF CALIFORNIA, THAT CERTIFIES THE FINAL SUPPLEMENTAL PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT, AND ADOPTS THE 2003 SONOMA COUNTY COUNTYWIDE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (2003 CoIWMP), RELATED FINDINGS, MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM POLICY STATEMENT, AND DIRECTS STAFF TO FILE A NOTICE OF DETERMINATION AND FORWARD THE 2003 CoIWMP TO THE CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SCWMA ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURES, THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA), AND THE CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1989 (AB 939).

RESOLVED, by the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency (SCWMA) that it hereby makes the following findings and determinations in connection with the proposed 2003 CoIWMP and alternatives as more particularly described in the Final Supplemental Program Environmental Impact Report (“Final SPEIR”).

I. PROPOSED PROJECT

WHEREAS, the adopted 1996 CoIWMP has been updated as the Final 2003 CoIWMP in accordance with AB 939. The Final 2003 CoIWMP proposes to provide: 1) a formal agreement among all cities and the County to direct flow of refuse and green waste solid waste facilities in Sonoma County; 2) mandatory access to recycling facilities for residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional waste generators; 3) an expansion of the Central Landfill beyond its current permitted capacity (i.e., beyond the year 2015); and 4) the siting of an integrated Resource Management Facility (RMF) to include organics processing (anaerobic digestion), green waste composting and landfilling.

II. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

WHEREAS, a Notice of Preparation (NOP) of a Draft Supplemental Program Environmental Impact Report (Draft SPEIR) was circulated to the State Clearinghouse (SCH) and individual agencies on November 15, 2001. A scoping meeting was conducted on November 28, 2001, followed by a Joint Sonoma County Board of Zoning Adjustments (BZA) and Planning Commission Informational Meeting on May 29, 2003.

WHEREAS, the Draft SPEIR dated June 2003 was prepared for the project following consultation with responsible and trustee agencies, including other interested parties. A Notice of Completion (NOC - SCH# 92113072) of the Draft SPEIR was filed with the Office of Planning and Research on or about June 23, 2003.

WHEREAS, the Draft SPEIR was circulated for public review from June 23, 2003 to August 6, 2003. Written comments received on the Draft SPEIR during the 45-day public review period are set forth in the Final SPEIR.

WHEREAS, on June 16, 2003 in accordance with the provisions of law, the SCWMA held a public hearing on the Draft SPEIR for the project at which time all interested persons were given an opportunity to be heard. No testimony or written comments on the Draft SPEIR were received at the public hearing.

WHEREAS, following the end of the public review period, a Final SPEIR dated October 2003 was prepared consisting of the revised Draft SPEIR and responses to comments received on the Draft SPEIR.

WHEREAS, on October 15, 2003, the SCWMA in public session discussed and considered the proposed Final SPEIR, directed staff to make further non-substantive changes, and found that it had been prepared and completed in accordance with CEQA, the current State CEQA Guidelines and the SCWMA CEQA procedures.

III. CERTIFICATION OF THE FINAL SPEIR

WHEREAS, the SCWMA hereby finds that:

- On September 21, 1994, the Agency adopted the objectives, criteria and procedures for implementing the California Environmental Quality Act; and
- The Draft and Final SPEIR have been completed in accordance with all applicable procedural and substantive requirements of CEQA, the current State CEQA Guidelines and the SCWMA CEQA procedures; and
- The preparation of the Final SPEIR represents a good faith effort to achieve completeness and full environmental disclosure; and
- The degree of specificity set forth in the Final SPEIR corresponds to the degree of specificity appropriate for the proposed 2003 CoIWMP; and
- The Final SPEIR was noticed, circulated and reviewed in accordance with CEQA, the current State CEQA Guidelines and the SCWMA CEQA procedures, and constitutes an adequate, accurate, objective and complete Final SPEIR in

accordance with CEQA, the current State CEQA Guidelines and the SCWMA CEQA procedures, for the purpose of approving the proposed 2003 CoIWMP; and

- The Final SPEIR describes a reasonable range of alternatives;
- The SCWMA has reviewed and considered the information in the Final SPEIR and finds that it represents the independent judgement of the SCWMA and is an adequate informational document, and that it has provided the SCWMA and the public with full and fair disclosure of potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed 2003 CoIWMP. The SCWMA has considered the Final SPEIR prior to making its final decision on the merits of the proposed 2003 CoIWMP.

IV. MITIGABLE SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND NECESSARY MITIGATION MEASURES

WHEREAS, the SCWMA finds that the proposed 2003 CoIWMP would have certain significant or potentially significant adverse environmental impacts, which are summarized in Exhibit A (Impacts That Can Be Reduced to Less Than Significant) attached hereto, incorporated herein by this reference and more fully described in the Final SPEIR. The SCWMA further finds that measures have been incorporated into the proposed 2003 CoIWMP that will mitigate those impacts to less than significant levels as set forth in Exhibits A attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. Based on such findings, and the above statement of facts, the SCWMA hereby finds that the significant adverse environmental impacts of the proposed 2003 CoIWMP, as set forth in Exhibits A, have been eliminated or substantially lessened.

V. UNMITIGABLE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

WHEREAS, the Final SPEIR disclosed significant or potentially significant environmental impacts that may not, or cannot, be avoided if the proposed 2003 CoIWMP is approved as summarized in Exhibit B, attached hereto, and incorporated herein by this reference.

VI. ALTERNATIVES

WHEREAS, the SCWMA finds that the Final SPEIR describes a range of reasonable alternatives as summarized in Exhibit C. The 2003 CoIWMP, as mitigated, would have the lowest overall environmental impact. The first alternative (No Project) would increase the need for additional landfill capacity and would not reduce disposable solid waste volumes, nor produce energy associated with the proposed RMF. Alternative No. 2 (MRF combined with enclosed composting facility) would provide some reduction in disposable solid waste volumes, but not to the same degree as the proposed project. In addition, energy production would be missing as compared to the proposed RMF. Lastly, the third alternative (No Siting of New Landfill with Export of Waste) would eliminate the need for further landfill expansion, or siting in Sonoma County, but would shift the associated environmental impacts outside Sonoma County. Moreover,

addition transfer stations would be required to accommodate the export of the County's solid waste. Therefore, based on the analysis and comparison of the above alternatives, the 2003 CoIWMP, with the mitigation measures as proposed in this DSPEIR, is the environmentally superior alternative.

VII. ADOPTION OF MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM POLICY STATEMENT

WHEREAS, pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21081.6, the SCWMA hereby adopts a monitoring and reporting program for the mitigation measures that were included to avoid significant effects on the environment. The contents of this program are set forth in Exhibit D (Mitigation Monitoring Program Policy Statement for the 2003 CoIWMP), attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference. This mitigation monitoring program is designed to ensure compliance with the mitigation measures adopted for the proposed project. It will be implemented in accordance with all applicable requirements of CEQA, the current State CEQA Guidelines and the SCWMA CEQA procedures.

VIII. STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS

WHEREAS, the 2003 CoIWMP will cause impacts that cannot be reduced to less than significant even with the implementation of mitigation measures. Although these mitigation measures will be incorporated into specific projects, they may not reduce the impacts to less than significant. The SCWMA has weighed the benefits of the project against its unavoidable adverse environmental effects identified in the Final SPEIR and hereby determines that these environmental impacts are acceptable and hereby finds that there are overriding considerations which support the SCWMA's approval of the project which are identified in Exhibit E, attached hereto, and incorporated herein by this reference.

IX. ADOPTION OF THE FINAL 2003 CoIWMP

WHEREAS, the Agency became a Regional Agency on November 15, 1995, as defined under Section 40970 of the California Public Resources Code, representing the Cities of Cotati, Cloverdale, Healdsburg, Petaluma, Rohnert Park, Santa Rosa, Sebastopol, and Sonoma, the Town of Windsor, and the County of Sonoma; and

WHEREAS, the CoIWMP was approved by the California Integrated Waste Management Board ("CIWMB") on April, 1996, and revised at annual intervals with the submission of the AB 939 Annual Report to the CIWMB; and

WHEREAS, the Agency adopted the Sonoma County Waste Management Alternatives Analysis ("Analysis") on February 21, 2001 and directed staff to proceed with the revisions to the CoIWMP and to incorporate the recommendations of the Analysis in order to begin implementation of those recommendations; and

WHEREAS, the AB 939 Solid Waste Local Task Force, in its role as an advisory committee to the Agency, did provide input and comment on the draft 2003 CoIWMP from March, 2001 through March, 2003, directing staff to forward the draft 2003 CoIWMP to the Agency on March 13, 2003; and

WHEREAS, a noticed public hearing was held on the draft 2003 CoIWMP on September 17, 2003, which was continued to October 15, 2003. The continuance of the public hearing was duly noticed in a newspaper of general circulation.

WHEREAS, the Final 2003 CoIWMP was prepared in accordance with the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989.

NOW, THEREFORE, based on the record of this proceeding and the foregoing findings and determinations, the SCWMA does hereby take the following actions:

1. Certification of the Final SPEIR. The SCWMA certifies that the Final SPEIR has been completed, reviewed, and considered in compliance with CEQA, the current State CEQA Guidelines and the SCWMA CEQA Procedures, and finds that the Final SPEIR reflects the independent judgement of the SCWMA.
2. Adoption of Mitigation Monitoring Program Policy Statement. The SCWMA adopts the Mitigation Monitoring Program Policy Statement set forth in Exhibit D and directs staff to proceed in accordance with such program to ensure that the policy is carried out.
3. Statement of Overriding Considerations. The SCWMA adopts the Statement of Overriding Considerations set forth in Exhibit E, after finding that the project has certain environmental, economic, legal, social, technological and other benefits which make the unavoidable adverse environmental impacts associated with it acceptable.
4. Adoption of the Final 2003 CoIWMP. The SCWMA adopts the Final 2003 CoIWMP.
5. The SCWMA directs staff to forward a copy of the 2003 CoIWMP to the California Integrated Waste Management Board for consideration and adoption.
6. Custodian of Documents. The SCWMA is the custodian of the documents, or other material, which constitute the record of proceedings upon which the SCWMA's decision herein is based. These documents may be found at the SCWMA, 2300 County Center Drive, Suite B 100, Santa Rosa, California.
7. Notice of Determination. The SCWMA directs staff of the County of Sonoma Permit and Resource Management Department to file a Notice of Determination set forth in

October 15, 2003

Exhibit H with the County Clerk and the Office of Planning and Research in accordance with the provisions of CEQA, the current state CEQA Guidelines and the SCWMA CEQA procedures.

MEMBERS:

<u>AYE</u>	<u>AYE</u>	<u>AYE</u>	<u>AYE</u>	<u>AYE</u>
Cloverdale	Cotati	County	Healdsburg	Petaluma
<u>AYE</u>	<u>AYE</u>	<u>AYE</u>	<u>AYE</u>	<u>AYE</u>
Rohnert Park	Santa Rosa	Sebastopol	Sonoma	Windsor

AYES: -10- NOES: -0- ABSENT: -0- ABSTAIN: -0-

SO ORDERED.

The within instrument is a correct copy
of the original on file with this office.

ATTEST:

DATE:



10/15/03

Gloria Cote
Clerk of the Sonoma County Waste Management
Agency of the State of California in and for the
County of Sonoma

ATTACHMENTS

EXHIBIT A – Impacts That Can Be Reduced to Less Than Significant
EXHIBIT B – Impacts That Cannot Be Reduced to Less Than Significant
EXHIBIT C – Alternatives
EXHIBIT D – Mitigation Monitoring Program
EXHIBIT E – Statement of Overriding Considerations
EXHIBIT F – Final Supplemental Program EIR
EXHIBIT G – Executive Summary 2003 CoIWMP
EXHIBIT H – Notice of Determination

EXHIBIT A

IMPACTS THAT CAN BE REDUCED TO LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT

The Final SPEIR disclosed significant or potentially significant environmental impacts that, with the implementation of mitigation measures, can be reduced to less than significant if the proposed 2003 CoIWMP is approved.

Findings

Changes or alterations will be required in, or incorporated into, the project to avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effects as identified in the Final SPEIR. Based on the analysis in the FSPEIR, the significant effects listed below have been found to be reduced to a less - than - significant level by incorporating into the project the following mitigation measures:

LAND USE

Significant Effects

Land Use Impact 4-1 Surrounding Land Use Conflicts (Non-Disposal Facilities) - The construction of new solid waste non-disposal facilities could conflict with surrounding land uses.

Land Use Impact 4-4 Mineral Resources (Landfill) - Location of a new landfill may affect availability of mineral resources.

Mitigation Measures

Land Use Mitigation Measure 4-1 - In siting new or expanded solid waste non-disposal facilities, examine land uses surrounding potential sites and take possible land use conflicts into account in making siting determinations. In addition, require each new or expanded facility to incorporate design and operational measures to minimize land use conflicts.

Land Use Mitigation Measure 4-4 - Geologic studies of future landfill expansion and new landfill sites will address the possibility that mineral resources could be located under sites of new facilities. To the extent practical, mineral recovery efforts will be incorporated into the construction of the Central Landfill expansion or new landfills.

GEOLOGY

Significant Effects

Geology Impact 5-1 Surface Faulting and Ground Shaking (Non-Disposal Facilities) - New and expanded non-disposal facilities could be subject to potentially damaging seismically-induced surface faulting and ground shaking.

Geology Impact 5-2 Liquefaction (Non-Disposal Facilities) - New and expanded non-disposal facilities could be subject to potentially damaging seismically induced liquefaction.

Geology Impact 5-3 Surface Faulting and Ground Shaking (Landfill) - New and expanded solid waste disposal facilities could be subject to potentially damaging seismically induced surface faulting and ground shaking.

Geology Impact 5-4 Liquefaction (Landfill) - New solid waste disposal facilities could be subject to potentially damaging seismically induced liquefaction.

Geology Impact 5-5 Slope Failures (Landfill) - The West Expansion area at the Central Disposal Site and the future landfill could cause significant damage on- and off-site as a result of slope failures, and landsliding could potentially bring refuse to the surface, creating health hazards.

Geology Impact 5-6 Subsidence and Settlement (Landfill) - Settlement of the landfill material at the Central Disposal Site and the future landfill is expected to occur during decomposition of the refuse material. Settlement of refuse has the potential for disrupting the surface drainage pattern and causing ponding on the landfill, and it could also potentially disrupt the gas collection system.

Mitigation Measures

Geology Mitigation Measure 5-1 -

(a) Non-disposal facilities shall be built a sufficient distance from earthquake fault zones as restricted by state and federal regulatory requirements.

(b) Where proposed development may be exposed to significant risks of damage from geologic hazards, a geologic report (prepared by a California Registered Geologist) shall be prepared which evaluates the hazards and shall identify measures which can be implemented to reduce the risks to acceptable levels. Such measures will be implemented.

(c) All grading and building construction for new or expanded non-disposal facilities shall conform with geologic and seismic standards contained in the latest edition of the Uniform Building Code (UBC). Prior to construction activities, the applicant shall submit building plans to the local jurisdiction's building department indicating compliance with the UBC.

(d) All new or expanded disposal facilities shall meet the requirements of the County or Cities' general site design standards. The proposed new non-disposal facilities shall comply with the County or cities' policies and standards pertaining to geologic hazards.

Geology Mitigation Measure 5-2 -

(a) Same as Mitigation Measures 5-1 (b) and 5-1 (d).

(b) All new or expanded non-disposal facilities that are susceptible to seismic ground failure shall include project designs for building and road foundations to withstand potential liquefaction impacts.

Geology Mitigation Measure 5-3 -

(a) New or expanded disposal facilities shall be built a sufficient distance from earthquake fault zones

or as restricted by state and federal regulatory requirements.

(b) Where proposed development may be exposed to significant risks of damage from geologic hazards, a geologic report (prepared by a California Registered Geologist) shall be prepared which evaluates the hazards and shall identify measures which can be implemented to reduce the risks to acceptable levels. Such measures will be implemented.

(c) All grading and building construction for new or expanded disposal facilities shall conform with geologic and seismic standards contained in the latest edition of the Uniform Building Code (UBC). Prior to construction activities, the applicant shall submit building plans to the local jurisdictions' building department indicating compliance with the UBC.

(d) All new or expanded disposal facilities shall meet the requirements of the County or cities' general site design standards. The proposed new and expanded disposal facilities shall comply with the County or cities policies and standards pertaining to geologic hazards.

(e) In accordance with state and federal regulations, restrict the development of landfills in geologically unstable areas.

(f) In accordance with state and federal regulations, restrict the development of landfills in seismic impact zones unless containment structures are engineered and constructed to preclude failure during rapid geologic change.

Geology Mitigation Measure 5-4 –

(a) Same as Mitigation Measures 5-3 (a through f).

(b) All new or expanded disposal facilities that are susceptible to seismic ground failure shall include project designs for building and road foundations to withstand potential liquefaction impacts.

Geology Mitigation Measure 5-5 -

The grading plan for the West Expansion area at the Central Disposal Site and the future landfill will incorporate grading procedures to prevent slope failures. These include maximum fill slopes as determined suitable by a registered engineering geologist. The embankments of new sedimentation basins and landfill slopes will be constructed so that the factor of safety is greater than 1.5.

Geology Mitigation Measure 5-6 -

Final landfill grades will be constructed in accordance with Section 20650 of Title 27 of the CCR which requires that "Covered surfaces of the disposal area shall be graded to promote lateral runoff of precipitation and to prevent ponding. Grades shall be established of sufficient slopes to account for future settlement of the fill surface." Grades will be of sufficient slopes to allow for future settlement of the final cover and to avoid ponding and infiltration of stormwater. The landfill gas collection system will use flexible pipe and be designed to accommodate settlement of the refuse.

SOILS AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Significant Effects

Soils and Agricultural Resources Impact 6-1 Erosion and Siltation (Non-Disposal Facilities) - Siting and construction of new or expanded non-disposal facilities on sites with unstable slope conditions or high erosion potential could result in erosion and siltation.

Mitigation Measures

Soils and Agricultural Resources Mitigation Measures 6-1 –

- (a) All new facilities shall be designed and constructed to conform with the site development standards contained in the latest edition of the Uniform Building Code (UBC) . Prior to construction activities, the applicant shall submit building plans to the local jurisdiction's building department indicating compliance with the UBC.
- (b) All new facilities shall meet the requirements of the County or cities' standards pertaining to site design, grading, and erosion control.
- (c) Vegetation on soils exposed during construction shall be reestablished as soon as practical. Mulch or other temporary cover shall be used in the interim where erosion potential exists.
- (d) Employ Best Management Practices as required under the NPDES Permit for Construction grading.
- (e) To the extent feasible, confine grading, excavation, and other earthwork to the dry seasons. When this is not feasible, erosion and sediment transport control facilities should be in place prior to the onset of the first major winter storms. If wind erosion has the potential to occur during summer months, erosion control methods, such as watering graded areas, shall be implemented.
- (f) Prepare and implement detailed erosion and sedimentation control plan(s), which should be submitted for review and approval by the RWQCB. The specific language of such plans varies, but the concepts to be adhered to include the following:
 - 1. To avoid discharge to natural waterways, sediment should be trapped before leaving the construction site through the use of rip-rap, hay bales, fencing, or sediment ponds.
 - 2. Areas of surface disturbance should be minimized.
 - 3. Disturbed areas should be stabilized through vegetative or mechanical methods. When construction is complete, all disturbed areas should be regraded and revegetated. Topsoil should be stockpiled and used for the revegetation of disturbed areas.

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Significant Effects

Hydrology and Water Quality Impact 7-1 Pollutants in Stormwater Runoff (Non-Disposal Facilities) – Construction and operation of new and expanded non-disposal facilities could adversely affect the quality of stormwater runoff.

Hydrology and Water Quality Impact 7-2 Flooding and Increased Runoff (Non-Disposal Facilities) – Construction and operation of new and expanded non-disposal facilities could increase runoff volumes and could be subject to flooding.

Hydrology and Water Quality Impact 7-3 Soil Erosion (Non-Disposal Facilities) – Grading activities associated with the new and expanded non-disposal facilities could adversely affect water quality.

Hydrology and Water Quality Impact 7-4 Household Hazardous Waste (Non-Disposal Facilities) – On-site handling and temporary storage of household hazardous waste at non-disposal facilities could adversely affect water quality.

Hydrology and Water Quality Impact 7-5 Leachate (Landfill) – The operation of new and expanded solid waste disposal facilities could result in an increase in leachate production, which could lead to degradation of County water quality.

Hydrology and Water Quality Impact 7-6 Quality of Stormwater Runoff (Landfill) – The construction and operation of new and expanded solid waste disposal facilities could adversely affect the quality of stormwater runoff.

Hydrology and Water Quality Impact 7-7 Water Quality (Landfill) – Grading activities associated with the new and expanded solid waste disposal facilities could adversely affect water quality.

Hydrology and Water Quality Impact 7-8 Volume and Flow of Surface Waters(Landfill) – The operation of new and expanded solid waste disposal facilities could significantly alter the volume and flow of surface waters.

Hydrology and Water Quality Impact 7-10 Blasting Spills (Landfill) – Blasting for excavation of landfill cells could involve spills of blasting materials, resulting in surface water contamination.

Hydrology and Water Quality Impact 7-11 Ground Vibrations from Blasting (Landfill) – Blasting near an existing landfill could cause fractures to open in bedrock or damage or displace the landfill liner as a result of ground vibrations. This would create the potential for leachate intrusion into groundwater.

Hydrology and Water Quality Impact 7-12 Groundwater Recharge (Non-Disposal Facilities) – Loss of groundwater recharge from large non-disposal facilities (i.e., composting facilities) could occur from impermeable surfaces.

Mitigation Measures

Hydrology and Water Quality Mitigation Measure 7-1 –

(a) Stormwater runoff from waste handling areas shall be treated on site or routed to the sanitary sewer for treatment prior to discharge.

(b) To the extent feasible, materials handling and storage areas shall be covered to prevent contact with stormwaters.

(c) All exterior drainage from each site shall be managed in accordance with the requirements of federal NPDES, state, and local regulations.

Hydrology and Water Quality Mitigation Measure 7-2 –

(a) To the extent feasible, new facilities shall be located outside of areas at high risk for flooding.

(b) The design of new facilities shall, to the extent feasible, minimize the amount of impermeable surface and incorporate methods to lessen surface runoff from the site.

Hydrology and Water Quality Mitigation Measure 7-3 –

(a) Employ Best Management Practices as required under the NPDES Permit for Construction grading.

(b) To the extent feasible, confine grading, excavation, and other earthwork to the dry seasons. When this is not feasible, erosion and sediment transport control facilities should be in place prior to the onset of the first major winter storms. If wind erosion has the potential to occur during summer months, erosion control methods, such as watering graded areas, shall be implemented.

(c) Prepare and implement detailed erosion and sedimentation control plan(s), which should be submitted for review and approval by the RWQCB. The specific language of such plans varies, but the concepts to be adhered to include the following:

1. To avoid discharge to natural waterways, sediment should be trapped before leaving the construction site through the use of rip-rap, hay bales, fencing, or sediment ponds.
2. Areas of surface disturbance should be minimized.
3. Disturbed areas should be stabilized through vegetative or mechanical methods. When construction is complete, all disturbed areas should be regraded and revegetated. Topsoil should be stockpiled and used for the revegetation of disturbed areas.

(d) All new facilities shall be designed and constructed to conform with the site development standards contained in the latest edition of the Uniform Building Code (UBC). Prior to construction activities, the applicant shall submit building plans to the local jurisdiction's building department indicating compliance with the UBC.

(e) All new facilities shall meet the requirements of the County or cities' standards pertaining to site design, grading, and erosion control.

(f) Vegetation on soils exposed during construction shall be reestablished as soon as practical. Mulch or other temporary cover shall be used in the interim where erosion potential exists.

(g) Treat wastewater generated during construction prior to discharge. At a minimum, the wastewater should be treated by sedimentation to remove suspended particles from the water. Sedimentation ponds would need to be maintained regularly. Precipitation agents, such as alum, may be introduced to speed the action of settling suspended particles. Alternatively, either gravity or pressure filtration could be used if sufficient space for sedimentation facilities is unavailable.

(h) Prepare and implement a Spill Prevention Control/Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan prior to the start of

construction. The SPCC Plan should cover actions needed to minimize the potential for accidental spillage of construction-related contaminants such as fuel, oil, or other chemicals. Such contaminants should not be drained onto the soil; rather, they should be confined to sealed containers and removed to proper disposal sites. Refueling should be conducted in a location where spills could be contained.

Hydrology and Water Quality Mitigation Measure 7-4 –

- (a) Same as Mitigation Measures 7-1(a), 7-1(b) and 7-1(c).
- (b) Construct a separate spill control facility around and under the waste intake, storage, and loading areas to provide for containment of any hazardous spills that might occur in the vicinity.

Hydrology and Water Quality Mitigation Measure 7-5 –

- (a) Cover materials (soil) shall be placed over waste materials at the end of each day to prevent water from ponding on the landfill.
- (b) A low-permeability final landfill cover, as required by CCR, Title 23, Chapter 15, shall be placed over the landfill during closure.
- (c) The volume of fluid that enters the landfill shall be minimized by prohibiting the disposal of liquid waste.
- (d) The landfill shall be designed with an adequate drainage and collection system to prevent to the extent possible the migration of leachate off-site.
- (e) Landfills shall be located where site characteristics provide adequate separation between solid waste and ground and surface waters and where soil characteristics, distance from waste to groundwater, and other factors will ensure no impairment of beneficial uses of surface or ground water beneath or adjacent to a landfill (California Water Regulations, Chapter 15, Article 3, Section 2533).
- (f) Current industry standards for leachate management shall be implemented (e.g., storing leachate in lined on-site ponds where it can evaporate naturally) or, if storage is impossible, transporting leachate to the nearest wastewater treatment plant capable of treating the leachate and not exceeding effluent discharge limits.
- (g) Leachate and wastewater collection and disposal systems shall be designed with enough capacity to accommodate the amount of leachate predicted to be generated during the wettest year of record.
- (h) Construction of all new landfill cells will comply with the requirements of Title 27 for liner impermeability.
- (I) A landfill leachate and wastewater management program will be implemented which will include monitoring leachate levels and wastewater and emptying ponds as necessary to ensure adequate storage capacity.

(j) Investigate and consider methods for treatment of leachate and wastewater on-site and disposal by irrigation at any expanded or new landfill site.

(k) All exterior drainage from each landfill site shall be managed in accordance with the requirements of federal NPDES, state, and local regulations.

Hydrology and Water Quality Mitigation Measure 7-6 –

(a) To the extent feasible, the working face of the landfill shall be covered with soil or other approved alternate cover material to prevent contact with stormwaters.

(b) All exterior drainage from each site shall be managed in accordance with the requirements of federal NPDES, state, and local regulations.

Hydrology and Water Quality Mitigation Measure 7-7 –

Same as Mitigation Measures 7-3 (a) through (f) and (h). In addition the following Mitigation Measure is added:

Treat wastewater generated during construction prior to discharge. At a minimum, the wastewater should be treated by sedimentation to remove suspended particles from the water. Sedimentation ponds would need to be maintained regularly.

Hydrology and Water Quality Mitigation Measure 7-8 –

(a) Mitigation implemented to control erosion during operation of the landfill shall be similar to that implemented during construction (see Mitigation Measure 7-7 above).

(b) Permanent drainage ditches shall be constructed around the landfill perimeter to convey runoff water from the project site. These permanent drainage ditches shall be lined with native grass, concrete, corrugated metal, or other material that will limit water infiltration and soil erosion. Temporary and permanent berms, collection ditches, benches, and stormwater downdrains shall be constructed to convey water runoff from the landfill surface and downslopes.

(c) On-or off-site detention ponds shall be constructed and maintained and site runoff shall be collected and sedimentation completed in the ponds prior to discharge to surface waters. The ponds shall be adequately designed so that no net increase over existing conditions in stormwater flows from the project site are expected to result from a 100-year flood event.

(d) Prior to the rainy season, drainage facilities shall be inspected and, if necessary, cleared of debris.

(e) Drainage facilities shall be inspected after the first significant rain of the season to ensure that the system is functioning.

(f) Runoff from areas up gradient of the landfill shall be routed around the landfill.

(g) Landfills shall not be developed within a 100-year floodplain (40 CFR 258).

Hydrology and Water Quality Mitigation Measure 7-10 – Spill prevention and cleanup plans will be required in all construction contracts. Any contracts which involve blasting will require that explosives spilled during the loading of the blasting holes be cleaned up prior to detonating the explosives.

Hydrology and Water Quality Mitigation Measure 7-11 – If blasting will be done near an existing landfill, a qualified blasting specialist will design the blasting program to ensure that peak particle velocities resulting from blasts will be lower than the amount that could damage the landfill liner or leachate collection system.

Hydrology and Water Quality Mitigation Measure 7-12 – When feasible, large non-disposal facilities (i.e., composting facilities) shall provide permeable surfaces and retention basins to aid in the recharge of groundwater in accordance with the water quality standards of the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Significant Effects

Public Safety Impact 8-1 Injury & Illness (Non-Disposal Facilities and Landfill) – New and expanded non-disposal facilities and landfill may give rise to the potential for injury and illness among collection program and facility employees.

Public Safety Impact 8-2 Fungi and Bacteria (Non-Disposal Facilities) – Workers in new and expanded non-disposal facilities and participation by the general public in backyard composting programs identified in the 2003 CoIWMP could result in health problems for susceptible persons exposed to allergenic fungi and infectious bacteria (e.g. aspergillous).

Public Safety Impact 8-3 Household Hazardous Wastes (Non-Disposal Facilities and Landfill) – HHW programs identified in the 2003 CoIWMP may increase the potential for public health impacts in surrounding areas.

Public Safety Impact 8-4 Exposure of Employees and the General Public to Accidental Injury (Non-Disposal Facilities) – Construction and operation of new and expanded non-disposal facilities and landfills could expose employees and the general public to accidental injury.

Public Safety Impact 8-5 Accidental Combustion and Exposure of Toxic Substances (Non-Disposal Facilities and Landfill) – Processes inherent in the operation of new and expanded non-disposal facilities and landfill could result in accidental combustion of materials accumulated for transfer and storage and expose area residents to toxic substances and/or increased fire or explosion potential.

Public Safety Impact 8-6 Vectors (Non-Disposal Facilities and Landfill) – Operation of new and expanded non-disposal facilities and landfill may lead to habitation of vectors in and around the facilities.

Public Safety Impact 8-8 Biorefining Chemicals (Non-Disposal Facility) – One type of organics processing being considered for the RMF known as chemical or biological digestion, could involve the transportation, use and disposal of hazardous material to facilitate the digestion process. Improper

handling could result in spills, which could expose people to these materials.

Public Safety Impact 8-9 Blasting for Landfill Excavation (Landfill) – Significant vibration impacts could result from blasting for the excavation for landfill construction.

Public Safety Impact 8-10 State-Designated Contaminated Sites (Non-Disposal Facilities and Landfill) – New facilities could be sited on lands designated by the state as containing hazardous materials contamination.

Public Safety Impact 8-11 Emergency Response Plans (Non-Disposal Facilities and Landfill) – New facilities or expansion of existing non-disposal facilities or landfill may not be covered by existing emergency response and evacuation plans of the county or incorporated cities.

Public Safety Impact 8-12 Hazardous Materials Adjacent to Schools (Non-Disposal Facilities and Landfill) – Hazardous materials could be handled within a quarter mile of a school.

Public Safety Impact 8-13 Wildland Fires (Non-Disposal Facilities and Landfill) – Wildland fires could occur adjacent to new or expanded non-disposal facilities and landfills.

Mitigation Measures

Public Safety Mitigation Measure 8-1 –

- (a) Curbside recycling operations shall be established so that no direct worker contact with the materials occurs. Automated can pick-up, commingled collection, and/or separate materials bins could meet this objective.
- (b) Workers shall be supplied with appropriate safety gear which provide the maximum protection available while still affording sufficient manual dexterity for accomplishing their sorting tasks.
- (c) All workers shall have current vaccinations against diseases such as tetanus, polio, or other diseases which could be spread through direct contact with solid waste.
- (d) Workers shall be trained to spot hypodermic needles during sorting, extract them from the sorting line, and deposit them in a plastic sharps disposal container kept at each sorting station.
- (e) Sharps containers filled at the non-disposal facility and landfill, as well as containers encountered in curbside materials during sorting operations, shall be properly disposed of with a licensed medical waste hauler.
- (f) New and expanded non-disposal facilities and solid waste disposal facilities shall develop and implement an Illness and Injury Prevention Plan to address the potential for injury and illness among facility employees.
- (g) A map showing the locations of local emergency services and appropriate telephone numbers shall be posted at all non-disposal facilities and landfills in a conspicuous place (e.g., near the telephone) by either the program operations manager or the safety inspector.

Public Safety Mitigation Measure 8-2 –

(a) Backyard composting training for the general shall address the potential health effects associated with composting. Training will describe how proper moisture content will reduce dust generation and maximize microbial action and how sufficient oxygen content is critical to maintaining microbial action, regulating temperature, and reducing odors and pathogens. Persons with weakened immune systems or persons with allergies, asthma, or other respiratory problems shall be discouraged from participating in backyard composting. Backyard composters shall also be encouraged to thoroughly wash their hands with soap and water after each contact with backyard compost piles.

(b) Composting operations at new or expanded composting facility(ies) shall include the following procedures:

1. Proper moisture content shall be maintained in compost piles or windrows.
2. Proper temperatures and oxygen content shall be maintained in compost piles/windrows through aeration and compost turning or agitation. Operating procedures shall require that the compost pile be heated to approximately 132-140° to ensure that all pathogens have been eliminated.
3. Loading and compost turning equipment shall have enclosed, ventilated cabs and the ventilation systems shall be maintained regularly, or individual respiratory protection (dust masks) will be utilized.
4. Employees shall be encouraged to wash their hands frequently with soap and water, particularly prior to lunch and other breaks, and at the end of the work day.
5. Composting facility operators shall inform compost workers about the possibility for development of pulmonary hypersensitivity. Workers shall be encouraged to report unusual health problems to their supervisors and physicians.
6. New and expanded non-disposal facilities shall develop and implement an Illness and Injury Prevention Plan to address the potential for injury and illness among facility employees.

Public Safety Mitigation Measure 8-3 –

(a) A HHW Facility Operations Plan shall be developed for each permanent HHW facility. This plan shall include procedures for waste acceptance and screening, waste management practices, stormwater management, worker health and safety, and emergency prevention, precaution and response.

(b) An emergency response plan shall be developed for each collection site in order to plan actions to be taken in the event of a spill incident. The emergency response and evacuation plan shall be developed by the collection site operator in coordination with the appropriate local agencies prior to the operation of the collection site.

(c) A safety inspector shall be assigned by the HHW program operations manager to oversee field activities, spot potential risks, and ensure conformance with regulations.

(d) Employee safety meetings shall be conducted, as necessary, by the program safety inspector.

(e) All vehicles shall be inspected, as necessary, for safety violations by the program safety inspector and facility employees.

- (f) An on-site eye wash and shower station shall be provided at all mobile and stationary HHW collection sites.
- (g) A map showing the locations of local emergency services and appropriate telephone numbers shall be posted at all mobile and stationary HHW collection sites in a conspicuous place (e.g., near the telephone) by either the program operations manager or the safety inspector.
- (h) A training program for facility personnel in CPR and first aid shall be provided by the program safety inspector. In addition, first aid materials shall be maintained in good condition.
- (i) A drainage containment and collection system shall be set up around the HHW collection and storage facilities to prevent discharge of spilled materials to soil or groundwater. All spilled material shall be collected and treated separately to prevent the spread of any hazardous constituents.
- (j) Any risk posed by unauthorized access to any non-disposal site shall be mitigated by posting warning signs, fencing, patrol personnel, or the disabling of equipment when not in use. Daily inspections would be the responsibility of the facility operations manager.
- (k) A Load Checking Program shall be updated and implemented to ensure the proper disposal of hazardous wastes illegally disposed with solid waste accepted at non-disposal facilities and the landfill. Any hazardous wastes found while conducting the Load Checking Program shall be disposed of according to applicable state and federal regulations.

Public Safety Mitigation Measures 8-4 –

- (a) Prior to permitting, develop and implement (in consultation with the Fire Marshal) a Fire Prevention Program for each facility, as necessary. This program shall entail both structural fire suppression mechanisms, such as an automatic sprinkler system and fire retardant building materials in the design of the structure, as well as procedural programs for minimizing/extinguishing fire hazards.
- (b) Develop an Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan for each new or expanded facility in accordance with relevant county or city emergency response and evacuation plans, and follow it in the event of a fire, earthquake, hazardous materials spill or other emergency. Each emergency response and evacuation plan shall be developed by the facility operator in coordination with the County Office of Emergency Services, the Hazardous Materials Division of the County Environmental Health Department, and the appropriate Fire Protection District.
- (c) All potentially disastrous events shall be reported by the project sponsor to the County Office of Emergency Services so that County emergency services such as traffic control, fire and medical equipment, and evacuation notification can be available as needed.
- (d) Facility workers shall be provided and required to use safety glasses, safety shoes, coveralls, gloves, noise reducers for ears, or other safety equipment appropriate to the hazard of the job. An emergency eye bath and emergency showers shall be installed in the facility by the project sponsor.
- (e) A map showing the locations of local emergency services and appropriate telephone numbers shall be posted at all non-disposal facilities and landfills in a conspicuous place by either the program operations

manager or the safety inspector.

(f) New and expanded non-disposal facilities and solid waste disposal facilities shall develop and implement an Illness and Injury Prevention Plan to address the potential for injury and illness among facility employees.

Public Safety Mitigation Measure 8-5 –

Same as Mitigation Measure 8-4 (a) through (e). In addition, the following Mitigation Measures have been added:

(a) Consider reducing operating hours at new or expanded non-disposal facilities in order to reduce the accumulation of combustible solid waste for transfer and storage.

(b) A map showing the locations of local emergency services and appropriate telephone numbers shall be posted at all non-disposal facilities and landfills in a conspicuous place (e.g., near the telephone) by either the program operations manager or the safety inspector.

(c) Develop an Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan for each new or expanded facility in accordance with relevant county or city emergency response and evacuation plans, and follow it in the event of a fire, earthquake, hazardous materials spill or other emergency. Each emergency response and evacuation plan shall be developed by the facility operator in coordination with the County Office of Emergency Services, the Hazardous Materials Division of the County Environmental Health Department, and the appropriate Fire Protection District.

Public Safety Mitigation Measures 8-6 –

(a) Rodent traps shall be placed strategically around the public drop-off areas and recycling areas, as required. This measure shall be monitored by the facility operations manager.

(b) Landscape materials shall exclude plants, such as ivy, which may provide hidden nesting areas for rodents.

(c) Standing water and moist areas shall be controlled to prevent mosquito breeding. This shall be monitored by the facility operations manager.

Public Safety Mitigation Measure 8-8 – If hazardous materials are used at the RMF, the following mitigations will be implemented:

(a) Same as Mitigation Measures 8-3 (b) through (d) and (f) through (j).

(b) New and expanded non-disposal facilities and solid waste disposal facilities shall develop and implement an Illness and Injury Prevention Plan to address the potential for injury and illness among facility employees.

Public Safety Mitigation Measure 8-9 –

(a) Blasting at the Central Disposal Site shall be conducted in accordance with the recommendations of the study conducted by Geotek in 1998, and any further site specific blasting study conducted by a licensed blasting engineer. At a minimum, mitigation shall include:

1. All blasts will be designed to minimize peak particle velocity at the nearest off-site structures.
2. Measures will be taken to control air blast (over pressure), including stemming explosive charges with clean crushed stone, ensuring the minimum distance between bore holes and the rock face, keeping drilling logs to describe ground conditions, adjusting blast design to isolate explosive charges from weak areas, avoiding blasting during heavy cloud cover or windy conditions and monitoring over pressure at or near nearby residences.

(b) If blasting is necessary at a new solid waste disposal site, a site-specific blasting study to establish procedures to minimize peak particle velocities and over pressure will be conducted.

Public Safety Mitigation Measure 8-10 – In the event that a facility is located on a designated contaminated site, a study will be done to ensure that proper handling and disposal methods will be used to minimize environmental impacts. The study will include a search of records of hazardous materials presence, a field assessment of conditions on the site to determine whether visual evidence of hazardous materials is present, and a plan to treat and/or clean up the site in accordance with regulations of the Regional Water Quality Control Board and Sonoma County Environmental Health if hazardous materials are present. Site specific analysis would be done at the time facility locations are proposed.

Public Safety Mitigation Measure 8-11 – Develop an Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan for each new or expanded facility in accordance with relevant county or city emergency response plans, and follow it in the event of a fire, earthquake, hazardous materials spill or other emergency. Each emergency response plan shall be developed by the facility operator in coordination with the County Office of Emergency Services, the Hazardous Materials Division of the County Environmental Health Department, and the appropriate Fire Protection District.

Public Safety Mitigation Measure 8-12 –

(a) Safety measures shall be implemented, including, at a minimum, emergency response procedures, safety inspections, safety training, restriction of unauthorized access to areas where hazardous materials are stored, and timely containment and cleanup of spills.

(b) All potentially disastrous events shall be reported by the project sponsor to the County Office of Emergency Services so that County emergency services such as traffic control, fire and medical equipment, and evacuation notification can be available as needed.

Public Safety Mitigation Measure 8-13 –

(a) Future non-disposal and disposal facilities located in Sonoma County shall be designed, constructed, and maintained in conformance with the requirements of the Fire Marshall's Vegetation Management Plan and Fire Safe Standards.

(b) Develop an Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan for each new or expanded facility in accordance with relevant county or city emergency response and evacuation plans, and follow it in the event of a fire, earthquake, hazardous materials spill or other emergency. Each emergency response and evacuation plan shall be developed by the facility operator in coordination with the County Office of Emergency Services, the Hazardous Materials Division of the County Environmental Health Department, and the appropriate Fire Protection District.

(c) All potentially disastrous events shall be reported by the project sponsor to the County Office of Emergency Services so that County emergency services such as traffic control, fire and medical equipment, and evacuation notification can be available as needed.

TRANSPORTATION

Significant Effects

Transportation Impact 9-1 Operations (Non-Disposal Facilities) – The operation of new and expanded non-disposal facilities could result in significant impacts to transportation in Sonoma County.

Transportation Impact 9-4 Central Disposal Site Expansion Traffic (Landfill) – Expansion of the landfill at the Central Disposal Site and permanent operation of the site as a landfill and transfer station would extend existing traffic further into the future (past 2015).

Transportation Impact 9-5 Rock Extraction Traffic Safety (Landfill) – Rock extraction at the Central Disposal Site could create transportation safety hazards related to sight distance on Mecham Road and at the site.

Transportation Impact 9-6 New Facilities Traffic (Non-Disposal Facilities and Landfill) – Construction and operation of a new landfill and non-disposal facilities could cause safety problems at its driveway entrance or its access road, or on minor streets that serve the new facility.

Mitigation Measures

Transportation Mitigation Measure 9-1 –

(a) To the extent feasible, new non-disposal facilities shall not be located in areas with significant road congestion, as designated in the cities' and County General Plans;

(b) To the extent feasible, new non-disposal facilities shall be located near other commercial facilities to allow for the combination of activities in one trip and reduce overall trip generation.

(c) Traffic Management Plans (TMP) shall be developed for each of the new and expanded non-disposal facilities, as required. These plans shall schedule truck trips so that roadway segments with the potential to be significantly impacted are avoided during peak hours. In addition, these plans shall detail the hours of operation and other restrictions on truck trips for each of the facilities and shall include plans for employee car pooling and bus transportation, where appropriate and feasible. The plans shall be updated periodically in response to changing traffic conditions and improvements to the highway system. The TMP shall include a site-specific traffic evaluation conducted as part of the siting study for a new non-

disposal facility to identify potential traffic problem areas prior to site selection. The traffic evaluation shall consider limiting non-disposal facility operations to either commercial or private (general public) haulers, as well as co-locating of disposal and non-disposal facilities to reduce haul trips.

(d) Countywide Traffic Mitigation fees shall be paid for new facilities implemented in accordance with the 2003 CoIWMP to help mitigate off-site cumulative traffic impacts.

Transportation Mitigation Measure 9-4 –

If significant traffic impacts to the Stony Point/Roblar Roads and Stony Point Road/West Railroad Avenue intersections continue beyond 2015, mitigation measures such as the following shall be implemented:

(a) The Integrated Waste Division will restrict truck traffic that is subject to County control so that trucks do not travel through the Stony Point/Roblar intersection during peak hour. This shall apply only to new truck trips associated with projects pursuant to the 2003 CoIWMP and not existing traffic using the Central Disposal Site. The restriction shall apply to trucks subject to County control, such as those making deliveries of cover soil and liner materials, and trucks associated with construction at the site. This measure shall remain in effect until a traffic signal has been installed at this intersection.

(b) Prior to construction of projects at the Central Disposal Site pursuant to the 2003 CoIWMP, the Integrated Waste Division shall pay a traffic mitigation fee that includes a fair share contribution toward the installation of signals at the Stony Point/Roblar and Stony Point/West Railroad intersections.

(c) Consider restricting hours of operation so that traffic is not added to the congested intersections during peak traffic hours. This restriction would remain in effect until these intersections are signalized.

(d) Consider restricting traffic the use of the site to commercial operators only, thereby reducing the number of vehicles using the Stony Point/Roblar and Stony Point/West Railroad intersections.

Transportation Mitigation Measure 9-5 – Prior to the commencement of hauling, the quarry operator and the Integrated Waste Division shall implement a truck driver education program which familiarizes rock and commercial refuse haulers with speed limit zones, school bus stops, areas of low sight distance on the haul route, permit limits on trucking, weight and load height limits, circulation routes through the landfill to minimize interference, and other measures which will reduce public conflicts. The Integrated Waste Division shall maintain a record of the drivers receiving the orientation.

Transportation Mitigation Measure 9-6 –

(a) Driveways and access roads for the new landfill and non-disposal facilities shall be designed to the AASHTO standards to ensure safety hazards are minimized. These standards include driveway width, acceleration-deceleration lanes and turning radius requirements.

(b) Prior to operation, minor roads that would be used as haul routes shall be examined for existing safety problems and if feasible corrections will be made if traffic from new facilities exacerbates those problems.

(c) Design access roads for new facilities to accommodate emergency vehicles in accordance with County Fire Safe Standards.

AIR QUALITY

Significant Effects

Air Quality Impact 10-2 Construction PM (Non-Disposal Facilities) – Construction of new and expanded non-disposal facilities could create significant emissions of PM₁₀.

Mitigation Measures

Air Quality Mitigation Measure 10-2 –

(a) The contractor shall reduce particulate emissions by complying with the dust control strategies developed by the NSCAPCD and the BAAQMD. The project sponsor shall include in construction contracts the following requirements:

1. The contractor shall water in late morning and at the end of the day all earth surfaces during clearing, grading, earthmoving, and other site preparation activities.
2. The contractor shall use tarpaulins or other effective covers for haul trucks that travel on public streets and roads.
3. The contractor shall increase the watering frequency for exposed and erodible soil surfaces whenever winds exceed 15 mph.
4. The contractor shall water exposed soil surfaces, including cover stockpiles, roadways, and parking and staging areas, to minimize dust and soil erosion.
5. The contractor shall sweep streets adjacent to the new and expanded non-disposal facilities at the end of each day.
6. The contractor shall control construction, operation, and site maintenance vehicle speed to 15 mph on unpaved roads.

NOISE

Significant Effects

Noise Impact 11-1 Construction Noise (Non-Disposal Facilities) – Construction of new and expanded non-disposal facilities could cause temporary increases in noise levels on, and around, the proposed facilities over the entire period of construction.

Noise Impact 11-4 Construction Noise (Landfill) – Construction of new or expanded solid waste disposal facilities, including any potential rock extraction, could cause temporary increases in noise levels on, and around, the proposed facilities over the entire period of construction.

Mitigation Measures

Noise Mitigation Measure 11-1 –

(a) Construction activities shall be limited to the hours between 7AM and 7PM to the extent practical.

(b) Construction equipment shall be properly outfitted and maintained with noise reduction devices to minimize construction-generated noise. Wherever possible, noise-generating construction equipment shall be shielded from nearby residences by noise-attenuating walls, berms, or enclosures.

(c) The contractor shall attempt to locate stationary noise sources as far away as possible from noise-sensitive land uses.

Noise Mitigation Measure 11-4 – Same as Mitigation Measure 11-1.

VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

Significant Effects

Vegetation and Wildlife Impact 12-1 Wetlands, Sensitive Wildlife Species, Sensitive Natural Communities, Migratory Wildlife Corridors, and Natural Wildlife Nursery Sites (Non-Disposal Facilities) - New and expanded non-disposal facilities could significantly impact wetlands, listed or sensitive species or their habitat, and/or sensitive/natural communities.

Mitigation Measures

Vegetation and Wildlife Mitigation Measure 12-1 –

(a) When new non-disposal facilities are proposed, site specific biotic studies shall be performed to identify biotic resources on the sites. To the extent practical the new facilities shall be constructed to avoid these resources. Where avoidance is not practical the project sponsor shall consult with the appropriate State or Federal resource agencies to determine appropriate mitigation for any loss of or change to the biotic resources. The project sponsor shall acquire all necessary permits from these agencies. Compliance with permit conditions shall be a condition of approval of the project.

(b) Riparian areas shall be avoided where possible in siting new facilities. If avoidance is not possible, compensation for loss of riparian vegetation shall be made by planting and otherwise enhancing a comparable area of streambank in the general vicinity where habitat quality can be improved. Planting plans shall be reviewed by a qualified biologist and submitted to the California Department of Fish and Game and other agencies, if needed, for review and comment prior to implementation. Revegetation areas shall be managed to permanently protect the riparian vegetation.

(c) Before construction during the active nesting period between March 1 and September 1, a qualified biologist shall determine the locations of any active raptor nests that could be affected. If any active nests are found, removal of the trees containing the nests shall be delayed until a qualified wildlife biologist has determined that the young birds are able to leave the nest and forage on their own. A qualified wildlife biologist shall be consulted to determine what activities must be avoided in the vicinity of the nests while the nests are active, and those recommendations shall be followed during construction.

CULTURAL RESOURCES AND PALEONTOLOGY

Significant Effects

Cultural Resources and Paleontology Impact 13-1 Cultural and Paleontological Resources (Non-Disposal Facilities) – New or expanded non-disposal facilities could result in impacts to cultural and paleontological resources.

Cultural Resources and Paleontology Impact 13-2 Cultural and Paleontological Resources (Landfill) – Development of a new or expanded solid waste disposal facility could result in impacts to cultural and paleontological resources.

Cultural Resources and Paleontology Impact 13-3 Architectural Historical Resources (Non-Disposal Facilities and Landfill) – New non-disposal facilities or a new landfill could result in impacts to historical resources.

Mitigation Measures

Cultural Resources and Paleontology Impact Mitigation Measure 13-1 –

(a) Intensive on-site cultural and paleontological resources surveys shall be conducted by a qualified archeologist and paleontologist prior to construction in any areas of a site to be used for solid waste non-disposal facilities that are designated as sensitive in a city or County planning document. In addition, the NWIC will be consulted to determine if previously recorded archeological sites exist on or in the vicinity of the project site. The purpose of this survey will be to precisely locate and map significant cultural and paleontological resources. The services of the archaeologist and paleontologist shall be retained by the project sponsor.

(b) If, in the process of the cultural resource surveys, significant archaeological resources are found to exist on the site, the project sponsor shall consider changing the facility lay-out to avoid such resources. If it is not possible to make this change, however, formal archaeological data collection work on the significant resources will be completed. This shall include a complete surface collection of cultural material and, at a minimum, excavation of a sample subsurface cultural material sufficient to evaluate the extent, depth, and make-up of site components (i.e., archaeological testing). The overall objectives of such data collection work shall be to explicitly identify those research questions for which the site contains relevant information, with the research questions representing those presently expressed by the body of professional archaeologists in the region. If the results of the archaeological testing indicate that additional mitigative data recovery work is justified or warranted, it will be completed prior to the construction of the facility.

(c) If paleontological resources can not be avoided by changing the site lay-out, a program of data collection and recovery shall be implemented.

(d) Archaeological and paleontological monitors shall be present during studies, site construction and development activities in areas of high cultural and paleontological resource sensitivity when recommended by a site-specific study for a project under the 2003 CoIWMP, or when a designated Native American Tribal representative requests to monitor projects. These monitors shall be retained by

the project sponsor. In the event that human remains are unearthed during construction, state law requires that the County Coroner be notified to investigate the nature and circumstances of the discovery. At the time of discovery, work in the immediate vicinity would cease until the Coroner permits work to proceed. If the remains were determined to be prehistoric, the find would be treated as an archaeological site and the mitigation measure described above would apply.

(e) In the event that unanticipated cultural or paleontological resources are encountered during project construction, all earthmoving activity shall cease until the project sponsor retains the services of a qualified archaeologist or paleontologist. The archaeologist or paleontologist shall examine the finding, assess their significance, and offer recommendations for procedures deemed appropriate to either further investigate or mitigate adverse impacts to those cultural or paleontological archaeological resources that have been encountered. These additional measures shall be implemented.

Cultural Resources and Paleontology Impact Mitigation Measure 13-2 – Same as Mitigation Measure 13-1 (a) through (e)

Cultural Resources and Paleontology Impact Mitigation Measure 13-3 –

(a) Intensive on-site historical resources surveys shall be conducted by a qualified architectural historian prior to construction where structures over 45 years old or sites known to have historical significance could be affected by proposed facilities. The purpose of the survey shall be to determine the historical significance of the resources and whether the proposed project would affect those structures that are found to have historical significance. The services of the architectural historian shall be retained by the project sponsor.

(b) If, in the process of the historical resource surveys, significant resources are found to exist on the site, the project sponsor shall consider changing the facility layout to avoid such resources. If it is not possible to make this change, however, mitigation work in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties which address preservation, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction of historic resources shall be completed for the historical resource.

VISUAL RESOURCES

Significant Effects

None identified.

SOCIOECONOMICS, PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

Significant Effects

Socioeconomics, Public Services and Utilities Impact 15-1 Fire and Police Services (Non-Disposal Facilities) – Non-disposal facilities and programs may impact existing fire and police services.

Socioeconomics, Public Services and Utilities Impact 15-2 Fire and Police Services (Landfill) – New and expanded solid waste disposal facilities may impact existing fire and police services.

Socioeconomics, Public Services and Utilities Impact 15-4 Exceed Wastewater Treatment Requirements (Non-Disposal Facilities and Landfill) – Future landfill expansion, a new landfill or other facilities could involve activities that produce discharge to waterways and, therefore, would be required to comply with wastewater treatment requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Mitigation Measures

Socioeconomics, Public Services and Utilities Mitigation Measure 15-1 –

(a) For each facility and for the applicable CoIWMP programs, a Fire Prevention Program shall be developed and implemented (in consultation with the Fire Marshal). This program shall entail both structural fire suppression mechanisms in the design of the facilities, such as fire sprinkler systems in facility buildings, as well as procedural programs for minimizing fire hazards.

(b) For each facility that handles hazardous materials and for the applicable CoIWMP programs, a Hazardous Materials Inventory and Emergency Response Plan shall be prepared and implemented (in consultation with the appropriate local agency).

(c) Private project sponsors shall pay development impact fees to cover the cost of additional fire protection services, if necessary.

Socioeconomics, Public Services and Utilities Mitigation Measure 15-2 – Same as Mitigation Measure 15-1 (a) and (c).

Socioeconomics, Public Services and Utilities Mitigation Measure 15-4 – Any projects which involve discharge to waterways or stormwater runoff shall comply with the permitting provisions of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.

ENERGY

Significant Effects

None identified.

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EXHIBIT B

IMPACTS THAT CANNOT BE REDUCED TO LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT

The Final SPEIR disclosed significant or potentially significant environmental impacts that, even with the implementation of mitigation measures, may not or cannot be avoided if the proposed 2003 CoIWMP is approved.

Findings

The 2003 CoIWMP will cause impacts that cannot be reduced to less than significant even with the implementation of the mitigation measures identified in the FSPEIR. Based on the analysis in the FSPEIR, it has been found that the significant effects listed below may not be reduced to a less than significant level by incorporating into specific projects the following mitigation measures:

LAND USE

Significant Effects

Land Use Impact 4-2 – The construction of new and expanded solid waste disposal facilities could conflict with surrounding land uses.

Land Use Impact 4-3 – The construction of new solid waste disposal facilities could result in the loss of important open space or other resource lands.

Mitigation Measures

Land Use Mitigation Measure 4-2 – In siting new or expanded solid waste non-disposal facilities, examine land uses surrounding potential sites and take possible land use conflicts into account in making siting determinations. In addition, require each new or expanded facility to incorporate design and operational measures to minimize land use conflicts.

Land Use Mitigation Measure 4-3 – There are no mitigation measures for the loss of important resource lands or for the change in character of the lands.

SOILS & AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Significant Effects

Soils & Agricultural Resources Impact 6-2 – Siting new or expanded non-disposal facilities on agricultural land will impair agricultural production.

Soils & Agricultural Resources Impact 6-3 (a) – Development of a new landfill and the expansion of the Central Landfill could have potentially significant adverse soil related impacts. These potential impacts include substantial erosion and siltation.

Soils & Agricultural Resources Impact 6-3 (b) – Development of a new landfill and the expansion of the

Central Landfill could significantly impact agricultural lands. These potential impacts could include the conversion of prime farmland, unique farmland, farmland of statewide importance; conflicts with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract; or involve other changes to the environment that could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use.

Mitigation Measures

Soils & Agricultural Resources Mitigation Measures 6-2 – To the extent feasible, all new facilities and expansion of existing facilities shall comply with the General Plan objectives and avoid siting on agricultural lands as defined in the General Plan.

Soils & Agricultural Resources Mitigation Measure 6-3 (a) – Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans shall be prepared and revised as needed for all facilities at the Central Disposal Site or other new landfills. Plans shall be submitted to the Regional Water Quality Control Board and at a minimum shall include:

- (a) A description of the critical features of the erosion control system, including sediment ponds and drainage ways, along with a description and schedule for routine maintenance of these features.
- (b) A construction schedule for components of the erosion control system.
- (c) A requirement to vegetate side slopes and waste-fill slopes. Temporary and permanent vegetative cover shall be established as soon as possible on side slopes and waste-fill slopes. To protect the slopes prior to vegetation establishment, a mulch, consisting of straw or wood fiber shall be applied at the time of seeding. A tackifier shall be applied with the mulch as needed to prevent loss of the mulch due to wind or water movement. Sample specifications for revegetating disturbed areas shall be included, with a description of the types of areas to be revegetated, the equipment and procedures to be used, and the dates for the seeding. For areas where an erosion potential exists, but it is not practical to establish vegetation, specifications for placing mulch or temporary covers shall be included.
- (d) Specifications for construction features to reduce erosion. These shall include benches on slopes to intercept sheet flow and shorten drainage paths, protective linings (e.g., riprap, concrete, grass, erosion control mats) on interim and final drainage ways, and energy dissipators at inlets and outlets of sediment ponds and at outlets of culverts.
- (e) Best Management Practices for construction and operation of the landfill and other facilities. This includes miscellaneous grading and removal of cover soil from all facilities.
- (f) Specifications for watering roads, borrow areas, and construction areas to control wind erosion.
- (g) An inspection and/or maintenance schedule for critical parts of the sediment control system, including sediment ponds and drainage ways.
- (h) A schedule for winterizing that will ensure that critical work is done prior to October 15th

each year.

Soils & Agricultural Resources Mitigation Measure 6-3(b) – Although solid waste facilities would be subject to the Exclusionary and Comparative Criteria in the 2003 CoIWMP Siting Element, there are no mitigation measures for the loss of important agricultural lands or for the change in character of the lands.

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Significant Effects

Hydrology and Water Quality Impact 7-9 – Construction and operation of a new landfill, the RMF or other proposed facilities such as composting operations could use significant amounts of groundwater.

Mitigation Measures

Hydrology and Water Quality Mitigation Measure 7-9 –

- (a) New waste management facilities will use water conservation techniques such as reclaimed water use and water recycling where feasible.
- (b) If anaerobic digestion is used to process organics, a complete site specific groundwater study or groundwater availability determination to demonstrate that water use levels will not deplete groundwater supplies for surrounding properties.

PUBLIC SAFETY, HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Significant Effects

Public Safety, Hazards and Hazardous Materials Impact 8-7 – Development of a new and expanded non-disposal facilities and landfill or expansion of the Central Landfill would likely have potentially significant adverse impacts on public safety.

Mitigation Measures

Public Safety, Hazards and Hazardous Materials Mitigation Measure 8-7 – Mitigation measures will result from the site specific CEQA review process, and will include the general following mitigation measures:

- (a)
 - (1) An emergency response and evacuation plan shall be developed for each collection site in order to plan actions to be taken in the event of a spill incident. The emergency response and evacuation plan shall be developed by the collection site operator in coordination with the appropriate local agencies prior to the operation of the collection site.
 - (2) Employee safety meetings shall be conducted, as necessary, by the program safety inspector.

- (3) All vehicles shall be inspected, as necessary, for safety violations by the program safety inspector and facility employees.
- (4) A map showing the locations of local emergency services and appropriate telephone numbers shall be posted at all mobile and stationary HHW collection sites in a conspicuous place (e.g., near the telephone) by either the program operations manager or the safety inspector.
- (5) A training program (including periodic retraining) for facility personnel in CPR and first aid shall be provided by the program safety inspector. In addition, first aid materials shall be maintained in good condition.
- (6) Any risk posed by unauthorized access to any non-disposal site shall be mitigated by posting warning signs, fencing, patrol personnel, or the disabling of equipment when not in use. Daily inspections would be the responsibility of the facility operations manager.
- (7) All potentially disastrous events shall be reported by the project sponsor to the County Office of Emergency Services so that County emergency services such as traffic control, fire and medical equipment, and evacuation notification can be available as needed.
- (8) Facility workers shall be provided and required to use safety glasses, safety shoes, coveralls, gloves, noise reducers for ears, or other safety equipment appropriate to the hazard of the job. An emergency eye bath and emergency showers shall be installed in the facility by the project sponsor.
- (b) Employees shall be encouraged to wash their hands frequently with soap and water, particularly prior to lunch and other breaks, and at the end of the work day.
- (c) Standing water and moist areas shall be controlled to prevent mosquito breeding. This shall be monitored by the facility operations manager.
- (d) New and expanded non-disposal facilities and solid waste disposal facilities shall develop and implement an Illness and Injury Prevention Plan to address the potential for injury and illness among facility employees.

TRANSPORTATION

Significant Effects

Transportation Impact 9-2 – The operation of new solid waste disposal facilities, including rock extraction activities, could add to existing congestion on roads or intersections that currently operate at an unacceptable level of service, or could cause those roads or intersections to operate at an unacceptable level of service.

Transportation Impact 9-3 – Removal of rock at the Central Disposal Site for commercial purposes would generate significant truck traffic trips hauling rock which would increase congestion at the Stony

Point/Roblar or Stony Point/West Railroad intersections.

Mitigation Measures

Transportation Mitigation Measure 9-2 –

- (a) The siting study for a new landfill shall consider the adequacy and operation of the local roads and intersections as part of the comparative criteria.
- (b) A site-specific traffic evaluation shall be conducted as part of the siting study to identify potential traffic problem areas prior to site selection and to identify road or intersection improvements and /or changes needed to accommodate landfill traffic.
- (c) Countywide traffic mitigation fees shall be paid for new facilities implemented in accordance with the 2003 CoIWMP to help mitigate off-site cumulative traffic impacts.

Transportation Mitigation Measure 9-3 – Traffic analysis shall be conducted at the time a site-specific environmental analysis of a quarry project is undertaken. If rock extraction traffic would cause significant congestion at the Stony Point/Roblar or Stony Point/West Railroad intersections, the following mitigation measures shall be considered:

- (a) Trucks hauling rock from the landfill quarry shall be restricted so that they do not add traffic to the congested intersections during peak traffic hours. Restrictions could include alternative hours of operation or alternative haul routes. This restriction shall remain in effect until these intersections are signalized.
- (b) The quarry operator shall pay a traffic mitigation fee to provide a fair-share contribution toward the cost of signalizing the intersections.

AIR QUALITY

Significant Effects

Air Quality Impact 10-1 – Construction and operation of the new and expanded non-disposal facilities could result in significant emissions of carbon monoxide, NO_x, and ROG. Also, diesel emissions from trucks and equipment would include TACs which could be potentially hazardous if sensitive receptors (homes, schools, hospitals) are located near a new non-disposal facility.

Air Quality Impact 10-3 Odors – Expanded composting operations at the Central Landfill Organic Material Processing Facility could increase odorous gas emissions. In addition, landfill operations including the active landfill face and leachate ponds, and composting facilities at the Central Disposal Site, or elsewhere, could generate odors that could result in off-site complaints at the Central Disposal Site or at a new landfill in a location where people live or work nearby.

Air Quality Impact 10-4 (a) – The construction of a new landfill or expansion of the Central Landfill

could cause significant emissions of criteria pollutants. Also, diesel emissions from trucks and equipment would include toxic air contaminants (TACs) which could be potentially hazardous if sensitive receptors (homes, schools, hospitals) are located nearby.

Air Quality Impact 10-4 (b) – The operation of a new landfill or expansion of the Central Landfill could cause significant emissions of criteria pollutants. Also, diesel emissions from trucks and equipment would include TACs which could be potentially hazardous if sensitive receptors (homes, schools, hospitals) are located nearby.

Air Quality Impact 10-5 – Blasting and rock crushing for the construction of a new landfill, or expansion of the Central Landfill, may result in PM₁₀ emissions that exceed the BAAQMD's or the NSCAPCD's significance thresholds of 15 tons/year.

Air Quality Impact 10-6 – Rock extraction for the construction of a new landfill, or expansion of the Central Landfill could result in NO_x emissions from blasting. Operation of excavating equipment, rock crushers, and haul trucks could cause significant emissions of criteria pollutants (e.g., carbon monoxide, NO_x, and ROG) and TACs.

Mitigation Measures

Air Quality Mitigation Measure 10-1 (a) – The County and cities shall consider air emissions when purchasing new equipment and when entering into agreements with solid waste operators. Cleaner vehicles shall be weighted more favorably than less clean vehicles.

Air Quality Mitigation Measure 10-1(b) –

1. New facilities shall be sited to maximize separation between haul routes/facilities and sensitive receptors to the extent practical.
2. New facilities shall encourage the use of low emissions vehicles that control diesel particulates with engine filters or by using low emissions fuels such as compressed natural gas.
3. The contractor shall reduce No_x, ROG, and CO emissions by complying with the construction vehicle air pollutant control strategies developed by the BAAQMD and the NSCAPCD. The project sponsor shall include in construction contracts the following requirements:
 - (a) Construction equipment operators shall shut off equipment when not in used to avoid unnecessary idling. As a general rule, vehicle idling should be kept below 10 minutes.
 - (b) The contractors's construction equipment shall be properly maintained and in good operating condition.
 - (c) The contractor shall utilize new technologies to control ozone precursor emissions as they become available and feasible.
 - (d) The contractor shall substitute gasoline-powered for diesel-powered equipment where feasible. The contractor shall electrify equipment where practical.
4. Asphalt paving materials shall conform to the most recent guidelines by the air district having

jurisdiction.

Air Quality Mitigation Measure 10-1(c) –

1. Contracts for operation of facilities described in the 2003 CoIWMP shall require contractors to limit idling time of diesel equipment to 10 minutes when practical. Contracts shall also require that equipment be serviced at regular intervals to keep engines operating within parameters that will prevent excessive emissions.
2. Contracts for operation of facilities described in the 2003 CoIWMP shall include incentives for using electric motors instead of internal combustion engines in stationary equipment.
3. Alternate technology, such as fuel cell or cleaner burning engines, shall be considered for any electricity generation plant implemented by programs in the 2003 CoIWMP.

Air Quality Mitigation Measure 10-1 (d) – If emissions of criteria pollutants are produced by selected technology for processing of organic waste at the RMF, the facility will be equipped with a means to collect or treat emissions which may include air control and emission filters to comply with air quality standards.

Air Quality Mitigation Measures 10-3 –

- (a) Control of odors shall be implemented through the use of Best Management Practices utilized with Sonoma County such as the avoidance of compost disturbance in afternoon hours, regulating moisture content, and turning compost windrows.
- (b) If odor persists as a problem, compost piles or windrows shall be covered with soil or finished compost to reduce emissions of odors.
- (c) The landfill will be covered at the end of every day with plastic, soil or other appropriate material.
- (d) Any cracks in the landfill surface will be repaired as soon as practical.
- (e) Acidity levels in leachate ponds will be monitored and pH adjusted as necessary to reduce odor problems.

Air Quality Mitigation measure 10-4(a) – Same as Mitigation Measures 10-1 (a), (b), and (c) and 10-2 (a).

Air Quality Mitigation Measure 10-4(b) – Same as Mitigation Measure 10-1 (a), (b), and (c). In addition, the following mitigation measure is added:

To prevent excessive emissions of ROG, future landfill gas collection systems shall be designed to minimize the amount of uncontrolled gas emissions. To ensure that the latest information and technology is considered in the design, the project sponsor will have a qualified consultant prepare recommendations that would include the appropriate collection technology. These

recommendations shall be submitted to the Bay Area Air Quality Management District for approval prior to the issuance of an Authority To Construct.

Air Quality Mitigation Measure 10-5 – Same as Mitigation Measure 10-2 (a). In addition, the following mitigation measures are added:

(a) Blasting operations for landfill construction shall be restricted as follows to control dust emissions:

1. To the extent possible, remove all loose dirt and overburden material from blasting areas prior to drilling blast holes.
2. Spray water over blast areas prior to blasting.
3. No loading of explosives in blast holes or blasts will be conducted when wind speed on site exceeds 15 mph.

(b) Any rock crusher used for landfill construction shall be equipped with a spray mister, or incorporate some other equally effective measure to control dust.

Air Quality Mitigation Measure 10-6 – Same as Mitigation Measures 10-1 (a), (b), and (c). In addition, the following mitigation measure is added:

(a) To prevent excessive NO_x emissions:

- (1) Blasting for landfill construction shall be done with water resistant explosives in the wet areas of bore holes. Non-water resistant explosives may be used above the wet areas of bore holes, provided the bore hole is sealed above the wet area so that the non-water resistant explosive remains above the wet area.
- (2) Blended ammonium nitrate/fuel oil blasting agents shall contain at least 5.7% fuel oil by weight.

NOISE

Significant Effects

Noise Impact 11-2 – Implementation of proposed 2003 CoIWMP non-disposal programs could produce increased noise levels. New and expanded non-disposal facilities could cause traffic increases resulting in noise level increases along roadways, which would generate impacts on nearby land uses.

Noise Impact 11-3 – New and expanded non-disposal facilities could produce operational noise.

Noise Impact 11-5 – Operation of new and expanded solid waste disposal facilities could cause traffic increases resulting in noise level increases along roadways, which would generate impacts on nearby land uses.

Noise Impact 11-6 – Landfill expansion in the west portion of the Central Disposal Site, including rock extraction activities and development of any new landfill, could produce noise levels that exceed the Sonoma County General Plan noise criteria or cause a substantial, permanent increase in ambient noise

levels.

Mitigation Measures

Noise Mitigation Measure 11-2 –

(a) Where feasible, collection activities associated with these facilities shall be conducted during hours of the day which are not noise sensitive for nearby residents and other adjacent land uses. The activities shall be commissioned to occur during normal work hours of the day to provide relative quiet during the more sensitive evening and early morning periods.

(b) The County and cities shall include noise as an evaluation criterion when purchasing new waste/recyclables transportation vehicles, and will purchase the quietest vehicles available when reasonably possible. If the County does not make direct purchases of such vehicles, they will require their licensed/franchised haulers, via their license/franchise agreements, to include noise as an evaluation criterion in their purchase of vehicles.

(c) A site-specific noise evaluation shall be conducted as part of the siting study for a new and expanded non-disposal facilities to identify potential noise problem areas prior to site selection. The noise evaluation shall consider the location of sensitive receptors and evaluate sound barriers or other means to reduce noise exposure. The evaluation shall also consider operational changes such as restricting hours of operation.

Noise Mitigation Measure 11-3 –

(a) Same as Mitigation Measure 11-2 (b) and (c).

(b) The noise evaluation described in Mitigation Measure 11-2 (c) shall consider the location of sensitive receptors and locate equipment and operations to minimize the noise exposure to the extent practical. The evaluation should consider enclosures for noisy equipment or sound barriers to shield off-site receptors from noise.

Noise Mitigation Measure 11-5 – Same as Mitigation Measures 11-2 (a) and (b).

Noise Mitigation Measure 11-6 –

(a) Same as Mitigation Measure 11-2 (b). In addition the following mitigation measure is added:

(b) During project analysis, sound levels for landfill and quarry equipment will be analyzed to determine whether standards would be exceeded. If it is determined that noise standards would be exceeded at the property line of any residential use, the project shall include, to the extent practical, sound barriers, special mufflers on equipment, or other means to reduce the noise levels at the property line. A berm or other noise barrier shall be used to break the line of sight between noisy equipment, such as rock hammers and rock crushers, and the property line prior to operation of the equipment.

VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

Significant Effects

Vegetation and Wildlife Impact 12-2 – The development of a new landfill or the expansion of the Central Landfill could potentially affect listed and sensitive species and sensitive natural communities. The new and expanded landfill could have the following effects:

- (a) Eradication of existing biological component in the active landfill area.
- (b) Disturbance to adjacent sites and buffers due to containment and clean-up activities where sensitive species may occur.
- (c) Increased traffic on local roads leading to the landfill, resulting in vehicle collisions with listed and sensitive animals.
- (d) Creating an attractive nuisance for certain listed and sensitive animals choosing to forage in landfills, subjecting them to toxic substances, crushing by heavy equipment, and unnatural food sources.
- (e) Providing conditions which allow populations of native and exotic species to congregate and/or increase, resulting in competition with and/or predation upon listed and sensitive species.

Mitigation Measures

Vegetation and Wildlife Mitigation Measure 12-2 –

- (a) No solid waste disposal facility shall be built or expanded within a wetland unless it can be demonstrated that the landfill will not contribute to or cause significant degradation of wetlands or violations of the Clean Water Act or State water quality standards, jeopardize endangered or threatened species, violate any toxic effluent standard, or violate any requirement of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act. There must also be no practicable alternative to the proposed location which does not involve wetlands. (Title 40, Chapter 1, Subchapter 1, Part 258, Subpart B [40 CFR 258]).
- (b) When new non-disposal facilities are proposed, site specific biotic studies shall be performed to identify biotic resources on the sites. To the extent practical the new facilities shall be constructed to avoid these resources. Where avoidance is not practical the project sponsor shall consult with the appropriate State or Federal resource agencies to determine appropriate mitigation for any loss of or change to the biotic resources. The project sponsor shall acquire all necessary permits from these agencies. Compliance with permit conditions shall be a condition of approval of the project.
- (c) Riparian areas shall be avoided where possible in siting new facilities. If avoidance is not possible, compensation for loss of riparian vegetation shall be made by planting and otherwise enhancing a comparable area of streambank in the general vicinity where habitat quality can be improved. Planting plans shall be reviewed by a qualified biologist and submitted to the California Department of Fish and Game and other agencies, if needed, for review and comment prior to implementation. Revegetation areas shall be managed to permanently protect the riparian vegetation.
- (d) Before construction during the active nesting period between March 1 and September 1,

a qualified biologist shall determine the locations of any active raptor nests that could be affected. If any active nests are found, removal of the trees containing the nests shall be delayed until a qualified wildlife biologist has determined that the young birds are able to leave the nest and forage on their own. A qualified wildlife biologist shall be consulted to determine what activities must be avoided in the vicinity of the nests while the nests are active, and those recommendations shall be followed during construction.

VISUAL RESOURCES

Significant Effects

Visual Resources Impact 14-1 – New and expanded non-disposal facilities could be visible from surrounding areas, which could impact scenic vistas, waterways, routes, ridges, and degrade the existing character or quality of the site and its surroundings, that may result in significant aesthetic impacts.

Visual Resources Impact 14-2 – New and expanded non-disposal facilities could potentially impact visual resources through the generation of litter in site areas and along transportation routes.

Visual Resources Impact 14-3 – New and expanded solid waste disposal facilities (including lighting plans) could be visible from surrounding areas, which could impact scenic vistas, waterways, routes, trees, rock outcroppings, ridges, including historic buildings within a state scenic highway, and could result in significant aesthetic impacts.

Visual Resources Impact 14-4 – New and expanded solid waste disposal facilities could potentially impact visual resources through the generation of litter at the site and along transportation routes to the site.

Mitigation Measures

Visual Resources Mitigation Measure 14-1 –

- (a) To the extent possible, new facilities shall not be located within Designated Scenic Resource Areas as designated in the Sonoma County General Plan unless the facilities are not visible from public roads.
- (b) A landscaping plan for each facility, if required by local regulations, shall include visual mitigation measures, such as earthen berms, tree screening, and other landscaping elements along the perimeter of the site in order to screen the proposed facility from public view. Earthen berms and tree screening would be especially important along nearby roadways or other visual corridors.
- (c) Existing trees shall be retained to the extent feasible as a visual screen.
- (d) New or expanded facility buildings shall be located away (to the extent feasible) and shall maximize the use of any natural shielding provided by the relief of site landforms.

(e) Consistent with any required local design review recommendations, facility support buildings and site plans shall be designed and constructed with appropriate materials, exterior colors, and architectural details compatible with the natural landscape and surrounding development in the project vicinity.

(f) Disturbed areas that are not directly a part of the project shall be revegetated immediately following construction.

(g) Project lighting equipment shall be of low-profile design, unobtrusive, and consistent with adjacent land uses.

Visual Resources Mitigation Measure 14-2 –

On-site Mitigation:

(a) Litter shall be controlled by a litter abatement program.

(b) Litter fences shall be established around new or expanded non-disposal facilities, as necessary to prevent litter blowing onto off-site areas.

(c) Litter along on-site roads shall be collected and removed routinely.

Off-site Mitigation:

(d) Litter shall be controlled on nearby roads providing access to new or expanded non-disposal facilities with a litter abatement program.

(e) Open cargo areas of vehicles hauling waste shall be covered. This requirement will be enforced with financial penalties levied at the time of delivery to County non-Disposal Sites and by the California Highway Patrol (CHP) in the areas near disposal sites.

(f) A litter abatement program shall be implemented to reduce litter accumulation resulting from the activities of commercial haulers. The program could include but not be limited to:
1) education of commercial haulers, and 2) requirements for thorough cleaning of debris boxes, covering emptied containers or other similar measures to reduce litter created upon exiting non-disposal facilities.

(g) The litter abatement program shall consider limiting non-disposal facility operations to commercial or private (general public) haulers, including the co-location of disposal and non-disposal facilities to reduce roadside litter.

Visual Resources Mitigation Measure 14-3 – Same as Mitigation Measures 14-1 (a), (b), (c), and (g).

(d) New or expanded landfills shall utilize site buffer areas (to the extent feasible) and shall maximize the use of any natural shielding provided by the relief of site landforms.

(e) Consistent with any required local design review recommendations, construct new and

expanded landfills and facility support buildings with appropriate materials, exterior colors, and architectural details compatible with the natural landscape and surrounding development in the project vicinity.

(f) Disturbed areas that are not directly a part of the project shall be revegetated as soon as practicable.

In addition, the following mitigation measures are added:

(h) Exterior security lighting plans shall be prepared for all new facilities. Designs shall be consistent with County design standards, including exterior lighting that does not glare onto adjacent parcels, and includes motion sensors to minimize light and glare impacts on surrounding land uses.

(i) Visual analysis of the Central Landfill expansion or a new landfill shall include photo simulation, three dimensional terrain modeling or similar methods to evaluate change in visual character as seen from nearby public roads.

Visual Resources Mitigation Measure 14-4 – Same as Mitigation Measure 14-2 (a), (c), (d) and (e).

On-site Mitigation:

(b) Litter fences shall be established around active landfill areas to prevent litter from blowing onto off-site areas.

Offsite Mitigation:

(d) Litter shall be controlled with a litter abatement program on nearby roads which provide access to new or expanded disposal facilities.

In addition, the following mitigation measures are added:

(f) Roadsides adjacent to landfill sites shall be cleaned each day the landfill is open. Signs will be posted on roadways adjacent to the landfill site that will give a phone number that people may call to report vehicles that are seen littering on the way to or from the landfill. The County or their designee will, to the extent feasible, identify offending haulers and request that corrective action be taken.

(g) A litter abatement program will be implemented to reduce litter accumulation resulting from the activities of commercial refuse haulers. The program could include, but not be limited to:
1) education of commercial refuse haulers, and 2) requirements for thorough cleaning of debris boxes, covering emptied containers or other similar measures to reduce litter created upon exiting the Central Disposal Site or any new landfill.

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EXHIBIT C

ALTERNATIVES

The alternatives in the FSPEIR were selected for evaluation because they could feasibly attain most of the project objectives, but would avoid or substantially lessen significant environmental effects of the proposed project. The alternatives to the proposed 2003 CoIWMP are: 1) No Project; 2) SRRE – Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) Combined with an Enclosed (Indoor) Green Waste Composting Facility; and 3) Siting Element – No Siting of a New Landfill with Export of Waste. A comparison of the alternatives is attached in Table 18.1.

1) NO PROJECT ALTERNATIVE

This alternative would retain the Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE), Non-Disposal Facilities Element (NDFE), and Siting Element as adopted in the 1996 CoIWMP.

Under this alternative, the adopted 1996 CoIWMP would remain the planning document for the management of solid waste in Sonoma County. Projects consistent with the 1996 CoIWMP would continue to be implemented, but none of the new programs proposed in the 2003 CoIWMP would be implemented.

Impacts Analysis and Comparison

Recent advancements in solid waste technologies, programs, and management practices required to meet AB 939 requirements are not included in the 1996 CoIWMP. When compared with the proposed 2003 CoIWMP, the “No Project” alternative includes eliminated, changed, and unchanged impacts.

With the No Project alternative there would not be an RMF or a new transfer station in Santa Rosa. Therefore, the impacts associated with these facilities would not occur. However, the lack of an RMF would generally increase landfill-related impacts compared to the proposed 2003 CoIWMP. This is because the No Project alternative would not have an RMF, and the volume of solid waste to be disposed of would not be reduced as much as it would with the proposed 2003 CoIWMP. Therefore, the No Project alternative would require a larger landfill than the 2003 CoIWMP, and landfill-related impacts would be increased.

Although some expansion within the existing landfill boundaries would be allowed with the No Project alternative, the primary provision for extra disposal space would be limited to the standard practice of siting a new landfill. This alternative does not include the acquisition of neighboring parcels for expansion and the consolidation of solid waste disposal operations at the existing Central Landfill.

Siting a new landfill is accelerated in this alternative by the lack of advanced technologies that would reduce disposable waste volumes. Reducing the volume of waste for disposal, other than the conventional composting of green waste and separating recyclables, is missing from this alternative.

Meaningful reduction in disposable waste volume is less under this alternative, compared to the proposed project. Introducing state-of-the-art technologies and solid waste management becomes less feasible under the No Project alternative because it would not include flow control. Flow Control is necessary to

ensure funding will be available for large capital projects such as the RMF.

Evolving technologies and waste management practices (e.g., the RMF and advanced energy recovery systems) are not considered with the current solid waste policies in Sonoma County. In sum, this alternative is more wasteful than what is proposed in the 2003 CoIWMP.

2) SRRE – MRF COMBINED WITH AN ENCLOSED (INDOOR) GREEN WASTE COMPOSTING FACILITY

This alternative would construct a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF), rather than the proposed Resource Management Facility (RMF). This alternative is based on specific assumptions identified in the Section 18 of the FSPEIR.

Although this alternative could be located at the Central Landfill, the space available at the site may be insufficient to accommodate these facilities. Other locations may be available at sites designated for MSW facilities, industrial, or commercial land uses in Sonoma County's General Plan.

This alternative would accept residential/commercial/industrial mixed wastes from the cities and unincorporated areas of Sonoma County. It would retain all other programs and policies of the proposed SRRE (e.g., mandatory recycling access, flow control, and new transfer station) and Siting Element (e.g., expansion of the Central Landfill and siting a new landfill). In contrast with the proposed project, the MRF would not recover energy from the refuse.

Impacts Analysis and Comparison

The enclosed operation would include the composting of green waste inside a building. This alternative would eliminate storm water runoff and odor impacts on surrounding land uses because the green waste composting facility would be enclosed. Also, chemical impacts would be eliminated because there would be no chemical digestion of solid waste from the proposed RMF. This alternative would exhibit changed impacts resulting from the reduced demand for water supplies and by reducing public exposure to fungi and bacteria. In addition, the potential of accidental combustion of toxic chemicals, the creation of PM₁₀, odors, and operational noise would be less. Some reduction in waste volume would be achieved compared to the no project alternative. However, it would not reduce waste volume as much as the proposed project, and would require more landfill capacity than the proposed project. Therefore, landfill-related impacts would be increased with this alternative compared to the proposed project. There would be increased impacts to roadside litter, open space, mineral resources, leachate production, soil erosion, volume and flow of surface waters, blasting and blasting spills/ground vibrations, traffic impacts, noise, and conflicts with surrounding land uses.

Although the impacts of the green waste composting operation would be reduced, increased landfill-related impacts make this alternative less desirable than the proposed project.

All other impacts remain unchanged from the 1996 CoIWMP EIR.

3) SITING ELEMENT – NO SITING OF NEW LANDFILL WITH EXPORT OF WASTE

This alternative would not site a new landfill in Sonoma County and would export all of the MSW out of

Sonoma County. This alternative is based on specific assumptions identified in the Section 18 of the FSPEIR.

Full export of Sonoma County's MSW would eliminate the need to use and expand the Central Landfill or to site a new landfill as proposed in the 2003 CoIWMP. It would require additional non-disposal facilities to accommodate truck and/or rail transfer of solid waste to out-of-county disposal site(s). Full export is often done by jurisdictions with inadequate area for landfills. Out-of-county disposal could result in loss of control over disposal and transportation costs and would reduce the County's flexibility in dealing with waste disposal issues in the future. Although this alternative assumes that no MRF or RMF would be constructed in Sonoma County, development of these facilities in the county could occur in the future and subsequently reduce the demand for transfer stations. Since a RMF may not be constructed for some time, this alternative assumes that no RMF would be constructed, but that development of other new and expanded non-disposal facilities would proceed as proposed in the 2003 CoIWMP. Potential options outside of Sonoma County for future solid waste disposal have been addressed in the Sonoma County Solid Waste Management Alternatives Analysis Project Final Report ("Alternatives Analysis") prepared December 29, 2000, by SCS Engineers.

According to the Alternatives Analysis, export of MSW would require the County or the SCWMA to consider candidate sites and negotiate disposal capacity at one or more existing or proposed private or publicly owned Class III landfill sites located outside of Sonoma County. At a minimum, it is assumed that the landfill operations would employ environmental protection standards embodied in Subtitle D and CCR Title 27 regulations (or the equivalent of CCR Title 27 for out-of-state facilities). As stated above, this alternative would likely require expansion of existing in-county transfer stations (to accommodate truck and/or rail transfer) and/or future siting, permitting, and development of new transfer stations/MRF or RMF sites in Sonoma County. Incorporated areas in Sonoma County could use SCWMA MRF/RMF/transfer station(s) or pursue their own disposal options.

Potential air quality, litter, noise, and traffic impacts could result from the transport of solid waste from facilities in Sonoma County to out-of-county landfills. Implementation of this alternative may require delivery and pre-processing of solid waste at existing and/or future MRF/RMF/transfer station(s) in Sonoma County, including the identification of potential long-term out-of-county disposal sites.

The counties that would likely be impacted from export of MSW include Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin and Solano. Surrounding counties have, or have arranged for, adequate disposal capacity for the next 30 to 40 years. Examples of jurisdictions that export their solid waste include both Napa and San Francisco Counties. Napa County trucks its MSW to the Keller Canyon Landfill in Contra Costa County; San Francisco City/County trucks nearly all of its waste to the Altamont Landfill in Alameda County. Altamont Landfill obtained approval in 2000 for an expansion, which will extend the life of the facility to approximately 2029.

Although this alternative would eliminate the need to expand the existing Sonoma County Central Landfill or site a new landfill in Sonoma County, it would not achieve several 2003 CoIWMP project objectives as described at the end of Section 18.4.

Impact Analysis and Comparison

Landfill impacts under this alternative are transferred from Sonoma County to another county. This

alternative could involve the development of more non-disposal facilities (e.g., transfer stations) to prepare and export solid waste to other counties in the Bay Area. Expansion and siting of landfills in Sonoma County could be replaced by disposal arrangements with neighboring counties. Because composting of green waste is not landfill-dependent, it could continue to operate within the County.

This alternative would eliminate open space and mineral resource impacts caused by landfills in Sonoma County, including conflicts with surrounding land uses. In addition, it would eliminate leachate, storm water runoff, soil erosion, volume and flow of surface waters, blasting and blasting spills/ground vibrations, public safety, traffic, air quality and visual impacts from landfill development and operation.

In Sonoma County, this alternative would have impacts different from the proposed project due to increased surrounding land use conflicts from additional transfer stations. Compared to the proposed project, it would have increased visual, litter, storm water runoff, flooding, soil erosion, injury and illness, accidents, combustion and exposure of toxics, vectors, traffic, air quality, and odor impacts caused by these added facilities.

Dependency on out-of-county transport infrastructure, haul routes, landfill capacity and disposal management that would be provided and maintained by other jurisdictions would result from this alternative.

All other impacts remain unchanged from the 1996 CoIWMP EIR.

It is concluded that this alternative would not be environmentally superior to the proposed project. While this alternative would remove certain significant landfill-related impacts from Sonoma County, these impacts would be transferred to some other location in another County. At the same time, impacts associated with the transport of refuse would increase with this alternative.

CONCLUSION

The 2003 CoIWMP, as mitigated, would have the lowest overall environmental impact. The first alternative (No Project) would increase the need for additional landfill capacity and would not reduce disposable solid waste volumes, nor produce energy associated with the proposed RMF. Alternative No. 2 (MRF combined with enclosed composting facility) would provide some reduction in disposable solid waste volumes, but not to the same degree as the proposed project. In addition, energy production would be missing as compared to the proposed RMF. Lastly, the third alternative (No Siting of New Landfill with Export of Waste) would eliminate the need for further landfill expansion, or siting in Sonoma County, but would shift the associated environmental impacts outside Sonoma County. Moreover, addition transfer stations would be required to accommodate the export of the County's solid waste.

Therefore, based on the analysis and comparison of the above alternatives, the 2003 CoIWMP, with the mitigation measures as proposed in this DSPEIR, is the environmentally superior alternative.

Table 18.1: Comparison of Project Alternatives to the Project Objectives.				
#	Objective	No Project	MRF w/enclosed source-separated green waste composting facility	No new landfill; export waste
	Y=Meets Objective N/A=Not Applicable N=Does Not Meet Objective			
1	In order to help ensure the sustainability of our communities and to conserve natural resources and landfill capacity, the SCWMA, County and the Cities will continue to improve their municipal solid waste management system through emphasis on the solid waste management hierarchy of waste prevention (source reduction), reuse, recycling, composting and disposal.	N	Y	Y
2	The County and the Cities will achieve a 50 percent diversion of wastes being disposed of in County landfills by the year 2003 and a 70 percent diversion rate by 2015 based on 1990 rates.	N	Y	Y
3	Satisfy the AB 939 solid waste planning and diversion mandates in a manner that is consistent with the objectives of the community, as reflected by the deliberations and documents of the AB 939 Local Task Force and SCWMA.	N	N	N
4	The solid waste management system in Sonoma County will be planned and operated in a manner to protect public health, safety and the environment.	Y	Y	Y
5	The County will provide alternative disposal options for recyclable items or materials such as, but not limited to, yard debris, recyclable wood waste, whole tires, and appliances and ban the landfill disposal of these items.	Y	Y	N
6	The County and the Cities and/or the SCWMA will provide cost-effective and environmentally sound waste management services, including special waste and household hazardous waste handling and disposal, over the long term to all community residents and promote access to the services.	Y	Y	N/A
7	The County and the Cities will provide access to residential recycling programs for all households, including single-family, multi-family, and mobile homes, that subscribe to garbage services by the end of the short-term planning period.	N	Y	Y
8	The County's solid waste disposal facilities will be sited and operated in a manner to minimize energy use, conserve natural and financial resources, and protect prime agricultural lands and other environmentally sensitive or culturally sensitive areas.	Y	Y	N

9	The County will develop disposal capacity for solid waste not handled by other elements of the management hierarchy for a 50-year horizon. Disposal capacity is addressed in the Siting Element of the CoIWMP.	N	Y	N
10	Use the existing landfill parcel to maximize its useful life and maximize the return on the public infrastructure improvements so far as it is consistent with protection of the environment.	Y	Y	N
11	Provide landfill capacity at least through the year 2017 as required by state law by expanding the Central Landfill.	Y	Y	N
12	Direct the flow of all refuse produced in Sonoma County to integrated waste management facilities publicly owned and located within Sonoma County or its incorporated cities in order to provide cost effective waste disposal services to all community residents.	N	Y	Y
13	Maintain local control over costs and environmental impacts of disposal by siting facilities within Sonoma County.	Y	Y	N
14	The SCWMA, County and the Cities will encourage and support the use of waste minimization practices for business, government agencies, and the public by distributing information on the availability of waste minimization options.	Y	Y	Y
15	Complement existing and planned private sector operations for collection/processing of both refuse and recyclables.	Y	Y	Y
16	Create and maintain employment opportunities for Sonoma County residents and growth opportunities for Sonoma County businesses, industries and entrepreneurs who make productive use of otherwise wasted materials.	Y	Y	N
17	Make productive use of waste that is not reused or recycled through energy production.	Y	N	Y
18	The SCWMA, County and the Cities will provide access to composting opportunities through implementation of composting facilities and programs which may be regional or local, public or private.	N	Y	Y
19	The County and/or the Cities will provide solid waste disposal facilities or transfer facilities within reasonable distances of the county's population centers. This policy will provide a means for achieving the goal of conservation of natural resources and energy and minimizing the cost of disposal.	Y	Y	Y

EXHIBIT D
MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM
FOR THE
FINAL SUPPLEMENTAL PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
2003 SONOMA COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
(2003 CoIWMP)

Introduction

The SCWMA is the lead agency for the 2003 CoIWMP Final SPEIR (FSPEIR). As lead agency, it is responsible for ensuring that the mitigation measures included in the certified FSPEIR are adequate, feasible, and implemented pursuant to CEQA. The purpose of this Mitigation Monitoring Program is to identify how the SCWMA will comply with these requirements.

As identified in the 2003 CoIWMP, the SCWMA is a composite of the County of Sonoma and different incorporated jurisdictions located within Sonoma County. Specific projects that will implement the 2003 CoIWMP may be carried out or permitted by the County of Sonoma, one of the incorporated cities, or the SCWMA. The mitigation measures identified in the 2003 CoIWMP FSPEIR will be the responsibility of the entity proposing to carry out the project. It is anticipated that these entities will function as Lead Agencies in accordance with CEQA.

Section 21081.6 of the Public Resources Code requires that, when making findings required by subdivision (a) of Section 21081, a lead agency shall adopt a reporting or monitoring program for “changes to the project which it has adopted or made a condition of project approval in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment. The reporting or monitoring program shall be designed to ensure compliance during project implementation.”

The Mitigation Monitoring Program for the 2003 CoIWMP is organized in outline form and keyed to each adopted FSPEIR mitigation measure. For each measure, the following information is provided:

1. A statement of the mitigation measure;
2. The timing for verification of implementation of the mitigation measures.
3. Specification of the party/parties responsible for implementation of the measure;
4. The assignment of mitigation monitoring responsibility; and

For most Mitigation Measures, the verification timing and agencies responsible for implementation and monitoring are indicated and are self-explanatory; however, additional explanation is provided for the following situations.

In cases where the timing for verification of the mitigation is indicated as “ongoing”, the agency responsible for monitoring compliance with the mitigation already had jurisdiction over the activity along with inspection obligations required by law. For example, to mitigate impacts to Hydrology and Water Quality (Mitigation Measure 7-6), solid waste disposal facilities are required to cover waste with soil (or other cover material) each day to prevent contact with stormwater. This measure will be monitored on a regular and ongoing basis through required inspections by the Local Enforcement Agency (Sonoma County Public Health Department, Environmental Health Division).

In certain cases, where “implementation” of a plan is a part of the Mitigation Measure, and two agencies are listed as responsible for monitoring, the first agency listed is responsible for ensuring that such a plan is prepared. The second agency listed has jurisdiction under existing law to enforce implementation and compliance with requirements of the plan. For example, to mitigate impacts to Hydrology and Water Quality (Revised Mitigation Measure 7-3), solid waste non-disposal facilities are required to prepare a detailed Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan. In this case, the Member Jurisdiction as lead agency will ensure that such a plan is prepared followed by the review, approval, and monitoring by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

In general, this monitoring plan ensures that each mitigation measure will be implemented because the designated monitoring agency will make sure that the party responsible for implementing the measure has actually carried out the measure (or otherwise appropriately guaranteed that it will be complied with through contractual or other agreements) before the particular project is allowed to go any further in the construction or operations process. For instance, if the timing for verification of implementation of a mitigation measure is noted as “prior to issuance of building permits,” then the party responsible for complying with the mitigation measure (usually the project applicant) will have to demonstrate to the monitoring agency that the measure has been implemented before the monitoring agency will issue a building permit.

Any new or expanded solid waste disposal facilities that result from implementation of the 2003 CoIWMP are expected to be located on land within the jurisdiction of the County. Therefore, the monitoring agency for each mitigation measure designed to address disposal facilities is generally a County agency. The 2003 CoIWMP contemplates, however, that new or expanded solid waste non-disposal facilities may be located either in a city within the County or on land under County jurisdiction. Because it is not now known precisely where such facilities will be (and several of the same type of facilities may be located in different cities throughout the County), the monitoring program specifies that the member jurisdiction and a city if the property lies within a city’s boundaries – will monitor compliance with mitigation measures required for that project.

Abbreviations

Abbreviations used in this Mitigation Monitoring Program include the following:

BAAQMD – Bay Area Air Quality Management District
LEA – Local Enforcement Agency (Sonoma County Environmental Health)
NSCAPCD – Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District
RWQCB – Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCWMA – Sonoma County Waste Management Agency

LAND USE

Mitigation Measure 4-1

In siting new or expanded solid waste non-disposal facilities, examine land uses surrounding potential sites and take possible land use conflicts into account in making siting determinations. In addition, require each new or expanded facility to incorporate design and operational measures to minimize land use conflicts. Examples of such measures include establishing buffer zones, sound-proofing facilities, restricting outdoor activities and limiting hours of operation.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project approval; Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 4-2

In siting new or expanded solid waste disposal facilities, examine land uses surrounding potential sites and take possible land use conflicts into account in making siting determinations. In addition, require each new facility to incorporate design and operational measures to minimize land use conflicts. Examples of such measures include establishing buffer zones, visual screens using berms and landscaping, and limiting hours of operation.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project approval; Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 4-3

Although solid waste facilities would be subject to the Exclusionary and Comparative Criteria in the 2003 CoIWMP Siting Element, there are no mitigation measures for the loss of important resource lands or for the change in character of the lands. Therefore, this impact is considered ***significant and unavoidable***.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project approval.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 4-4

Geologic studies of future landfill expansion and new landfill sites will address the possibility that mineral resources could be located under sites of new facilities. To the extent practical, mineral recovery efforts will be incorporated into the construction of the Central Landfill expansion or new landfills.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project approval.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

GEOLOGY AND SEISMICITY

Revised Mitigation Measure 5-1

(a) Non-disposal facilities shall be built a sufficient distance from earthquake fault zones as restricted by state and federal regulatory requirements.

(b) Where proposed development may be exposed to significant risks of damage from geologic hazards, a geologic report (prepared by a California Registered Geologist) shall be prepared which evaluates the hazards and shall identify measures which can be implemented to reduce the risks to acceptable levels. Such measures will be implemented.

(c) All grading and building construction for new or expanded non-disposal facilities shall

conform with geologic and seismic standards contained in the latest edition of the Uniform Building Code (UBC). Prior to construction activities, the applicant shall submit building plans to the local jurisdictions' building department indicating compliance with the UBC.

(d) All new or expanded disposal facilities shall meet the requirements of the County or Cities' general site design standards. The proposed new non-disposal facilities shall comply with the County or cities' policies and standards pertaining to geologic hazards.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b) Prior to project approval; (c), (d), Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 5-2

(a) Same as Mitigation Measures 5-1 (b) and 5-1 (d).

(b) All new or expanded non-disposal facilities that are susceptible to seismic ground failure (i.e., liquefaction) shall include project designs (e.g., soil densification) for building and road foundations to withstand potential liquefaction impacts.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 5-3

(a) New or expanded disposal facilities shall be built a sufficient distance from earthquake fault zones or as restricted by state and federal regulatory requirements.

(b) Where proposed development may be exposed to significant risks of damage from geologic hazards, a geologic report (prepared by a California Registered Geologist) shall be prepared which evaluates the hazards and shall identify measures which can be implemented to reduce the risks to acceptable levels. Such measures will be implemented.

(c) All grading and building construction for new or expanded disposal facilities shall conform with geologic and seismic standards contained in the latest edition of the Uniform Building Code (UBC). Prior to construction activities, the applicant shall submit building plans to the local jurisdictions' building department indicating compliance with the UBC.

(d) All new or expanded disposal facilities shall meet the requirements of the County or cities' general site design standards. The proposed new and expanded disposal facilities shall comply with the County or cities policies and standards pertaining to geologic hazards.

(e) In accordance with state and federal regulations, restrict the development of landfills in geologically unstable areas.

(f) In accordance with state and federal regulations, restrict the development of landfills in seismic impact zones unless containment structures (leachate collection systems, liners, surface

water management systems, etc.) are engineered and constructed to preclude failure during rapid geologic change.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b), (c), (f) Prior to project approval; approval; (c), (d) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Revised Mitigation Measure 5-4

(a) Same as Mitigation Measures 5-3 (a through f).

(b) All new or expanded disposal facilities that are susceptible to seismic ground failure (i.e., liquefaction) shall include project designs (e.g., soil densification) for building and road foundations to withstand potential liquefaction impacts.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Mitigation Measure 5-5

The grading plan for the West Expansion area at the Central Disposal Site and the future landfill will incorporate design features to prevent slope failures. These include maximum fill slopes as determined suitable by a registered engineering geologist. The embankments of new sedimentation basins and landfill slopes will be constructed so that the factor of safety is greater than 1.5.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 5-6

Final landfill grades will be constructed in accordance with Section 20650 of Title 27 of the CCR which requires that "Covered surfaces of the disposal area shall be graded to promote lateral runoff of precipitation and to prevent ponding. Grades shall be established of sufficient slopes to account for future settlement of the fill surface." Grades will be of sufficient slopes to allow for future settlement of the final cover and to avoid ponding and infiltration of stormwater. The landfill gas collection system will use flexible pipe and be designed to accommodate settlement of the refuse.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project construction; ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

SOILS AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Revised Mitigation Measures 6-1

(a) All new facilities shall be designed and constructed to conform with the site development

standards contained in the latest edition of the Uniform Building Code (UBC). Prior to construction activities, the applicant shall submit building plans to the local jurisdiction's building department indicating compliance with the UBC.

(b) All new facilities shall meet the requirements of the County or cities' standards pertaining to site design, grading, and erosion control.

(c) Vegetation on soils exposed during construction shall be reestablished as soon as practical. Mulch or other temporary cover shall be used in the interim where erosion potential exists.

(d) Employ Best Management Practices as required under the NPDES Permit for Construction grading.

(e) To the extent feasible, confine grading, excavation, and other earthwork to the dry seasons. When this is not feasible, erosion and sediment transport control facilities should be in place prior to the onset of the first major winter storms. If wind erosion has the potential to occur during summer months, erosion control methods, such as watering graded areas, shall be implemented.

(f) Prepare and implement detailed erosion and sedimentation control plan(s), which should be submitted for review and approval by the RWQCB. The specific language of such plans varies, but the concepts to be adhered to include the following:

- To avoid discharge to natural waterways, sediment should be trapped before leaving the construction site through the use of rip-rap, hay bales, fencing, or sediment ponds.
 - Areas of surface disturbance should be minimized.
 - Disturbed areas should be stabilized through vegetative or mechanical methods. When construction is complete, all disturbed areas should be regraded and revegetated. Topsoil should be stockpiled and used for the revegetation of disturbed areas.
- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) through (f) Prior to and during project construction.
 - **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
 - **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Mitigation Measures 6-2

To the extent feasible, all new facilities and expansion of existing facilities shall comply with the General Plan objectives and avoid siting on agricultural lands as defined in the General Plan. If a non-disposal facility is sited on agricultural land, this would constitute a ***significant and unavoidable*** impact.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project approval.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 6-3(a)

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans shall be prepared and revised as needed for all facilities at the Central Disposal Site or other new landfills. Plans shall be submitted to the Regional Water Quality Control Board and at a minimum shall include:

- (a) A description of the critical features of the erosion control system, including sediment ponds and drainage ways, along with a description and schedule for routine maintenance of these features.
- (b) A construction schedule for components of the erosion control system.
- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project construction, during project construction, ongoing; (b) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board

Additions to Mitigation Measure 6-3(a)

- (c) A requirement to vegetate side slopes and waste-fill slopes. Temporary and permanent vegetative cover shall be established as soon as possible on side slopes and waste-fill slopes. To protect the slopes prior to vegetation establishment, a mulch, consisting of straw or wood fiber shall be applied at the time of seeding. A tackifier shall be applied with the mulch as needed to prevent loss of the mulch due to wind or water movement. Sample specifications for revegetating disturbed areas shall be included, with a description of the types of areas to be revegetated, the equipment and procedures to be used, and the dates for the seeding. For areas where an erosion potential exists, but it is not practical to establish vegetation, specifications for placing mulch or temporary covers shall be included.
- (d) Specifications for construction features to reduce erosion. These shall include benches on slopes to intercept sheet flow and shorten drainage paths, protective linings (e.g., riprap, concrete, grass, erosion control mats) on interim and final drainage ways, and energy dissipators at inlets and outlets of sediment ponds and at outlets of culverts.
- (e) Best Management Practices for construction and operation of the landfill and other facilities. This includes miscellaneous grading and removal of cover soil from all facilities.
- (f) Specifications for watering roads, borrow areas, and construction areas to control wind erosion.
- (g) An inspection and/or maintenance schedule for critical parts of the sediment control system, including sediment ponds and drainage ways.
- (h) A schedule for winterizing that will ensure that critical work is done prior to October 15th each year.
- **Timing of Implementation** - (c) Prior to project construction, during project construction, ongoing; (d) Prior to project construction; (e), (f) Prior to project construction, during project construction; (g), (h) Prior to project construction.

- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** -Lead Agency.

New Mitigation Measure 6-3(b)

Although solid waste facilities would be subject to the Exclusionary and Comparative Criteria in the 2003 CoIWMP Siting Element, there are no mitigation measures for the loss of important agricultural lands or for the change in character of the lands. Therefore, this impact is considered ***significant and unavoidable***.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project approval.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Revised Mitigation Measure 7-1

(a) Stormwater runoff from waste handling areas shall be treated on site or routed to the sanitary sewer for treatment prior to discharge.

(b) To the extent feasible, materials handling and storage areas shall be covered to prevent contact with stormwaters.

(c) All exterior drainage from each site shall be managed in accordance with the requirements of federal NPDES, state, and local regulations.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b) Prior to project construction, ongoing; (c) Prior to project construction, ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** -Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Local Enforcement Agency.

Mitigation Measure 7-2

(a) To the extent feasible, new facilities shall be located outside of areas at high risk for flooding (i.e., near rivers, within 100-year floodplains).

(b) The design of new facilities shall, to the extent feasible, minimize the amount of impermeable surface and incorporate methods to lessen surface runoff from the site.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction; (b) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Revised Mitigation Measure 7-3

(a) Employ Best Management Practices as required under the NPDES Permit for Construction grading.

(b) To the extent feasible, confine grading, excavation, and other earthwork to the dry seasons.

When this is not feasible, erosion and sediment transport control facilities should be in place prior to the onset of the first major winter storms. If wind erosion has the potential to occur during summer months, erosion control methods, such as watering graded areas, shall be implemented.

(c) Prepare and implement detailed erosion and sedimentation control plan(s), which should be submitted for review and approval by the RWQCB. The specific language of such plans varies, but the concepts to be adhered to include the following:

- To avoid discharge to natural waterways, sediment should be trapped before leaving the construction site through the use of rip-rap, hay bales, fencing, or sediment ponds.
- Areas of surface disturbance should be minimized.
- Disturbed areas should be stabilized through vegetative or mechanical methods. When construction is complete, all disturbed areas should be regraded and revegetated. Topsoil should be stockpiled and used for the revegetation of disturbed areas.

(d) All new facilities shall be designed and constructed to conform with the site development standards contained in the latest edition of the Uniform Building Code (UBC). Prior to construction activities, the applicant shall submit building plans to the local jurisdiction's building department indicating compliance with the UBC.

(e) All new facilities shall meet the requirements of the County or cities' standards pertaining to site design, grading, and erosion control.

(f) Vegetation on soils exposed during construction shall be reestablished as soon as practical. Mulch or other temporary cover shall be used in the interim where erosion potential exists.

(g) Treat wastewater generated during construction prior to discharge. At a minimum, the wastewater should be treated by sedimentation to remove suspended particles from the water. Sedimentation ponds would need to be maintained regularly. Precipitation agents, such as alum, may be introduced to speed the action of settling suspended particles. Alternatively, either gravity or pressure filtration could be used if sufficient space for sedimentation facilities is unavailable.

(h) Prepare and implement a Spill Prevention Control/Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan prior to the start of construction. The SPCC Plan should cover actions needed to minimize the potential for accidental spillage of construction-related contaminants such as fuel, oil, or other chemicals. Such contaminants should not be drained onto the soil; rather, they should be confined to sealed containers and removed to proper disposal sites. Refueling should be conducted in a location where spills could be contained.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b), (f), (g), (h) Prior to project construction, during project construction; (c), (d), (e) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** -Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Mitigation Measure 7-4

- (a) Same as Mitigation Measures 7-1(a), 7-1(b) and 7-1(c).
- (b) Construct a separate spill control facility around and under the waste intake, storage, and loading areas to provide for containment of any hazardous spills that might occur in the vicinity.
- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Same as 7-1(a), (b), & (c); (b) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Revised Mitigation Measure 7-5

- (a) Cover materials (soil) shall be placed over waste materials at the end of each day to prevent water from ponding on the landfill.
- (b) A low-permeability final landfill cover, as required by CCR, Title 23, Chapter 15, shall be placed over the landfill during closure.
- (c) The volume of fluid that enters the landfill shall be minimized by prohibiting the disposal of liquid waste.
- (d) The landfill shall be designed with an adequate drainage and collection system to prevent to the extent possible the migration of leachate off-site.
- (e) Landfills shall be located where site characteristics provide adequate separation between solid waste and ground and surface waters and where soil characteristics, distance from waste to groundwater, and other factors will ensure no impairment of beneficial uses of surface or ground water beneath or adjacent to a landfill (California Water Regulations, Chapter 15, Article 3, Section 2533).
- (f) Current industry standards for leachate management shall be implemented (e.g., storing leachate in lined on-site ponds where it can evaporate naturally) or, if storage is impossible, transporting leachate to the nearest wastewater treatment plant capable of treating the leachate and not exceeding effluent discharge limits.
- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b), (c) Prior to project construction and ongoing (d) Prior to project construction; (e), (f) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Additions to Mitigation Measures 7-5

- (g) Leachate and wastewater collection and disposal systems shall be designed with enough capacity to accommodate the amount of leachate predicted to be generated during the wettest year of record.
- (h) Construction of all new landfill cells will comply with the requirements of Title 27 for liner impermeability.

(i) A landfill leachate and wastewater management program will be implemented which will include monitoring leachate and wastewater levels and emptying ponds as necessary to ensure adequate storage capacity.

(j) Investigate and consider methods for treatment of leachate and wastewater on-site and disposal by irrigation at any expanded or new landfill site.

(k) All exterior drainage from each landfill site shall be managed in accordance with the requirements of federal NPDES, state, and local regulations.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (g), (h) Prior to project construction; (i) Ongoing; (j), (k) Prior to project construction and ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Mitigation Measure 7-6

(a) To the extent feasible, the working face of the landfill shall be covered with soil or other approved alternate cover material to prevent contact with stormwaters.

(b) All exterior drainage from each site shall be managed in accordance with the requirements of federal NPDES, state, and local regulations.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project construction and ongoing; (b) Prior to project construction, and ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 7-7

(a) Employ Best Management Practices as required under the NPDES Permit for Construction grading.

(b) To the extent feasible, confine grading, excavation, and other earthwork to the dry seasons. When this is not feasible, erosion and sediment transport control facilities should be in place prior to the onset of the first major winter storms. If wind erosion has the potential to occur during summer months, erosion control methods, such as watering graded areas, shall be implemented.

(c) Prepare and implement detailed erosion and sedimentation control plan(s), which should be submitted for review and approval by the RWQCB. The specific language of such plans varies, but the concepts to be adhered to include the following:

1. To avoid discharge to natural waterways, sediment should be trapped before leaving the construction site through the use of rip-rap, hay bales, fencing, or sediment ponds.
2. Areas of surface disturbance should be minimized.
3. Disturbed areas should be stabilized through vegetative or mechanical methods. When construction is complete, all disturbed areas should be regraded and revegetated.

(d) All new facilities shall be designed and constructed to conform with the site development standards contained in the latest edition of the Uniform Building Code (UBC). Prior to construction activities, the applicant shall submit building plans to the local jurisdiction's building department indicating compliance with the UBC.

(e) All new facilities shall meet the requirements of the County or cities' standards pertaining to site design, grading, and erosion control.

(f) Vegetation on soils exposed during construction shall be reestablished as soon as practical. Mulch or other temporary cover shall be used in the interim where erosion potential exists.

(g) Treat wastewater generated during construction prior to discharge. At a minimum, the wastewater should be treated by sedimentation to remove suspended particles from the water. Sedimentation ponds would need to be maintained regularly.

(h) Prepare and implement a Spill Prevention Control/Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan prior to the start of construction. The SPCC Plan should cover actions needed to minimize the potential for accidental spillage of construction-related contaminants such as fuel, oil, or other chemicals. Such contaminants should not be drained onto the soil; rather, they should be confined to sealed containers and removed to proper disposal sites. Refueling should be conducted in a location where spills could be contained.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b), (d), (e) Prior to project construction; (c) Prior to project construction; (f) During project construction; (g) During project construction and ongoing; (h) Prior to project construction and ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Revised Mitigation Measure 7-8

(a) Mitigation implemented to control erosion during operation of the landfill shall be similar to that implemented during construction (see Mitigation Measure 7-7 above).

(b) Permanent drainage ditches shall be constructed around the landfill perimeter to convey runoff water from the project site. These permanent drainage ditches shall be lined with native grass, concrete, corrugated metal, or other material that will limit water infiltration and soil erosion. Temporary and permanent berms, collection ditches, benches, and stormwater downdrains shall be constructed to convey water runoff from the landfill surface and downslopes.

(c) On- or off-site detention ponds shall be constructed and maintained and site runoff shall be collected and sedimentation completed in the ponds prior to discharge to surface waters. The ponds shall be adequately designed so that no net increase over existing conditions in stormwater flows from the project site are expected to result from a 100-year flood event.

(d) Prior to the rainy season, drainage facilities shall be inspected and, if necessary, cleared of debris.

- (e) Drainage facilities shall be inspected after the first significant rain of the season to ensure that the system is functioning.
- (f) Runoff from areas upgradient of the landfill shall be routed around the landfill.
- (g) Landfills shall not be developed within a 100-year floodplain (40 CFR 258).
- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b), (d) Prior to project construction and ongoing; (b) Prior to project construction and ongoing; (c), (g) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction; (e) ongoing; (f) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** -Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Mitigation Measure 7-9

- (a) New waste management facilities will use water conservation techniques such as reclaimed water use and water recycling where feasible.
- (b) If anaerobic digestion is used to process organics, a complete site specific groundwater study or groundwater availability determination to demonstrate that water use levels will not deplete groundwater supplies for surrounding properties.
- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project construction and ongoing; (b) Prior to project approval.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** -Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 7-10

- Spill prevention and cleanup plans will be required in all construction contracts. Any contracts which involve blasting will require that explosives spilled during the loading of the blasting holes be cleaned up prior to detonating the explosives.
- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project construction, during project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** -Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 7-11

- If blasting will be done near an existing landfill, a qualified blasting specialist will design the blasting program to ensure that peak particle velocities resulting from blasts will be lower than the amount that could damage the landfill liner or leachate collection system.
- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project construction, during project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Mitigation Measure 7-12

When feasible, large non-disposal facilities (i.e., composting facilities) shall provide permeable surfaces and retention basins to aid in the recharge of groundwater in accordance with the water

quality standards of the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

PUBLIC SAFETY, HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Revised Mitigation Measure 8-1

(a) Curbside recycling operations shall be established so that no direct worker contact with the materials occurs. Automated can pick-up, commingled collection, and/or separate materials bins could meet this objective.

(b) Workers shall be supplied with appropriate safety gear which provide the maximum protection available while still affording sufficient manual dexterity for accomplishing their sorting tasks.

(c) All workers shall have current vaccinations against diseases such as tetanus, polio, or other diseases which could be spread through direct contact with solid waste.

(d) Workers shall be trained to spot hypodermic needles during sorting, extract them from the sorting line, and deposit them in a plastic sharps disposal container kept at each sorting station.

(e) Sharps containers filled at the non-disposal facility and landfill, as well as containers encountered in curbside materials during sorting operations, shall be properly disposed of with a licensed medical waste hauler.

(f) New and expanded non-disposal facilities and solid waste disposal facilities shall develop and implement an Illness and Injury Prevention Plan to address the potential for injury and illness among facility employees.

(g) A map showing the locations of local emergency services and appropriate telephone numbers shall be posted at all non-disposal facilities and landfills in a conspicuous place (e.g., near the telephone) by either the program operations manager or the safety inspector.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project construction and ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 8-2

(a) Backyard composting training for the general public shall address the potential health effects associated with composting. Training will describe how proper moisture content will reduce dust generation and maximize microbial action and how sufficient oxygen content is critical to maintaining microbial action, regulating temperature, and reducing odors and pathogens. Persons with weakened immune systems or persons with allergies, asthma, or other respiratory problems shall be discouraged from participating in backyard composting. Backyard composters shall also be encouraged to thoroughly wash their hands with soap and water after each contact with backyard compost piles.

(b) Composting operations at the new or expanded composting facility(ies) shall include the following procedures:

1. Proper moisture content shall be maintained in compost piles or windrows.
 2. Proper temperatures and oxygen content shall be maintained in compost piles/windrows through aeration and compost turning or agitation. Operating procedures shall require that the compost pile be heated to approximately 132-140° to ensure that all pathogens have been eliminated.
 3. Loading and compost turning equipment shall have enclosed, ventilated cabs and the ventilation systems shall be maintained regularly, or individual respiratory protection (dust masks) will be utilized.
 4. Employees shall be encouraged to wash their hands frequently with soap and water, particularly prior to lunch and other breaks, and at the end of the work day.
 5. Composting facility operators shall inform compost workers about the possibility for development of pulmonary hypersensitivity. Workers shall be encouraged to report unusual health problems to their supervisors and physicians.
 6. New and expanded non-disposal facilities shall develop and implement an Illness and Injury Prevention Plan to address the potential for injury and illness among facility employees.
- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b) Prior to project construction and ongoing.
 - **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
 - **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 8-3

(a) A HHW Facility Operations Plan shall be developed for each permanent HHW facility. This plan shall include procedures for waste acceptance and screening, waste management practices, stormwater management, worker health and safety, and emergency prevention, precaution and response.

(b) An emergency response and evacuation plan shall be developed for each collection site in order to plan actions to be taken in the event of a spill incident. The emergency response and evacuation plan shall be developed by the collection site operator in coordination with the appropriate local agencies prior to the operation of the collection site.

(c) A safety inspector shall be assigned by the HHW program operations manager to oversee field activities, spot potential risks, and ensure conformance with regulations.

(d) Employee safety meetings shall be conducted, as necessary, by the program safety inspector.

(e) All vehicles shall be inspected, as necessary, for safety violations by the program safety inspector and facility employees.

(f) An on-site eye wash and shower station shall be provided at all mobile and stationary HHW collection sites.

(g) A map showing the locations of local emergency services and appropriate telephone numbers shall be posted at all mobile and stationary HHW collection sites in a conspicuous place (e.g., near the telephone) by either the program operations manager or the safety inspector.

(h) A training program (including periodic retraining) for facility personnel in CPR and first aid shall be provided by the program safety inspector. In addition, first aid materials shall be maintained in good condition.

(i) A drainage containment and collection system shall be set up around the HHW collection and storage facilities to prevent discharge of spilled materials to soil or groundwater. All spilled material shall be collected and treated separately to prevent the spread of any hazardous constituents.

(j) Any risk posed by unauthorized access to any non-disposal site shall be mitigated by posting warning signs, fencing, patrol personnel, or the disabling of equipment when not in use. Daily inspections would be the responsibility of the facility operations manager.

(k) A Load Checking Program shall be updated and implemented to ensure the proper disposal of hazardous wastes illegally disposed with solid waste accepted at non-disposal facilities and the landfill. Any hazardous wastes found while conducting the Load Checking Program shall be disposed of according to applicable state and federal regulations.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) through (k) Prior to project construction and ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** -Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 8-4

(a) Prior to permitting, develop and implement (in consultation with the Fire Marshal) a Fire Prevention Program for each facility, as necessary. This program shall entail both structural fire suppression mechanisms, such as an automatic sprinkler system and fire retardant building materials in the design of the structure, as well as procedural programs for minimizing/extinguishing fire hazards.

(b) Develop an Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan for each new or expanded facility in accordance with relevant county or city emergency response and evacuation plans, and follow it in the event of a fire, earthquake, hazardous materials spill or other emergency. Each emergency response and evacuation plan shall be developed by the facility operator in coordination with the County Office of Emergency Services, the Hazardous Materials Division of the County Environmental Health Department, and the appropriate Fire Protection District.

(c) All potentially disastrous events shall be reported by the project sponsor to the County Office of Emergency Services so that County emergency services such as traffic control, fire and medical equipment, and evacuation notification can be available as needed.

(d) Facility workers shall be provided and required to use safety glasses, safety shoes, coveralls, gloves, noise reducers for ears, or other safety equipment appropriate to the hazard of the job. An emergency eye bath and emergency showers shall be installed in the facility by the project sponsor.

(e) A map showing the locations of local emergency services and appropriate telephone numbers shall be posted at all non-disposal facilities and landfills in a conspicuous place (e.g., near the telephone) by either the program operations manager or the safety inspector.

(f) New and expanded non-disposal facilities and solid waste disposal facilities shall develop and implement an Illness and Injury Prevention Plan to address the potential for injury and illness among facility employees.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) through (f) Prior to project construction and ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** -Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 8-5

Same as Mitigation Measure 8-4 (a through e).

(f) Consider reducing operating hours at new or expanded non-disposal facilities in order to reduce the accumulation of combustible solid waste for transfer and storage.

(g) A map showing the locations of local emergency services and appropriate telephone numbers shall be posted at all non-disposal facilities and landfills in a conspicuous place (e.g., near the telephone) by either the program operations manager or the safety inspector.

(h) Develop an Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan for each new or expanded facility in accordance with relevant county or city emergency response and evacuation plans, and follow it in the event of a fire, earthquake, hazardous materials spill or other emergency. Each emergency response and evacuation plan shall be developed by the facility operator in coordination with the County Office of Emergency Services, the Hazardous Materials Division of the County Environmental Health Department, and the appropriate Fire Protection District.

- **Timing of Implementation** -(a) through (h) Prior to project construction and ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** -Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measures 8-6

(a) Rodent traps shall be placed strategically around the public drop-off areas and recycling areas, as required. This measure shall be monitored by the facility operations manager.

(b) Landscape materials shall exclude plants, such as ivy, which may provide hidden nesting areas for rodents.

(c) Standing water and moist areas shall be controlled to prevent mosquito breeding. This shall be monitored by the facility operations manager.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) through (c) Prior to project construction and ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** -Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 8-7

Mitigation measures will result from the site specific CEQA review process, and will include the general following mitigation measures:

- (a) Employees shall be encouraged to wash their hands frequently with soap and water, particularly prior to lunch and other breaks, and at the end of the work day.
- (b) Employee safety meetings shall be conducted, as necessary, by the program safety inspector.
- (c) All vehicles shall be inspected, as necessary, for safety violations by the program safety inspector and facility employees.
- (d) A training program (including periodic retraining) for facility personnel in first aid shall be provided by the program safety inspector. In addition, first aid materials shall be maintained in good condition.
- (e) Any risk posed by unauthorized access to any areas of the disposal site shall be mitigated by posting warning signs, fencing, patrol personnel, and/or the disabling of equipment when not in use. Daily inspections would be the responsibility of the facility operations manager.
- (f) Prior to operations, develop and implement (in consultation with the Fire Marshal) a Fire Prevention Program for each facility, as necessary. This program shall entail both structural fire suppression mechanisms, such as an automatic sprinkler system and fire retardant building materials, in the design of the structure, as well as procedural programs for minimizing/extinguishing fire hazards.
- (g) All potentially disastrous events shall be reported by the project sponsor to the County Office of Emergency Services so that County emergency services such as traffic control, fire and medical equipment, and evacuation notification can be available as needed.
- (h) Facility workers shall be provided and required to use safety glasses, safety shoes, coveralls, gloves, noise reducers for ears, or other safety equipment appropriate to the hazard of the job. An emergency eye bath and emergency showers shall be installed in the facility by the project sponsor.
- (i) Standing water and moist areas shall be controlled to prevent mosquito breeding. This shall be monitored by the facility operations manager.
- (j) A map showing the locations of local emergency services and appropriate telephone numbers shall be posted at all non-disposal facilities and landfills in a conspicuous place (e.g., near the telephone) by either the program operations manager or the safety inspector.
- (k) Develop an Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan for each new or expanded facility in accordance with relevant county or city emergency response and evacuation plans, and follow it in

the event of a fire, earthquake, hazardous materials spill or other emergency. Each emergency response and evacuation plan shall be developed by the facility operator in coordination with the County Office of Emergency Services, the Hazardous Materials Division of the County Environmental Health Department, and the appropriate Fire Protection District.

(l) New and expanded non-disposal facilities and solid waste disposal facilities shall develop and implement an Illness and Injury Prevention Plan to address the potential for injury and illness among facility employees.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) through (l) Prior to project construction and ongoing; (k) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** -Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency.

Mitigation Measure 8-8

If hazardous materials are used at the RMF, the following mitigations will be implemented:

(a) An emergency response and evacuation plan shall be developed for the RMF in order to plan actions to be taken in the event of a spill incident. The emergency response plan shall be developed by the facility operator in coordination with the appropriate local agencies prior to the operation of the facility.

(b) A safety inspector shall be assigned by the RMF operations manager to oversee the transportation, use and disposal of hazardous materials to ensure that workers, the general public, and the environment are protected from accidents or spills.

(c) Employee safety meetings shall be conducted as necessary by the program safety inspector.

(d) An on-site eye wash and shower station shall be provided at the RMF.

(e) A map showing the locations of local emergency services and appropriate telephone numbers shall be posted at the RMF in a conspicuous place (e.g., near the telephone) by either the program operations manager or the safety inspector.

(f) A training program (including periodic retraining) for facility personnel in CPR and first aid shall be provided by the program safety inspector. In addition, first aid materials shall be maintained in good condition.

(g) A drainage containment and collection system shall be set up around the chemical use area at the RMF to prevent discharge of spilled materials to soil or groundwater. All spilled material shall be collected and treated separately to prevent the spread of any hazardous constituents.

(h) Any risk posed by unauthorized access to the RMF shall be mitigated by posting warning signs, fencing, patrol personnel, or the disabling of equipment when not in use. Daily inspections would be the responsibility of the facility operations manager.

(i) New and expanded non-disposal facilities shall develop and implement an Illness and Injury Prevention Plan to address the potential for injury and illness among facility employees.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a)through (j) Prior to project construction, ongoing. Prior to project
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Mitigation Measure 8-9

(a) Blasting at the Central Disposal Site shall be conducted in accordance with the recommendations of the study conducted by Geotek in 1998, and any further site-specific blasting study conducted by a licensed blasting engineer. At a minimum, mitigation shall include:

1. All blasts will be designed to minimize peak particle velocity at the nearest off-site structures.
2. Measures will be taken to control air blast (overpressure), including stemming explosive charges with clean crushed stone, ensuring the minimum distance between bore holes and the rock face, keeping drilling logs to describe ground conditions, adjusting blast design to isolate explosive charges from weak areas, avoiding blasting during heavy cloud cover or windy conditions and monitoring overpressure at or near nearby residences.

(b) If blasting is necessary at a new solid waste disposal site, a site-specific blasting study to establish procedures to minimize peak particle velocities and overpressure will be conducted.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project construction, during project construction; (b) Prior to Project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 8-10

In the event that a facility is located on a designated contaminated site, a site-specific study will be done to ensure that proper handling and disposal methods will be used to minimize environmental impacts. The study shall include a search of records of hazardous materials presence, a field assessment of conditions on the site to determine whether visual evidence of hazardous materials is present, and a plan to treat and/or clean up the site in accordance with regulations of the Regional Water Quality Control Board and Sonoma County Environmental Health if hazardous materials are present. Site specific analysis would be done at the time facility locations are proposed.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project approval, prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Mitigation Measure 8-11

Update the existing or develop a new Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan for each new or expanded facility in accordance with relevant county or city emergency response and evacuation plans, and follow it in the event of a fire, earthquake, hazardous materials spill or other emergency. Each emergency response and evacuation plan shall be developed by the facility operator in

coordination with the County Office of Emergency Services, the Hazardous Materials Division of the County Environmental Health Department, and the appropriate Fire Protection District.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 8-12

(a) Safety measures shall be implemented, including, at a minimum, emergency response procedures, safety inspections, safety training, restriction of unauthorized access to areas where hazardous materials are stored, and timely containment and cleanup of spills.

(b) All potentially disastrous events shall be reported by the project sponsor to the County Office of Emergency Services so that County emergency services such as traffic control, fire and medical equipment, and evacuation notification can be available as needed.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b) Prior to project construction, and ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 8-13

(a) Future non-disposal and disposal facilities located in Sonoma County shall be designed, constructed, and maintained in conformance with the requirements of the Fire Marshall's Vegetation Management Plan and Fire Safe Standards.

(b) Develop an Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan for each new or expanded facility in accordance with relevant county or city emergency response and evacuation plans, and follow it in the event of a fire, earthquake, hazardous materials spill or other emergency. Each emergency response and evacuation plan shall be developed by the facility operator in coordination with the County Office of Emergency Services, the Hazardous Materials Division of the County Environmental Health Department, and the appropriate Fire Protection District.

(c) All potentially disastrous events shall be reported by the project sponsor to the County Office of Emergency Services so that County emergency services such as traffic control, fire and medical equipment, and evacuation notification can be available as needed.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project approval, ongoing; (b) Prior to project construction, ongoing; (c) Ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

TRANSPORTATION

Revised Mitigation Measure 9-1

(a) To the extent feasible, new non-disposal facilities shall not be located in areas with significant road congestion, as designated in the cities' and County General Plans;

(b) To the extent feasible, new non-disposal facilities shall be located near other commercial facilities to allow for the combination of activities in one trip and reduce overall trip generation.

(c) Traffic Management Plans (TMP) shall be developed for each of the new and expanded non-disposal facilities, as required. These plans shall schedule truck trips so that roadway segments with the potential to be significantly impacted are avoided during peak hours. In addition, these plans shall detail the hours of operation and other restrictions on truck trips for each of the facilities and shall include plans for employee car pooling and bus transportation, where appropriate and feasible. The plans shall be updated periodically in response to changing traffic conditions and improvements to the highway system. The TMP shall include a site-specific traffic evaluation conducted as part of the siting study for a new non-disposal facility to identify potential traffic problem areas prior to site selection. The traffic evaluation shall consider limiting non-disposal facility operations to either commercial or private (general public) haulers, as well as co-locating of disposal and non-disposal facilities to reduce haul trips.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b), (c) Prior to project approval.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Additions to Mitigation Measures 9-1

(d) Countywide Traffic Mitigation Fees shall be paid for new facilities implemented in accordance with the 2003 CoIWMP to help mitigate off-site cumulative traffic impacts.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (d) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 9-2

(a) The siting study for a new landfill shall consider the adequacy and operation of the local roads and intersections as part of the comparative criteria.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project approval.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Additional Mitigation Measure 9-2

(b) A site-specific traffic evaluation shall be conducted as part of the siting study for a new landfill, to identify potential traffic problem areas prior to site selection and to identify road or intersection improvements and/or changes needed to accommodate landfill traffic.

(c) Countywide Traffic Mitigation Fees shall be paid for new facilities implemented in accordance with the 2003 CoIWMP to help mitigate off-site cumulative traffic impacts.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (b) Prior to project approval; (c) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 9-3

Traffic analysis shall be conducted at the time a site-specific environmental analysis of a quarry project is undertaken. If rock extraction traffic would cause significant congestion at the Stony Point/Roblar or Stony Point/West Railroad intersections, the following mitigation measures shall be considered:

(a) Trucks hauling rock from the landfill quarry shall be restricted so that they do not add traffic to the congested intersections during peak traffic hours. Restrictions could include alternative hours of operation or alternative haul routes. This restriction shall remain in effect until these intersections are signalized.

(b) The quarry operator shall pay a traffic mitigation fee to provide a fair-share contribution toward the cost of signalizing the intersections.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project approval; (b) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 9-4

If significant traffic impacts to the Stony Point/Roblar Roads and Stony Point Road/West Railroad Avenue intersections continue beyond 2015, mitigation measures such as the following shall be implemented:

(a) The Integrated Waste Division will consider restricting truck traffic that is subject to County control so that trucks do not travel through the Stony Point/Roblar and/or Stony Point Road/West Railroad intersections during peak traffic hours. This shall apply only to new truck trips associated with projects pursuant to the 2003 CoIWMP and not existing traffic using the Central Disposal Site. The restriction shall apply to trucks subject to County control, such as those making deliveries of cover soil and liner materials, and trucks associated with construction at the site. This measure shall remain in effect until a traffic signal has been installed at these intersections.

(b) Prior to construction of projects at the Central Disposal Site pursuant to the 2003 CoIWMP, the Integrated Waste Division shall pay a traffic mitigation fee that includes a fair share contribution toward the installation of signals at the Stony Point/Roblar and Stony Point/West Railroad intersections.

(c) Consider restricting hours of operation so that traffic is not added to the congested intersections during peak traffic hours. This restriction would remain in effect until these intersections are signalized.

(d) Consider restricting the use of the site to commercial operators only, thereby reducing the number of vehicles using the Stony Point/Roblar and Stony Point/West Railroad intersections.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (c), (d) Prior to project approval; (b) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 9-5

Prior to the commencement of hauling, the quarry operator and the Integrated Waste Division shall implement a truck driver education program which familiarizes rock and commercial refuse haulers with speed limit zones, school bus stops, areas of low sight distance on the haul route, permit limits on trucking, weight and load height limits, circulation routes through the landfill to minimize interference, and other measures which will reduce public conflicts. The Integrated Waste Division shall maintain a record of the drivers receiving the orientation.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project construction, during project construction, ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 9-6

(a) Driveways and access roads for the new landfill and non-disposal facilities shall be designed to AASHTO standards to ensure safety hazards are minimized. These standards include driveway width, acceleration-deceleration lanes, and turning radius requirements.

(b) Prior to operation, minor roads that would be used as haul routes shall be examined for existing safety problems and corrections shall be made as necessary to accommodate traffic from new facilities.

(c) Design access roads for new facilities to accommodate emergency vehicles in accordance with County Fire Safe Standards.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (c) Prior to project construction; (b) Ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

AIR QUALITY

Revised Mitigation Measure 10-1 (a)

The County and cities shall consider air emissions when purchasing new equipment and when entering into agreements with solid waste operators. Cleaner vehicles shall be weighted more favorably than less clean vehicles.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project construction and ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Additional Mitigation Measure 10-1 (b) (Construction)

1. New facilities shall be sited to maximize separation between haul routes/facilities and sensitive receptors to the extent practical.
2. New facilities shall encourage the use of low emissions vehicles that control diesel particulates with engine filters or by using low emissions fuel such as compressed natural gas.
3. The contractor shall reduce NO_x, ROG, and CO emissions by complying with the construction

vehicle air pollutant control strategies developed by the BAAQMD and the NSCAPCD. The project sponsor shall include in construction contracts the following requirements:

- a. Construction equipment operators shall shut off equipment when not in use to avoid unnecessary idling. As a general rule, vehicle idling should be kept below 10 minutes.
 - b. The contractor's construction equipment shall be properly maintained and in good operating condition.
 - c. The contractor shall utilize new technologies to control ozone precursor emissions as they become available and feasible.
 - d. The contractor shall substitute gasoline-powered for diesel-powered equipment where feasible. The contractor shall electrify equipment where practical.
4. Asphalt paving materials shall conform to the most recent guidelines by the air district having jurisdiction.
- **Timing of Implementation** - (b1) Prior to project approval; (b2) Ongoing; (b3), (b4) Prior to project construction, during project construction.
 - **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
 - **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Additional Mitigation Measure 10-1 (c) (Operations)

1. Contracts for operation of facilities described in the 2003 CoIWMP shall require operators to limit idling time of diesel equipment to 10 minutes when practical. Contracts shall also require that equipment be serviced at regular intervals to keep engines operating within parameters that will prevent excessive emissions.
 2. Contracts for operation of facilities described in the 2003 CoIWMP shall include incentives for using electric motors instead of internal combustion engines in stationary equipment.
 3. Alternate technology, such as a fuel cell or cleaner burning engines, shall be considered for any electricity generation plant implemented by programs in the 2003 CoIWMP.
- **Timing of Implementation** - (c1) through (c3) Ongoing.
 - **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
 - **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Additional Mitigation Measure 10-1 (d)

If emissions of criteria pollutants are produced by the selected technology for processing of organic waste at the RMF, the facility will be equipped with a means to collect or treat emissions which may include air control and emission filters to comply with air quality standards.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (d) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Air Quality Management District/Air Pollution Control District.

Revised Mitigation Measure 10-2

The contractor shall reduce particulate emissions by complying with the dust control strategies developed by the NSCAPCD and the BAAQMD. The project sponsor shall include in construction contracts the following requirements:

1. The contractor shall water in late morning and at the end of the day all earth surfaces during clearing, grading, earthmoving, and other site preparation activities.
2. The contractor shall use tarpaulins or other effective covers for haul trucks that travel on public streets and roads.
3. The contractor shall increase the watering frequency for exposed and erodible soil surfaces whenever winds exceed 15 mph.
4. The contractor shall water exposed soil surfaces, including cover stockpiles, roadways, and parking and staging areas, to minimize dust and soil erosion.
5. The contractor shall sweep streets adjacent to the new and expanded non-disposal facilities at the end of each day.
6. The contractor shall control construction, operation and maintenance vehicle speed to 15 mph on unpaved roads.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 10-3

(a) Control of odors shall be implemented through the use of Best Management Practices utilized with Sonoma County such as the avoidance of compost disturbance in afternoon hours, regulating moisture content, and turning compost windrows.

(b) If odor persists as a problem, compost piles or windrows shall be covered with soil or finished compost to reduce emissions of odors.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b) Ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency.

Additions to Mitigation Measure 10-3

(c) The landfill shall be covered at the end of every day with plastic, soil or other appropriate material.

(d) Any cracks in the landfill surface shall be repaired as soon as practical.

(e) Acidity levels in leachate ponds shall be monitored and pH adjusted as necessary to reduce odor problems.

(f) When new compost facilities are proposed, consideration will be given to operations that are conducted inside buildings using air filtration systems to prevent release of odors.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Revised Mitigation Measure 10-4 (a)

Mitigation measures will include revised Mitigation Measure 10-1 (a), additional Mitigation Measures 10-1 (b) and 10-1 (c), including revised Mitigation Measure 10-2 described above.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Same as Mitigation Measures 10-1(a), (b) and (c); 10-2.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 10-4 (b)

1. To prevent excessive emissions of ROG, future landfill gas collection systems shall be designed to minimize the amount of uncontrolled gas emissions. To ensure that the latest information and technology is considered in the design, the project sponsor will have a qualified consultant prepare recommendations that would include the appropriate collection technology. These recommendations shall be submitted to the Bay Area Air Quality Management District for approval prior to the issuance of an Authority To Construct.

2. Mitigation measures shall include revised Mitigation Measure 10-1 (a) and additional Mitigation Measures 10-1 (b) and 10-1 (c).

- **Timing of Implementation** - (b1) Prior to project construction; (b2) Same as 10-1(a), (b), and (c).
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Air Quality Management District/Air Pollution Control District.

Mitigation Measure 10-5

(a) Blasting operations for landfill construction shall be restricted as follows to control dust emissions:

1. To the extent possible, remove all loose dirt and overburden material from blasting areas prior to drilling blast holes.
2. Spray water over blast areas prior to blasting.
3. No loading of explosives in blast holes or blasts shall be conducted when wind speed on site exceeds 15 mph.

(b) Any rock crusher used for landfill construction shall be equipped with a spray mister, or incorporate some other equally effective measure to control dust.

(c) Revised Mitigation Measure 10-2 shall be implemented for the rock extraction operations.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project construction, during project construction; (b) During project construction; (c) Same as Revised Mitigation Measure 10-2.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Air Quality Management District/Air Pollution Control District.

Mitigation Measure 10-6

(a) To prevent excessive NO_x emissions: 1) Blasting for landfill construction shall be done with water resistant explosives in the wet areas of bore holes. Non-water resistant explosives may be used above the wet areas of bore holes, provided the bore hole is sealed above the wet area so that the non-water resistant explosive remains above the wet area. 2) Blended ammonium nitrate/fuel oil blasting agents shall contain at least 5.7% fuel oil by weight.

(b) Revised Mitigation Measure 10-1 (a) and Additional Mitigation Measures 10-1 (b) and 10-1 (c) shall also be applied to rock extraction associated with new or expanded landfills.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project construction, during project construction; (b) Same as Revised Mitigation Measure 10-1(a); additional Mitigation Measures (b), (c).
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Air Quality Management District/ Air Pollution Control District.

NOISE

Revised Mitigation Measure 11-1

(a) Construction activities shall be limited to the hours between 7 AM and 7 PM to the extent practical.

(b) Construction equipment shall be properly outfitted and maintained with noise reduction devices to minimize construction-generated noise. Wherever possible, noise-generating construction equipment shall be shielded from nearby residences by noise-attenuating walls, berms, or enclosures.

(c) The contractor shall attempt to locate stationary noise sources as far away as possible from noise-sensitive land uses.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project construction; (b), (c) During project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 11-2

(a) Where feasible, collection activities associated with these facilities shall be conducted during hours of the day which are not noise sensitive for nearby residents and other adjacent land uses. The activities shall be commissioned to occur during normal work hours of the day to provide relative quiet during the more sensitive evening and early morning periods.

(b) The County and cities shall include noise as an evaluation criterion when purchasing new waste/recyclables transportation vehicles, and will purchase the quietest vehicles available when reasonably possible. If the County or cities do not make direct purchases of such vehicles, it will

require licensed/franchised haulers, via license/franchise agreements, to include noise as an evaluation criterion in their purchase of vehicles.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b) Ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Addition to Mitigation Measure 11-2

(c) A site-specific noise evaluation shall be conducted as part of the siting study for new and expanded non-disposal facilities to identify potential noise problem areas prior to site selection. The noise evaluation shall consider the location of sensitive receptors and evaluate sound barriers or other means to reduce noise exposure. The evaluation shall also consider operational changes such as restricting hours of operation (see Mitigation Measure 11-3 (b)).

- **Timing of Implementation** - (c) Prior to project approval.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 11-3

(a) The County and cities shall include noise as an evaluation criterion during facility design and when purchasing equipment for the new and expanded facilities and will purchase the quietest equipment available to buy, when reasonably possible. If the County or cities do not make direct purchases of such equipment, it will require facility owner/operators, via conditions of approval, to include noise as an evaluation criterion in their purchase of equipment.

(b) The noise evaluation described in Mitigation Measure 11-2 (c) shall consider the location of sensitive receptors and locate equipment and operations to minimize the noise exposure to the extent practical. The evaluation should consider enclosures for noisy equipment or sound barriers to shield off-site receptors from noise.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project approval, ongoing; (b) Prior to project approval.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 11-4

Same as Mitigation Measure 11-1.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Same as Mitigation Measure 11-1.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 11-5

(a) Where feasible, collection activities associated with these facilities shall be conducted during hours of the day which are not noise sensitive for nearby residents and other adjacent land uses. The activities shall be commissioned to occur during normal work hours of the day to provide relative quiet during the more sensitive evening and early morning periods.

(b) The County and cities shall include noise as an evaluation criterion when purchasing new waste/recyclables transportation vehicles, and will purchase the quietest vehicles available when reasonably possible. If the County or cities do not make direct purchases of such vehicles, it will require licensed/franchised haulers, via license/franchise agreements, to include noise as an evaluation criterion in their purchase of vehicles.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b) Ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 11-6

(a) The County and cities shall include noise as an evaluation criterion when purchasing equipment for the disposal facility and will purchase the quietest equipment available to buy, when reasonably possible. If the County or cities do not make direct purchases of such equipment, it shall require facility owner/operators, via conditions of approval, to include noise as an evaluation criterion in their purchase of equipment.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Addition to Mitigation Measure 11-6

(b) During project analysis, sound levels for landfill and quarry equipment will be analyzed to determine whether standards would be exceeded. If it is determined that noise standards would be exceeded at the property line of any residential use, the project shall include, to the extent practical, sound barriers, special mufflers on equipment, or other means to reduce the noise levels at the property line. A berm or other noise barrier shall be used to break the line of sight between noisy equipment, such as rock hammers and rock crushers, and the property line prior to operation of the equipment.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (b) Prior to project approval.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

Revised Mitigation Measure 12-1

(a) When new non-disposal and landfill facilities are proposed, site specific biotic studies shall be performed to identify biotic resources on the sites. To the extent practical the new facilities shall be constructed to avoid these resources. Where avoidance is not practical the project sponsor shall consult with the appropriate State or Federal resource agencies to determine appropriate mitigation for any loss of or change to the biotic resources. The project sponsor shall acquire all necessary permits from these agencies. Compliance with permit conditions shall be a condition of approval of the project.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.

- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, California Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife.

Additions to Mitigation Measure 12-1

(b) Riparian areas shall be avoided where possible in siting new facilities. If avoidance is not possible, compensation for loss of riparian vegetation shall be made by planting and otherwise enhancing a comparable area of streambank in the general vicinity where habitat quality can be improved. Planting plans shall be reviewed by a qualified biologist and submitted to the California Department of Fish and Game and other agencies, if needed, for review and comment prior to implementation. Revegetation areas shall be managed to permanently protect the riparian vegetation

- **Timing of Implementation** - (b) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction, during project construction, ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, California Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife.

Revised Mitigation Measure 12-2

(a) No solid waste disposal facility shall be built or expanded within a wetland unless it can be demonstrated that the landfill will not contribute to or cause significant degradation of wetlands or violations of the Clean Water Act or State water quality standards, jeopardize endangered or threatened species, violate any toxic effluent standard, or violate any requirement of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act. There must also be no practicable alternative to the proposed location which does not involve wetlands. (Title 40, Chapter 1, Subchapter 1, Part 258, Subpart B [40 CFR 258].)

(b) When new non-disposal and landfill facilities are proposed, site specific biotic studies shall be performed to identify biotic resources on the sites. To the extent practical the new facilities shall be constructed to avoid these resources. Where avoidance is not practical the project sponsor shall consult with the appropriate State or Federal resource agencies to determine appropriate mitigation for any loss of or change to the biotic resources. The project sponsor shall acquire all necessary permits from these agencies. Compliance with permit conditions shall be a condition of approval of the project.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction, ongoing; (b) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction, ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, California Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife.

Additions to Mitigation Measure 12-2

(c) Riparian areas will be avoided where possible in siting new facilities. If avoidance is not possible, compensation for loss of riparian vegetation shall be made by planting and otherwise enhancing a comparable area of streambank in the general vicinity where habitat quality can be improved. Planting plans shall be reviewed by a qualified biologist and submitted to the California Department of Fish and Game and other agencies, if needed, for review and comment prior to implementation. Revegetation areas shall be managed to permanently protect the riparian vegetation.

(d) Before construction during the active nesting period between March 1 and September 1, the Integrated Waste Division of the Sonoma County Department of Transportation and Public Works

shall determine the locations of any active raptor nests that could be affected. If any active nests are found, removal of the trees containing the nests shall be delayed until a qualified wildlife biologist has determined that the young birds are able to leave the nest and forage on their own. A qualified wildlife biologist shall be consulted to determine what activities must be avoided in the vicinity of the nests while the nests are active, and those recommendations shall be followed during construction.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction, during project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, California Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife.

CULTURAL RESOURCES AND PALEONTOLOGY

Revised Mitigation Measure 13-1

(a) Intensive on-site cultural and paleontological resources surveys shall be conducted by a qualified archaeologist and paleontologist prior to construction in any areas of a site to be used for solid waste non-disposal facilities that are designated as sensitive in a city or County planning document. In addition, the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) will be consulted to determine if previously recorded archaeological sites exist on or in the vicinity of the project site. The purpose of this survey will be to more precisely locate and map significant cultural and paleontological resources. The services of the archaeologist and paleontologist shall be retained by the project sponsor.

(b) If, in the process of the cultural resource surveys, significant archaeological resources are found to exist on the site, the project sponsor shall consider changing the facility layout to avoid such resources. If it is not possible to make this change, however, formal archaeological data collection work on the significant resources will be completed. This shall include a complete surface collection of cultural material and, at a minimum, excavation of a sample subsurface cultural material sufficient to evaluate the extent, depth, and make-up of site components (i.e., archaeological testing). The overall objectives of such data collection work shall be to explicitly identify those research questions for which the site contains relevant information, with the research questions representing those presently expressed by the body of professional archaeologists in the region. If the results of the archaeological testing indicate that additional mitigative data recovery work is justified or warranted, it will be completed prior to the construction of the facility.

(c) If paleontological resources cannot be avoided by changing the site layout, a program of data collection and recovery shall be implemented.

(d) Archaeological and paleontological monitors shall be present during studies, site construction and development activities in areas of high cultural and paleontological resource sensitivity when recommended by a site-specific study for a project under the CoIWMP or the 2003 CoIWMP, or when a designated Native American tribal representative requests to monitor projects. These monitors shall be retained by the project sponsor. In the event that human remains are unearthed during construction, state law requires that the County Coroner be notified to investigate the nature and circumstances of the discovery. At the time of discovery, work in the immediate vicinity would cease until the Coroner permits work to proceed. If the remains were determined to be prehistoric, the find would be treated as an archaeological site and the mitigation measure described above would apply.

(e) In the event that unanticipated cultural or paleontological resources are encountered during project construction, all earthmoving activity shall cease until the project sponsor retains the services of a qualified archaeologist or paleontologist. The archaeologist or paleontologist shall examine the finding, assess their significance, and offer recommendations for procedures deemed appropriate to either further investigate or mitigate adverse impacts to those cultural or paleontological archaeological resources that have been encountered (e.g., excavate the significant resource). These additional measures shall be implemented.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) through (e) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction, during project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 13-2

Same as Mitigation Measure 13-1.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Same as Mitigation Measure 13-1.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 13-3

(a) Intensive on-site historical resources surveys shall be conducted by a qualified architectural historian prior to construction where structures over 45 years old or sites known to have historical significance could be affected by proposed facilities. The purpose of the survey shall be to determine the historical significance of the resources and whether the proposed project would affect those structures that are found to have historical significance. The services of the architectural historian shall be retained by the project sponsor.

(b) If, in the process of the historical resource surveys, significant resources are found to exist on the site, the project sponsor shall consider changing the facility layout to avoid such resources. If it is not possible to make this change, however, mitigation work in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, which address preservation, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction of historic resources, shall be completed for the historical resource.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

VISUAL RESOURCES

Revised Mitigation Measure 14-1

(a) To the extent possible, new facilities shall not be located within Designated Scenic Resource Areas as designated in the adopted 1989 Sonoma County General Plan (as amended), unless the facilities are not visible from public roads.

(b) A landscaping plan for each facility, if required by local regulations, shall include visual mitigation measures, such as earthen berms, tree screening, and other landscaping elements along the

perimeter of the site in order to screen the proposed facility from public view. Earthen berms and tree screening would be especially important along nearby roadways or other visual corridors.

(c) Existing trees shall be retained to the extent feasible as a visual screen.

(d) New or expanded facility buildings shall be located away from site borders (to the extent feasible) and shall maximize the use of any natural shielding provided by the topographical relief of site's existing landforms.

(e) Consistent with any required local design review recommendations, facility support buildings and site plans shall be designed and constructed with appropriate materials, exterior colors, and architectural details compatible with the natural landscape and surrounding development in the project vicinity.

(f) Disturbed areas that are not directly a part of the project shall be revegetated immediately following construction.

(g) Project lighting equipment shall be of low-profile design, unobtrusive, and consistent with adjacent land uses.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) through (e, g) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction; (f) Ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 14-2

On-site Mitigation:

(a) Litter shall be controlled by a litter abatement program.

(b) Litter fences shall be established around new or expanded non-disposal facilities, as necessary to prevent litter from blowing onto off-site areas.

(c) Litter along on-site roads shall be routinely collected and removed.

Off-site Mitigation:

(d) Litter shall be controlled on nearby roads providing access to new or expanded non-disposal facilities with a litter abatement program.

(e) Open cargo areas of vehicles (e.g., pick-ups, trucks, trailers, etc.) hauling waste shall be covered. This requirement will be enforced with financial penalties levied at the time of delivery to County Non-Disposal Sites and by the California Highway Patrol (CHP) in the areas near disposal sites.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) through (e) Ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency, (e)California Highway Patrol.

Additions to Mitigation Measure 14-2

(f) A litter abatement program shall be implemented to reduce litter accumulation resulting from the

activities of commercial haulers. The program could include, but not be limited to:
1) education of commercial haulers; and 2) requirements for thorough cleaning of debris boxes, covering emptied containers, or other similar measures, to reduce litter created upon exiting non-disposal facilities.

(g) The litter abatement program shall consider limiting non-disposal facility operations to commercial or private (general public) haulers, including the co-location of disposal and non-disposal facilities to reduce roadside litter.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (f), (g) Ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 14-3

(a) To the extent possible, new facilities shall not be located within Designated Scenic Resource Areas, as designated in the adopted 1989 Sonoma County General Plan (as amended), unless the facilities are not visible from public roads.

(b) A landscaping plan shall be required for each facility and shall include visual mitigation measures, such as earthen berms, tree screening, and other landscaping elements along the perimeter of the site in order to screen the proposed facility from public view. Earthen berms and tree screening would be especially important along nearby roadways or other visual corridors.

(c) Existing trees shall be retained to the extent feasible as a visual screen.

(d) New or expanded landfills shall utilize site buffer areas (to the extent feasible) and shall maximize the use of any natural shielding provided by the relief of site landforms.

(e) Consistent with any required local design review recommendations, construct new and expanded landfills and facility support buildings with appropriate materials, exterior colors, and architectural details compatible with the natural landscape and surrounding development in the project vicinity.

(f) Disturbed areas that are not directly a part of the project shall be revegetated as soon as practicable.

(g) Project lighting equipment shall be of low-profile design, unobtrusive, and consistent with adjacent land uses.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) through (e, g) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction; (f) Ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Addition to Mitigation Measure 14-3

(h) Exterior security lighting plans shall be prepared for all new facilities. Designs shall be consistent with County design standards, including exterior lighting that does not glare onto adjacent parcels, and includes motion sensors to minimize light and glare impacts on surrounding land uses.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) Prior to project approval, prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Addition to Mitigation Measure 14-3

(i) Visual analysis of the Central Landfill expansion, or a new landfill site, shall include photo simulation, three-dimensional-terrain modeling, or similar methods to evaluate potential change in visual character as seen from nearby public roads.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (i) Prior to project approval.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Revised Mitigation Measure 14-4

On-site Mitigation:

(a) Litter shall be controlled by a litter abatement program.

(b) Litter fences shall be established around active landfill areas to prevent litter from blowing onto off-site areas.

(c) Litter along on-site roads shall be routinely collected and removed.

Offsite Mitigation:

(d) Litter shall be controlled with a litter abatement program on nearby roads which provides access to new or expanded disposal facilities.

(e) Open cargo areas of vehicles (e.g., pick-ups, trucks, trailers, etc.) hauling waste shall be covered. This requirement will be enforced with financial penalties levied at the time of delivery to County Disposal Sites and by the CHP in the areas near disposal sites.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a) through (e) Ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency, (e) California Highway Patrol.

Addition to Mitigation Measure 14-4

(f) Roadsides adjacent to landfill sites shall be cleaned each day that the landfill is open. Signs will be posted on roadways adjacent to the landfill site that will provide a phone number that people may call to report vehicles that are seen littering on the way to or from the landfill. The County, or its designee, will, to the extent feasible, identify offending haulers and request that corrective action be taken.

(g) A litter abatement program will be implemented to reduce litter accumulation resulting from the activities of commercial refuse haulers. The program could include, but not be limited to, 1) education of commercial refuse haulers, and 2) requirements for thorough cleaning of debris boxes, covering emptied containers or other similar measures to reduce litter created upon exiting the Central Disposal Site or any new landfill.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (f), (g) Ongoing.

- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Local Enforcement Agency.

POPULATION & HOUSING, PUBLIC SERVICES, RECREATION, & UTILITIES

Revised Mitigation Measure 15-1

(a) For each facility and for the applicable CoIWMP programs, a Fire Prevention Program shall be developed and implemented (in consultation with the Fire Marshal). This program shall detail both structural fire suppression mechanisms in the design of the facilities, such as fire sprinkler systems in facility buildings, as well as procedural programs for minimizing fire hazards.

(b) For each facility that handles hazardous materials and for the applicable CoIWMP programs, a Hazardous Materials Inventory and Emergency Response Plan shall be prepared and implemented (in consultation with the appropriate local agency).

(c) Private project sponsors shall pay development impact fees to cover the cost of additional fire protection services, if necessary.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b), (c) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 15-2

(a) For each new and expanded solid waste disposal facility, a Fire Prevention program shall be developed and implemented (in consultation with the Fire Marshal). This program shall entail both structural fire suppression mechanisms in the design of the facilities, such as fire sprinkler systems in facility buildings, as well as procedural programs for minimizing fire hazards.

(b) Private project sponsors shall pay development impact fees to cover the cost of additional fire protection services, if necessary.

- **Timing of Implementation** - (a), (b) Prior to project construction.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency.

Mitigation Measure 15-4

Any projects which involve discharge to waterways or stormwater runoff shall comply with the permitting provisions of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.

- **Timing of Implementation** - Prior to project construction, during project construction, ongoing.
- **Implementation** - Lead Agency.
- **Monitoring** - Lead Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board.

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EXHIBIT E

STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE 2003 CoIWMP FINAL SUPPLEMENTAL PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Pursuant to California Public Resources Code § 21081, subd. (b); and § 15093, et.seq. of Title 14, Chapter 3, of the California Code of Regulations (State CEQA Guidelines, as amended December 1, 2002), the SCWMA issues the following Statement of Overriding Considerations:

The adopted 1996 CoIWMP has been updated as the proposed 2003 CoIWMP in accordance with the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939). A Final Supplemental Program Environmental Impact Report (Final SPEIR) was prepared on the proposed 2003 CoIWMP in accordance with CEQA Guidelines. The proposed 2003 CoIWMP will have certain potentially significant adverse impacts which are identified in the proposed project's Final SPEIR. These significant impacts will not be reduced to insignificant levels with the implementation of the mitigation measures proposed in the Final SPEIR; namely in the areas of land use, soils and agricultural resources, hydrology and water quality, public safety, transportation, air quality, noise, vegetation and wildlife, and visual resources. Therefore, the SCWMA must issue a Statement of Overriding Considerations.

The SCWMA has carefully considered the proposed 2003 CoIWMP and the unavoidable significant adverse environmental impacts associated with it, and hereby determines that specific overriding environmental, economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits of the proposed 2003 CoIWMP outweigh the significant effects on the environment because:

1. The SCWMA believes that the proposed CoIWMP is the best plan available to achieve the 50% waste diversion goal that has been mandated by AB 939. For example, the proposed CoIWMP includes a formal agreement among member jurisdictions to direct the flow of refuse and green waste to solid waste facilities in Sonoma County. This will be necessary to finance the implementation of waste reduction programs, facilities and transfer stations. In addition, the programs and facilities envisioned in the CoIWMP are considered to provide the most efficient and cost-effective means of achieving the AB 939 goals over the long term.

2. While significant unavoidable impacts may result from some of the disposal and non-disposal facilities envisioned in the CoIWMP, these facilities are necessary to protect public health and safety. New solid waste facilities will protect the public from health risks associated with exposure to non-managed solid waste disposal which can result from the lack of disposal sites. These health risks include diseases carried by vectors, such as rats and flies, which are harbored and nourished in uncontrolled garbage piles and the potentially toxic compounds released during open burning of refuse. Lack of sufficient solid waste facilities could result in more frequent illegal dumping and other unhealthy waste management practices. Thus, the proposed 2003 CoIWMP provides greater health protection benefits to the residents in Sonoma County (including the incorporated areas within the County) by providing adequate facilities. By providing convenient and cost-effective alternatives to illegal dumping, the project minimizes the risk of exposing the public to diseases that may otherwise result from the creation of roadside dumps, backyard burning and littering.

3. Impacts from solid waste facilities will be reduced to the extent practicable by the mitigation measures identified in the FSPEIR and by existing State and Federal laws that regulate solid waste facilities. The environmental impacts associated with the new solid waste facilities in the project are minimized as such facilities will allow solid waste in the County to be disposed of in regulatory compliant facilities as opposed to a lack of regulatory-compliant disposal facilities (e.g., illegal dumps, backyard burning, littering) which could result in more significant adverse air, water, soil, health and biological impacts.

4. The proposed CoIWMP will improve the waste diversion program. The long-term social benefits resulting from waste diversion programs include conservation of resources, both natural resources and landfill capacity, strengthening the economic base of the community by maximizing the use of materials, and encouraging local businesses. In particular, the implementation of the non-disposal solid waste facilities described in the project support recycling, composting and waste reduction behavior by the public which in turn provides the following benefits to the community:

i) Conservation of natural resources through the recycling of paper products (e.g., newspaper, corrugated cardboard, office paper, etc.) metal (aluminum, steel, other scrap metal), glass and plastics (thereby conserving non-renewable petroleum products). Additional conservation of resources will result from greater reuse of products before recycling or disposal.

ii) Conservation of energy will result from the recycling of paper, metal, glass, and plastics.

iii) Conservation of landfill capacity is achieved through recycling and reuse of products and materials which would otherwise be discarded. In addition, the reduction of disposable waste will be achieved through the siting of an integrated Resource Management Facility (RMF). A reduction in disposable waste from the implementation of the proposed RMF means that the landfill would last longer and require less long-term landfill capacity, thereby reducing the associated environmental and social impacts of larger landfills. It would also produce methane gas for the production of electricity.

iv) Composting yard debris and other organic wastes create compost, a valuable soil amendment which helps replenish topsoil, an essential element for food production. Yard debris composes part of the waste stream. Diverting this material and converting it to compost as described in the proposed 2003 CoIWMP thereby conserves landfill capacity and at the same time helps create new topsoil.

v) Providing mandatory access to recycling facilities for residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional waste generators.

5. By approving a comprehensive program, rather than incremental projects over time, the SCWMA (in cooperation with the County of Sonoma and the incorporated areas in the County) can plan its solid waste management systems to optimize the use of financial and human resources to achieve or exceed the goals of AB 939.

6. Implementation of the proposed 2003 CoIWMP will ensure that the solid waste infrastructure is in place to accommodate projected new development within the County, thereby

avoiding the numerous and significant negative social, economic, health and environmental impacts which would result from inadequate waste management capacity.

7. The landfill expansion and siting processes identified in the proposed 2003 CoIWMP will enable the SCWMA to maximize the use of existing landfill capacity and infrastructure that meets the stringent local, state, and federal requirements, and provide for future long-term disposal capacity through the possible location of a new disposal site in Sonoma County. For example, the proposed 2003 CoIWMP will provide an expansion of the Central Landfill beyond its current permitted capacity (i.e., beyond the year 2015). This will maximize the return on the public investment in infrastructure at the Central Landfill, thereby reducing the solid waste disposal costs to the public. It will also delay the development of a new landfill and the associated impacts.

The SCWMA has weighed the above benefits of the proposed 2003 CoIWMP against its unavoidable environmental risks and adverse environmental effects identified in the Final SPEIR. The SCWMA hereby finds that the unavoidable impacts have been reduced to the extent practicable by the inclusions of the mitigation measures set forth in Exhibit B, and determines that the benefits described above outweigh that risks and adverse effects and, therefore, determines that these risks and adverse environmental effects are acceptable.

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EXHIBIT F

The Final Supplemental Program EIR was delivered to the SCWMA on September 17, 2003.

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EXHIBIT G

Executive Summary 2003 CoIWMP

Exhibit G of the executed resolution included Chapter 1, Executive Summary, of the 2003 CoIWMP. Chapter 1 is not reproduced in Appendix F to conserve paper. See Chapter 1, Executive Summary, page 1-1, of this document for the complete text of this exhibit.

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OCT 16 2003

This notice was posted on _____
and will remain posted for a period of thirty days
until 11/15/03.

03-1016-1

EEVE T. LEWIS, Co. Clerk

BY C. FARIAS



DEPUTY CLERK
SONOMA COUNTY
Waste
Management
Agency

EXHIBIT H

Office of Planning and Research (OPR)
1400 Tenth Street, Room 121
Sacramento, CA 95814

☒ County Clerk
County of Sonoma

Date Received for Filing and Posting at OPR OCT 16 2003

Pursuant to Section 21152 of the Public Resources Code, this form constitutes the **Notice of Determination** indicating the action and environmental findings adopted by the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency for the project described below.

Project Title: Sonoma County 2003 Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (2003 CoIWMP)

Project Location/Address/APN: County of Sonoma - Countywide

Lead Agency: Sonoma County Waste Management Agency (SCWMA)

Decision Making Body: SCWMA

Date of Approval: October 15, 2003

Project Applicant: SCWMA


State Clearinghouse Number: SCH# 92113072

Project Description: The adopted 1996 CoIWMP has been updated as the draft 2003 CoIWMP in accordance with the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939). The draft 2003 CoIWMP proposes to provide: 1) a formal agreement among all cities and the County to direct flow of refuse and green waste solid waste facilities in Sonoma County; 2) mandatory access to recycling facilities for residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional waste generators; 3) an expansion of the Central Landfill beyond its current permitted capacity (i.e., beyond the year 2015); and 4) the siting of an integrated RMF to include organics processing (chemical or biological digestion), green waste composting and landfilling.

This is to advise that the SCWMA has approved the above described project and has made the following determinations:

1. The project will have a significant effect on the environment.
2. A Supplemental Program Environmental Impact Report (SPEIR) was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
3. Mitigation measures were made a condition of approval of the project.
4. A Statement of Overriding Considerations was adopted for this project.

The environmental documents, including responses to comments received and the record of approval, may be examined at the office of the Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department, 2550 Ventura Avenue, Santa Rosa, California. For more information, contact Steve Dee at (707) 565-8350.


Sonoma County Waste Management Agency

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