SYCAMORE LANDFILL MASTER DEVELOPMENT PLAN
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

REVISED FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

SCH NO. 2003041057

PROJECT NO. 5617

AUGUST 2012

***Prepared for*:**

City of San Diego
Development Services Department
Land Development Review
1222 First Avenue, M.S. 501
San Diego, CA 92101-4155

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AB	Assembly Bill
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADC	Alternative Daily Cover
ADT	Average Daily Traffic
AF	acre-feet
AFY	acre-feet per year
AGR	potentially agricultural supply
AIA	Airport Influence Area
AICUZ	Air Installation Compatible Use Zone Study
AIHA	American Industrial Hygiene Association
ALUC	Airport Land Use Commission
ALUCP	airport land use compatibility plan
AM	morning hours
AME	Archaeological Monitoring Exhibit
amsl	above mean sea level
ANLA	American Nursery and Landscape Association
APCD	San Diego Air Pollution Control District
AQIA	Air Quality Impact Analysis
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plans
ARAR	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement
ARB	Air Resources Board
ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
ATC	Authority to Construct
ATS	advanced treatment systems
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin
BAT	best available technology economically achievable
BAMM	best available monitoring methods
BAU	business-as-usual
BCME	Biological Construction Monitoring Exhibit
BCT	best conventional pollutant control technology
BI	Building Instructor
BIOL	Biological Habitats of Special Significance
BMPs	best management practices
BTS	Bureau of Transportation Statistics
°C	degrees Celsius
C&D	construction and demolition
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CAD	Computer Aided Dispatch
CADNA	Computer Aided Noise Abatement
CAFE	Corporate Average Fuel Economy
CalEPA	California EPA
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
Cal-OSHA	California Division of Occupational Safety and Health
CalRecycle	California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CAP	Corrective Action Program
CAPCOA	California Air Pollution Control Officers' Association
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CASQA	California Stormwater Quality Association
CAT	Climate Action Team
CBC	California Building Code
CBSC	California Buildings Standards Commission
CCAR	California Climate Action Registry
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDMG	California Division of Mines and Geology
CEC	California Energy Commissions
CED	California Energy Demand
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
cf	cubic feet
cfm	cubic feet per minute
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbons
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CF_4	tetrafluoromethane
CGS	California Geological Survey
CH_4	methane
CIP	capital improvements project
CIWMB	California Integrated Waste Management Board
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CM	Construction Manager
CMP	Congestion Management Program
CMUS	concrete masonry units
CNRA	California Natural Resources Agency
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2e	CO_2 equivalent
COC	constituents of concern
COD	chemical oxygen demand
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CPA	Community Plan Amendment
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CSMP	Construction Site Monitoring Program
CSVR	Consultant Site Visit Record
CUP	Conditional Use Permit
CWA	Clean Water Act
cy	cubic yards
dB	decibel(s)
dBA	"A-weighted" decibels
DEH	Department of Environmental Health
DMP	Detection Monitoring Program
DPM	diesel exhaust particulate matter
DSD	Development Services Department
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EAS	Environmental Analysis Section
EB	eastbound
EECP	East Elliott Community Plan
EG	emission guidelines
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EMF	electromagnetic field

EMP	Evaluation Monitoring Program
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EMT	emergency medical technician
Energy Code	California Energy Code
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPIC	Energy Policy Initiative Center
ESL	Environmental Sensitive Lands
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FID	flame ionization detector
GCL	geosynthetic clay liner
GCCS	Gas Collection and Control System
General Plan	City of San Diego's General Plan
GHG	greenhouse gas
g/L	grams/liter
gpd	gallons per day
gpm	gallons per minute
GRSI	Gas Recovery Systems, Inc.
gWh	gigawatt hours
GWP	Global Warming Potential
H_2S	hydrogen sulfide
HA(s)	Hydrologic Area(s)
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HCM	Highway Capacity Manual
HDPE	high density polyethylene
HEC-HMS	Hydrologic Engineering Center-Hydrologic Modeling System
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
HI	health index
HFCs	hydrofluorocarbons
HOV	high occupancy vehicle
HR	House of Representatives Bill
HRA	health risk assessment
HRG	Historical Resources Guidelines
HSA	hydrologic subarea
HU	Hydrologic Unit
HVAC	heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
I-	Interstate
ICLEI	International Council on Local Environment Initiatives
IOU	investor-owned utilities
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISO	California Independent System Operator Corporation
ITE	Institute of Traffic Engineers
JTD	Joint Technical Document
JURMP	Jurisdictional URMP
kg	kilogram
kV	kilovolt
kWh	kilowatt hour
LandGEM	Landfill Gas Generation Model
LAER	lowest achievable emission rate
lbs/MWh	pounds per megawatt-hour
LCFS	Low Carbon Fuel Standard
LCRS	leachate collection and removal system
LDC	Land Development Code
L_{DN}	Day-Night Sound Level 24-hour average
LDR	Land Development Review
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
L_{EQ}	equivalent sound level
LEA	Local Enforcement Agency
LEL	lower explosive limit
LFG	landfill gas
LFG	landfill-gas-to-energy
LID	low impact development
LOS	Level of Service
LRCS	leachate collection and removal system
MAR	Marine Habitat
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MCAS	Marine Corps Air Station
MCL	maximum contaminant level
mcy	million cubic yards
MDD	maximum day demand
MDP	Master Development Plan
MEICR	maximally exposed individual current resident
MEIFR	maximally exposed individual future resident
MEIS	maximally exposed individual sensitive
MEIW	maximally exposed individual worker
MEP	maximum extent practicable
MG	million gallons
mg/m^3	milligrams per cubic meter
MHPA	Multiple Habitat Planning Area
MIGR	Migration of Aquatic Organisms
MLD	Most Likely Descendent
MLS	Mass Loading Station
MMBTU	million British thermal units
MMC	Mitigation Monitoring Coordination
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
MMT	million metric tons
$MMTCO_2e$	million metric tons of CO_2 equivalent
MMTh	million therms
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
MPE	maximum probable earthquake
Mpg	miles per gallon
mph	miles per hour
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
MRZ	mineral resource zone
MSAT	Mobile Source Air Toxics
MSCP	Multiple Species Conservation Program
MSW	municipal solid waste
MT	metric tons
MTRP	Mission Trails Regional Park
MUN	municipal and domestic water supply
MW	megawatt

MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
MWh	megawatt-hour
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NB	northbound
NCCPO	California Natural Community Conservating Planning Act
NCWRP	North City Water Reclamation Plant
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
MHIS	National Health Interview Survey
NLEV	national low emission vehicle
NMOC	non-methane organic compound
NMP	Noise Mitigation Plan
NO	nitrogen oxide
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NOA	naturally occurring asbestos
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOP	Notice of Preparation
NO_x	oxides of nitrogen
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRDC	National Resources Defense Council
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NSHP	New Solar Homes Partnership
NSR	New Source Review
NTP	Notice to Proceed
O_3	ozone
OAL	Office of Administrative Law
O&G	oil and grease
OMP	Odor Management Plan
OPR	Office of Planning and Research
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Pb	lead
PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PCE	passenger car equivalent
PDMWD	Padre Dam Municipal Water District
PDO	Planned District Ordinance
PDP	Planned Development Permit
PFC	perfluorocarbons
PGA	peak ground acceleration
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric
PH	peak hour
PI	Principal Investigator
PM	afternoon hours
PM_{10}	particulates with an aerodynamic diameter less than 10 microns
$PM_{2.5}$	fine particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than 2.5 microns
PME	Paleontological Monitoring Exhibit
PPA	Precise Plan Amendment
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
ppmv	parts per million by volume
PRC	Public Resources Code
Precon	Preconstruction
PROC	industrial process supply
PRP	Paleontological Recovery Program
PUC	Public Utilities Commission
PUD	Public Utilities Department
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PVC	polyvinyl chloride
RAQS	Regional Air Quality Strategy
RARE	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RDSI	Report of Disposal Information
RE	Resident Engineer
REAP	Rain Event Action Plan
RSI	Republic Services, Inc.
REL	recommended exposure limit
RES	Regional Energy Strategy
RFG	reformulated gasoline
ROCs	Reactive Organic Compounds
ROGs	Reactive Organic Gases
ROW	right-of-way
RPS	renewable portfolio standard
RTAC	Regional Targets Advisory Committee
RTP	Regional Transportation Plan
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SANDAG	San Diego Association of Governments
SB	southbound/Senate Bill
Sc	specific conductance
SCAG	Southern Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
scfm	standard cubic feet per minute
SCE	Southern California Edison
SCS	Sustainable Communities Strategy
SCS	U.S. Soil Conservation Service
SDAB	San Diego Air Basin
SDAPCD	San Diego Air Pollution Control District
SDCGHGI	San Diego County GHG Inventory
SDRAA	San Diego County Regional Airport Authority
SDCWA	San Diego County Water Authority
SDG&E	San Diego Gas and Electric
SDMC	San Diego Municipal Code
SDP	Site Development Permit
SDPD	San Diego Police Department
SDREIS	San Diego Regional Energy Infrastructure Study
SDREO	San Diego Regional Energy Office
SHELL	Shellfish
SLI	Sycamore Landfill Incorporated
sf	square feet
SF_6	sulfur hexafluoride
SFHA	Special Flood Hazard Area
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SR	State Route

SRRE	Source Reduction and Recycling Elements
SSM	Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction
STEL	short-term exposure limit
SUSMP	Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan
SVOCs	semi-voliatile organic compunds
SWAT	Solid Waste Assessment Test
SWFP	Solid Waste Facility Permit
SWP	State Water Project
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAC(s)	Toxic Air Contaminant(s)
TDS	total dissolved solids
TIA	Traffic Impact Analysis
TMDL	total maximum daily load
TOC	total organic compounds
TPM	Tentative Parcel Map
TSS	total suspended solids
TWAS	temporary watershed assessment stations
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
URMP	Urban Runoff Management Program
USDOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
V/C	volume to capacity
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
VOCs	volatile organic compound(s)
VP	view points
Water Code	California Water Code
WB	westbound
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirement
WILD	Wildlife Habitat
WQTR	Water Quality Technical Report
WSA	Water Supply Assessment
WURMP	Watershed URMP
WUS	Waters of the U.S.
$\mu g/m^3$	Micrograms per cubic meter

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This summary provides a brief synopsis of the Sycamore Landfill Master Development Plan (MDP) project (project) description, the results of the environmental analysis, and project alternatives considered in this Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The summary does not contain the extensive background and analysis contained in the EIR. Therefore, the reader should review the entire EIR to fully understand the project and its environmental consequences.

The purpose of an EIR is to inform public agency decision makers and the general public of the potentially significant environmental effects of a project, identify possible ways to minimize the significant effects, and describe reasonable alternatives to the project (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15121(a)). This EIR is an informational document for use by the City of San Diego (City), decision makers, other public agencies, and members of the general public to evaluate the environmental effects of the project. This document complies with all criteria, standards and procedures of CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines (California Administrative Code 15000 et. seq.) and the City of San Diego's EIR Guidelines (City 2002). The City of San Diego is the Lead Agency for the project evaluated in this EIR. This document has been prepared as a Project EIR pursuant to Section 15161 of the State CEQA Guidelines, and it represents the independent judgment of the City as Lead Agency (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15050).

ES-1 PROJECT LOCATION, PURPOSE AND DESCRIPTION

The existing 491-acre landfill site is located on 603 acres owned by the project applicant within the East Elliott Community Plan area, in an eastern part of the City of San Diego, within a mile of the City of Santee city limits. Approximately 150 acres of the site have been disturbed to date by prior and on-going landfill operations and excavation, part of approximately 380 acres approved for disturbance under existing permits. Primary access to the site is via State Route (SR) 52, the SR-52/Mast Boulevard interchange, and the landfill entrance at the intersection of Mast Boulevard and West Hills Parkway. The City of San Diego East Elliott Community Plan designates land parcels within the landfill ownership and adjacent to the landfill site as open space. These open space parcels, although they are zoned residential, are part of the City's Multiple Habitat Planning Area (MHPA), of the preserve area designation in the Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP). The City of San Diego's Mission Trails Regional Park (MTRP) is located south of SR-52, approximately 3,500 feet south of the landfill site. West Hills High School is located approximately 3,500 feet southeast of the landfill, while residential areas in west Santee are located approximately 3,500 feet east of the site. An electric power transmission line corridor containing three transmission or distribution lines crosses the landfill site, and would be relocated as part of the project.

The basic objectives of the landfill MDP are to:

- Continue to provide a centralized location for regional disposal of municipal solid waste (MSW) within the City's jurisdiction;
- Improve the utilization efficiency of the land area within the boundary of an existing and permitted Class III landfill;

- Support City and regional need for long-term waste disposal through extension of the Sycamore Landfill facility lifespan in accordance with the Facility Franchise Agreement;
- Increase the allowable daily tonnage and associated traffic into and out of the landfill;
- Provide for more efficient and flexible landfill activities through allowance of 24-hour waste disposal and processing operations, with associated minimization of facility-related traffic effects during peak hours;
- Provide the City with increased revenues from Facility Franchise Agreement revenue sharing on increased annual tonnage;
- Support City goals of "energy independence" through optimal use of landfill gas as a local power source;
- Render City disposal costs more predictable over a longer period (both before and after anticipated closure of the Miramar Landfill) thereby facilitating the ability to focus on recycling programs and services;
- Support City implementation of its Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) by providing a new on-site public off-load and recycling area that is separate from the commercial area, establishing new material processing areas for construction and demolition (C&D) debris and composting, and implementing other recycling operations;
- Relocate existing landfill entrance facilities (scales and recycling areas) more internal to the site to improve off-site views of the site, maximize traffic queuing distance, and minimize vehicle weaving and mixing between facility customers and employees; and
- Utilize architectural designs for proposed ancillary facilities that are compatible with possible future incorporation of the landfill site into MTRP.

The basic objectives of the relocation of the existing transmission lines are to:

- Recover space-efficient and available landfill airspace within an existing landfill site by relocating an expired easement and on-site electrical transmission lines to the periphery of the landfill site while maintaining service and reliability of the power supply;
- Allow for access to the transmission lines and ensure continued safe and reliable electrical services to the area; and
- Relocate the transmission lines in a way that minimizes potential environmental impacts.

The project would expand the Sycamore Landfill capacity and increase facility services by making the following key changes and additions to the existing landfill facility outlined in the current Staged Development Plan and Planned Development Permit (PDP)/Site Development Permit (SDP).

- Disposal Capacity - Overall disposal capacity would be increased by approximately 82 million cubic yards (mcy), from 71 mcy to approximately 153 mcy. The increase in disposal capacity would be achieved by implementing a series of inter-related modern landfill design and construction techniques that would incorporate additional excavation, additional fill between the currently approved landfill footprint areas, a 167-foot vertical expansion that would increase the maximum height of the final grade from 883 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) to 1,050 feet AMSL, and an increase in horizontal footprint of the landfill disposal area by approximately 28.6 acres.

- Permitted Tonnage - Permitted daily tonnage of MSW would be increased over time as provided for in the Franchise Agreement from the existing level of 3,965 tpd to up to 11,450 tpd to closure. Tonnage from other waste streams also would increase, but as they would not be buried they would not take up landfill capacity. The actual increases would be based on the demand for solid waste disposal capacity.

- Project Site Acreage - The total property ownership would be increased by approximately 112 acres, from approximately 491 acres to 603 acres, by addition of portions of vacant land parcels adjacent to the landfill. Of the increased acreage, approximately ~~28.6~~ 8.2 acres would be used for landfill area, ~~16.5~~17.8 acres for support facilities (operations, customer recycling, scales, ~~and maintenance~~ facilities, and sedimentation basin), and the remaining approximately ~~66.9~~ 86 acres for open space and access roads.

Principal elements of the landfill design proposed by the MDP include the following:

- Generate aggregate resources for the community and provide enough soil for the landfill construction by moving a net of approximately 34 mcy of native soil and rock.
- Meet all state- and federally required separations between the base of the landfill and underground water resources (Figure 3-3; 27 CCR 20240[c]).
- Equip all new disposal areas with liners and leachate collection systems meeting current and future federal (Title 40 Part 258 Subtitle D) and state (27 CCR) requirements and approved by the RWQCB. Line any new landfill disposal areas beyond the existing waste footprint.
- Align a 52-foot-wide perimeter access road on the western and northern landfill perimeters, narrowing it to match the existing access road that is 20-feet wide along the eastern and southern perimeters.

There are no explicit construction stages in the MDP. Base grade levels would be excavated over time to provide a continuous liner system with a gentle sloping floor and steep side slopes that would cover all new landfilling areas. As mandated by state regulations, construction would be completed according to a required Construction Quality Assurance Plan approved by the RWQCB and implemented by a Registered Professional Engineer or Certified Engineering Geologist. Overall, 70.4 percent of the total site would be subject to grading, or an area of approximately 18,491,000 square feet. Landfill base grading would require approximately 34,965,000 cubic yards (cy) of cut, 1,316,000 cy of fill, for a net 33,650,000 cy of cut. The maximum depth of cut would be 298 feet with 1.5:1 slopes and the maximum depth of fill would be 110 feet with 1.5:1 and 2:1 slopes; ultimate landform would consist largely of fill. In general, the waste fill sequence proposed by the MDP would begin at the southwest corner of the landfill and proceed northward along the eastern half of the undeveloped landfill area, filling the part adjacent to existing Stage I. Once the new phases reach the northern limits of the landfill footprint, subsequent phases would proceed southward down the western boundary of the proposed landfill footprint, until the entire western portion of the site has been filled.

Relocation of the power lines is proposed in order to allow for the expanded landfill capacity envisioned in the City's CUP 6066 PC/AM, in the landfill expansion plans. Although a part of the landfill expansion project, the relocation would be conducted by San Diego Gas and

Electric (SDG&E) on behalf of SLI and would be reviewed as a separate permitting activity by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). The relocated easement would be approximately 7,150 feet long, and encompass 32.8 acres, compared to the existing easement crossing the landfill site, which is approximately 5,500 feet long, and encompasses approximately 25 acres. The new easement also would be 200 feet in width and located entirely within City jurisdiction on property owned by SLI, with the exception of the three eastern-most structures, located within the existing utility right-of-way (ROW), and one 230 kV structure within the existing SDG&E southwest of the landfill. An additional easement containing no structures would be required northwest of the landfill. Tower pads would require approximately 39,000 cy of cut and 49,000 cy of fill for a net 10,000 cy of soil movement prior to perimeter road construction. Following perimeter road construction, another approximately 17,000 cy of cut and 15 cy of fill (for approximately 17,000 cy of net soil movement) would be required to construct permanent access.

ES-2 SUMMARY OF PROJECT ACTIONS

The applicant is seeking the following discretionary actions and permits:

City of San Diego

- EIR Certification
- General Plan Amendment (GPA) and Community Plan Amendment (CPA)
- PDP/SDP Amendment
- Rezone from Residential (RS-1-8) to Industrial (IH-2-1)
- Street Vacations
- Easement Abandonment
- Consolidated Parcel Map
- Revised Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) specifying maximum disposal limits
- Finding of Conformance with the Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP), with concurrence by CalRecycle
- Encroachment Permit(s) for improvements to Mast Boulevard
- Grant Deed

In addition, the following additional approvals also would be required:

- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Industrial Activities General Storm Water Permit conformance and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Activity Permit for Stormwater Discharges Compliance from the RWQCB and the State Water Resources Control Board
- NPDES Municipal Storm Water Permit Compliance from the RWQCB

Other Local Agencies

- Hazardous Materials Business Plan Update Approval by the County Department of Environmental Health (DEH), Hazardous Materials Division

- Certification of the new landfill scales by the County Department of Agriculture, Weights and Measures
- Update of permits for various tanks at the landfill, from County DEH
- Approval of new septic holding tanks by the County DEH
- Encroachment permit(s) from the City of Santee to improve Mast Boulevard and the project intersection within their right-of-way

Regional Agencies

- Waste Discharge Requirements from the Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region
- Authority to Construct/Permit to Operate from the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District

State Agencies

- California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) approval of transmission line relocation
- California Fish and Game Code Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA)
- A Section 401 Waiver from the RWQCB
- A revised Notice of Intent to be covered by the Industrial Activities General Stormwater Permit and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan approval from the State Water Resources Control Board
- California Department of Industrial Relations, Safety and Health Permit Update for Landfill Tanks
- Encroachment permit(s) from Caltrans

Federal Agency

- Federal Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit

ES-3 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

The EIR contains an environmental analysis of the potential impacts associated with implementation of the project. The issues that are addressed in detail in the EIR include Land Use, Transportation/Circulation, Noise, Visual Effects/Neighborhood Character, Biological Resources, Air Quality, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Energy, Historical Resources, Paleontological Resources, Geologic Conditions, and Hydrology and Water Quality. Of these issues, the analysis contained in this EIR concluded that the project could result in potentially significant, direct and/or cumulative impacts with respect to Land Use, Transportation/Circulation, Noise, Visual Effects/Neighborhood Character, Biological Resources, Air Quality, Historical Resources and Paleontological Resources. Direct impacts to Land Use, Transportation/Circulation, Noise, Visual Effects/Neighborhood Character, and Air Quality would remain significant and unmitigated, as would cumulative impacts to Transportation/Circulation and Biological Resources. The analysis further concluded that the project would not have significant impacts related to Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Energy, Geologic Conditions, and Hydrology and Water Quality.

Based on initial environmental review of the project, the City has determined that the project would not have the potential to cause significant adverse effects in the following areas: Agriculture and Forestry Resources, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Mineral Resources, Population/Housing, Public Services, Recreation, and Utilities and Service Systems.

Table ES-1 summarizes the project's potentially significant direct and cumulative environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures by issue, as analyzed in Sections 5.0 and 9.0 of this EIR. The last column of this table indicates whether the impact would be reduced to below a level of significance after implementation of proposed mitigation measures.

ES-4 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

Seven alternatives to the project were considered but rejected from further consideration by the City, based on reasons including their inability to achieve the basic project objectives (as defined in Section 3.0, *Project Description*), the fact that they would not avoid any of the significant impacts identified for the project (or would result in new significant impacts), and/or associated economic constraints. Those alternatives include: (1) Alternative Above-ground Transmission Line Routes (including alternative routes to the north and west, and to the south and east); (2) Installation of Transmission Lines Underground; (3) Development of an Alternative Site; (4) Traffic Reduction; (5) Wetland Impact Reduction; (6) Waste Reduction/ Recycling; and (7) Long-term Off-site Waste Transport. A more detailed discussion of these alternatives is provided in Section 11.0, *Alternatives*, of this report.

Three project alternatives are addressed in detail in this report, including the No Project Alternative, Reduced Footprint Alternative, and Reduced Height Alternative. A summary of these alternatives is presented below, with detailed analysis provided in Section 11.0. Based on the analysis in this EIR, the No Project Alternative would be the environmentally superior alternative. Pursuant to Section 15126(e)(2) of the State CEQA Guidelines, "if the environmentally superior alternative is the 'no project' alternative, the EIR shall also identify an environmentally superior alternative among the other alternatives." Accordingly, in lieu of the No Project Alternative, the Reduced Footprint Alternative is identified as the environmentally superior alternative, based on the following considerations: (1) it would reduce significant and unmitigable land use impacts within the MHPA; and (2) it would reduce biological resource impacts, including impacts within the MHPA, although not to below a level of significance. Comparatively, the Reduced Height Alternative would avoid significant impacts to visual effects/neighborhood character, but would not reduce significant land use, noise, or biological impacts. Both of these alternatives would also potentially result in additional impacts for the issues of transportation/circulation and air quality (i.e., beyond those identified for the project), due to reduced disposal capacity and associated waste diversion requirements (as outlined below).

No Project Alternative

For purposes of this EIR, the No Project Alternative assumes that the site would continue to be developed and operated under approved City Conditional Use Permit (CUP) No. 6066 (as amended), PDP/SDP No. 40-0765, and revised SWFP No. 37-AA-0023, as amended. None of the project elements would be implemented under the No Project Alternative, including the

identified capacity expansion, increases in daily truck trips /tonnage, related landfill facility relocations/construction, and relocation of the existing transmission line corridor.

Under the No Project Alternative, significant project-related impacts for the issues of land use, transportation/circulation, noise, visual effects/neighborhood character, biological resources, air quality, historical resources and paleontological resources would not occur. This alternative would not meet most of the identified project objectives, however, for several reasons including the fact that no additional waste disposal capacity would be provided. The No Project Alternative would not meet the requirements of the Facilities Franchise Agreement and would potentially result in additional impacts (i.e., beyond those identified for the project), for issues including transportation/ circulation and air quality. Specifically, potential transportation/circulation and air quality impacts for the No Project Alternative are associated with the ongoing reduction of capacity at the Sycamore Landfill, and the fact that waste proposed for disposal at the Sycamore Landfill after closure of the Miramar Landfill would require diversion to one or more other (potentially more distant) waste disposal sites within and beyond the County.

Reduced Footprint Alternative

The objective of the Reduced Footprint Alternative is to reduce land use and biological resource impacts along the western landfill boundary relative to the project, by implementing a corresponding reduction in the landfill impact footprint. This alternative would also result in an overall reduction in long-term landfill disposal capacity compared to the project (i.e., 133 mcy, versus 153 mcy for the project). The final maximum landfill elevation under the Reduced Footprint Alternative would be 1,050 feet AMSL, the same as for the project, with all associated landfill-related facilities and operations also essentially the same (although long-term waste disposal, related truck trips and other associated effects would be reduced due to the lower overall landfill capacity). The relocated transmission line under this alternative would occur west and north of the landfill footprint, similar to the project, although it would be approximately 500 feet east due to the modified western landfill boundary. All other elements of the relocated transmission line under this alternative would be the same as for the project.

Under the Reduced Footprint Alternative, significant land use policy impacts related to the conversion of open space to industrial and/or landfill use would be reduced but not to below significance. Significant impacts identified for the issues of transportation/circulation, noise, visual effects/neighborhood character, biological resources, air quality, historic resources, and paleontological resources would be similar for this alternative to those identified for the project, although they would occur within a smaller impact area (noise, visual resources, biological resources, historical resources and paleontological resources), or over a shorter duration (transportation/circulation, noise and air quality). As a result, mitigation measures for the noted issues under this alternative would be the same as those identified for the project, and impacts to transportation/circulation, noise, visual effects/neighborhood character, biological resources, and air quality would remain significant after mitigation. The Reduced Footprint Alternative would also potentially result in additional impacts for the issues of transportation/circulation and air quality (i.e., beyond those identified for the project), for similar reasons as noted above for the No Project Alternative. This alternative would not meet a number of the stated project objectives for the following reasons: (1) the associated waste disposal capacity would not be adequate to

accommodate identified long-term demand (including demand associated with the future closing of the Miramar Landfill); and (2) additional significant transportation/circulation and air quality impacts could potentially result due to associated long-term waste diversion requirements.

Reduced Height Alternative

The intent of the Reduced Height Alternative is to provide a lower topographic profile for the final landfill cap, thereby avoiding or reducing associated visual resource impacts. This alternative would have the same horizontal disturbance footprint as identified for the project, and would completely fill the portion of Little Sycamore Canyon within the landfill site. Under the Reduced Height Alternative, however, the maximum allowable landfill elevation would be the currently permitted level of 883 feet AMSL, rather than 1,050 feet AMSL as identified for the project. This alternative would also result in an overall reduction in long-term landfill disposal capacity compared to the project (i.e., 128.5 mcy, versus 153 mcy for the project). All other elements of the Reduced Height Alternative (including the transmission line relocation) would be the same as the project, although long-term waste disposal, related truck trips and other associated effects would be reduced in duration due to the reduced landfill capacity.

Under the Reduced Height Alternative, significant impacts for the issues of land use, transportation/circulation, noise, biological resources, air quality, historical resources and paleontological resources would be the same as those identified for the project, although operational transportation/circulation, air quality and noise impacts would occur over a shorter time period due to the reduced landfill capacity/lifespan. As a result, mitigation measures for the noted issues under this alternative would be the same as those identified for the project, and impacts to land use, transportation/circulation, noise, biological resources, and air quality would remain significant after mitigation. The Reduced Height Alternative would avoid the significant and unmitigable visual effects/neighborhood character impacts identified for the project, although these impacts would be qualified somewhat in the long-term from the more manufactured appearance of the final grade, as well as the ultimate maturation of vegetation installed during restoration efforts (and the related reduction of contrast effects). This alternative would also potentially result in additional impacts for the issues of transportation/circulation and air quality (i.e., beyond those identified for the project), for similar reasons as noted above for the No Project Alternative. The Reduced Height Alternative would not meet a number of the stated project objectives for the following reasons: (1) the associated waste disposal capacity would not be adequate to accommodate identified long-term demand (including demand associated with the future closing of the Miramar Landfill); and (2) additional transportation/circulation and air quality impacts could potentially result due to associated long-term waste diversion requirements.

ES-5 AREAS OF CONTROVERSY/ISSUES TO BE RESOLVED

The City prepared a Notice of Preparation (NOP), dated November 9, 2011, and distributed it to the public including all federal government agencies, state agencies (e.g., State Clearinghouse), various City and County agencies and organizations, City of Santee, and other interested organizations and individuals. Comments on the NOP were received from the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 11, California Transportation Commission, Department of Resources Recycling and

Recovery (CalRecycle), Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), and San Diego County Archaeological Society, Inc. A scoping meeting was held on November 30, 2011, to inform the public about the project and collect written comments. No public comments were received at the scoping meeting. Copies of the NOP, comment letters, and meeting transcript are contained in Appendix A of this document.

The concerns raised during the NOP process were primarily related to transportation, sensitive biological resources, and safety. The CDFG stressed the importance of providing a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, including a reduced landfill footprint and alternative transmission line routing in an effort to reduce long-term impacts to sensitive biological resources. The CDFG provided guidelines for baseline biological surveys, analysis, and mitigation, and addressed concerns regarding potential impacts to raptors, quino checkerspot butterfly, native grassland habitat and associated avian species, and western spadefoot toad, as well as impacts to species and habitats from access, maintenance, and other ancillary facilities located outside the project footprint. Caltrans District 11 emphasized the need for a traffic study prepared in consideration of the *Caltrans Guide for the Preparation of Traffic Impact Studies*, which would include adequate analysis of traffic impacts using data no more than two years old and appropriate mitigation. CalRecycle commented that the proponent would be required to obtain a revision of the SWFP, which would require concurrence by CalRecycle prior to issuance by the City Development Services Department. The DTSC emphasized that the EIR should evaluate whether conditions within the project area may pose a threat to human health or the environment, and identify the mechanism to conduct required investigation and/or remediation should any portion of the project area be contaminated.

Table ES-1
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	LAND USE	
Implementation of the project would require a deviation or variance, and in turn, that would result in a physical impact on the environment.	***Landfill Expansion, Support Facilities, and Ancillary Activities*** Mitigation measures in Section 5.45, *Biological Resources*, would mitigate for the deviations from the ESL regulations associated with the project. ***Transmission Line Relocation*** None Required	Less than Significant
Implementation of the project would convert ~~26~~ 21 acres of open space and natural landforms to industrial and/or landfill use that is inconsistent with the environmental goals, objectives, or recommendations of the Conservation and Urban Design Elements of the General Plan and East Elliott Community Plan.	***Landfill Expansion, Support Facilities, and Ancillary Activities*** The loss of open space would result in a significant and unmitigable land use policy impact; no mitigation is available. ***Transmission Line Relocation*** None Required	Significant and Unmitigated due to landfill expansion only
Implementation of the project would not result in land uses that are incompatible with an adopted Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ACLUP).	None Required	Less than Significant
Implementation of the project would not conflict with the provisions of the City's Multiple Species Conservation Program Subarea Plan or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan.	None Required	Less than Significant

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
TRANSPORTATION/CIRCULATION		
The project would result in a an increase in projected traffic that would be substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system, as follows: Project Approval At project approval, the project would have direct project impacts at the following locations: • Mast Boulevard/SR-52 Westbound Ramps • Mast Boulevard/West Hills Parkway/Project Driveway • Mast Boulevard segment from West Hills Parkway/Project Driveway to SR-52 Westbound Ramps Year 2015 In 2015, the project would have direct project impacts at the following locations: • Mast Boulevard/SR-52 Westbound Ramps • Mast Boulevard/West Hills Parkway/Project Driveway • Mast Boulevard segment from West Hills Parkway/Project Driveway to SR-52 Westbound Ramp	***Landfill Expansion, Support Facilities, and Ancillary Activities*** Direct project impacts are identified in the near-term (Project Approval and 2015) scenarios, and require mitigation back to pre-project operations. Cumulative project impacts are impacts identified in the Buildout (2030) scenario, and require improvements to mitigate for that portion of the impact caused by the project. These mitigation measures are described below: Project Approval Implementation of the following physical improvements, shown in Figure 5.2-11, *Post-mitigation Improvements*, would mitigate direct project impacts to intersections and street segments at project approval to below a level of significance as shown in the post-mitigation calculations provided in TIA and summarized below: **Tra-1** Prior to issuance of the first construction permit, the project applicant shall improve the westbound Mast Boulevard approach at its intersection with the SR-52 Westbound Ramps to provide a dedicated through lane and dual right-turn lanes from Mast Boulevard to Westbound SR-52, to the satisfaction of the City Engineer and Caltrans. **Tra-2** Prior to issuance of the first construction permit, the project applicant shall improve the intersection of Mast Boulevard/West Hills Parkway/Project Driveway to provide, to the satisfaction of the City Engineer: • Eastbound: two left lanes, two through lanes and a shared through/right lane • Westbound: two left lanes, three through lanes and a right lane • Northbound: two left lanes, one through lane and one right lane (change signal to permissive phasing) • Southbound: one left lane, one through lane and one right lane (change signal to permissive phasing) **Tra-3** Prior to issuance of the first construction permit, the project applicant shall improve Mast Boulevard to six lanes with a raised median from the SR-52 Westbound Ramps intersection to West Hills Parkway/Project Driveway to accommodate the increased through lanes at the intersection.	Significant and Unmitigated for freeway mainlines due to landfill expansion only

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
TRANSPORTATION/CIRCULATION (cont.)		
Year 2015 (cont.) • SR-52 west of I-15, east and west of Mast Boulevard.		
Buildout By 2030, the project would have cumulatively significant impacts at the following locations: • Mast Boulevard/SR-52 WB Ramps • Mast Boulevard/West Hills Parkway/Project Driveway • Mast Boulevard segment from West Hills Parkway/Project Driveway to SR-52 WB Ramps • SR-52 East of I-15, East and West of Mast Boulevard	Year 2015 In addition to the mitigation for project approval impacts, the following would partially mitigate the direct project impacts to the SR-52 mainline in 2015: **Tra-4** Prior to amending the Solid Waste Facilities Permit to allow an increase in disposal activity equal to or greater than 1,250 daily tickets, SLI shall enter into a Highway Improvement Agreement with Caltrans to fund, at an amount not to exceed $1.5 million, both a design study and the construction of improvements to the SR-52/Mast Boulevard interchange, satisfactory to Caltrans and the City Engineer. Buildout Implementation of Tra-1 through Tra-3 would mitigate cumulative impacts to intersections and street segments to below a level of significance. However, no improvements to the freeway system are planned within the timeframe of the project operations. Therefore, cumulative project impacts to the SR-52 freeway mainline would be considered significant and unmitigated, despite the implementation of Tra-4. ***Transmission Line Relocation*** None Required	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	NOISE	
Implementation of the project may result in and/or create a significant increase in the existing ambient noise levels, and may expose people to noise levels which exceed the City's adopted Noise Ordinance or are incompatible with the City's Land Use – Noise Compatibility guidelines.	***Landfill Expansion, Support Facilities, and Ancillary Activities*** **Noi-1** SLI shall increase the height of the proposed eastern berm to construct 15 to 20-foot high noise barrier berms made with soil, or of soil and rock alone (on the eastern side), between the landfill expansion area (working face) and the nearest property line when the working face is within 1,600 feet of that boundary, and the working face elevation is above, or less than 20 feet below, existing topographic barriers between the working face and the boundary. **Noi-2** Nighttime landfill operations shall be prohibited within 200 feet of the nearest residential property line (see Figure 5.3-2) if the residential parcel(s) adjacent to the landfill has/have been developed. **Noi-3** Nighttime heavy truck movement on on-site haul routes shall be prohibited within 325 feet of the nearest residential property line (see Figure 5.3-2) if the residential parcel(s) adjacent to the landfill has/have been developed. **Noi-4** Any future development of residentially-zoned parcels adjacent to the existing landfill access road would require environmental review by the City of San Diego and a Community Plan Amendment. In the event such review includes a noise analysis that identifies any landfill truck traffic noise that would exceed City Noise Ordinance limits at the proposed residential use, SLI shall work with the developer of the residential use to identify feasible noise mitigation measures that would reduce the noise levels to less than significant. If the residential development subsequently is approved by the City, SLI shall provide the identified noise mitigation at no cost to the developer. ***Transmission Line Relocation*** None Required	Significant and Unmitigated for noise impacts from landfill traffic to future development of residentially-zoned parcels only

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
NOISE (cont.)		
Implementation of the project could result in the exposure of people to current or future transportation noise levels, which exceed standards established in the Transportation Element of the General Plan.	None Required	Less than Significant
VISUAL EFFECTS/NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER		
Implementation of the project would not result in a substantial obstruction of any vista or scenic view from a public viewing area as identified in the community plan.	None Required	Less than Significant
Implementation of the project would not result in the creation of a negative aesthetic site.	None Required	Less than Significant
Implementation of the project would result in a substantial alteration to the existing or planned character of the area, especially with regard to severe contrast with surrounding neighborhood character in a highly visible setting.	***Landfill Expansion, Support Facilities, and Ancillary Activities*** Although project design features (including berms shielding some equipment activity during landfilling activities) would minimize the project's impact on visual quality, no other measures exist that would mitigate visual impacts resulting from the disturbed nature of the landfill soils. ***Transmission Line Relocation*** None Required	Significant and Unmitigated due to landfill expansion only
Implementation of the project would not result in a substantial change in the existing landform.	None Required	Less than Significant
Implementation of the project would not result in substantial light or glare which would affect daytime or nighttime views in the area.	None Required	Less than Significant

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES	
Implementation of the project would result in a substantial adverse impact, both directly and through habitat modifications, on species identified as candidate, sensitive, or special status species in the MSCP or other local regional plans, policies or regulations. Implementation of the project would result in a substantial adverse impact on Tier I Habitats, Tier II Habitats, Tier IIIA Habitats, and Tier IIIB Habitats as identified in the Biology Guidelines of the Land Development Code or other sensitive natural community as identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the CDFG or USFWS. Implementation of the project would result in substantial adverse impacts to wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, riparian, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.	***Landfill Expansion, Support Facilities, and Ancillary Activities*** Sensitive Vegetation Communities There are several general mitigation strategies for addressing impacts to sensitive vegetation communities in the City of San Diego: avoidance of the native habitats on site, restoration of habitat, or dedication or acquisition of land containing the appropriate resources at the mitigation ratios specified in the City's Biology Guidelines (2004). Specific mitigation measures proposed are listed below. The following mitigation measures would reduce significant direct and indirect project impacts to sensitive vegetation communities to below a level of significance; however, cumulative impacts to Tier I native grassland would remain significant and unmitigated, as discussed in Section 9.0 of this EIR. **Bio-1** Prior to any construction in undisturbed areas, the applicant shall schedule a preconstruction meeting with Mitigation Monitoring Coordination (MMC) and submit to Development Services Department (DSD) written documentation (including table and graphics) demonstrating implementation of the following required mitigation, should the applicable resources be impacted in the proposed phase of work. The documentation shall be reviewed at the preconstruction meeting for that phase of work. The DSD Director's Environmental Designee (ED) shall review and approve all Construction Documents (CD) (plans, specification, details, etc.), to ensure the MMRP requirements are incorporated into the design. The ED shall verify that Sycamore Landfill Incorporated (SLI) has fulfilled the requirement for mitigation of long-term impacts to sensitive vegetation communities. SLI shall provide biological mitigation for direct habitat disturbance to approximately 50.4 acres of sensitive upland communities and 0.62 acre of wetland and riparian communities associated with expansion of the landfill and associated ancillary facilities, consistent with the mitigation ratios contained in City Biology Guidelines. Impacts to sensitive vegetation communities shall be mitigated through conveyance of land to the City. Potential parcels to be conveyed in whole or in part to the City include the remaining 43.42 acres of non-impacted land within 366-031-14, 366-031-18, 366-080-16, 366-080-25, and 366-080-26; and also the remaining	Less than Significant due to landfill expansion and transmission line relocation Cumulatively Significant and Unmitigated to native grasslands due to landfill expansion only

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Sensitive Vegetation Communities (cont.) 24.04 acres of land within 366-070-12 (non-impacted land), 366-070-13, 366-071-12, and 366-071-33 (excluding areas of wetland restoration, wetland creation, and upland preservation within those four parcels previously conveyed to the City in 2002 as part of the mitigation efforts for the 2002 PDP/SDP. The conveyance of land from SLI to the City includes mitigation for SDG&E transmission line relocation habitat as required under Bio-16, Bio-16a, Bio-16b, Bio-17, and Bio-17a). The final parcels to be conveyed shall be determined through consultation between the City and the applicant. A summary of upland mitigation requirements and upland mitigation available by parcel is provided in Table 5.5-10, *Potential Upland Mitigation Available by Conveyance Parcel*. The mitigation lands to be conveyed to the City shall be preserved and managed in perpetuity by the City Park and Recreation Department, Open Space Division. **Bio-1a** Impacts to 0.9 acre of Tier I valley needlegrass grassland inside the MHPA shall be mitigated at a 2:1 ratio, for a mitigation requirement of 1.8 acres. Impacts to 2.7 acres of valley needlegrass grassland outside the MHPA shall be mitigated at a 1:1 ratio, for a mitigation requirement of 2.7 acres. In total, 4.5 acres of mitigation shall be identified and preserved inside the MHPA. **Bio-1b** Impacts to 16 acres of Tier II Diegan and disturbed Diegan coastal sage scrub coastal sage scrub inside the MHPA shall be mitigated at a 1:1 ratio, for a mitigation requirement of 16 acres. Impacts to 19 acres of Diegan and disturbed Diegan coastal sage scrub outside the MHPA shall be mitigated at a 1:1 ratio, for a mitigation requirement of 19 acres. In total, 35 acres of mitigation shall be identified and preserved inside the MHPA for direct impacts. **Bio-1c** Impacts to 1.8 acres of Tier III(A) chamise chaparral inside the MHPA shall be mitigated at a 1:1 ratio, for a mitigation requirement of 1.8 acres. Impacts to 7.9 acres of chamise chaparral outside the MHPA shall be mitigated at a 0.5:1 ratio, for a mitigation requirement of 3.95 acres. In total, 5.8 acres of mitigation shall be identified and preserved inside the MHPA.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Sensitive Vegetation Communities (cont.) **Bio-1d** Impacts to 0.3 acre of Tier III(A) southern mixed chaparral inside the MHPA shall be mitigated at a 1:1 ratio, for a mitigation requirement of 0.3 acre. Impacts to 0.6 acre outside the MHPA shall be mitigated at a 0.5:1 ratio, for a mitigation requirement of 0.3 acre. In total, 0.6 acre of mitigation shall be identified and preserved inside the MHPA. **Bio-1e** Impacts to 0.2 acre of Tier III(B) non-native grassland inside the MHPA shall be mitigated at a 1:1 ratio, for a mitigation requirement of 0.2 acre. Impacts to 1.0 acre of non-native grassland outside the MHPA shall be mitigated at a 0.5:1 ratio, for a mitigation requirement of 0.5 acre. In total, 0.7 acre of mitigation shall be identified and preserved inside the MHPA. **Bio-1f** Impacts to 0.35 acre of mule fat scrub (wetland) inside the MHPA shall be mitigated at a 2:1 ratio, for a total mitigation requirement of 0.70 acre of wetlands. The mitigation obligation for mule fat scrub impacts shall be met through a combination of a surplus of 0.94 acre of completed and approved mitigation credits from past wetland restoration (as described in mitigation measure Bio-13) and the purchase of credits in the Rancho Jamul Wetland Mitigation Bank as part of mitigation for impacts to CDFG jurisdiction (as described in mitigation measure Bio-14b). **Bio-1g** Impacts to 0.27 acre of natural flood channel (wetland) inside the MHPA shall be mitigated at a 2:1 ratio, for a total mitigation requirement of 0.54 acre. The mitigation obligation for mule fat scrub impacts shall be met through a combination of a surplus of 0.94 acre of completed and approved mitigation credits from past wetland restoration (as described in mitigation measure Bio-13) and the purchase of credits in the Rancho Jamul Wetland Mitigation Bank as part of mitigation for impacts to City jurisdiction (as described in mitigation measure Bio-14c).	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Sensitive Vegetation Communities (cont.) **Bio-2** Prior to any construction in undisturbed areas, the applicant shall schedule a preconstruction meeting with MMC and submit to DSD written documentation (including table and graphics) demonstrating implementation of the following required mitigation. The documentation shall be reviewed at the preconstruction meeting for that phase of work. The MHPA boundary and the limits of grading shall be clearly delineated by a survey crew prior to brushing, clearing, or grading, to ensure that impacts remain within the project boundary and no significant indirect impacts are created from errant construction impacts. Limits shall be defined with orange construction fence and a siltation fence (can be combined) under the supervision of the Qualified Biologist/Owners Representative who shall provide a letter of verification to RE/MMC that all limits were marked as required. Within or adjacent to the MHPA, all manufactured slopes associated with site development shall be included within the development footprint. A Qualified Biologist shall be on-site during construction to verify no errant construction impacts occur. If accidental impacts occur, mitigation to replace impacted habitat shall consist of habitat restoration or land conveyance.	
	Sensitive Plants: Direct Impacts The following mitigation measures would reduce significant direct and indirect project impacts to sensitive plants to below a level of significance: Any and all restoration and/or translocation plans for rare plants impacted by the MDP (i.e., variegated dudleya, San Diego goldenstar, San Diego barrel cactus, and Nuttall's scrub oak) shall comply with the Standard City of San Diego Biological Mitigation Procedures provided in Mitigation Measure **Bio-3** (see Section 5.5, *Biological Resources*, and Section 12.4 of the MMRP).	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Sensitive Plants: Direct Impacts (cont.) *Variegated dudleya* **Bio-4** Prior to any construction in undisturbed areas, the applicant shall schedule a preconstruction meeting with MMC and submit to DSD written documentation (including table and graphics) demonstrating implementation of the following required mitigation, should the applicable resources be impacted in the proposed phase of work. The documentation shall be reviewed at the preconstruction meeting for that phase of work. The 1,596 variegated dudleya outside the MHPA that would be impacted by the landfill expansion, and the remaining 1,098 (also outside the MHPA) variegated dudleya within the ungraded portion of the 2002 PDP/SDP permitted disturbance area shall be salvaged prior to construction and translocated to the off-site mitigation site (APN 366-080-29), as described in the Variegated Dudleya Translocation Plan (RECON 2011b), prepared in accordance with City Biology Guidelines. Impacts to 1,596 variegated dudleya caused by the landfill expansion shall be mitigated in the same manner as is being conducted for those impacted within the 2002 PDP/SDP permitted disturbance area. The variegated dudleya translocation site shall be preserved and managed in perpetuity by the City Park and Recreation Department, Open Space Division. The restoration plan detailing the variegated dudleya mitigation measures associated with the 2002 PDP/SDP has been updated to reflect the changes to the project impact area since the time the plan was submitted (RECON ~~2011b~~2011a). The current mitigation site supports enough acreage of appropriate soils and habitat to incorporate the additional 1,596 variegated dudleya plants that would be impacted by the proposed landfill expansion. **Bio-4a** Prior to any construction in undisturbed areas, the applicant shall schedule a preconstruction meeting with MMC and submit to DSD written documentation (including table and graphics) demonstrating implementation of the following required mitigation, should the applicable resources be impacted in the proposed phase of work. The documentation shall be reviewed at the preconstruction	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Sensitive Plants: Direct Impacts (cont.) meeting for that phase of work. The limits of habitat for variegated dudleya shall be clearly marked with orange construction fencing to avoid any inadvertent impacts to this species or its habitat. A Qualified Biologist shall be present during the installation of the construction limits fence around these areas and during construction activities as necessary to avoid any additional direct or indirect impacts to variegated dudleya or its habitat. *San Diego Goldenstar* **Bio-5** Prior to any construction in undisturbed areas, the applicant shall schedule a preconstruction meeting with MMC and submit to DSD written documentation (including table and graphics) demonstrating implementation of the following required mitigation, should the applicable resources be impacted in the proposed phase of work. The documentation shall be reviewed at the preconstruction meeting for that phase of work. The approximately 0.01 acre of San Diego goldenstar inside the MHPA that would be impacted by the landfill expansion shall be mitigated through several methods: (1) salvage and translocation of the individuals from the affected 0.01 acre to the off-site mitigation site (parcel 366-080-29), as described in the San Diego goldenstar plans (RECON 2007b); (2) collection of seed from the impacted population that would include the flagging of the plants in the spring when visible for collection of seed once fully matured; (3) salvage of the top four to six inches of soil that contains the corms to be impacted; (4) propagation and translocation of the salvaged material through a variety of methods such as hand-broadcasting seed, transplantation of salvaged corms, and/or transplantation of individuals grown in a nursery setting; (5) development and implementation of a maintenance and monitoring program; and (6) achievement of the restoration success criteria. The San Diego goldenstar translocation site shall be preserved and managed in perpetuity by the City Park and Recreation Department, Open Space Division.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Sensitive Plants: Direct Impacts (cont.) **Bio-5a** Prior to any construction in undisturbed areas, the applicant shall schedule a preconstruction meeting with MMC and submit to DSD written documentation (including table and graphics) demonstrating implementation of the following required mitigation, should the applicable resources be impacted in the proposed phase of work. The documentation shall be reviewed at the preconstruction meeting for that phase of work. The limits of habitat for San Diego goldenstar shall be clearly marked with orange construction fencing to avoid any inadvertent impacts to this species or its habitat. A Qualified Biologist shall be present during the installation of the construction limits fence around these areas and during construction activities as necessary to avoid any additional direct or indirect impacts to San Diego goldenstar or its habitat. **Bio-5b** Prior to any construction in undisturbed areas, the applicant shall schedule a preconstruction meeting with MMC and submit to DSD written documentation (including table and graphics) demonstrating implementation of the following required mitigation, should the applicable resources be impacted in the proposed phase of work. The documentation shall be reviewed at the preconstruction meeting for that phase of work. It is recommended that landfill expansion impacts to 4.21 acres of goldenstar located outside the MHPA be minimized through the following: (1) conveyance of 3.79 acres of San Diego goldenstar to the City within APNs 366-031-14 (0.13 acre), 366-031-18 (0.13 acre), and 366-040-40 (3.53 acres); and (2) implementation of a weed treatment program and monitoring program in preserved areas where San Diego goldenstar is located: 3.53 acres in APN 366-040-40. A weed abatement program would likely allow the current subpopulations to increase in size due to reduced competition from non-native plants. Mitigation lands to be conveyed to the City as part of the San Diego goldenstar conveyance shall be preserved and managed in perpetuity by the City Park and Recreation Department, Open Space Division.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Sensitive Plants: Direct Impacts (cont.) *San Diego barrel cactus* **Bio-6** Prior to any construction in undisturbed areas, the applicant shall schedule a preconstruction meeting with MMC and submit to DSD written documentation (including table and graphics) demonstrating implementation of the following required mitigation, should the applicable resources be impacted in the proposed phase of work. The documentation shall be reviewed at the preconstruction meeting for that phase of work. The 9 individual San Diego barrel cacti that are located inside the MHPA and would be impacted by the landfill expansion shall be salvaged prior to construction and translocated to the off-site mitigation parcel as described in the Coast Barrel Cactus Translocation Plan (RECON 2011d). The individuals within the proposed impact area shall be salvaged and stored by a local qualified native plant nursery prior to use in future translocation into the Sycamore Landfill mitigation parcel. The San Diego barrel cactus translocation site shall be preserved and managed in perpetuity by the City Park and Recreation Department, Open Space Division. **Bio-6a** Prior to any construction in undisturbed areas, the applicant shall schedule a preconstruction meeting with MMC and submit to DSD written documentation (including table and graphics) demonstrating implementation of the following required mitigation, should the applicable resources be impacted in the proposed phase of work. The documentation shall be reviewed at the preconstruction meeting for that phase of work. The limits of habitat for San Diego barrel cactus shall be clearly marked with orange construction fencing to avoid any inadvertent impacts to this species or its habitat. A Qualified Biologist shall be present during the installation of the construction limits fence around these areas and during construction activities as necessary to avoid any additional direct or indirect impacts to San Diego barrel cactus or its habitat.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Sensitive Plants: Direct Impacts (cont.) **Bio-6b** Prior to any construction in undisturbed areas, the applicant shall schedule a preconstruction meeting with MMC and submit to DSD written documentation (including table and graphics) demonstrating implementation of the following required mitigation, should the applicable resources be impacted in the proposed phase of work. The documentation shall be reviewed at the preconstruction meeting for that phase of work. The 37 individual San Diego barrel cacti that would be impacted by the landfill expansion would be salvaged prior to construction and translocated to the off-site mitigation parcel as a part of the mitigation activities described in the Coast Barrel Cactus Translocation Plan (RECON 2011d). The individuals may be temporarily stored by a local qualified native plant nursery prior to use in future translocation into the Sycamore Landfill mitigation parcel (RECON 2012). The San Diego barrel cactus translocation site translocation site shall be preserved and managed in perpetuity by the City Park and Recreation Department, Open Space Division. *Nuttall's scrub oak* **Bio-7** Prior to any construction in undisturbed areas, the applicant shall schedule a preconstruction meeting with MMC and submit to DSD written documentation (including table and graphics) demonstrating implementation of the following required mitigation, should the applicable resources be impacted in the proposed phase of work. The documentation shall be reviewed at the preconstruction meeting for that phase of work. The 10 individual (4 inside the MHPA and 6 outside the MHPA) Nuttall's scrub oaks that would be impacted by the landfill expansion shall be replaced at a 4:1 ratio; therefore, 40 Nuttall's scrub oaks shall be planted at the off-site mitigation site (APN 366-080-29). The Nuttall's scrub oak translocation site shall be preserved and managed in perpetuity by the City Park and Recreation Department, Open Space Division.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Sensitive Plants: Direct Impacts (cont.) **Bio-7a** Prior to any construction in undisturbed areas, the applicant shall schedule a preconstruction meeting with MMC and submit to DSD written documentation (including table and graphics) demonstrating implementation of the following required mitigation, should the applicable resources be impacted in the proposed phase of work. The documentation shall be reviewed at the preconstruction meeting for that phase of work. The limits of habitat for Nuttall's scrub oak shall be clearly marked with orange construction fencing to avoid any inadvertent impacts to this species/habitat. A Qualified Biologist shall be present during the installation of the construction limits fence around these areas and during construction activities as necessary to avoid any additional direct or indirect impacts to Nuttall's scrub oak habitat or individuals.	
	Sensitive Wildlife: Direct Impacts *Nesting Raptors* **Bio-8** To avoid impacts to raptors, no grading activities shall occur during the raptor breeding season of February 1 through September 15. If project grading is proposed during the raptor breeding season, the project biologist shall conduct a pregrading survey for active raptor nests within 300 feet of the development area and submit a letter report to City staff from Mitigation Monitoring and Coordination (MMC) prior to the preconstruction meeting. A. If active raptor nests are detected, the report shall include mitigation in conformance with the City's Biology Guidelines (i.e. appropriate buffers, monitoring schedules, etc.) to the satisfaction of the Assistant Deputy Director (ADD) of the Entitlements Division. Mitigation requirements determined by the project biologist and the ADD of Entitlements shall be incorporated into the project's Biological Construction Monitoring Exhibit (BCME) and monitoring results incorporated in to the final biological construction monitoring report. B. If no nesting raptors are detected during the pregrading survey, no mitigation is required.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Sensitive Wildlife: Direct Impacts (cont.) C. Prior to any landfill or ancillary facility construction, SLI or its authorized representative shall send a letter of verification to the ADD environmental designee of LDR identifying the Principal Qualified Biologist for this work, as defined in the City Biology Guidelines (2004). *Nesting Birds* **Bio-9** To remain in compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, no direct impacts shall occur to any nesting birds, their eggs, chicks, or nests during the breeding season, as mentioned above under nesting raptors. If construction activities were to occur during the bird-breeding season, then pre-construction surveys would be necessary to confirm the presence or absence of breeding birds. If nests or breeding activities are located on the site, then an appropriate buffer area around the nesting site shall be maintained until the young have fledged. *Orangethroat Whiptail, Coast Horned Lizard, Western Spadefoot Toad* **Bio-10** Prior to any construction in undisturbed areas, the applicant shall schedule a preconstruction meeting with MMC and submit to DSD written documentation (including table and graphics) demonstrating implementation of the following required mitigation, should the applicable resources be impacted in the proposed phase of work. The documentation shall be reviewed at the preconstruction meeting for that phase of work. Direct impacts to orangethroat whiptail, coast horned lizard, and western spadefoot toad (all are Species of Special Concern) shall be minimized through the conservation of MHPA lands in the immediate vicinity and installation of a construction limits fence to delineate an appropriate buffer area around suitable habitat during grading activities. Fence installation shall be monitored by a Qualified Biologist. In addition, where construction activities would occur adjacent to habitat areas that support orangethroat whiptail and coast horned lizard, a biologist shall monitor those construction activities to avoid any detrimental edge effects to habitat.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Sensitive Wildlife: Direct and Indirect Impacts *Coastal California Gnatcatcher* **Bio-11** Prior to any construction in undisturbed areas, the applicant shall schedule a preconstruction meeting with MMC and submit to DSD written documentation (including table and graphics) demonstrating implementation of the following required mitigation, should the applicable resources be impacted in the proposed phase of work. The documentation shall be reviewed at the preconstruction meeting for that phase of work. The City Manager (or appointed designee) shall verify that the Multi-Habitat Planning Area (MHPA) boundaries and the following project requirements regarding the coastal California gnatcatcher are shown on the construction plans: All landfill activities shall be conducted either outside the breeding season or behind 15- to 20-foot-high noise berms, built within the current grading limits to avoid any direct impacts to sensitive vegetation from berm construction, required by mitigation measure Noi-1. To ensure that landfill activities, including the creation of the noise berms, would not result in indirect impacts, the following measures shall be implemented: No clearing, grubbing, grading, or other construction activities, including those related to creation of noise berms, shall occur between March 1 and August 15, the breeding season of the coastal California gnatcatcher, until the following requirements have been met to the satisfaction of the City Manager: A. A Qualified Biologist (possessing a valid Endangered Species Act Section 10(a)(1)(a) Recovery Permit) shall survey those habitat areas within the MHPA that would be subject to construction noise levels exceeding 60 decibels [dB(A)] hourly average for the presence of the coastal California gnatcatcher. Surveys for the coastal California gnatcatcher shall be conducted pursuant to the protocol survey guidelines established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service within the breeding season prior to the commencement of any construction. If coastal California gnatcatchers are present, then Condition I and either II or III must be met:	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)		
	Sensitive Wildlife: Direct and Indirect Impacts (cont.) I. Between March 1 and August 15, no clearing, grubbing, or grading of occupied coastal California gnatcatcher habitat within the MHPA shall be permitted. Areas restricted from such activities shall be staked or fenced under the supervision of a Qualified Biologist; AND II. Between March 1 and August 15, no construction activities, including berm creation, shall occur within any portion of the site where construction activities would result in noise levels exceeding 60 dB(A) hourly average at the edge of occupied gnatcatcher habitat within the MHPA. An analysis showing that noise generated by construction activities would not exceed 60 dB(A) hourly average at the edge of occupied habitat must be completed by a Qualified Acoustician (possessing current noise engineer license or registration with monitoring noise level experience with listed animal species) and approved by the City Manager at least two weeks prior to the commencement of construction activities. Prior to the commencement of construction activities during the breeding season, areas restricted from such activities shall be staked or fenced under the supervision of a Qualified Biologist; OR III. At least two weeks prior to the commencement of construction activities (including berm creation in accordance with Noi-1), and under the direction of a Qualified Acoustician, noise attenuation measures (e.g., berms, walls) shall be implemented to ensure that noise levels resulting from construction activities will not exceed 60 dB(A) hourly average at the edge of habitat occupied by the coastal California gnatcatcher within the MHPA. Concurrent with the commencement of construction activities and the construction of necessary noise attenuation facilities, noise monitoring* shall be conducted at the edge of the occupied habitat area to ensure that noise levels do not exceed 60 dB(A) hourly average. If the noise attenuation techniques that are implemented are determined to be inadequate by the Qualified Acoustician or Biologist, then the associated construction activities shall cease until such time that adequate noise attenuation is achieved, or until the end of the breeding season (August 16).	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Sensitive Wildlife: Direct and Indirect Impacts (cont.) *Construction noise shall continue to be monitored at least twice weekly during construction on varying days, or more frequently depending on the construction activity, to verify that noise levels at the edge of occupied habitat are maintained below 60 dB(A) hourly average or to the ambient noise level if it already exceeds 60 dB(A) hourly average. If not, other measures shall be implemented in consultation with the biologist and the City Manager, as necessary, to reduce noise levels to below 60 dB(A) hourly average or to the ambient noise level if it already exceeds 60 dB(A) hourly average. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, limitations on the placement of construction equipment and the simultaneous use of equipment. B. If coastal California gnatcatchers are not detected during the protocol survey, the Qualified Biologist shall submit substantial evidence to the City Manager and applicable Resource Agencies which demonstrates whether or not mitigation measures such as noise walls are necessary between March 1 and August 15, as follows: I. If this evidence indicates that the potential is high for coastal California gnatcatcher to be present based on historical records or site conditions, then condition A.III shall be adhered to as specified above. II. If this evidence concludes that no significant impacts to this species are anticipated, no mitigation measures would be necessary. **Bio-11a** Prior to any construction in undisturbed areas, the applicant shall schedule a preconstruction meeting with MMC and submit to DSD written documentation (including table and graphics) demonstrating implementation of the following required mitigation, should the applicable resources be impacted in the proposed phase of work. The documentation shall be reviewed at the preconstruction meeting for that phase of work. The City Manager shall verify that SLI has fulfilled the requirement for mitigation of long-term truck noise along the landfill access road. As the mitigation, SLI shall convey fee title to approximately 12 acres of coastal sage scrub within the MHPA to the City of San Diego for long-term preservation. Mitigation lands to be conveyed to the City shall be preserved and managed in perpetuity by the City Park and Recreation Department, Open Space Division.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Sensitive Wildlife: Direct and Indirect Impacts (cont.) *Least Bell's Vireo* **Bio-12** Prior to any construction in undisturbed areas, the applicant shall schedule a preconstruction meeting with MMC and submit to DSD written documentation (including table and graphics) demonstrating implementation of the following required mitigation, should the applicable resources be impacted in the proposed phase of work. The documentation shall be reviewed at the preconstruction meeting for that phase of work. The City Manager (or appointed designee) shall verify that the following project requirements regarding the least Bell's vireo are shown on the construction plans: All landfill activities shall be conducted either outside the breeding season or behind 15- to 20-foot-high noise berms, built within the current grading limits to avoid any direct impacts to sensitive vegetation from berm construction, required by mitigation measure Noi-1. To ensure that landfill activities, including the creation of the noise berms, would not result in indirect impacts, the following measures shall be implemented: No clearing, grubbing, grading, or other construction activities, including those related to the creation of noise berms, shall occur between March 15 and September 15, the breeding season of the least Bell's vireo, until the following requirements have been met to the satisfaction of the City Manager: A. A Qualified Biologist (possessing a valid Endangered Species Act Section 10(a)(1)(a) Recovery Permit) shall survey those wetland areas that would be subject to construction noise levels exceeding 60 decibels [dB(A)] hourly average for the presence of the least Bell's vireo. Surveys for the least Bell's vireo shall be conducted pursuant to the protocol survey guidelines established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service within the breeding season prior to the commencement of any construction. If the least Bell's vireo is present, then Condition I and either II or III must be met:	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Sensitive Wildlife: Direct and Indirect Impacts (cont.) I. Between March 15 and September 15, no clearing, grubbing, or grading of occupied least Bell's vireo habitat shall be permitted. Areas restricted from such activities shall be staked or fenced under the supervision of a Qualified Biologist; and II. Between March 15 and September 15, no construction activities shall occur within any portion of the site where construction activities would result in noise levels exceeding 60 dB(A) hourly average at the edge of occupied least Bell's vireo habitat. An analysis showing that noise generated by construction activities would not exceed 60 dB(A) hourly average at the edge of occupied habitat must be completed by a Qualified Acoustician (possessing current noise engineer license or registration with monitoring noise level experience with listed animal species) and approved by the City Manager at least two weeks prior to the commencement of construction activities. Prior to the commencement of construction activities during the breeding season, areas restricted from such activities shall be staked or fenced under the supervision of a Qualified Biologist; or III. At least two weeks prior to the commencement of construction activities (including berm creation in accordance with Noi-1), and under the direction of a Qualified Acoustician, noise attenuation measures (e.g., berms, walls) shall be implemented to ensure that noise levels resulting from construction activities will not exceed 60 dB(A) hourly average at the edge of habitat occupied by the least Bell's vireo. Concurrent with the commencement of construction activities and the construction of necessary noise attenuation facilities, noise monitoring* shall be conducted at the edge of the occupied habitat area to ensure that noise levels do not exceed 60 dB(A) hourly average. If the noise attenuation techniques that are implemented are determined to be inadequate by the Qualified Acoustician or Biologist, then the associated construction activities shall cease until such time that adequate noise attenuation is achieved, or until the end of the breeding season (September 16).	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Sensitive Wildlife: Direct and Indirect Impacts (cont.) *Construction noise monitoring shall continue to be monitored at least twice weekly during construction on varying days, or more frequently depending on the construction activity, to verify that noise levels at the edge of occupied habitat are maintained below 60 dB(A) hourly average or to the ambient noise level if it already exceeds 60 dB(A) hourly average. If not, other measures shall be implemented in consultation with the biologist and the City Manager, as necessary, to reduce noise levels to below 60 dB(A) hourly average or to the ambient noise level if it already exceeds 60 dB(A) hourly average. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, limitations on the placement of construction equipment and simultaneous use of equipment. B. If least Bell's vireos are not detected during the protocol survey, the Qualified Biologist shall submit substantial evidence to the City Manager and applicable resource agencies which demonstrates whether or not mitigation measures such as noise walls are necessary between March 15 and September 15 as follows: I. If this evidence indicates the potential is high for least Bell's vireo to be present based on historical records or site conditions, then condition A.III shall be adhered to as specified above. II. If this evidence concludes that no impacts to this species are anticipated, no mitigation measures would be necessary.	
	Jurisdictional Areas The following mitigation measures would reduce significant direct and indirect project impacts to jurisdictional areas to below a level of significance: **Bio-13** The 0.94 acre of surplus credits provides enough wetland mitigation to cover the 1:1 creation component for mitigation requirements associated with Corps, CDFG, and City jurisdictional impacts (0.85 acre of riparian areas and streambed maximum) under the current proposed MDP. The remaining mitigation obligation shall be met through purchase of credits in the Rancho Jamul Wetland	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Jurisdictional Areas (cont.) Mitigation Bank. Prior to any construction in undisturbed areas, the applicant shall schedule a preconstruction meeting with MMC and submit to DSD written documentation (including table and graphics) demonstrating implementation of the required mitigation, should the applicable resources be impacted in the proposed phase of work. The documentation shall be reviewed at the preconstruction meeting for that phase of work. **Bio-14** Prior to any construction in undisturbed areas, the applicant shall schedule a preconstruction meeting with MMC and submit to DSD written documentation (including table and graphics) demonstrating implementation of the following required mitigation, should the applicable resources be impacted in the proposed phase of work. The documentation shall be reviewed at the preconstruction meeting for that phase of work. The City Manager shall verify that SLI has fulfilled the requirement for mitigation of significant impacts. Wetland mitigation is proposed as listed below: **Bio-14a** Impacts to 0.53 acre of Corps non-wetland jurisdictional waters of the U.S. shall be mitigated at a 1:1 ratio using the excess pre-approved mitigation credits, for a total of 0.53 acre of Corps non-wetland waters of the U.S. mitigation. **Bio-14b** Impacts to 0.35 acre of CDFG riparian habitat shall be mitigated at a 2:1 ratio, for a total of 0.70 acre of riparian mitigation. Impacts to 0.50 acre of CDFG streambed shall be mitigated at a 1:1 ratio. The total CDFG mitigation acreage of 1.21 acres (including 0.01 acre of impact associated with the SDG&E transmission line relocation) shall be met using the 0.94 acre of excess wetland mitigation, and purchase of an additional 0.27 acre in the Rancho Jamul Wetland Mitigation Bank.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Jurisdictional Areas (cont.) **Bio-14c** Impacts to 0.62 acre of City jurisdiction shall be mitigated at a 2:1 ratio, for a total of 1.24 acres of City jurisdictional mitigation. As noted in Mitigation Measure Bio-13, there is 0.94 acre of already created and signed off wetland mitigation available for use on the project site that shall be used as mitigation for the current MDP. The remaining 0.30 acre of City-required wetland mitigation obligation shall be provided in the Rancho Jamul Wetland Mitigation Bank (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Reference No. 9820154400-FT). **Bio-15** Prior to any construction-related activities that would impact ~~wetland habitat~~jurisdictional areas (including earthwork and fencing), the applicant shall schedule a preconstruction meeting with MMC and submit to DSD written documentation (including table and graphics) demonstrating implementation of the following required mitigation, should the applicable resources be impacted in the proposed phase of work. The documentation shall be reviewed at the preconstruction meeting for that phase of work. SLI shall provide evidence[1] of the following to the City Manager: A. Compliance with the Corps Section 404 permit; B. Compliance with the RWQCB Section 401 Water Quality certification; and, C. Compliance with the CDFG Section 1601-1603 SAA	
	Transmission Line Relocation SLI will be responsible for the implementation, maintenance, monitoring, and completion of mitigation measures for impacts to biological resources associated with the proposed SDG&E transmission line relocation. The mitigation ratios and acreages required for impacts are dependent on whether the impacts are inside or outside the MHPA and whether the mitigation would be implemented inside or outside the MHPA. Mitigation requirements both inside and outside the MHPA for impacts due to SDG&E transmission line relocation are summarized in Table 5.5-9.	

[1] Evidence shall include either copies of permits issued, letter of resolutions issued by the responsible agency documenting compliance, or other evidence documenting compliance and deemed acceptable by the City Manager.

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Vegetation Communities **Bio-16** Prior to any construction in undisturbed areas, the applicant shall schedule a preconstruction meeting with MMC and submit to DSD written documentation (including table and graphics) demonstrating implementation of the following required mitigation. The documentation shall be reviewed at the preconstruction meeting for that phase of work. The DSD Director's ED shall review and approve all CD (plans, specification, details, etc.), to ensure the MMRP requirements are incorporated into the design. The ED shall verify that SLI has fulfilled the requirement for mitigation of long-term impacts to sensitive vegetation communities. SLI shall provide biological mitigation for direct habitat disturbance to approximately 6.9 acres of sensitive upland communities and 0.01 acre of sensitive non-wetland Waters of the U.S./streambed associated with relocation of the transmission lines, consistent with the mitigation ratios contained in City Biology Guidelines. Impacts to sensitive vegetation communities associated with the transmission line relocation shall be mitigated through the conveyance of land to the City. A summary of potential upland mitigation available by parcel and upland mitigation requirements is provided in Table 5.5-10. Potential mitigation parcels are shown in Figure 19 of the BTR (Appendix H1 to this EIR). The final parcels to be conveyed shall be determined through consultation between the City and the applicant. Mitigation lands to be conveyed to the City shall be preserved and managed in perpetuity by the City Park and Recreation Department, Open Space Division. **Bio-16a** Transmission line impacts to 1.8 acres of Diegan coastal sage scrub (Tier I) inside the MHPA and 2.0 acres outside the MHPA would be mitigated at a 1:1 ratio, for a total mitigation requirement of 3.8 acres. **Bio-16b** Transmission line impacts to 0.5 acre of chamise chaparral (Tier IIIA) inside the MHPA would be mitigated at a 1:1 ratio, for a mitigation requirement of 0.5 acre. Impacts to 2.6 acres of chamise chaparral (Tier IIIA) outside the MHPA would be mitigated at a 0.5:1 ratio, for a mitigation requirement of 1.3 acres. The total mitigation requirement for chamise chaparral impacts associated with the transmission line relocation would be 1.8 acres.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Jurisdictional Areas **Bio-17** Prior to any construction in undisturbed areas, the applicant shall schedule a preconstruction meeting with MMC and submit to DSD written documentation (including table and graphics) demonstrating implementation of the following required mitigation, should the applicable resources be impacted in the proposed phase of work. The documentation shall be reviewed at the preconstruction meeting for that phase of work. Any impacts to Corps and CDFG jurisdictional waters associated with the transmission line relocation would require acquisition of a 404 permit from the Corps, a 401 Water Quality Certification from RWQCB, and a 1601 SAA from CDFG. A 404 permit from the Corps has been submitted for the landfill expansion project, including the transmission line relocation component of the project. Any approved impacts would require mitigation in the form of excess mitigation credits that have been pre-approved by the regulatory agencies. Table 5.5-11 and Bio-17a specify the required mitigation for impacts to jurisdictional areas associated with the transmission line relocation. **Bio-17a** The SDG&E transmission line relocation would impact 0.01 acre of drainage that is under the jurisdiction of both the Corps and CDFG. Impacts to this 0.01 acre of non-wetland Waters of the U.S./streambed would be mitigated at a 1:1 ratio, for a total of 0.01 acre of jurisdictional area that must be created. As described in Mitigation Measure Bio-13, this mitigation requirement shall be met in conjunction with the mitigation for impacts to jurisdictional areas associated with the landfill expansion.	
	Sensitive Plants **Bio-18** Prior to any construction in undisturbed areas, the applicant shall schedule a preconstruction meeting with MMC and submit to DSD written documentation (including table and graphics) demonstrating implementation of the following required mitigation, should the applicable resources be impacted in the proposed phase of work. The documentation shall be reviewed at the preconstruction meeting for that phase of work. The 425 variegated dudleya plants that are located within the SDG&E impact area shall be salvaged and translocated to the off-site mitigation site as described in the variegated dudleya translocation plan (EIR	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Sensitive Plants (cont.) Appendix H2; RECON 2011b) and Figure 14 of the BTR (Appendix H1 to this EIR). Mitigation would include the following criteria: (1) collection of seed from the impacted population that would include the flagging of the plants in the spring when visible, for collection of seed once fully matured; (2) salvage of the top four to six inches of soil that contains the corms to be impacted; (3) propagation and translocation of the salvaged material through a variety of methods such as hand-broadcasting seed and/or placement of leaf cuttings onto the translocation site, transplantation of salvaged corms, and transplantation of individuals grown in a nursery setting; (4) development and implementation of a maintenance and monitoring program; and (5) achievement of the restoration success criteria. The variegated dudleya translocation site shall be preserved and managed in perpetuity by the City Park and Recreation Department, Open Space Division. **Bio-19** Prior to any construction in undisturbed areas, the applicant shall schedule a preconstruction meeting with MMC and submit to DSD written documentation (including table and graphics) demonstrating implementation of the following required mitigation, should the applicable resources be impacted in the proposed phase of work. The documentation shall be reviewed at the preconstruction meeting for that phase of work. Impacts to the approximately 0.32 acre of San Diego goldenstar inside the MHPA shall be mitigated by: salvaging and translocating the affected plants to the off-site mitigation site as described in the San Diego goldenstar translocation plan (EIR Appendix H3; RECON 2011c). While impacts to San Diego goldenstar outside the MHPA (2.06) acres are considered less than significant, SDG&E transmission line impacts to this species outside the MHPA shall be minimized by: (1) conveying 3.79 acres of San Diego goldenstar to the City within parcels 366-031-14 (0.13 acre), 366-031-18 (0.13 acre), and 366-040-40 (3.53 acres); and (2) implementing a weed treatment program and monitoring program in preserved areas where San Diego goldenstar is located, including 3.53 acres in parcel 366-040-40. A weed abatement program would likely allow the current subpopulations to increase in size due to reduced competition from non-native plants. The final mitigation parcels to be conveyed shall be determined through consultation between the City and SLI, to the satisfaction of the City Manager. Mitigation lands	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Sensitive Plants (cont.) to be conveyed to the City shall be preserved and managed in perpetuity by the City Park and Recreation Department, Open Space Division. **Bio-20** Prior to any construction in undisturbed areas, the applicant shall schedule a preconstruction meeting with MMC and submit to DSD written documentation (including table and graphics) demonstrating implementation of the following required mitigation, should the applicable resources be impacted in the proposed phase of work. The documentation shall be reviewed at the preconstruction meeting for that phase of work. The four individuals of San Diego barrel cactus inside the MHPA and the four individuals outside the MHPA, shall be salvaged and translocated to the off-site mitigation site as described in the Coast Barrel Cactus Translocation Plan (EIR Appendix H4; RECON 2011d). The individuals within the proposed impact area shall be salvaged and stored by a local qualified native plant nursery prior to future translocation into the Sycamore Landfill mitigation parcel. The San Diego barrel cactus translocation site shall be preserved and managed in perpetuity by the City Park and Recreation Department, Open Space Division.	
	Sensitive Wildlife As a standard measure, SDG&E implements the avian protection guidelines developed by the APLIC (2006). Implementation of these guidelines during the proposed transmission line relocation would avoid operational impacts to the coastal California gnatcatcher, raptors, and birds covered by the MBTA. **Bio-21** Any grading of coastal California gnatcatcher habitat inside the MHPA associated with the transmission line relocation shall be conducted outside the gnatcatcher breeding season (March 1 through August 15). There are no restrictions for clearing, grubbing, or grading gnatcatcher habitat outside MHPA lands except where construction activities might result in indirect noise impacts to nesting gnatcatchers within adjacent MHPA lands. If construct the transmission line relocation during the nesting period of the coastal California gnatcatcher (March 1	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Sensitive Wildlife to August 15), mitigation measure Bio-~~9~~ 11 shall be implemented by SLI, and Protocols 1, 2, 20, and 43 shall be implemented by SDG&E as a matter of project design to help further minimize impacts. **Bio-22** Construction impacts to raptors associated with the transmission line relocation shall be avoided by restricting grading and construction to outside the breeding season or completing pre-grading nest surveys and, if necessary, utilizing appropriate construction setbacks in accordance with mitigation measure Bio-8, and Protocols 1, 2, 20, and 43.	
Implementation of the project would not result in impacts associated with the movement of native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, or with established native or resident migratory wildlife corridors, including linkages identified in the MSCP.	None Required.	Less than Significant
Implementation of the project would conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Conservation Community Plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan, either within the MSCP plan area or in the surrounding region.	***Landfill Expansion, Support Facilities, and Ancillary Activities*** Construction Mitigation is provided below to reduce potential construction-related indirect impacts to the MHPA. **Bio-23** I. Prior to Permit Issuance A. Prior to issuance of any construction permit, the City Manager shall verify the Applicant has accurately represented the project's design in the Construction Documents (CDs) that are in conformance with the associated discretionary permit conditions and Exhibit "A", and also the City's MSCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines for the MHPA, including identifying adjacency as the potential for direct/indirect impacts where applicable. In addition, all CDs where applicable shall show the following:	Less than Significant

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)		
Implementation of the project would result in introducing a land use within an area adjacent to the MHPA that would result in adverse effects. Implementation of the project would result in a conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. Implementation of the project may result in the introduction of invasive species of plants into a natural open space area.	Construction (cont.) 1. **Land Development / Grading / Boundaries** –MHPA boundaries on-site and adjacent properties shall be delineated on the CDs. The City Manager shall ensure that all grading is included within the development footprint, specifically manufactured slopes, disturbance, and development within or adjacent to the MHPA. 2. **Drainage/Toxins** – All new and proposed parking lots and developed area in and adjacent to the MHPA shall be designed so they do not drain directly into the MHPA. All developed and paved areas must prevent the release of toxins, chemicals, petroleum products, exotic plant materials prior to release by incorporating the use of filtration devices, planted swales and/or planted detention/desiltation basins, or other approved permanent methods that are designed to minimize negative impacts, such as excessive water and toxins into the ecosystems of the MHPA. 3. **Staging/storage, equipment maintenance, and trash** – All areas for staging, storage of equipment and materials, trash, equipment maintenance, and other construction related activities are within the development footprint. Provide a note on the plans that states: *"All construction related activity that may have potential for leakage or intrusion shall be monitored by the Qualified Biologist/Owners Representative to ensure there is no impact to the MHPA."* 4. **Barriers** – All new development within or adjacent to the MHPA shall provide fencing or other City approved barriers along the MHPA boundaries to direct public access to appropriate locations, to reduce domestic animal predation, and to direct wildlife to appropriate corridor crossing. Permanent barriers may include, but are not limited to, fencing (six-foot black vinyl-coated chain link or equivalent), walls, rocks/boulders, vegetated buffers, and signage for access, litter, and educational purposes.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)		
	Construction (cont.) 5. **Lighting** – All construction lighting adjacent to the MHPA shall be directed away from the preserve using proper placement and adequate shielding to protect sensitive habitat. Where necessary, light shall be shielded from the MHPA through the utilization of including, but not limited to, earth berms, fences, and/or plant material. 6. **Invasive Plants** – Plant species within 100 feet of the MHPA shall comply with the Landscape Regulations (LDC142.0400 and per table 142-04F, Revegetation and Irrigation Requirements) and be non invasive. Landscape plans shall include a note that states: *"The ongoing maintenance requirements of the property owner shall prohibit the use of any planting that are invasive, per City Regulations, Standards, guidelines, etc., within 100 feet of the MHPA."* 7. **Brush Management** – All new development adjacent to the MHPA is set back from the MHPA to provide the required Brush Management Zone (BMZ) 1 area (LDC Sec. 142.0412) within the development area and outside of the MHPA. BMZ 2, if applicable, may be located within the MHPA and the BMZ 2 management shall be the responsibility of SLI. 8. **Noise** – Due to the site's location adjacent to or within the MHPA, construction noise that exceeds the maximum levels allowed shall be avoided, during the breeding seasons for protected avian species such as: *coastal California gnatcatcher (3/1-8/15) and least Bell's vireo (3/15-9/15)*. If construction is proposed during the breeding season for the species, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service protocol surveys shall be required in order to determine species presence/absence, in accordance with mitigation measures Bio-8 and Bio-9, respectively. When applicable, adequate noise reduction measures shall be incorporated.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Construction (cont.) II. Prior to Start of Construction A. Preconstruction Meeting The Qualified Biologist/Owners Representative shall incorporate all MHPA construction related requirements into the project's Biological Monitoring Exhibit (BME). The Qualified Biologist/Owners Representative is responsible to arrange and perform a focused pre-construction meeting with all contractors, subcontractors, and all workers involved in grading or other construction activities that discusses the sensitive nature of the adjacent sensitive biological resources. III. During Construction A. The Qualified Biologist/Owners Representative, shall verify that all construction related activities taking place within or adjacent to the MHPA are consistent with the CDs and the MSCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines. The Qualified Biologist/Owners Representative shall monitor and ensure that: 1. **Land Development /Grading Boundaries** - The MHPA boundary and the limits of grading shall be clearly delineated by a survey crew prior to brushing, clearing, or grading. Limits shall be defined with orange construction fence and a siltation fence (can be combined) under the supervision of the Qualified Biologist/Owners Representative who shall provide a letter of verification to the City Manager that all limits were marked as required. Within or adjacent to the MHPA, all manufactured slopes associated with site development shall be included within the development footprint.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)		
	Construction (cont.) 2. **Drainage/Toxins -** No direct drainage into the MHPA shall occur during or after construction and those filtration devices, swales and/or detention/desiltation basins that drain into the MHPA are functioning properly during construction, and that permanent maintenance after construction is addressed. These systems should be maintained approximately once a year, or as often a needed, to ensure proper functioning. Maintenance should include dredging out sediments if needed, removing exotic plant materials, and adding chemical-neutralizing compounds (e.g. clay compounds) when necessary and appropriate. 3. **Staging/storage, equipment maintenance, and trash** - Identify all areas for staging, storage of equipment and materials, trash, equipment maintenance, and other construction related activities on the monitoring exhibits and verify that they are within the development footprint. Comply with the applicable notes on the plans. 4. **Barriers** – New development adjacent to the MHPA provides City approved barriers along the MHPA boundaries. 5. **Lighting** - Periodic night inspections are performed to verify that all construction-related lighting adjacent to the MHPA is directed away from preserve areas and appropriate placement and shielding is used. 6. **Invasives** – No invasive plant species are used in or adjacent (within 100 feet) to the MHPA and that within the MHPA, all plant species must be native. 7. **Brush Management** – BMZ1 is within the development footprint and outside of the MHPA, and the maintenance responsibility for the BMZ 2 located within the MHPA is identified as the responsibility of an HOA or other private entity.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Construction (cont.) VI. Post Construction A. Preparation and Submittal of Monitoring Report The Qualified Biologist/Owners Representative shall submit a final biological monitoring report to the City Manager within 30 days of the completion of construction that requires monitoring. The report shall incorporate the results of the MMRP/MSCP requirements per the construction documents and the BME to the satisfaction of City Manager.	
	Operations The following measure to address potentially significant invasive species impacts to the MHPA: *Invasive Species* **Bio-24** Plant species within 100 feet of the MHPA shall comply with the Landscape Regulations (LDC142.0400 and per table 142-04F, Revegetation and Irrigation Requirements) and be non invasive. Landscape plans shall include a note that states: *"The ongoing maintenance requirements of the property owner shall prohibit the use of any planting that are invasive, per City Regulations, Standards, guidelines, etc., within 100 feet of the MHPA."* **Bio-25** In order ensure compliance with the MHPA adjacency guidelines and to minimize potential dissemination of wind-borne seeds that could lead to potentially significant invasives impacts on the MHPA, quarterly inspections of the landfill site shall be conducted by a Qualified Biologist in order to identify any exotic invasive plants that may be present. If such species are present, the project biologist shall implement removal or eradication procedures to preclude their spread in accordance with the 2011 Exotic Invasive Plant Removal Plan (EIPRP). The Qualified Biologist shall prepare and submit to DSD an annual report on the ongoing exotic invasive plant control program at the landfill.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Transmission Line Relocation Upon compliance with the Land Use Adjacency guidelines policies relating to drainage/toxics, lighting, noise, barriers, invasives, and brush management, and incorporating design measures to ensure compliance with these policies, no additional mitigation would be required beyond that contained in Mitigation Measures Bio-22 through Bio-25, above.	
	AIR QUALITY	
Implementation of the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan.	None Required	Less than Significant
Implementation of the project would result in a violation of an air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation.	***Landfill Expansion, Support Facilities, and Ancillary Activities*** Despite the implementation of best available control technology (BACT) and various project design features, emissions of PM, CO, ROG/VOC, and NO_x during normal operations would still exceed City thresholds and significant and unmitigable impacts are identified. No additional measures are feasible.	Significant and Unavoidable due to the landfill expansion only
Implementation of the project would expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentration.	The project would expose sensitive receptors to ambient one-hour NO_2 concentrations from all sources, in excess of the one-hour NO_2 NAAQS; significant and unmitigable impacts are identified. No feasible measures exist to mitigate this impact. Chronic non-cancer health impacts are not expected due to exposure to an increase in landfill facility emissions; less than significant impacts are identified. ***Transmission Line Relocation*** None Required	Significant and Unmitigable exposure of NO_2 due to landfill expansion only
Implementation of the project would not result in the creation of objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.	None Required	Less than Significant
The project would not exceed 100 pounds per day of particulate matter (PM) dust.	None Required	Less than Significant

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS		
Implementation of the project would not result in the generation of direct or indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that may have a significant impact on the environment.	None Required	Less than Significant
Implementation of the project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs.	None Required	Less than Significant
ENERGY		
Construction and operation of the project would not result in the use of excessive amounts of electrical power.	None Required	Less than Significant
Implementation of the project would not result in the use of excessive amounts of fuel or other forms of energy (including natural gas, oil, etc.).	None Required	Less than Significant
HISTORICAL RESOURCES		
Implementation of the proposed widening of Mast Boulevard could result in a potentially significant impact to unknown subsurface historical resources.	***Landfill Expansion, Support Facilities, and Ancillary Activities*** The following mitigation measure would avoid or reduce potentially significant impacts to unknown subsurface resources along Mast Boulevard below a level of significance. **Hist-1** The following measure shall be implemented for the Mast Boulevard improvements: **I. Prior to Permit Issuance** A. Entitlements Plan Check 1. Prior to issuance of any construction permits, including but not limited to, the first Grading Permit, Demolition Plans/Permits and Building Plans/Permits or a Notice to Proceed for Subdivisions, but prior to the first preconstruction meeting, whichever is applicable, the Assistant Deputy Director (ADD) Environmental designee shall verify that the requirements for Archaeological Monitoring and Native American monitoring have	Less than Significant

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
HISTORICAL RESOURCES (cont.)		
	Hist-1 (cont.) been noted on the applicable construction documents through the plan check process. B. Letters of Qualification have been submitted to ADD 1. The applicant shall submit a letter of verification to Mitigation Monitoring Coordination (MMC) identifying the Principal Investigator (PI) for the project and the names of all persons involved in the archaeological monitoring program, as defined in the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG). If applicable, individuals involved in the archaeological monitoring program must have completed the 40-hour HAZWOPER training with certification documentation. 2. MMC will provide a letter to the applicant confirming the qualifications of the PI and all persons involved in the archaeological monitoring of the project meet the qualifications established in the HRG. 3. Prior to the start of work, the applicant must obtain written approval from MMC for any personnel changes associated with the monitoring program. **II. Prior to Start of Construction** A. Verification of Records Search 1. The PI shall provide verification to MMC that a site specific records search (1/4 mile radius) has been completed. Verification includes, but is not limited to a copy of a confirmation letter from South Coastal Information Center, or, if the search was in-house, a letter of verification from the PI stating that the search was completed. 2. The letter shall introduce any pertinent information concerning expectations and probabilities of discovery during trenching and/or grading activities. 3. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC requesting a reduction to the ¼ mile radius.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
HISTORICAL RESOURCES (cont.)		
	Hist-1 (cont.) B. PI Shall Attend Precon Meetings 1. Prior to beginning any work that requires monitoring; the Applicant shall arrange a Precon Meeting that shall include the PI, Native American consultant/monitor (where Native American resources may be impacted), Construction Manager (CM) and/or Grading Contractor, Resident Engineer (RE), Building Inspector (BI), if appropriate, and MMC. The qualified Archaeologist and Native American Monitor shall attend any grading/excavation related Precon Meetings to make comments and/or suggestions concerning the Archaeological Monitoring program with the Construction Manager and/or Grading Contractor. a. If the PI is unable to attend the Precon Meeting, the Applicant shall schedule a focused Precon Meeting with MMC, the PI, RE, CM or BI, if appropriate, prior to the start of any work that requires monitoring. 2. Identify Areas to be Monitored a. Prior to the start of any work that requires monitoring, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Monitoring Exhibit (AME) (with verification that the AME has been reviewed and approved by the Native American consultant/monitor when Native American resources may be impacted) based on the appropriate construction documents (reduced to 11x17) to MMC identifying the areas to be monitored including the delineation of grading/excavation limits. b. The AME shall be based on the results of a site specific records search as well as information regarding existing known soil conditions (native or formation). 3. When Monitoring Will Occur a. Prior to the start of any work, the PI shall also submit a construction schedule to MMC through the RE indicating when and where monitoring will occur.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	HISTORICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Hist-1 (cont.) b. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC prior to the start of work or during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program. This request shall be based on relevant information such as review of final construction documents which indicate site conditions such as depth of excavation and/or site graded to bedrock, etc., which may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present. **III. During Construction** A. Monitor(s) Shall be Present During Grading/Excavation/Trenching 1. The Archaeological Monitor shall be present full-time during all soil disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities which could result in impacts to archaeological resources as identified on the AME. **The Construction Manager is responsible for notifying the RE, PI, and MMC of changes to any construction activities such as in the case of a potential safety concern within the area being monitored. In certain circumstances OSHA safety requirements may necessitate modification of the AME.** 2. The Native American consultant/monitor shall determine the extent of their presence during soil disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities based on the AME and provide that information to the PI and MMC. If prehistoric resources are encountered during the Native American consultant/monitor's absence, work shall stop and the Discovery Notification Process detailed in Section III.B-C and IV.A-D shall commence. 3. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program when a field condition such as modern disturbance post-dating the previous grading/trenching activities, presence of fossil formations, or when native soils are encountered that may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
HISTORICAL RESOURCES (cont.)		
	Hist-1 (cont.) 4. The archaeological and Native American consultant/monitor shall document field activity via the Consultant Site Visit Record (CSVR). The CSVR's shall be faxed by the CM to the RE the first day of monitoring, the last day of monitoring, monthly **(Notification of Monitoring Completion)**, and in the case of ANY discoveries. The RE shall forward copies to MMC. B. Discovery Notification Process 1. In the event of a discovery, the Archaeological Monitor shall direct the contractor to temporarily divert all soil disturbing activities, including but not limited to digging, trenching, excavating or grading activities in the area of discovery and in the area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent resources and immediately notify the RE or BI, as appropriate. 2. The Monitor shall immediately notify the PI (unless Monitor is the PI) of the discovery. 3. The PI shall immediately notify MMC by phone of the discovery, and shall also submit written documentation to MMC within 24 hours by fax or email with photos of the resource in context, if possible. 4. No soil shall be exported off-site until a determination can be made regarding the significance of the resource specifically if Native American resources are encountered. C. Determination of Significance 1. The PI and Native American consultant/monitor, where Native American resources are discovered shall evaluate the significance of the resource. If Human Remains are involved, follow protocol in Section IV below. a. The PI shall immediately notify MMC by phone to discuss significance determination and shall also submit a letter to MMC indicating whether additional mitigation is required. b. If the resource is significant, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP) which has been reviewed by the Native American consultant/monitor, and obtain written approval from MMC. Impacts to significant resources must be mitigated before ground disturbing activities in the area of discovery will be allowed to resume.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
HISTORICAL RESOURCES (cont.)		
	Hist-1 (cont.) **Note: If a unique archaeological site is also an historical resource as defined in CEQA, then the limits on the amount(s) that a project applicant may be required to pay to cover mitigation costs as indicated in CEQA Section 21083.2 shall not apply.** c. If the resource is not significant, the PI shall submit a letter to MMC indicating that artifacts will be collected, curated, and documented in the Final Monitoring Report. The letter shall also indicate that that no further work is required. **IV. Discovery of Human Remains** If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area and no soil shall be exported off-site until a determination can be made regarding the provenance of the human remains; and the following procedures as set forth in CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California Public Resources Code (Sec. 5097.98) and State Health and Safety Code (Sec. 7050.5) shall be undertaken: A. Notification 1. Archaeological Monitor shall notify the RE or BI as appropriate, MMC, and the PI, if the Monitor is not qualified as a PI. MMC will notify the appropriate Senior Planner in the Environmental Analysis Section (EAS) of the Development Services Department to assist with the discovery notification process. 2. The PI shall notify the Medical Examiner after consultation with the RE, either in person or via telephone. B. Isolate discovery site 1. Work shall be directed away from the location of the discovery and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent human remains until a determination can be made by the Medical Examiner in consultation with the PI concerning the provenance of the remains. 2. The Medical Examiner, in consultation with the PI, will determine the need for a field examination to determine the provenance.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
HISTORICAL RESOURCES (cont.)		
	Hist-1 (cont.) 3. If a field examination is not warranted, the Medical Examiner will determine with input from the PI, if the remains are or are most likely to be of Native American origin. C. If Human Remains **ARE** determined to be Native American 1. The Medical Examiner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. By law, **ONLY** the Medical Examiner can make this call. 2. NAHC will immediately identify the person or persons determined to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) and provide contact information. 3. The MLD will contact the PI within 24 hours or sooner after the Medical Examiner has completed coordination, to begin the consultation process in accordance with CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California Public Resources and Health & Safety Codes. 4. The MLD will have 48 hours to make recommendations to the property owner or representative, for the treatment or disposition with proper dignity, of the human remains and associated grave goods. 5. Disposition of Native American Human Remains will be determined between the MLD and the PI, and, if: a. The NAHC is unable to identify the MLD, OR the MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the Commission; OR; b. The landowner or authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation in accordance with PRC 5097.94 (k) by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, THEN, c. In order to protect these sites, the Landowner shall do one or more of the following: (1) Record the site with the NAHC; (2) Record an open space or conservation easement on the site; (3) Record a document with the County.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	HISTORICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Hist-1 (cont.) d. Upon the discovery of multiple Native American human remains during a ground disturbing land development activity, the landowner may agree that additional conferral with descendants is necessary to consider culturally appropriate treatment of multiple Native American human remains. Culturally appropriate treatment of such a discovery may be ascertained from review of the site utilizing cultural and archaeological standards. Where the parties are unable to agree on the appropriate treatment measures the human remains and items associated and buried with Native American human remains shall be reinterred with appropriate dignity, pursuant to Section 5.c., above. D. If Human Remains are **NOT** Native American 1. The PI shall contact the Medical Examiner and notify them of the historic era context of the burial. 2. The Medical Examiner will determine the appropriate course of action with the PI and City staff (PRC 5097.98). 3. If the remains are of historic origin, they shall be appropriately removed and conveyed to the San Diego Museum of Man for analysis. The decision for internment of the human remains shall be made in consultation with MMC, EAS, the applicant/landowner, any known descendant group, and the San Diego Museum of Man. **V. Night and/or Weekend Work** A. If night and/or weekend work is included in the contract 1. When night and/or weekend work is included in the contract package, the extent and timing shall be presented and discussed at the precon meeting. 2. The following procedures shall be followed. a. No Discoveries In the event that no discoveries were encountered during night and/or weekend work, the PI shall record the information on the CSVR and submit to MMC via fax by 8AM of the next business day.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
HISTORICAL RESOURCES (cont.)		
	Hist-1 (cont.) b. Discoveries All discoveries shall be processed and documented using the existing procedures detailed in Sections III - During Construction, and IV – Discovery of Human Remains. Discovery of human remains shall always be treated as a significant discovery. c. Potentially Significant Discoveries If the PI determines that a potentially significant discovery has been made, the procedures detailed under Section III - During Construction and IV-Discovery of Human Remains shall be followed. d. The PI shall immediately contact MMC, or by 8AM of the next business day to report and discuss the findings as indicated in Section III-B, unless other specific arrangements have been made. B. If night and/or weekend work becomes necessary during the course of construction 1. The Construction Manager shall notify the RE, or BI, as appropriate, a minimum of 24 hours before the work is to begin. 2. The RE, or BI, as appropriate, shall notify MMC immediately. C. All other procedures described above shall apply, as appropriate. **VI. Post Construction** A. Preparation and Submittal of Draft Monitoring Report 1. The PI shall submit two copies of the Draft Monitoring Report (even if negative), prepared in accordance with the Historical Resources Guidelines (Appendix C/D) which describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program (with appropriate graphics) to MMC for review and approval within 90 days following the completion of monitoring. **It should be noted that if the PI is unable to submit the Draft Monitoring Report within the allotted 90-day timeframe resulting from delays with analysis, special study**	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	HISTORICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Hist-1 (cont.) **results or other complex issues, a schedule shall be submitted to MMC establishing agreed due dates and the provision for submittal of monthly status reports until this measure can be met.** a. For significant archaeological resources encountered during monitoring, the Archaeological Data Recovery Program shall be included in the Draft Monitoring Report. b. Recording Sites with State of California Department of Parks and Recreation The PI shall be responsible for recording (on the appropriate State of California Department of Park and Recreation forms-DPR 523 A/B) any significant or potentially significant resources encountered during the Archaeological Monitoring Program in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines, and submittal of such forms to the South Coastal Information Center with the Final Monitoring Report. 2. MMC shall return the Draft Monitoring Report to the PI for revision or, for preparation of the Final Report. 3. The PI shall submit revised Draft Monitoring Report to MMC for approval. 4. MMC shall provide written verification to the PI of the approved report. 5. MMC shall notify the RE or BI, as appropriate, of receipt of all Draft Monitoring Report submittals and approvals B. Handling of Artifacts 1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all cultural remains collected are cleaned and catalogued 2. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts are analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area; that faunal material is identified as to species; and that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate. 3. The cost for curation is the responsibility of the property owner.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
HISTORICAL RESOURCES (cont.)		
	Hist-1 (cont.) C. Curation of artifacts: Accession Agreement and Acceptance Verification 1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts associated with the survey, testing and/or data recovery for this project are permanently curated with an appropriate institution. This shall be completed in consultation with MMC and the Native American representative, as applicable. 2. The PI shall include the Acceptance Verification from the curation institution in the Final Monitoring Report submitted to the RE or BI and MMC. 3. When applicable to the situation, the PI shall include written verification from the Native American consultant/monitor indicating that Native American resources were treated in accordance with state law and/or applicable agreements. If the resources were reinterred, verification shall be provided to show what protective measures were taken to ensure no further disturbance occurs in accordance with Section IV – Discovery of Human Remains, Subsection 5. D. Final Monitoring Report(s) 1. The PI shall submit one copy of the approved Final Monitoring Report to the RE or BI as appropriate, and one copy to MMC (even if negative), within 90 days after notification from MMC that the draft report has been approved. 2. The RE shall, in no case, issue the Notice of Completion and/or release of the Performance Bond for grading until receiving a copy of the approved Final Monitoring Report from MMC which includes the Acceptance Verification from the curation institution. (Revised October 12, 2011) ***Transmission Line Relocation*** None required.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES		
Implementation of the landfill expansion and support facilities would result in substantial excavation within the high-sensitivity Stadium Conglomerate and Friars Formation, with associated potentially significant impacts to paleontological resources. The transmission line relocation would result in substantial excavation within the high-sensitivity Stadium Conglomerate, with associated potentially significant impacts to paleontological resources.	***Landfill Expansion, Support Facilities, and Ancillary Activities*** **Paleo – 1** During the anticipated 20-year excavation period, landfill operations would affect the high-sensitivity Friars Formation and/or Stadium Conglomerate in an area of approximately 100 acres. The excavation process and fossils uncovered shall be regularly monitored and the results reported to the City Mitigation Monitoring Coordinator (MMC) by qualified paleontologists, as outlined below. **I. Prior to Permit Issuance** A. Entitlements Plan Check 1. Prior to issuance of any construction permits, including but not limited to, the first Grading Permit, Demolition Plans/Permits and Building Plans/Permits or a Notice to Proceed for Subdivisions, but prior to the first preconstruction meeting, whichever is applicable, the Assistant Deputy Director (ADD) Environmental designee shall verify that the requirements for Paleontological Monitoring have been noted on the appropriate construction documents. B. Letters of Qualification have been submitted to ADD 1. The applicant shall submit a letter of verification to Mitigation Monitoring Coordination (MMC) identifying the Principal Investigator (PI) for the project and the names of all persons involved in the paleontological monitoring program, as defined in the City of San Diego Paleontology Guidelines. 2. MMC will provide a letter to the applicant confirming the qualifications of the PI and all persons involved in the paleontological monitoring of the project. 3. Prior to the start of work, the applicant shall obtain approval from MMC for any personnel changes associated with the monitoring program.	Less than Significant

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Paleo – 1 (cont.) **II. Prior to Start of Construction** A. Verification of Records Search 1. The PI shall provide verification to MMC that a site specific records search has been completed. Verification includes, but is not limited to a copy of a confirmation letter from San Diego Natural History Museum, other institution or, if the search was in-house, a letter of verification from the PI stating that the search was completed. 2. The letter shall introduce any pertinent information concerning expectations and probabilities of discovery during trenching and/or grading activities. B. PI Shall Attend Precon Meetings 1. Prior to beginning any work that requires monitoring; the Applicant shall arrange a Precon Meeting that shall include the PI, Construction Manager (CM) and/or Grading Contractor, Resident Engineer (RE), Building Inspector (BI), if appropriate, and MMC. The qualified paleontologist shall attend any grading/excavation related Precon Meetings to make comments and/or suggestions concerning the Paleontological Monitoring program with the Construction Manager and/or Grading Contractor. a. If the PI is unable to attend the Precon Meeting, the Applicant shall schedule a focused Precon Meeting with MMC, the PI, RE, CM or BI, if appropriate, prior to the start of any work that requires monitoring. 2. Identify Areas to be Monitored Prior to the start of any work that requires monitoring, the PI shall submit a Paleontological Monitoring Exhibit (PME) based on the appropriate construction documents (reduced to 11x17) to MMC identifying the areas to be monitored including the delineation of grading/excavation limits. The PME shall be based on the results of a site specific records search as well as information regarding existing known soil conditions (native or formation). 3. When Monitoring Will Occur a. Prior to the start of any work, the PI shall also submit a construction schedule to MMC through the RE indicating when and where monitoring will occur.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Paleo – 1 (cont.) b. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC prior to the start of work or during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program. This request shall be based on relevant information such as review of final construction documents which indicate conditions such as depth of excavation and/or site graded to bedrock, presence or absence of fossil resources, etc., which may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present. **III. During Construction** A. Monitor Shall be Present During Grading/Excavation/Trenching 1. The monitor shall be present full-time during grading/excavation/trenching activities as identified on the PME that could result in impacts to formations with high and moderate resource sensitivity. **The Construction Manager is responsible for notifying the RE, PI, and MMC of changes to any construction activities such as in the case of a potential safety concern within the area being monitored. In certain circumstances OSHA safety requirements may necessitate modification of the PME.** 2. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program when a field condition such as trenching activities that do not encounter formational soils as previously assumed, and/or when unique/unusual fossils are encountered, which may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present. 3. The monitor shall document field activity via the Consultant Site Visit Record (CSVR). The CSVR's shall be faxed by the CM to the RE the first day of monitoring, the last day of monitoring, monthly (**Notification of Monitoring Completion)**, and in the case of ANY discoveries. The RE shall forward copies to MMC.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Paleo – 1 (cont.) B. Discovery Notification Process 1. In the event of a discovery, the Paleontological Monitor shall direct the contractor to temporarily divert trenching activities in the area of discovery and immediately notify the RE or BI, as appropriate. 2. The Monitor shall immediately notify the PI (unless Monitor is the PI) of the discovery. 3. The PI shall immediately notify MMC by phone of the discovery, and shall also submit written documentation to MMC within 24 hours by fax or email with photos of the resource in context, if possible. C. Determination of Significance 1. The PI shall evaluate the significance of the resource. a. The PI shall immediately notify MMC by phone to discuss significance determination and shall also submit a letter to MMC indicating whether additional mitigation is required. The determination of significance for fossil discoveries shall be at the discretion of the PI. b. If the resource is significant, the PI shall submit a Paleontological Recovery Program (PRP) and obtain written approval from MMC. Impacts to significant resources must be mitigated before ground disturbing activities in the area of discovery will be allowed to resume. c. If resource is not significant (e.g., small pieces of broken common shell fragments or other scattered common fossils) the PI shall notify the RE, or BI as appropriate, that a non-significant discovery has been made. The Paleontologist shall continue to monitor the area without notification to MMC unless a significant resource is encountered. d. The PI shall submit a letter to MMC indicating that fossil resources will be collected, curated, and documented in the Final Monitoring Report. The letter shall also indicate that no further work is required.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)		
	Paleo – 1 (cont.) **IV. Night and/or Weekend Work** A. If night and/or weekend work is included in the contract 1. When night and/or weekend work is included in the contract package, the extent and timing shall be presented and discussed at the precon meeting. 2. The following procedures shall be followed. a. No Discoveries In the event that no discoveries were encountered during night and/or weekend work, The PI shall record the information on the CSVR and submit to MMC via fax by 8AM on the next business day. b. Discoveries All discoveries shall be processed and documented using the existing procedures detailed in Sections III - During Construction. c. Potentially Significant Discoveries If the PI determines that a potentially significant discovery has been made, the procedures detailed under Section III - During Construction shall be followed. d. The PI shall immediately contact MMC, or by 8AM on the next business day to report and discuss the findings as indicated in Section III-B, unless other specific arrangements have been made. B. If night work becomes necessary during the course of construction 1. The Construction Manager shall notify the RE, or BI, as appropriate, a minimum of 24 hours before the work is to begin. 2. The RE, or BI, as appropriate, shall notify MMC immediately. C. All other procedures described above shall apply, as appropriate. **V. Post Construction** A. Preparation and Submittal of Draft Monitoring Report 1. The PI shall submit two copies of the Draft Monitoring Report (even if negative), prepared in accordance with the Paleontological Guidelines which	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)	
	Paleo – 1 (cont.) describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Paleontological Monitoring Program (with appropriate graphics) to MMC for review and approval within 90 days following the completion of monitoring, a. For significant paleontological resources encountered during monitoring, the Paleontological Recovery Program shall be included in the Draft Monitoring Report. b. Recording Sites with the San Diego Natural History Museum The PI shall be responsible for recording (on the appropriate forms) any significant or potentially significant fossil resources encountered during the Paleontological Monitoring Program in accordance with the City's Paleontological Guidelines, and submittal of such forms to the San Diego Natural History Museum with the Final Monitoring Report. 2. MMC shall return the Draft Monitoring Report to the PI for revision or, for preparation of the Final Report. 3. The PI shall submit revised Draft Monitoring Report to MMC for approval. 4. MMC shall provide written verification to the PI of the approved report. 5. MMC shall notify the RE or BI, as appropriate, of receipt of all Draft Monitoring Report submittals and approvals. B. Handling of Fossil Remains 1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all fossil remains collected are cleaned and catalogued. 2. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all fossil remains are analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the geologic history of the area; that faunal material is identified as to species; and that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate C. Curation of fossil remains: Deed of Gift and Acceptance Verification 1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all fossil remains associated with the monitoring for this project are permanently curated with an appropriate institution. 2. The PI shall include the Acceptance Verification from the curation institution in the Final Monitoring Report submitted to the RE or BI and MMC.	

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)		
	D. Final Monitoring Report(s) 1. The PI shall submit two copies of the Final Monitoring Report to MMC (even if negative), within 90 days after notification from MMC that the draft report has been approved. 2. The RE shall, in no case, issue the Notice of Completion until receiving a copy of the approved Final Monitoring Report from MMC which includes the Acceptance Verification from the curation institution. (Revised October 05, 2009) ***Transmission Line Relocation*** Implementation of Mitigation Measure Paleo-1would also be required to ensure that associated potential impacts to sensitive paleontological resources would be reduced to below a level of significance.	
GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS		
Implementation of the project would not expose people or structures to geologic hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, mudslides, liquefaction, ground failure, or similar hazards. The project would not be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse.	None Required	Less than Significant
Implementation of the project would not result in a substantial increase in wind or water erosion of soils, either on- or off-site	None Required	Less than Significant

Table ES-1 (cont.)
PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES	ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY		
Implementation of the project would not result in a substantial increase in impervious surfaces and associated increased runoff, a substantial alteration to on- and off-site drainage patterns, or the creation of ponded water not related to water treatment devices (detention basins).	None Required	Less than Significant
Implementation of the project would not result in an increase in pollutant discharge to surface or groundwater, including downstream sedimentation, to receiving waters during or following construction, including discharge to an already impaired water body.	None Required	Less than Significant

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Section 1.0

INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT SCOPE

The Sycamore Landfill Master Development Plan (MDP) project (project) is the vertical and horizontal expansion of the existing 491-acre facility to allow for increased capacity and extended lifespan of the landfill. The project applicant is Sycamore Landfill, Inc. (SLI), owner and operator of the landfill since it purchased the facility from the County of San Diego in 1997. Located north of State Route 52 (SR-52) in the eastern portion of the City of San Diego (City), and north of Mast Boulevard in the City of Santee (Santee), Sycamore Landfill is one of five municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills in the County. Project improvements would take place on the existing landfill ownership property. As an MSW landfill for disposal of Class III (non-hazardous) solid waste under California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 27, Section 20220; the landfill meets specific siting, design and construction criteria for geologic setting, flood protection, seismic environment, and liner and leachate collection systems. The existing facility operates under City Conditional Use Permit (CUP) No. 6066 (as amended), Planned Development Permit/Site Development Permit (PDP/SDP) No. 40-0765 and revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit (SWFP) No. 37-AA-0023, as amended.[1]

In order to accommodate increased volumes of solid waste, provide operational flexibility, and to reduce day-time traffic, up to 24 hours operation per day is proposed. Other key project improvements include:

- administrative office upgrades
- drop off/recycling center relocation
- scale area relocation
- maintenance yard/area upgrades
- power line relocation
- perimeter access road construction
- project landscaping installation
- entrance and intersection improvements
- drainage improvements

An Environmental Impact Report (EIR) addressing these actions was certified and the project approved by the City in December 2008. Opponents to the project filed lawsuits challenging the EIR and the court held that the City erred in adopting the higher grade (1,145-foot above mean sea level) landfill alternative and ordered the City to decertify the EIR and rescind the associated approvals. The project analyzed in this EIR is similar to the one analyzed in the December 2008 EIR, except that it contains revised and updated information, where appropriate, and eliminates the 1,145-foot above mean sea level (AMSL) alternative.

Relocation of the power lines is proposed in order to allow for the expanded landfill capacity envisioned in the City's CUP 6066 PC/AM, in the landfill expansion plans. Although a part of the landfill expansion project, the relocation would be conducted by San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E) on behalf of SLI and would be reviewed as a separate permitting activity by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). Environmental effects of power line relocation are analyzed throughout this EIR under specific headings in order to facilitate CPUC and public review.

[1] The SWFP is based on the Joint Technical Document (JTD) and Record of Disposal Site Information (RDSI) prepared by SLI and submitted to the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) and CalRecycle (formerly the California Integrated Waste Management Board [CIWMB]) pursuant to the CCR.

1.2 PURPOSE AND LEGAL AUTHORITY

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the purpose of an EIR is to:

- provide public agencies and the public in general with detailed information about the effect that a project is likely to have on the environment;
- identify possible ways to minimize significant effects; and
- describe reasonable alternatives to the project (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15121[a]).

This EIR is an informational document for use by the City, decision makers, other public agencies and members of the general public to evaluate the environmental effects of the project. The document complies with all criteria, standards and procedures of CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines (California Administrative Code 15000 et seq.), as well as the City's EIR Guidelines (December 2005) and CEQA Significance Guidelines (January 2011). This document has been prepared as a Project EIR pursuant to Section 15161 of the State CEQA Guidelines, and it represents the independent judgment of the City as Lead Agency (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15050). This EIR provides project-specific review of design and operational elements as described in Section 3.0, *Project Description*. In addition, Sycamore Landfill may initiate composting in the future after additional environmental review, and this document also provides programmatic (initial) review of potential composting operations.

The City is the Lead Agency, as defined by Section 15051(b)(1) for the project evaluated in this EIR. Under CEQA, the public agency with the greatest responsibility for supervising or approving the project (or the first public agency to make a discretionary decision to proceed with a project) should ordinarily act as the "lead agency." The lead agency is responsible for preparing the EIR and has primary responsibility for approval or denial of the project.

Nonetheless, state law also requires that all EIRs be reviewed by trustee and responsible agencies. Section 15381 of the State CEQA Guidelines defines responsible agencies as all public agencies other than the lead agency, which have discretionary approval power over the project. Section 15386 of the State CEQA Guidelines defines a trustee agency as a state agency having jurisdiction by law over natural resources affected by a project which are held in trust for the people of the State of California.

As a responsible agency, permit approval by the CPUC would be required in order to permit the relocation of the existing transmission and power lines around the landfill site. Pursuant to CPUC General Order 131-D, an electrical utility does not need to obtain a Permit to Construct when a project entailing the relocation of construction of power lines has undergone environmental review as part of a larger project, and for which the final CEQA document finds no significant unavoidable impacts caused by the proposed line or exceptions to the exemptions. This EIR, prepared by the City as the Lead Agency, provides environmental impact information necessary for the CPUC's consideration. Similarly, the Department of Resources Recycling & Recovery (CalRecycle) is a responsible agency for actions or amendments related to the SWFP for the landfill operations. Trustee agencies that may rely on this document include: California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). A more detailed listing of the responsible and trustee agency approvals is contained in Section 3.0, *Project Description*.

This Draft EIR is available for review by interested agencies, organizations and individuals for 45 days in order to receive comments on "the sufficiency of the document in identifying and analyzing the possible impacts on the environment and ways in which the significant effects of the project might be avoided or mitigated" (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15204). The EIR and all supporting technical studies and documents are available for review at the following San Diego locations: City of San Diego, Development Services Department, 1222 First Avenue, Fifth Floor; the Tierrasanta Library, located at 4985 La Cuenta Drive, San Diego; and the Central Library, located at 802 E Street, San Diego.

After the public circulation period for this EIR, all written comments received on the Draft EIR and at the public hearing will be considered during the City's decision on whether to certify the EIR as complete and in compliance with CEQA, as well as whether to approve or deny the Project, or take action on a project alternative. If the City (City Council) approves this action, it would prepare Findings for all significant impacts identified, prepare a Statement of Overriding Considerations for impacts that cannot be mitigated below a level of significance, and certify that the Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations have been considered prior to Project approval. The City would then file a Notice of Determination with the County of San Diego Clerk and the State Clearinghouse that would identify whether the project would have significant impacts with mitigation measures included as conditions of project approval, and a statement that Findings were made and a Statement of Overriding Considerations was adopted, if applicable.

1.3 SCOPE AND CONTENT OF THE EIR

This EIR contains a project-level analysis of the project described in Section 3.0, *Project Description*, of this EIR. A project-level EIR should "focus primarily on the changes in the environment that would result from the development project," and "examine all phases of the project, including planning, construction and operation" (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15161). Additionally, the landfill may add composting activities in the future, although that would require additional review and approvals beyond the scope of this EIR and therefore composting is analyzed on only a programmatic level in this document.

As lead agency under CEQA, the City published a public notice of preparation (NOP) for this EIR in the San Diego Daily Transcript on November 9, 2011. The NOP also was distributed to federal government agencies, state agencies, various City and County agencies and organizations, the City of Santee, and other interested organizations and individuals. The City of San Diego received comment letters from the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 11, California Transportation Commission, CalRecycle, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), and San Diego County Archaeological Society, Inc. Copies of the NOP, City of San Diego scoping letter, NOP distribution list, proof of NOP publication and the NOP comment letters are contained in Appendix A of this EIR. In addition, a public scoping meeting was held on November 30, 2011, at the Mission Trails Regional Park Visitor's Center. No input and comments were received on the proposed content of the EIR. A transcript of the public scoping meeting is contained in Appendix A of this EIR. Verbal and written comments received by the City during the scoping process have been taken into consideration during preparation of this EIR. An outline of the issues noted during the scoping process is contained in the *Areas of Controversy/Issues to be Resolved* discussion in Section ES-5 of this report.

The environmental conditions evaluated as the baseline in this EIR are those that existed at the time the NOP was circulated. The EIR addresses in detail the project impacts associated with the following 13 issue areas in Section 5.0, *Environmental Analysis*:

- Land Use
- Transportation/Circulation
- Noise
- Visual Effects/Neighborhood Character
- Biological Resources
- Air Quality
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Energy
- Historical Resources
- Paleontological Resources
- Geologic Conditions
- Hydrology/Water Quality

1.4 CONTENT AND ORGANIZATION OF THE EIR

As stated above, the content and format of this EIR are in accordance with the most recent guidelines and amendments to the City of San Diego EIR Preparation Guidelines, the State CEQA Statutes and the State CEQA Guidelines. Technical studies have been summarized within individual environmental issue sections, and the full technical studies have been included in project appendices.

This EIR has been organized in the following manner:

- **Section ES, Executive Summary**, provides a summary of the EIR analysis, including the project description, conclusions reached in the impact analysis, and alternatives which would reduce or avoid significant impacts. The conclusions focus on those impacts which have been determined to be significant but mitigated, as well as impacts considered significant and unmitigated. Impacts and mitigation measures are provided in tabular format. In addition, this section includes a discussion of areas of controversy known to the City, including those issues identified by other agencies and the public.

- **Section 1.0, Introduction**, provides a brief description of the project, the purpose of the EIR, key discretionary City actions, an explanation of the document format, and permits and approvals required by other agencies.

- **Section 2.0, Environmental Setting**, provides an overview of the regional and local setting, as well as the current physical and operational characteristics of the landfill site. The setting discussion also addresses the relevant planning documents and emergency services.

- **Section 3.0, Project Description**, provides a detailed description of the project, including the purpose and main objectives of the project; design features, construction activities and operational characteristics; and lists the discretionary actions (permits and approvals) required from federal, state, regional and local regulatory agencies.

- **Section 4.0, History of Project Changes**, chronicles the physical changes made to the project in response to environmental concerns raised during the City's past and current review of the project, as well as CEQA litigation that has ensued in the past.

- **Section 5.0, Environmental Analysis**, constitutes the main body of the EIR and includes the detailed impact analysis for specific environmental issues. Under each topic, Section 5.0 includes a discussion of existing conditions (including affected environment as relevant to the topic and regulatory setting), the City issue statements identified in the City's Scoping Letter (Appendix A), relevant impact thresholds identified for the determination of significant impacts, impact analysis based on comparison of project effects in terms of change from existing conditions in light of the thresholds specified, a finding as to significance of impact, and specified mitigation measures as relevant and appropriate. The discussion indicates whether the proposed mitigation measures would reduce impacts to below a level of significance.

- **Section 6.0, Significant Environmental Effects Which Cannot be Avoided if the Proposed Project is Implemented**, addresses significant unavoidable impacts of the project, including those that can be mitigated but not reduced to below a level of significance.

- **Section 7.0, Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes**, addresses the significant irreversible environmental changes that would result from the project, including the use of nonrenewable resources.

- **Section 8.0, Growth Inducement**, includes a discussion of the potential for the project to foster economic or population growth, or the construction of additional housing, either directly or indirectly, in the surrounding environment.

- **Section 9.0, Cumulative Impacts**, addresses the cumulative impacts due to implementation of the project in combination with other recently approved or pending projects in the area. The area of potential effect for cumulative impacts varies depending upon the type of environmental issue.

- **Section 10.0, Effects Found Not to be Significant,** briefly discusses environmental issues determined during the Initial Study not to have the potential for significant adverse impacts as a result of the project. The areas with effects found not to be significant include: agriculture and forestry, hazard and hazardous materials, mineral resources, population and housing, public services, recreation, and utilities/service systems.

- **Section 11.0, Alternatives**, provides a description and evaluation of alternatives to the project. This section addresses the mandatory "no project" alternative, as well as development alternatives that would reduce or avoid the project's significant impacts.

The Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program, References, Individuals and Organizations Consulted, and EIR Certification/Qualifications are provided in Sections 12.0, 13.0, 14.0, and 15.0, respectively.

1.5 SUMMARY OF PAST AND PROPOSED APPROVALS

Numerous environmental and discretionary reviews have been undertaken relative to existing Sycamore Landfill. Some of the reviews addressed activities that have been implemented and others subsequently have been withdrawn or abandoned. Prior major actions related to landfill operations are summarized in Table 1-1, *Key Existing Permits Granted and Governmental Actions Associated with Sycamore Landfill.*

Table 1-1
KEY EXISTING PERMITS GRANTED AND GOVERNMENTAL ACTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH SYCAMORE LANDFILL

• In 1963, the City of San Diego granted a Conditional Use Permit (CUP No. 6066) to the County of San Diego to operate Sycamore Landfill on approximately 113 acres. Other applicable solid waste facility permits were obtained subsequently by the County of San Diego for the landfill operation.
• The 1971 City Elliott Community Plan, recognized the landfill use, and designated the site for solid waste disposal use.
• In May 1974, the City Planning Commission approved an amendment of CUP No. 6066 to expand landfill uses from 113 to approximately 493 acres. This expansion was analyzed in County EIR (SS6401).
• In December 1981, the City issued Conditional Use Permit 10-640-0, allowing establishment of a recycling buy-back center at the entrance to Sycamore Landfill.
• In August 1984, the City Planning Commission approved CUP No. 83-0789 to allow generation of electrical power from methane gases collected from the landfill. Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) No. 83-0789 was prepared to address the proposed action.
• In 1992, the County of San Diego submitted a Report of Disposal Site Information (RDSI) that included an Interim Staged Development Plan, which defined four stages of landfill development.
• On August 19, 1993, the County Department of Environmental Health, and Local Enforcement Agency (LEA), issued a SWFP setting maximum landfill height at 883 feet AMSL, within a disposal area of 340 acres, on a site of 520 acres as represented in the Interim Staged Development Plan. The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB[now CalRecycle]) concurred with the proposed permit on June 20, 1993.
• In 1997, the San Diego City Council amended the East Elliott Community Plan and the CUP to increase the landfill site designation to 493 acres.
• On January 16, 1998, the City Planning Commission conducted a workshop at the Sycamore Landfill site to discuss amending the Conditional Use Permit (CUP) to bring the permit into compliance with City regulations (post-County operations) and to commit SLI to a schedule for processing a Master Plan for the expansion and full development of the landfill facility.

Table 1-1 (cont.)
KEY EXISTING PERMITS GRANTED AND GOVERNMENTAL ACTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH SYCAMORE LANDFILL

• In 1999, the City and SLI negotiated the Facility Franchise Agreement which established the amount of waste that could be accepted at the landfill on an annual basis, among other agreements.
• In August 1999, the City LEA issued a revised SWFP to allow the landfill operation to increase daily tonnage to 3,300 tons per day.
• In October 2000, revised SWFP No. 37-AA-0023was issued by the City of San Diego LEA, which referenced a site area of 491 acres, a permitted refuse footprint of 324 acres, adjusted the permissible daily waste tonnage to 3,965 tpd and estimated the remaining capacity at approximately 71 million cubic yards.
• In July 2002, the City approved MND 40-0765, a Community Plan Amendment; PDP/SDP No. 40-0765, and a Multi-Habitat Planning Area boundary adjustment to process aggregate on site and begin landfilling operations at 6:00 AM.
• On February 6, 2003, SLI submitted its application for the Community Plan Amendment and the Planned Development Permit to the City of San Diego for the Master Plan Development Project. On February 20, 2003, by Resolution No. 3355-PC, the Planning Commission approved the request to initiate the amendment to the East Elliott Community Plan and the Progress Guide and General Plan to redesignate Open Space and Office Commercial to Landfill, to accommodate the project.
• On October 7, 2003, the San Diego Air Pollution Control District issued Permit to Operate 971111 for the landfill and its quarrying, waste disposal, waste compaction and cover, haul road operation, landfill gas monitoring and collection, and a landfill gas flare system.
• In March 2004, Sycamore Landfill submitted a revision of the October 2000 RDSI to the LEA for approval along with a revised Preliminary Closure/Post Closure Plan.
• On October 19, 2004, the City LEA issued a revised SWFP No. 37-AA-0023 for Sycamore Landfill operations which reduced the landfill waste area to 324 acres on the 491 acre landfill site.
• On June 8, 2005, the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board issued Addendum No. 1 to Order No. 99-74 for Sycamore Landfill, allowing acceptance of treated wood for disposal, with such materials disposed of in portions of the landfill with a liner and a leachate collection and removal system.
• In September 2006, the City LEA issued a revised SWFP No. 37-AA-0023. The SWFP references a total permitted site area of 491 acres, a permitted disposal area of 324 acres, and sets the maximum height of Sycamore Landfill at 883 feet above mean sea level (AMSL), with a maximum depth of 434 feet, and an estimated closure date of 2031. The permit allows waste acceptance of 3,965 tons per day, with no change to the daily number of waste haul vehicles allowed. In addition, (based on modern operating procedures that allow more compaction, as well as new methods of calculating capacity) the SWFP updated remaining landfill capacity at that time to 71 million cubic yards (mcy). The daily tonnage limits in the SWFP remain subject to more restrictive annual limits in the Franchise Agreement (Appendix B to this EIR).

Table 1-1 (cont.) **KEY EXISTING PERMITS GRANTED AND GOVERNMENTAL ACTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH SYCAMORE LANDFILL**
• On October 2, 2008, the San Diego Regional Airport Authority, as the Airport Land Use Commission, issued a consistency determination with the Airport Land Use Compatibility Plans for Marine Corps Air Station Miramar.
• In December 2008, the City Council adopted the prior Master Plan and certified the EIR (SCH No. 2003041057; Project No. 5617).
• In October 2011, the Federal Aviation Administration issued an extension to the No Hazard Determinations made for the landfill peaks and the relocated transmission line poles (Appendix C1).

Implementation of the project would require a number of additional discretionary actions and permits, summarized below and detailed in Section 3.0, *Project Description*.

City of San Diego

- EIR Certification
- General Plan and Community Plan Amendments related to addition of Landfill acreage currently designated Open Space and Commercial Office in the East Elliot Community Plan and redesignation of Open Space to Industrial in the General Plan
- Amended PDP/SDP approving MDP uses/locations and related deviations
- Rezone from Residential (RS-1-8) to Industrial (IH-2-1)
- Street Vacations related to several existing public road rights-of-way crossing the landfill site
- Easement Abandonment for several public slopes and utilities within the landfill ownership boundaries
- Consolidation Parcel Map to consolidate various landfill parcels and confirm vacations of "paper" streets and public slope and utility easements
- Revised SWFP from the City LEA, and findings of conformance with the County Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP), with concurrence by CalRecycle
- Encroachment permit(s) from the City of San Diego for improvements to Mast Boulevard between the landfill entrance and SR-52 westbound on-ramp
- Grant deed to convey the entrance parcel, including the landfill access road, from the City to SLI

In addition, the following approvals also would be required:

- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Industrial Activities General Storm Water Permit conformance and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Activity Permit for Stormwater Discharges Compliance from the RWQCB and the State Water Resources Control Board
- NPDES Municipal Storm Water Permit Compliance from the RWQCB

Other Local Agencies

- Approval of an update of the landfill's Hazardous Materials Business Plan, by the County Department of Environmental Health (DEH), Hazardous Materials Division
- Certification of the new landfill scales by the County Department of Agriculture, Weights and Measures
- Update of permits for various tanks at the landfill, from County DEH
- Approval of new septic holding tanks by the County DEH
- Encroachment permit(s) from the City of Santee to improve Mast Boulevard and the project intersection within their right-of-way

Regional Agencies

- Waste Discharge Requirements, including approval to spread leachate on the surface of lined portions of the landfill, and a Section 401 Clean Water Act certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region
- Authority to Construct/Permit to Operate from the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District (APCD)
- Should future composting be pursued at the landfill, a Permit to Operate would be required from the APCD

State Agencies

- California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) approval of either a Permit to Construct for the transmission line relocation or an exemption to a Permit to Construct.
- A Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement from the California Department of Fish and Game to impact streambeds
- A Section 401 Waiver from the RWQCB
- A revised Notice of Intent to be covered by the Industrial Activities General Stormwater Permit and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan approval from the State Water Resources Control Board
- Update of permits for various tanks at the landfill, from the California Department of Industrial Relations, Safety and Health
- Encroachment permit(s) from Caltrans, to improve Mast Boulevard/SR-52 intersection and the project intersection within their right-of-way

Federal Agency

- A Section 404 Clean Water Act permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to fill Waters of the U.S.

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Section 2.0

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 REGIONAL SETTING

The project site is an active landfill located at the eastern extent of the City of San Diego (City), north of State Route 52 (SR-52) and Mission Trails Regional Park (MTRP), and north and west of the City of Santee corporate boundaries. United States Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar is located west and north of the property (see Figures 2-1, *Regional Location Map*, and 2-2, *Project Vicinity Map*).

The geographic area is defined by large, north-to-south canyons characterized by steep slopes, typical of the southern California batholith. These slopes, ridgelines, and associated knolls all comprise notable elements of the setting. The region is dominated by Spring Canyon (westerly) and Sycamore Canyon (easterly).

Focused area topography is characterized by the two ridges that define Little Sycamore Canyon (within which the landfill is located) and an unnamed drainage that trends north-south through the landfill property, ultimately connecting with the San Diego River to the south. The eastern ridge reaches elevations ranging from approximately 830 feet to approximately 907 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) and separates Little Sycamore Canyon from Quail Canyon and Sycamore Canyon. The western ridge ranges from 640 to 817 feet AMSL and separates Little Sycamore Canyon from Spring Canyon. Both the eastern and western ridges increase in elevation from south-to-north, and join to form the head of Little Sycamore Canyon, north of the project site.

Stratigraphic units (youngest to oldest) include Quaternary stream alluvium; Eocene deposits of the Pomerado Conglomerate, Mission Valley Formation, Stadium Conglomerate, and Friars Formation; and Cretaceous granitic rocks. Bedrock outcrops are common. The hillside areas that surround the landfill site feature native upland habitats, such as Diegan coastal sage scrub (including disturbed), chamise chaparral, southern mixed chaparral, valley needle grassland, and non-native grassland; drainages in the area contain various wetland habitats including emergent wetland, mule fat scrub, riparian scrub, and non-vegetated channel. The parcels on the west side of the Sycamore Landfill are within Spring Canyon, which is recognized as a regional wildlife movement corridor (RECON 2011). This corridor extends north-south from MCAS Miramar, under the SR-52 bridge, and into MTRP. Wildlife travels along the ridgeline along the west part of the existing landfill site, as well as along the Spring Canyon drainage and the ridgeline between Spring and Oak Canyons.

Two state routes provide primary access to the region. SR-52 (an eligible state scenic highway) provides a primary east-west access route to the area, and its junction with north-south trending SR-125 is located approximately 1.5 miles to the southeast of the landfill. Regional access also is provided via Interstate 15 (I-15), located approximately 6 miles west of the landfill entrance. Immediate access is provided from Mast Boulevard, just east of its intersection with SR-52.

The project area is located between residential and associated uses to the east and southeast in the City of Santee, open space associated with regional park uses to the south (City MTRP), and military property to the west and north (MCAS Miramar). Open space between the landfill eastern boundary and Santee residential uses is fenced and posted for "no access" due to potential for unexploded ordnance.

There are no developed land uses closer than approximately one-half mile south of the landfill site. Existing residential areas are located approximately 0.7 mile from the landfill to the east and 0.75 mile to the southeast. West Hills High School and West Hills Park are located south of Mast Boulevard approximately 0.75 mile southeast of active landfill areas on the Sycamore Landfill property, with the closest developed portion of West Hills Park (a gazebo structure) being approximately 500 feet east of the landfill entrance. Sycamore Canyon Elementary School is approximately one mile east of the landfill, off Settle Drive and east of Santee Lakes.

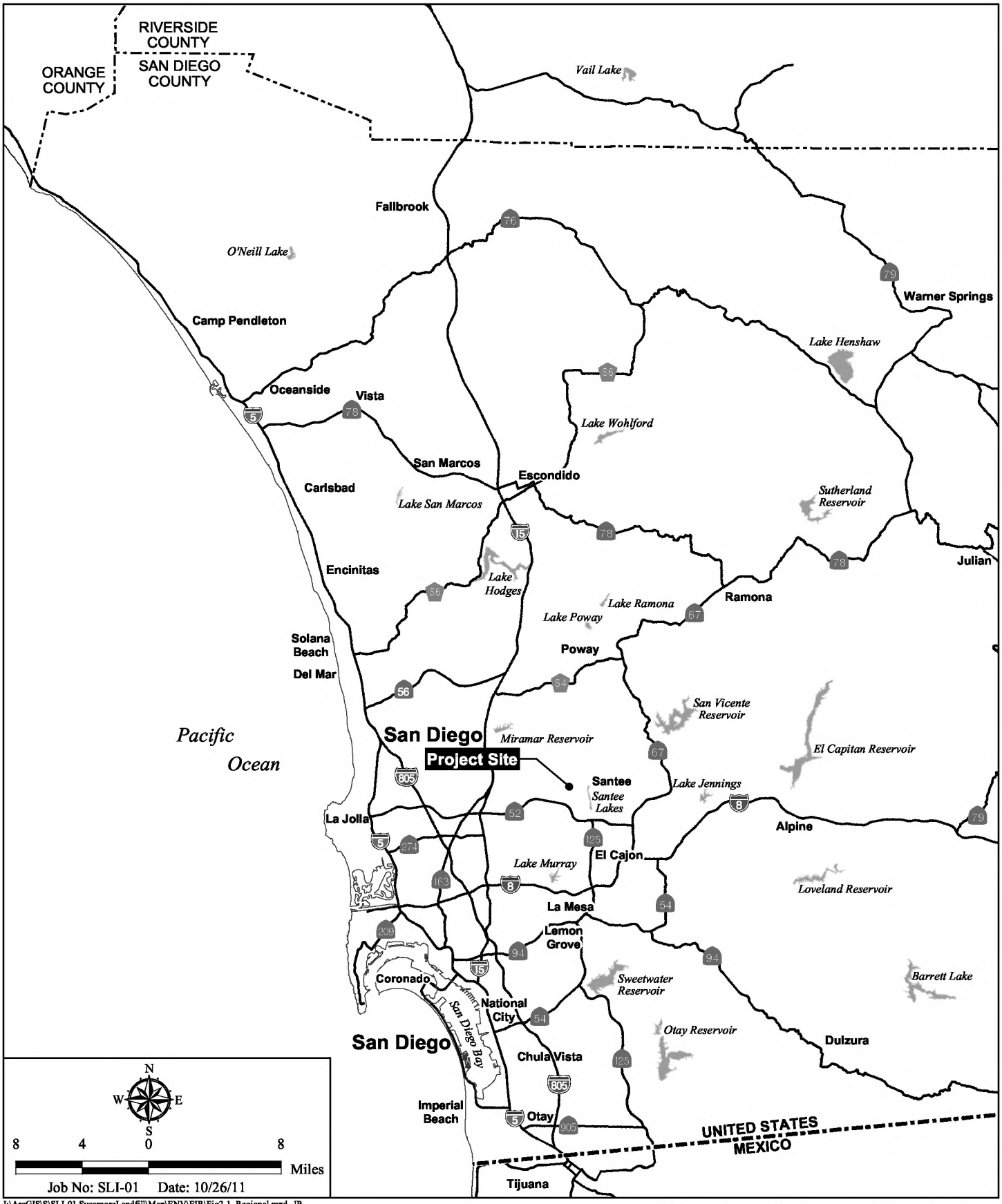
The portion of MCAS Miramar adjacent to the landfill is used for military training and maneuvers and habitat conservation. MTRP is located south of SR-52, and is approximately one-half mile from existing landfill operations at its closest point. Most of the park is undeveloped and is used for hiking, cycling, trail riding, and bird-watching; the MTRP Kumeyaay Campground is approximately 1.5 miles south of the landfill site. Santee Lakes and Recreation Area, owned and operated by Padre Dam Municipal Water District (PDMWD), is located 0.75 mile east of the landfill boundary.

The active landfill area is situated in the eastern portion of the landfill property. The landfill working area encompasses approximately 10 acres at a time, with the active face estimated as approximately 500 by 800 feet in size. The location of the working area moves periodically as working areas are filled. Most of the closest surrounding uses to the southeast and east of the current active landfill area are downgrade from this portion of the property, with intervening topography between the facility and residential, park or school users. The southern edge of the landfill is presently visible from areas within MTRP and intermittently visible from Mission Gorge Road and SR-52; the eastern edge is visible from private residences in Santee. Existing landfill administrative office and scale facilities are located adjacent to the westernmost developed portions of Santee; but are situated behind small berms which shield the small modular buildings from nearby viewers. The existing public drop-off recycling facility is visible to viewers on Mast Boulevard and West Hills Parkway.

2.2 PROJECT SETTING

The existing 491-acre landfill facility is located on an approximately 603 acres property owned by SLI in Little Sycamore Canyon, of which approximately 150 acres currently contain waste disposal area. Site topography ranges from the above-noted elevations of 640 to 817 feet AMSL along the western ridge and 830 to 907 feet AMSL along the eastern ridge of Little Sycamore Canyon, with canyon bottom elevations of 430 to approximately 710 feet AMSL. Existing limits of the active landfill area are approximately 3,600 feet northwest of Mast Boulevard at its closest point. Undeveloped City and privately owned parcels are located both west and east of the landfill. Area topography of the site and adjacent lands is shown in Figure 2-3, *Area Topography*.

The majority of the approved landfill area is classified as developed/disturbed, but is generally surrounded by Diegan coastal sage scrub (including disturbed). Chamise chaparral is also a present on site, with the remaining upland communities interspersed throughout, including valley needle grassland, southern mixed chaparral, and non-native grassland. Wetlands habitats present include a small area of mule fat scrub, emergent wetland, riparian scrub, and non-vegetated channel. Drainages considered jurisdictional non-wetland Waters of the U.S. are located on site.



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Regional Location Map

SYCAMORE LANDFILL MASTER DEVELOPMENT PLAN EIR

Figure 2-1

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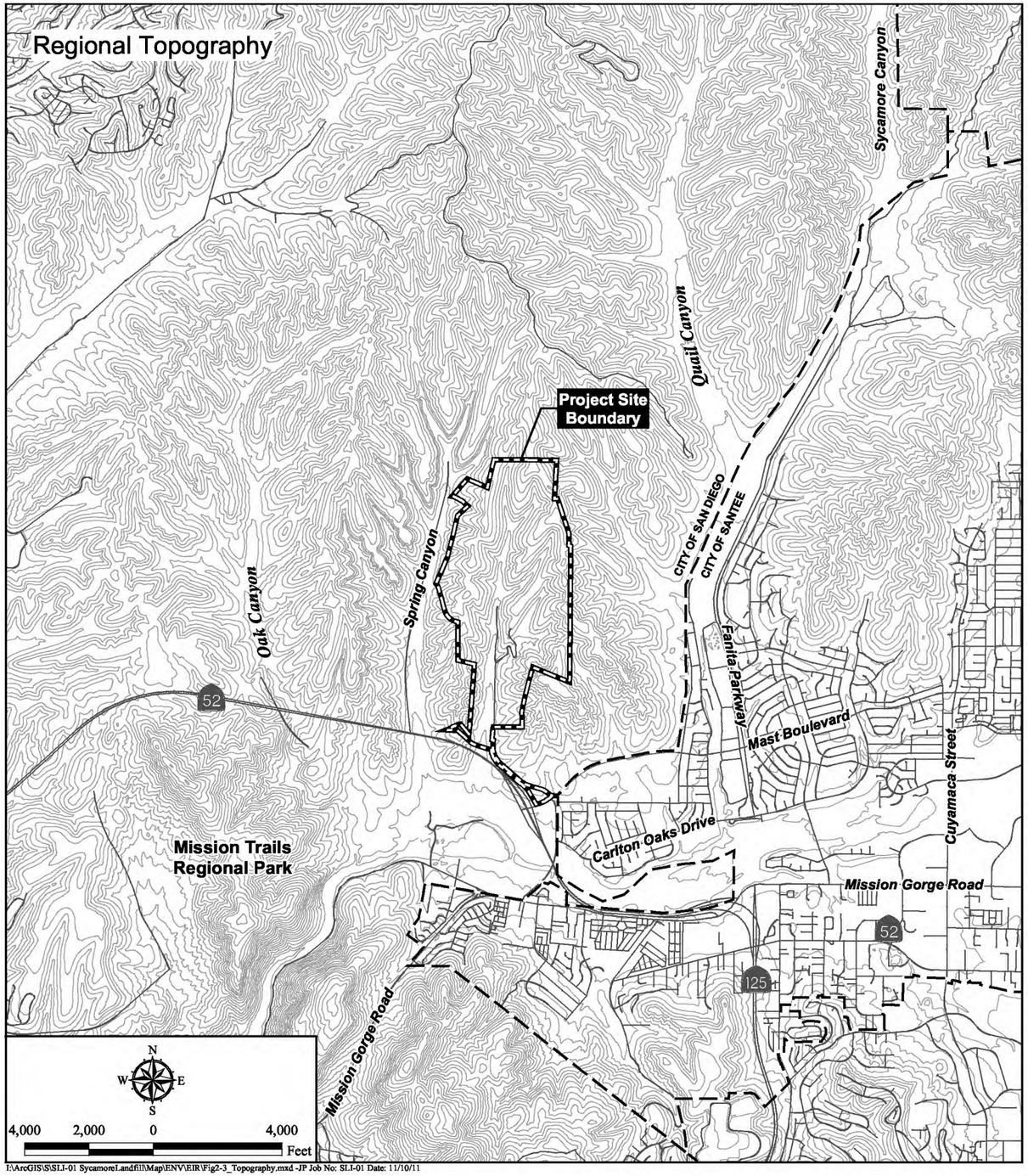
Project Vicinity Map

SYCAMORE LANDFILL MASTER DEVELOPMENT PLAN EIR

Figure 2-2



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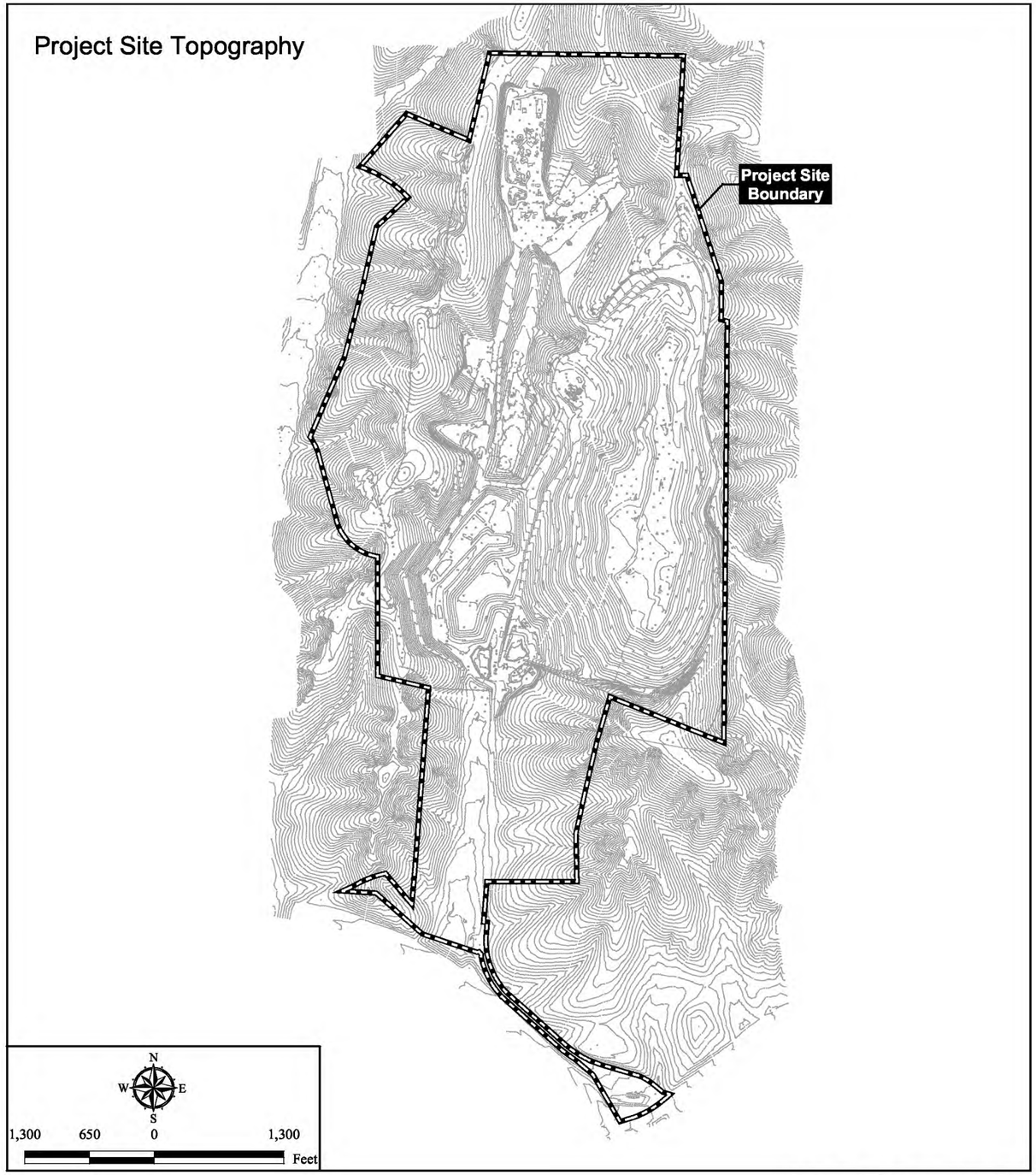


Area Topography

SYCAMORE LANDFILL MASTER DEVELOPMENT PLAN EIR

Figure 2-3

Sensitive animal species observed on site include the federally threatened coastal California gnatcatcher, and several lower sensitivity amphibian, reptile and avian species. Populations of variegated dudleya, San Diego goldenstar, and San Diego barrel cactus have also been identified.

2.3 EXISTING FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS

Existing landfill facilities are depicted on Figure 2-4, *Existing Landfill Boundary, Stages, and Facilities.*

2.3.1 Landfill Facilities and Operations

Existing Landfill Design

Sycamore Landfill is operated as a Class III municipal solid waste landfill for disposal of non-hazardous waste as defined by CCR Title 27. Class III landfills are those meeting specific Title 27 siting, design, and construction criteria for geologic setting, flood protection, seismic environment, and liner and leachate collection systems. Class III landfills are designated for municipal solid waste (MSW) from residential, commercial, and industrial sources. Sycamore Landfill is approved to accept and/or manage all wastes allowed under 27 CCR 20220 and 20230, including dewatered sewage or water treatment sludge (biosolids) and incinerator ash, as determined by the RWQCB. The landfill primarily serves residents from the eastern part of the San Diego metropolitan area, including the cities of San Diego, Santee, El Cajon, Poway, La Mesa, and Lemon Grove, as well as surrounding unincorporated areas under County jurisdiction.

The current landfill design is guided by grading and capacity established in the Staged Development Plan and features four distinct landfill development stages, identified as Stage I, Stage II, Stage III, and Stage IV (refer to Figure 2-4). These stages define both the construction and waste placement areas on the site. As shown in Figure 2-4, SDG&E's existing transmission lines bisect the landfill from the southwest to the northeast and separate Stages I and III from Stages II and IV. Under current conditions, landfill elements cannot be sited any closer to power line sag points than 40 feet, resulting in a substantial area in the middle of the landfill that cannot be used for landfilling purposes. Maximum height of the final grade would be 883 feet AMSL under the Staged Development Plan. Overall, under the Staged Development Plan, the existing disposal capacity of the Sycamore Landfill is 71 million cubic yards (mcy); waste disposal is permitted on 324 acres of the 491-acre site. The existing facility is projected to close in 2031 (Shaw Environmental 2011c).

Existing Disposal Operations

Sycamore Landfill is open from 6:00 AM to 4:30 PM Monday through Friday, and from 6:00 AM to 4:00 PM on Saturday, excluding Sundays and three holidays (Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's days). Although the existing Solid Waste Facilities Permit (SWFP) and the current Planned Development Permit/Site Development Permit (PDP/SDP) allow Sunday operation from 6:00 AM to 4:00 PM, the landfill is currently closed on Sunday. Placement of cover material, maintenance, and monitoring routinely occur outside public access hours but not on Sunday.

A 32-foot-wide site access road (landfill road) is paved 1.5 miles beyond the existing scale facility until it becomes the unpaved internal haul road when it enters the future waste area west of the active landfill area. Beyond the pavement, unpaved segments of the haul road terminate at the working face and vary in location as fill progresses. Public internal roads are maintained in a smooth, dust-free condition, and are clearly marked.

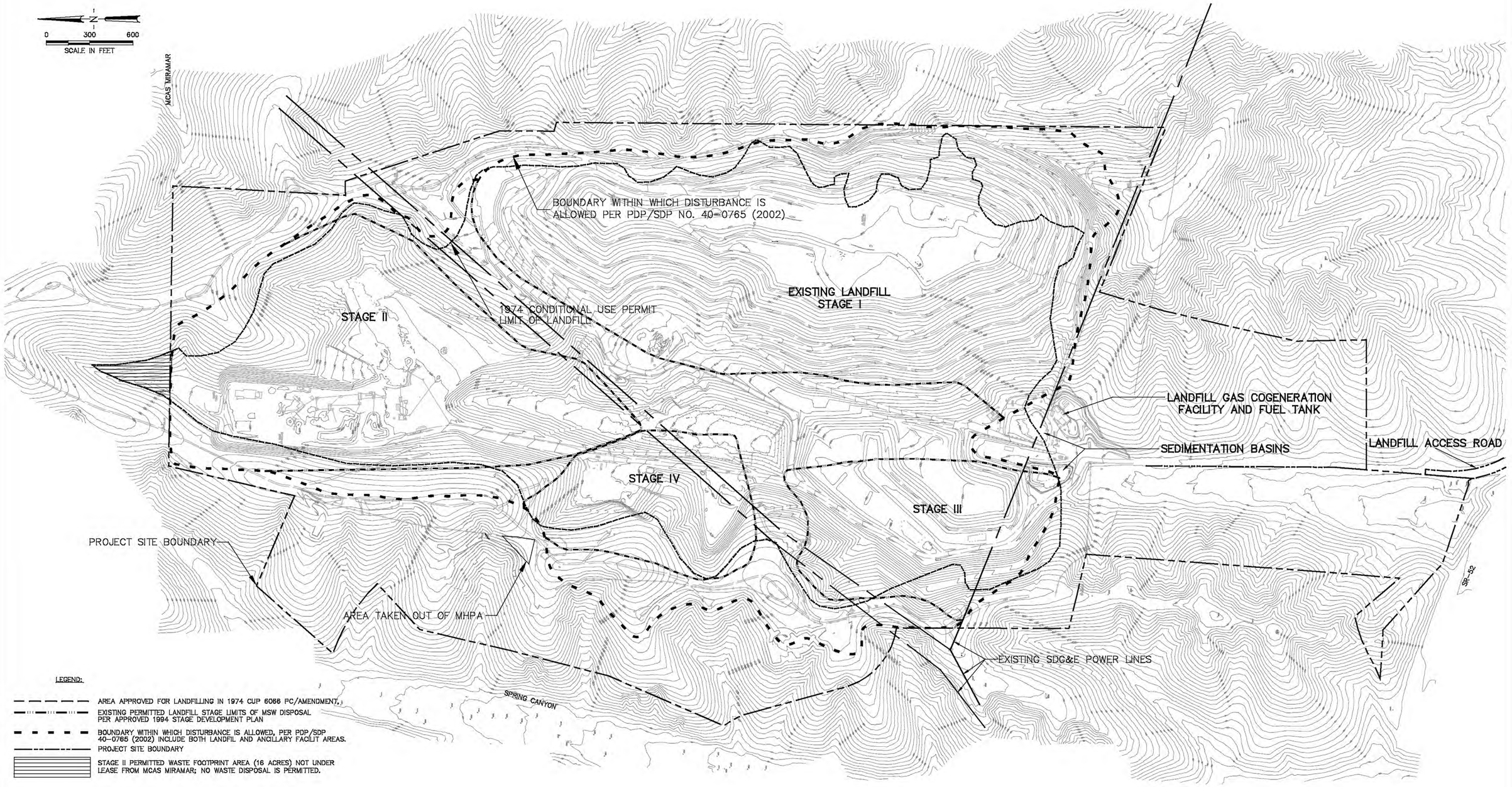
All vehicles delivering waste to the landfill stop for processing at the scale house before being allowed to proceed to the active disposal areas. Information is recorded on the type and origin of waste, and accurate weights of each large commercial hauler load are obtained using certified scales; loads brought in by members of the general public are charged a flat fee based on the size of the vehicle. Each waste load is issued a ticket at the scale facility, which allows them to proceed to the disposal area. Random inspections of loads are made to ensure that only non-hazardous waste is brought to the site. If hazardous or unacceptable wastes are found or observed in a vehicle during visual monitoring conducted at the landfill gate, landfill personnel reject the entire load. (Landfill personnel also complete a load rejection form, and educational information on the proper disposal of rejected wastes is provided to the customer whose load was rejected.) At the active working face, customers unload at the direction and under the supervision of landfill employees trained in recognizing unacceptable waste materials, in conformance with the site's written Hazardous Waste Exclusion Plan.[1] A spotter diverts private customers to a separate area of the active face away from commercial unloading areas.

At the working face, landfill compactors and bulldozers push and spread the refuse into layers that are a maximum of two-feet thick, usually compacting the waste in three passes, and providing a stable base from which to operate. Successive layers are placed to form lifts up to 25 feet in height, with perimeter slopes of 2:1 (horizontal to vertical). Waste is spread and compacted to decrease voids in the waste, inhibit vectors, and minimize settlement. To compact the waste, heavy equipment traverses the length of the working face, making a minimum of three passes over each two-foot layer. Typically, the active working face for each day is between 100 and 200 feet wide and one lift thick, but may be thicker if necessary due to high disposal rates or operational constraints.

In advance of the rainy season, a wet weather pad area and access road are chosen each year based on filling plan progress and the approximate waste volume expected during the rainy season. The base of the wet-weather pad is covered with concrete and asphalt demolition material, allowing it to be used when rainy weather does not permit vehicle access to the normal working refuse face or when mud would be a nuisance to the public roads.

Waste is covered at the end of each operating day with a minimum of 6 to 12 inches of soil (called daily cover) or an approved Alternative Daily Cover (ADC). The purpose of daily cover is to control vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, and scavenging at landfills without presenting a threat to human health and the environment. Where landfilling would not occur for 180 or more

[1] If a hazardous waste is discovered after a load has been dumped, the hazardous materials are returned to the transporter when possible. If the waste cannot be returned to the transporter, landfill personnel will transport the waste to the hazardous materials storage area located at the landfill. The waste is identified, logged into the waste volume tracking record book, placed in steel storage containers or separated onto pallets, labeled, and transported for disposal as required by federal and state regulations.



Source: Shaw Environmental, Inc. (2011)

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Existing Landfill Boundary, Stages, and Facilities

SYCAMORE LANDFILL MASTER DEVELOPMENT PLAN EIR

Figure 2-4

days, cover is a minimum of 24 inches in depth. The same 24-inch depth is required where areas would be exposed for longer than two rainy seasons, consistent with current Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs). Intermediate cover material totaling an additional 12 inches in depth (on top of the daily cover), is placed on areas that will not receive additional waste for at least 180 days or more. Intermediate cover must be comprised of soil unless alternative materials or alternative thickness are approved by the LEA with concurrence by CalRecycle as outlined in 27 CCR 20700(b). Where a compacted layer of green waste is used as an ADC, the surface is inspected and loose paper, plastic, or other potential litter is removed.

Currently, approved alternative daily covers (ADCs) listed in 27 CCR §20690(b) consist of two types: (1) waste-derived materials, and (2) non-waste derived materials. Both types of daily cover have already been proven by various demonstration projects overseen by the LEAs and the CalRecycle to function satisfactorily as ADCs in field tests. The first type of ADC is material manufactured for this specific purpose and consists of geotextile blankets (tarps) that would be removed from waste within 72 hours after placement, at which time that waste would be covered with additional new waste, cover soil or processed green waste as an ADC. The second type consists of processed green waste consisting of greens and wood processed to a reasonable uniform particle size (approximately 90 percent of the material would be six inches or smaller in size). This green waste is spread over the advancing face of the fill area in a layer 8 to 12 inches thick, and then compacted to a minimum thickness of 6 inches. Any potential litter observed is removed. A maximum of 22,400 tons per month of processed green waste could be produced for use as ADC at Sycamore Landfill. This is, however, substantially more than the volume currently received or expected.

In terms of personnel, Sycamore Landfill has 40 full-time employees at present. Eight of the employees are administrative or managerial, while the remaining are landfill operators or laborers.

Equipment utilized in landfill operations includes Caterpillar (CAT) 836 or equivalent compactors, CAT D8N and D9N bulldozers, CAT 627E scrapers, and support equipment including a grader, water trucks, a backhoe, service trucks, and a road sweeper.

Special Wastes

Special wastes that are required to be disposed of in lined areas equipped with leachate collection systems (dewatered sewage sludge [biosolids], water treatment sludge, pre-approved petroleum-contaminated soil, treated wood waste, and dead animals) are routed to those areas. Prior screening approval is required for receipt of special wastes because these wastes are handled immediately and subject to special handling procedures.

Non-friable asbestos materials also are accepted subject to specific handling procedures, including completion of waste profile sheets to document that the waste meets permit standards for acceptance. Machinery and personnel do not come in direct contact with the non-friable asbestos during dumping, covering, and compacting the load. Scale house attendants notify the spotter and operators at the working face to direct the customer to a designated location. At that location, operators excavate a trench in the waste adequate to accommodate the load, which is then covered and compacted using landfill equipment.

Green/Wood Material Processing

Sycamore Landfill operates a green material recycling operation at various locations within the permitted landfill. Source-separated loads of clean lawn and tree trimmings, brush, lumber, wood pallets, and similar green and wood material are accepted. Treated wood and other contaminants are removed before the green material moves on to grinding. The material is stockpiled temporarily, ground or shredded, and used within 7 days on site for ADC at the active disposal area, for mulch on landfill slopes, or exported for off-site use. When used as ADC, it is hand-picked before grinding to remove trash and contaminants before grinding approximately 90 percent of the material to six inches or smaller in size.

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Materials Processing

At the present time, Sycamore Landfill accepts only source-separated untreated wood, pieces of concrete, and asphalt for C&D processing. The concrete and asphalt is set aside and used for wet-weather pads at the landfill working areas. The wood is chipped and turned into mulch, along with mulched landscaping greens described above. As with the green/wood material processing, this wood mulch is used for ADC or for mulch on the landfill slopes, or exported from the facility.

Aggregate Processing

Aggregate extraction and processing (initiated in Stage III) has occurred under agreement with a third party aggregate producer at the landfill since 2003. Aggregate processing is carried out at lower elevations of the site, per the existing approved PDP/SDP. Approximately 60 percent of excavated material volume is supplied to SLI for daily cover and final cover. Work in Stage III was completed in 2006 and is now located in Stages II and IV areas (Figure 2-4). Typical aggregate processing equipment utilized includes a cone crusher, wet and dry screens, and numerous conveyors. Mobile equipment includes scrapers to excavate the material and rubber tired loaders to manage the stockpiles and load process equipment. The aggregate contractor has obtained, and is required to maintain, valid permits from San Diego Air Pollution Control District (APCD), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and the County related to air quality, storm water pollution prevention, and health and safety, respectively. Approved aggregate processing hours of operation are 6:00 AM to 4:30 PM Monday through Friday, and 6:00 AM to 4:00 PM, Saturday and Sunday. Aggregate processing moves around the site to the area under excavation at that time.

Existing Support Facilities

The existing major support facilities at Sycamore Landfill occur near the facility entrance and near the waste disposal area as shown in Figures 2-4 and 2-5, *Existing Support and Ancillary Facilities*, and include:

- An entrance facility, consisting of three scales, a scale house, and administrative office trailers;
- A paved, two-lane one-mile landfill access road;

Existing Support/Ancillary Facilities

SYCAMORE LANDFILL MASTER DEVELOPMENT PLAN EIR

Figure 2-5

- A steel storage container to temporarily store intercepted hazardous materials;
- An equipment maintenance area, where routine maintenance on landfill operations equipment is performed from mobile service vehicles. (Major maintenance is performed off site);
- Two sedimentation basins to capture surface runoff;
- An above-grade 12,000 gallon double-walled diesel fuel tank located on a concrete slab surrounded by a six-inch curb near the existing landfill gas (LFG) flare. A second diesel fuel tank located at the existing cogeneration facility;
- A LFG management system composed of methane recovery and a gas flare system. A third-party company has the right to collect and manage all gas generated by the landfill, and operates a cogeneration facility generating electric power based on combustion of LFG under an agreement entered into by its predecessor and the previous owner of Sycamore Landfill (the County of San Diego). This system is described in the Landfill Gas Management, under *Existing Environmental Controls*, below;
- A recycling area located near the main landfill entrance, operated by a third party;
- An aggregate processing facility located within the landfill footprint, operated by a third party;
- A greens/wood materials processing operation located on the active landfill area where materials are ground and/or shredded for use as ADC or other beneficial reuse; and
- Limited C&D processing area for untreated wood, pieces of concrete and asphalt.

Existing Utilities and Other Site Improvements

The landfill site is serviced by several utilities providers. Electric power is provided to the entry area landfill offices, and to the cogeneration plant (when it is not generating its own power) by SDG&E via a 12kV wood-pole power line that passes through the landfill entry area off Mast Boulevard, and which follows the landfill access road to the power plant site. The on-site electrical transmission lines that traverse the landfill property do not power these landfill facilities. Telephone service to the landfill offices and the cogeneration plant is provided by telephone lines that are attached to the power line poles.

Reclaimed water used in landfilling operations is provided by PDMWD at a valve located in the landfill entry area near Mast Boulevard. This valve is connected to an above-ground pipeline adjacent to the landfill access road, which transports water to the aggregate processing area. Potable water is provided to the entry area landfill offices from PDMWD potable water lines. The modular offices are also served by a septic holding tank, with ultimate disposal at an authorized wastewater treatment plant. Sanitary facilities elsewhere in the landfill site consist of portable toilet facilities located near active areas of the landfill. Bottled water is provided for drinking at the scalehouse and administration buildings.

Existing Environmental Controls

Sycamore Landfill has numerous environmental controls built into its current design and operating procedures. All of these procedures are required by the Federal regulations governing disposal of municipal solid waste in the U.S. and in turn by California Titles 14 and 27, which implement the federal regulations at the state level. Environmental controls at the existing landfill include the liner, leachate collection, LFG collection, and monitoring systems; surface water management, erosion and sedimentation controls; site security; dust, litter, vector, odor, and fire controls; contingency planning; and maintenance of site operating records.

Liner System

Newer portions of the Sycamore Landfill, which consist of the north and south ends of Stage I and Stage III, have a geo-synthetic clay/composite liner overlain by a synthetic liner. This liner system is in place on the bottom and side slopes of the landfill to prevent liquids from leaving the landfill and impacting groundwater resources.

Where Stage I of the existing landfill was developed by the County, before liners were required, the landfill uses drainage control channels to divert runoff around the unlined area. The landfill features a landfill gas-control system and a system of groundwater wells that are regularly monitored to monitor the quality of groundwater below the landfill. If pollutants in excess of applicable standards are identified in the monitoring wells, corrective actions plans (CAPs) are implemented to preclude such pollutants from moving off site.

Leachate Collection System

Each lined area is overlain by a leachate collection system (LCS). The LCS is placed on top of the liner to collect and remove water (rainwater or liquids contained in the waste) draining through the waste. The water passing through the waste is typically referred to as leachate. The leachate system was conservatively designed to collect and remove twice the predicted maximum daily volume of leachate. Sumps are utilized to collect leachate in the LCS, which is periodically pumped into temporary holding tanks or directly into transport trucks. Spill containment and response plans are in place to respond to any accidental release of leachate. Once in the trucks, leachate is transported off site by a licensed hauler and taken to a public wastewater treatment plant for disposal as non-hazardous wastewater.

Landfill Gas Management

The landfill has a Gas Collection and Control System (GCCS) which actively draws LFG from the landfill by a mechanical vacuum source. The GCCS is in place to control surface emissions and subsurface migration of LFG. The collected LFG is used for the production of electricity via turbines at a cogeneration power plant (landfill-gas-to-energy; LFGTE) facility owned and operated by a separate entity.

The GCCS vacuum is applied through a high-density polyethylene (HDPE) collection system of header piping and lateral lines to the approximately 190 LFG extraction wells installed to extract the LFG from the waste mass. The main gas collection headers at the site have been constructed to form a complete 'loop' around the landfill, which facilitates extraction of LFG from all areas of the landfill. The vacuum is generated by operation of the flare blowers or the suction (vacuum) created by gas compressors (located at an on-site gas-to-energy facility), or a combination of both of these sources. The remainder of the collected LFG (i.e., LFG generated in excess of the capacity of the electrical generating station) is combusted in two enclosed ground flares. In 2010, the cogeneration facility processed an average of approximately 1,300 cubic feet per minute (cfm) and the flares processed an average of approximately 1,200 fm. Condensate is collected from the LFG extraction system and temporarily stored in tanks at the gas recovery plant, and then incinerated in the respective combustion units.

A network of 13 permanent perimeter gas monitoring probes exist around the landfill to ensure that LFG does not migrate beyond site boundaries, with quarterly periodic testing performed to evaluate the effectiveness of the GCCS and to verify that the landfill is in compliance with federal, state, and APCD surface emission and subsurface boundary migration limits. Up to five additional probes are planned to be installed as part of the existing landfill operations.

Surface Water Management, Erosion, and Sedimentation Controls

The surface water management system at Sycamore Landfill is designed to:

- Control surface-water runoff from the landfill;
- Prevent surface-water run-on from up-slope areas north of the landfill from entering active disposal areas; and
- Control erosion and sediment transport.

Landfill top deck areas are finished with a minimum slope of three percent to promote drainage to channels defined by earthen berms or ditches, which direct storm water runoff towards two detention basins located at the southwest corner of the Stage I area (see Figure 2-4).

A storm water management plan implemented prior to the annual rainy season under the facility's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) accommodates a 24-hour 100-year storm event, as required under Title 27 of the CCR. This plan requires the following actions:

- Maintain, repair, and clean storm water ditches, channel pipes, and other storm water conveyance structures;
- Remove debris from drain inlets;
- Maintain and remove sediment from sedimentation basins;
- Install silt fences, check dams, hay bales, and other best management practices (BMPs) to control runoff velocity and trap sediments;
- Sample and analyze storm water from representative storm events; and
- Inspect and maintain storm water systems as needed after each significant storm to ensure effective erosion and sediment control.

Surface water quality monitoring is conducted on site pursuant to requirements under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Industrial General Permit. Specifically, this monitoring encompasses two annual (storm event) monitoring efforts. Required testing parameters under NPDES surface water quality criteria include pH, total suspended solids, specific conductance, and total organic carbon (or oil and grease). Current monitoring at the landfill includes these four parameters, as well as additional constituents including iron, dissolved iron, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, nitrite, and nitrate. Monitoring data and analysis from the described efforts are submitted to the RWQCB annually in a comprehensive report, per NPDES requirements.

Drainage Facilities

The principal existing landfill drainage control facilities include a series of down (slope) drains and perimeter (brow) ditches that convey runoff away from the waste footprint and into the main canyon area where it flows generally south. This main canyon area has been largely disturbed through previous landfill operations, and contains a number of additional drainage features to regulate on-site flows and remove sediment. Specifically, these include: (1) a series of inlet/outlet structures, check dams, down drains, benches, brow ditches, and unlined vegetated or rock-filled channels and swales; (2) two large sediment basins located near the southern landfill boundary; and (3) a third, smaller, sediment basin located in the main canyon near the center of the landfill site. Runoff from the landfill site and portions of the adjacent undeveloped areas is routed through the described drainage facilities and enters the two large sediment basins at the southern site boundary, from which a controlled discharge (i.e., through an energy dissipater) flows into the adjacent natural portions of Little Sycamore Canyon to the south. Drainage in Little Sycamore Canyon and the associated small tributary streams from adjacent ridgelines are ephemeral, with surface flows occurring only in direct response to moderate or large rainfall events.

Storm water runoff has been collected and sampled at the landfill since the start of the 1992 / 1993 rainy season, pursuant to requirements under the NPDES Industrial General Permit. Specific monitoring requirements include annual testing during at least two storm events for the following minimum four parameters: pH, total suspended solids, specific conductance and total organic carbon (or oil and grease). Current monitoring at the landfill also includes iron, dissolved iron, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, nitrite, and nitrate. Monitoring data and analysis from the described efforts are submitted to the RWQCB annually in a comprehensive report, per NPDES requirements.

The landfill site is also currently subject to regular groundwater quality monitoring and assessment pursuant to requirements under RWQCB Monitoring and Reporting Program Order No. 99-74. Monitoring is currently conducted at several wells located both up- and down-gradient of the landfill operation. Well SLMW-12 is located north of the existing landfill operations, and provides control data (i.e., reflecting data not subject to associated potential contamination from the landfill) for use in comparison with wells located down-gradient from the landfill. Accordingly, data from SMLW-12 are compared to data from down-gradient wells to help identify and quantify any pollutant generation originating from the landfill. Semi-annual monitoring tests for chloride, nitrate as nitrogen, sulfate, total dissolved solids (TDS), pH, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Detailed groundwater quality information for the landfill site is documented in semiannual and annual Water Quality Monitoring Reports submitted to the RWQCB per requirements in Order No. 99-74. In addition, all groundwater monitoring wells are analyzed every five years for constituents of concern (COCs), including cyanide, sulfide, 17 metals, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), organochlorine pesticides, chlorinated herbicides, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

Slope Stability Analysis

Slope stability analyses for each stage of development are a part of ongoing evaluation undertaken by SLI, including a 2008 analysis of Stage III-B. Slope stability of both the permanent and temporary waste slopes were analyzed under both static and seismic conditions. Slopes at Sycamore Landfill must withstand a peak ground acceleration anticipated during a maximum probable earthquake (MPE).

Site Security

All traffic enters the site from the landfill entrance intersection with Mast Boulevard. Unauthorized access to the site is controlled by a steel gate at the property boundary and at the scale facility. The gate is locked during non-operating hours. Gates, wire fencing, and topographic barriers surrounding the site restrict unauthorized access. A camera monitors and records gate to scale transactions 24-hours a day, while remote video cassette recorders log on a continuous basis. Sycamore Landfill Incorporated (SLI) contracts with a private security firm to keep watch on the landfill and its equipment at night. As part of this arrangement, mobile light units operate all night at the equipment storage area.

Dust Control Measures

Dust control measures consist of both construction/operations and maintenance procedures. Dust is controlled through grading and watering of haul roads, application of a fine water spray on soil cover in work areas when conditions may generate fugitive dust, applying water with a chemical additive and planting temporary vegetative cover when possible on intermediate soil cover where wind-blown dust may be generated, and installation of vegetative cover on the completed landfill slopes.

Litter Control

Pursuant to 27 CCR 20830, litter is controlled by confining exposed waste to a minimal area. Landfill personnel collect wind-blown litter on site, along the access road, and within a one-quarter mile radius of the site on an as-needed basis. Additional temporary workers are used if conditions warrant.

Temporary litter fences along the rim of the top deck and the access road intercept blowing debris during windy periods. The fences are constructed of four-foot polyethylene netting attached to six-foot steel T-posts. The location and length of the litter fences are adjusted as needed to optimize litter interception. Portable litter fences are also used near the active working face area.

Vector Controls

The following bird deterrent techniques are in practice:

- Reducing availability of food supply (minimizing the area of the working face, compaction, and daily cover of the refuse all reduce the availability of food to birds, thus reducing the landfill's attraction of birds);
- Eliminating sources of water (drainage controls prevent ponding of water, thereby eliminating potential water sources for birds);
- Making noise (as necessary, blank-firing guns and other noise-making devices are used by landfill personnel to intimidate birds and minimize their desire to land at the landfill); and
- Killing seagulls that fail to respond to other methods. (SLI maintains a federal wildlife depredation permit *No. MB807538*, which allows take of up to 20 Western Gulls by shotgun annually, as a last resort).

The following landfill maintenance activities are implemented to discourage rodent and insect propagation and habitation:

- Compaction and daily cover of refuse with soil or an approved ADC to eliminate rodent habitat and food.
- Covering wastes with compacted soil or an approved alternative, and minimizing the work area over which refuse is spread to prevent the emergence of flies from eggs present in household wastes.
- Periodic site inspections for signs of rodent activity.
- Elimination of areas of standing water, other than in the required water quality sedimentation basins, which are monitored and emptied as soon as possible. This has eliminated need for any special measures to control mosquitoes.

Odor Controls

To prevent odor problems, a minimum of six inches of soil or an ADC is used as daily cover over the solid waste. In addition, landfill personnel seal fissures in cover soil and immediately cover noxious waste to minimize the emission of odors. It is standard practice at the landfill that if a highly odorous load of waste is received, a hole of the appropriate size is dug at the active disposal area and the load is buried and covered as soon as possible, but in any event no later than 24 hours after disposal. The facility implements an odor management plan, included as EIR Appendix I4.

Fire Controls

Landfills are unique facilities relative to fire protection issues. Not only do they contain large non-vegetated and sparsely-vegetated areas, which impede potential brush fires, but they also maintain their own fire-fighting equipment, including bulldozers and water trucks. In addition, brush management is implemented in accordance with City Land Development Code (LDC) requirements, and buildings meet applicable City fire-related building code requirements. SLI also requires that: (1) all site personnel attend annual training in routine landfill fire control procedures; (2) fire suppression devices (fire extinguishers) are provided; and (3) a 150-foot clearance between waste and flammables (e.g. grasses) be continuously maintained. Hot spots in incoming loads and other minor fire incidents are controlled by spreading waste, smothering it with cover soil, and/or dowsing it with water from an on-site water truck.

Contingency Plans

SLI prepares and implements written plans to prevent and manage unexpected events at the site, including the following: Hazardous Waste Exclusion Plan, Hazardous Materials Business Plan, Emergency Response Plan, and Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan. Maintenance and implementation of these plans, along with ongoing training of employees in safe operating procedures, helps SLI minimize the potential for accidents or upsets of all kinds at the site and facilitates effective response to incidents that may occur.

Site Operating Records

The following site operating records are maintained on site at the offices of SLI: Weight Records, Construction Records, Excavation Records, Diversion Records, Mulch and Woodchip Export Records, Vehicle Counts, Load Check Records, Gas Monitoring Results, Special Occurrences, Personnel Training Records, Notification Records, Inspection Records, Monitoring and Remediation Records, and Preliminary Closure Records. These records are required to be maintained as a part of the facility's Operating Record as required by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle D and as implemented by the CalRecycle through the City of San Diego LEA and the RWQCB.

In addition, the current SWFP specifies maximum disposal limits, including daily waste receipts and total volume of waste disposed, and operating conditions related to health, safety, minimum standards for the handling and disposal of solid waste. To track waste receipts and waste disposal volumes, the SWFP imposed a maximum daily traffic volume of 620 haul vehicles on the facility, which is monitored daily using tickets issued at the entrance and reported to the LEA on quarterly intervals. To comply with this requirement, SLI collects daily ticket data and produces traffic and tonnage reports for submittal to the City of San Diego LEA.

Projected Waste Capacity and Service Life

The service life of a landfill is related to two major factors – its physical volumetric capacity and its daily rate of waste acceptance. A landfill that receives waste at a minimal daily rate of acceptance is able to remain open for a longer period than if it were to accept waste at a higher daily rate. Other factors such as waste compaction and waste type can affect landfill life to a lesser extent.

The limits in the Franchise Agreement currently govern the amount of waste that can be accepted on an annual basis. These annual limits are intended to insure long-term disposal capacity for the City of San Diego, and increase at a rate of two percent per year from 2000 to 2013, have a large increase in 2013, and then resume a 1.5 percent per year increase to 2035. In 2006, Sycamore Landfill received approval to revise its SWFP to increase the daily rate of acceptance tonnage limit; the approved increase would exceed the annual tonnage limits provided in the Franchise Agreement if the maximum daily tonnage were accepted each day. The revision to the daily limit was requested because the amount of waste generated by the region on certain days of the week or month that were being brought to the landfill exceeded the 3,300 tpd limit that previously existed earlier than predicted in the 2005 Siting Element. This permit revision was processed by LEA as the lead agency and concurrence was given by the CalRecycle. The LEA prepared a Negative Declaration (No. 40-0765; SCH No. 2006061091).

As currently permitted, Sycamore Landfill has an estimated total volumetric capacity of 71 mcy, with a maximum fill elevation of 883 feet above sea level (SWFP Amendment, September 15, 2006). The remaining volumetric capacity at Sycamore Landfill is approximately 42.2 million cubic yards, as of February 2011. The existing landfill would close in 2031 if waste is received at the approved daily maximum rate of 3,965 tons per day (tpd).

2.3.2 Electric Transmission Lines

Three parallel electric power transmission lines presently pass diagonally through the Sycamore Landfill site (and currently preclude full utilization of the site (as discussed under Existing Landfill Design). The lines include two 230 kilovolt (kV) transmission lines mounted on lattice steel towers approximately 135 feet high and a 69 kV line mounted on wood lattice poles 60 to 70 feet high. Both the steel towers and wood poles are arranged in five groups containing two structures each. These electric lines, towers and poles are located within a 200-foot wide SDG&E easement that encompasses approximately 22 acres of the project site, and initially expired in January 2005. Relocation of these lines was previously analyzed in the 1990 EIR (SCH No. 90010305) and 1996 Subsequent to the 1990 EIR, but relocation was never implemented. SLI and SDG&E agreed to extend the term of the existing easement, while committing SDG&E to relocate the easement if project approvals are obtained. Two additional 138 kV transmission lines are located within a 100-foot easement situated along the southerly portion of the landfill. Access to these facilities is provided via a series of unpaved roads within the existing easements.

2.4 PLANNING CONTEXT

2.4.1 Project Planning Background

The facility was initially approved in 1963 on 113 acres, and was expanded to 491 acres in 1974. The 1974 amendment approved a plan to eventually fill the entire canyon with solid waste, and was analyzed in an EIR prepared by the County of San Diego; County EIR No. SS6401. Prior to the 2008 Final EIR, the most recent landfill EIR (SCH No. 90010305, approved in November 1990) evaluated filling the entire canyon to elevations in excess of 900 feet AMSL, increasing landfill capacity to 80 million cubic yards (mcy), and relocating the transmission lines bisecting the property to the perimeter of the landfill. Specific development plans were subsequently prepared taking into account retention of the existing SDG&E transmission lines in easements on the site. A RDSI approved in 1993 established the interim Staged Development Plan with an estimated capacity of 40,200,000 cubic yards on 305 acres. The plan indicated areas where future filling would occur, bringing the waste footprint to 340 acres. No estimate of total capacity for the 340-acre footprint was provided. A revised SWFP was issued in 2003.

The October 2000 SWFP, revised in April 2006 by the City of San Diego LEA, references a site area of 491 acres, a permitted refuse footprint of 324 acres, adjusted the permissible daily waste tonnage to 3,965 tpd and estimated the remaining capacity at approximately 71 million cubic yards. The 16-acre reduction in refuse footprint from the 1993 RDSI reflected the portion of Stage II which formerly extended onto MCAS Miramar property but for which a lease from the federal government was not obtained (as shown in Figure 2-4). Four areas (identified as "stages") were approved for deposition of MSW, and are shown in Figure 2-4. The stages include I (138 acres), II (88 acres), III (37 acres), and IV (28 acres). Additional permitted area includes 35 acres.

To date, landfilling has occurred within the 138-acre Stage I area, and within 15 acres of 37-acre Stage III. The majority of Stage I was developed and partially filled by San Diego County prior to enactment of state and federal regulations requiring construction of liner and leachate collection systems in solid waste landfills. Approximately 20 acres in the north and 8 acres in the southeast portions of Stage I were developed after 1999, and were equipped with liner and leachate collection systems approved by the RWQCB. Development of 15 acres in Stage III began in 2008, with this area also equipped with RWQCB-approved liner and leachate collection systems.

2.4.2 General Plan

The project site is designated as "Industrial Employment" while the entrance facilities are designated as "Commercial Employment" by the City of San Diego General Plan, with lands surrounding the project site and portions of the site designated as "Parks, Recreation and Open Space."

2.4.3 Community Plan

Sycamore Landfill is located in the East Elliott Community Plan area. Most of the project site is designated as "Sanitary Landfill" by the East Elliott Community Plan, with lands surrounding the project site designated as "Open Space."

2.4.4 Zoning

The project site is zoned single-family residential (RS-1-8). The City Land Development Code (LDC) identifies RS zones as providing for development of residential units accommodating a variety of lot sizes and dwelling types and which promote neighborhood quality, character, and livability. RS-1 zones allow for residential lots of approximately one acre.

2.4.5 Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP)

City Multiple Species Conservation Program Multi-habitat Planning Area

The Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) is a comprehensive biological habitat conservation planning program developed by the City in coordination with state and federal resource agencies. A goal of the MSCP is to preserve a network of habitat and open space, protecting biodiversity. Local jurisdictions, including the City, implement their portions of the MSCP through subarea plans. The City has adopted Biology Guidelines that, together with the City Environmentally Sensitive Lands (ESL) regulations and MSCP Subarea Plan, are used to evaluate project-related impacts and required mitigation. The Biology Guidelines provide for variable mitigation ratios for project impacts for different habitats and the location of the impacted area, and proposed mitigation lands relative to the Multi-Habitat Planning Area (MHPA).

The MHPA is a 56,831-acre area in the City, preservation of which is intended to preserve core biological resource areas and corridors targeted for preservation, and subsequently support preservation of the sensitive species that reside in or use these areas. The MHPA is the area within which the permanent MSCP preserve is planned to be assembled and managed for its biological resources. The MHPA is defined in many areas by mapped boundaries and also is defined by quantitative targets for conservation of vegetation communities, as well as goals and

criteria for preserve design. Although existing landfill parcels are excluded ("white-holed") from the MHPA, adjacent open space parcels and those proposed for incorporation into the landfill are generally part of the City's MHPA. As a result, the project is subject to the Land Use Adjacency Guidelines of the MSCP, as well as its Management Directives. Conformance of the project to the MSCP Subarea Plan and adjacency guidelines, as well as with the City's ESL regulations, are addressed in Section 5.5, *Biological Resources.*

As discussed in Section 5.5, "MSCP Covered" refers to species covered by the City's Federal Incidental Take Permit (ITP) issued pursuant to Section 10(a) of the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) (16 United States Code [USC] § 1539(a)(2)(A)). Under the FESA, an incidental take permit is required when non-federal activities would result in "take" of a threatened or endangered species. A Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) must accompany an application for a Federal ITP. Take authorization for federally listed wildlife species covered in the HCP is effective upon approval of the HCP. As of April 20, 2010, the City of San Diego may no longer rely on its Federal ITP for authorization for incidental take of the two vernal pool animal species and five plant species (the seven vernal pool species). Development involving the take of the seven vernal pool species requires authorization from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) through the federal process until the City of San Diego completes a new vernal pool HCP and enters into another Implementing Agreement for a new Federal ITP for those species.

SDG&E Subregional NCCP

In December 1995, USFWS and CDFG approved SDG&E's Subregional NCCP that addresses potential impacts to sensitive resources associated with SDG&E's ongoing installation, expansion, use, maintenance, and repair of its gas and electric systems throughout much of SDG&E's existing service territory. As a part of the NCCP, SDG&E has been issued an incidental take permit (Permit PRT-809637) by USFWS and CDFG for 110 covered species. The NCCP includes mitigation measures and operational protocols designed to avoid potential impacts and to provide appropriate mitigation where such impacts are unavoidable to ensure the protection and conservation of listed and covered species. The SDG&E Project Protocols are provided in EIR Appendix D. Any incidental take permit for the project would be processed under the City's MSCP Subarea Plan; SDG&E would not be using its NCCP mitigation bank credits for this project.

2.4.6 County of San Diego Integrated Waste Management Plan - Siting Element

According to state law, each county is required to develop a long-term waste disposal plan that demonstrates that 15 years of countywide or regional permitted solid waste disposal capacity is or will be available through existing or planned solid waste facilities (Cal. Pub. Res. Code §§ 41700-41721.5 and 41750-41770. The 2005 County Integrated Waste Management Plan – Countywide Siting Element (Siting Element) was prepared by San Diego County in compliance with state law. The Siting Element was approved by the Board of Supervisors of San Diego County on January 5, 2005, approved by a majority of the cities with the majority of the population and by the CIWMB on September 21, 2005. The San Diego City Council unanimously approved the 2005 Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) Summary and Countywide Updated Siting Element (Siting Element) on April 5, 2005, via Resolutions R-300295 and R-300296. The City Council approved the Siting Element following SANDAG and the County of San Diego's review and approval.

2.5 EMERGENCY SERVICES

2.5.1 Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services

The Sycamore Landfill is located within the City of San Diego Fire-Rescue Department jurisdiction for fire protection and emergency medical services. The City of San Diego has 47 fire stations protecting more than 330 square miles and over 1.3 million residents. The closest City of San Diego fire-rescue unit to the project site, Fire Station 34, is located at 6565 Cowles Mountain Boulevard. Station 34 is equipped with one engine and one brush truck, and is located approximately five miles south of the project site. The closest fire station to the project site is the City of Santee Fire Station 5, located at 9130 Carlton Oaks Drive, approximately 1.6 miles southeast of the project site. This station is equipped with one engine, a rescue vehicle, and a paramedic ambulance staffed by a firefighter-paramedic crew of two. The City of Santee Fire Department provides "first-in" fire and emergency medical services to the landfill area under an Automatic Aid Agreement between the City of San Diego and City of Santee (pers. comm. Lawrence Trame, City of San Diego Fire-Rescue Department, Assistant Fire Marshal, 2011). Under this agreement, a mix of City and automatic aid partner agencies respond to fires within "edge areas" in order to receive aid in the least amount of time without regard to jurisdiction.

The National Fire Protection Association 1710 Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations is used as the "best practice" for determining appropriate initial response of fire suppression resources. This standard requires the initial response (four firefighters) within five minutes, 90 percent of the time, and a full effective fire force (15 firefighters) within nine minutes, 90 percent of the time. San Diego County Emergency Medical Services Policy requires two paramedics respond to all 911 life threatening calls. Ambulances are staffed with one emergency medical technician (EMT) and one paramedic, and fire engines (first responders) have a minimum of one firefighter/paramedic on board. First responders provide full paramedic care and augment ambulance staffing during transport of critical patients.

Response times to the project site (8514 Mast Boulevard) were calculated using the San Diego Fire-Rescue 911 Computed Aided Dispatch System point to point routing. This system uses the road network representing the closest path from the fire station addresses to the requested location. Based on this methodology, the following response times were generated for the project site:

Engine

- 9.3 minutes from Santee Fire Station 5 located at 9130 Carlton Oaks Drive
- 12.3 minutes from Santee Fire Station 4 located at 8950 Cottonwood Road
- 12.9 minutes from El Cajon Fire Station 7 located at 695 Tyrone Street
- 13.5 minutes from La Mesa Fire Station 12 located at 8844 Dallas Street
- 14.1 minutes from San Diego Fire Station 34 located at 6565 Cowles Mountain Boulevard
- 14.7 minutes from Fire Station 39 located at 4949 La Cuenta Drive

Truck

- 12.3 minutes from Santee Fire Station 4
- 17.2 minutes from San Diego Fire Station 28, located at 3880 Kearney Villa Road

Battalion Chief

- 12.3 minutes from Santee Fire Station 4
- 19.5 minutes from San Diego Fire Station 44 at 10011 Black Mountain Road

Based on agreements between the San Diego County fire agencies, fire units from the Cities of Santee, El Cajon, and La Mesa are dispatched through the San Diego Fire-Rescue 911 Dispatch Center, as required. Santee engines, trucks, and Battalion Chiefs can therefore be recommended as first responders to incidents at the Sycamore Landfill, being the closest units to the site with the quickest response times. In the event that a Santee Battalion Chief is the first responder to a City of San Diego call, a San Diego Battalion Chief would also be assigned to the call. Based on the response times provided above, the present response times to the project site do not meet standards of initial response (4 firefighters) within five minutes and a full effective fire force (15 firefighters) within nine minutes.

2.5.2 Police Protection

Police protection for the project site is provided by the City of San Diego Police Department, Eastern Division substation, located at 9225 Aero Drive, San Diego. The project site is located within the boundaries of Police Beat 312 of the Eastern Division. The Eastern Division encompasses 44.2 square miles and serves a population of 123,503 people.

Police responses are based on the category of the call for service. Emergency calls include situations where officers or other persons have been injured; Priority One calls include crimes in progress such as burglary; Priority Two calls include vandalism in progress and property crimes; Priority Three crimes include calls after a crime has been committed such as burglaries and noise calls (loud music and dogs barking); and Priority Four calls include nuisance calls such as children playing in the street or lost and found reports. The police department's response time goals are 7 minutes for emergency priority calls, 14 minutes for Priority One calls, 27 minutes for Priority Two calls, and 70 minutes for Priority Three and Four calls. Response times to the project site are difficult to determine because officers patrol the community and do not often respond to a call directly from the substation, but rather from their location at the time of the call. Response times on average for Beat 312 are 6.88 minutes for emergency calls and 11.33 minutes for Priority One calls (San Diego Police Department 2011a). The Beat 312 response times are slightly worse than the Citywide average response times for emergency calls (6.3 minutes) and Priority One calls (11.1 minutes) during 2010 (San Diego Police Department 2011b).