The owners of Jess Ranch (ranch), Joe and Connie Jess are the applicants for the Proposed Project located in eastern Alameda County, California. The Proposed Project would be located within the 160-acre Jess Ranch property located south of Interstate 580 (I-580) at 15850 Jess Ranch Road (APN 99B-7800-007-08).

The Proposed Project is located in the eastern portion of unincorporated Alameda County. San Joaquin County and the Central Valley is immediately to the east. As such, the Project site is conveniently located close to the organic waste generating communities of the Bay Area and the potential agricultural soils amendment markets of the Central Valley. The location and design of the Proposed Project have been chosen to serve the anticipated market areas—primarily agricultural uses in the Central Valley —while minimizing the potential for aesthetic concerns, odors and similar effects in residential areas.

The Proposed Project would receive and process organic materials, primarily greenwaste, food waste, and biosolids, but may also receive untreated scrap wood, natural fiber products, non-recyclable paper waste, and inert material, such as sediment, gypsum, wood ash, and clean construction debris. Non-hazardous liquid wastes may also be accepted for use in moisture conditioning of the compost piles. The Proposed Project would process organic material utilizing an aerated static pile (ASP) system with positive or negative aeration or a combination of both. The Proposed Project would be developed in two phases, with Phase 1 supporting a daily throughput of up to 500 tons per day (TPD) and Phase 2 developing the facility to full build out for a maximum of 1,000 TPD. The proposed Project will receive organic materials and produce compost-based soil amendments for agricultural, horticultural, erosion control and land reclamation uses.

In order to approve these activities for the construction and operation of the compost facility, the applicant has completed an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This environmental review process focuses on the potential impacts caused by the proposed compost facility on local resources.

In accordance with Section 21083, Public Resources Code (CEQA Guidelines §15097), a public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring and reporting on the measures that is has imposed in an EIR or negative declaration to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. That public agency may delegate responsibilities to another public agency or private entity which accepts the delegation however the lead agency remains responsible for the enforcement of those mitigation measures in accordance with the program. This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) addresses the requirement.

CEQA Mitigation Designation	Mitigation and/or Monitoring Description	Impact Level Prior to Mitigation	Impact Level with Mitigation	Responsibilities/Enforcement	Timeframe
Aesthetics ***Discussion:*** From numerous locations in the surrounding vicinity, views of the Proposed Project site are obstructed by intervening topography and vegetation. However, intermittent glimpses of the site may be visible to motorists traveling on the eastbound lanes of I-580 and from a few residences on Midway Road. Significant impacts on aesthetics and visual resources would be reduced to a less than significant level with mitigation.					
Impact AES-1: Permanent Alteration of the Visual Character and Quality of the Proposed Project Area	**Mitigation Measure AES-1: Provide visual screening of Project facilities**: In order to partially screen views of the Proposed Project where it will be visible from I 580, a berm, which will be at least 4 feet tall, will surround the facility and will appear against a hillside landscape backdrop. In order to minimize glare, non-reflective, non-glare finishes shall be used for all compost facility structures. The color of proposed building facades and roofs shall be designed to minimize the potential for visual contrast between the compost facility and its natural landscape surroundings. Bright or very light colors (including white) shall be avoided. Re-contouring and revegetation of temporarily disturbed, graded areas shall be completed to provide a natural appearing landform upon completion of construction.	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	The contractor would be responsible for installation of the berm and non-reflective non-glare finishes on the compost facility structures. The contractor would also contour and revegetate disturbed areas.	Installation of the berm and non-reflective, non-glare finishes would occur during construction. Contouring and revegetation of disturbed areas would occur after construction is complete.

Impact AES-2: Introduction of New Sources of Light and Glare at the Site	**Mitigation Measure AES-2: Reduce light and glare effects:** In order to reduce the potential light and glare effects of the Proposed Project, the following measures shall be incorporated: 1. All lighting shall be focused towards the site and outdoor lighting shall be directed downward; 2. The design of exterior light fixtures shall incorporate shielding to prevent glare and offsite light spillage; 3. Outdoor Project lighting shall include non-glare fixtures; and 4. The Project lighting design, including the location and specific fixture types to be used, shall be subject to review by the County Planning Department.	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	The applicant and contractor would implement light and glare reduction measures. The Project lighting design shall be subject to review by the County Planning Department.	Light and glare reduction measures would be implemented during both construction and operation of the Project. The Project lighting design shall be subject to review by the County Planning Department prior to construction.
Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases ***Discussion:*** Proposed Project would exceed the BAAQMD's significance criteria for criteria air pollutant emissions during operation. Therefore, the Proposed Project would conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan, which would be significant and unavoidable. Combining project emissions with emissions from other projects would result in cumulatively significant air quality operational impacts, which would be significant and unavoidable. Peak day construction-related criteria pollutant emissions would exceed BAAQMD significance thresholds, resulting in a significant impact; however, with mitigation impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.					
Impact AQ-1: Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan	None	Potentially Significant	Significant and Unavoidable	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

Impact AQ-2: Violate any air quality standard or contribute significantly to an existing or projected air quality violation	**Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Implement BAAQMD's Basic Construction Mitigation Measures:** During construction, the construction contractor would be required to implement BAAQMD's recommended Basic Construction Mitigation Measures (listed in Table 8-2 of BAAQMD's current CEQA Air Quality Guidelines) to address construction-related PM10/PM2.5 (fugitive dust) emissions. The applicable measures are as follows: • All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day. • All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material offsite shall be covered. • All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited. • All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 mph. • All roadways, driveways, and sidewalks to be paved shall be completed as soon as possible. Building pads shall be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	The construction contractor would be required to implement BAAQMD's recommended Basic Construction Mitigation Measures (listed in Table 8-2 of BAAQMD's current CEQA Air Quality Guidelines) to address construction-related PM10/PM2.5 (fugitive dust) emissions.	Measures would be implemented during construction of the Project.

	• Idling times shall be minimized by either shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure 13 CCR 2485). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points. • All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified visible emissions evaluator. • Post a publicly visible sign with the telephone number and person to contact at the lead agency regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The Air District's phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.				

	Mitigation Measure AQ-2: Use of Tier 2 or Better Equipment: The construction contractor would be required to use Tier 2 or better engines in all off-road equipment.			The construction contractor would be required to use Tier 2 or better engines in all off-road equipment.	Measures would be implemented during construction of the Project.

	Mitigation Measure AQ-3: Composting Control Measures: Composting off-gas emissions were calculated using various sources of emissions factors and control efficiency values for the control equipment alternatives being considered for the Proposed Project. A number of composting options are being considered for use at the proposed facility: • Windrow composting (represents the worst-case, unmitigated emissions) • Windrows with micro-porous fabric cover (mitigated) • Positive ASP with micro-porous cover (mitigated) • Positive ASP with biocover (mitigated) • Negative ASP vented to biofilter (mitigated) • Rotating drum vented to biofilter (mitigated) In each of the mitigated cases, only the emissions from the active phase of composting are controlled by the listed option. To mitigate emissions from the curing phase, the Project proponent would provide funding to implement carbon farming in Alameda County. Carbon farming is the implementation of multiple practices, including compost			The applicant would be responsible for implementing composting control measures.	Measures would be implemented during operation of the Project.

	application on rangeland, to increase the ability of the soil to capture and sequester carbon from the atmosphere.				
Impact AQ-3: Result in a cumulative net increase of any nonattainment pollutant (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative	None	Potentially Significant	Significant and Unavoidable	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

thresholds for ozone precursors)					

Biological Resources

Discussion:

A number of species and species groups were determined to have the potential to be significantly impacted by Project-related activities, either directly or through habitat modification. These include San Joaquin kit fox and American badger, migratory birds and raptors, and special-status amphibians and reptiles. Implementation of Project activities would result in the loss of riparian vegetation, aquatic or wetland habitat, and/or sensitive natural communities, which would be considered a potentially significant impact. Implementation of Project-related activities would result in the permanent loss of state or federally protected wetlands, which would be considered a potentially significant impact. With implementation of mitigation measures, impacts would be less than significant.

Impact BIO-1: Impacts on Candidate, Sensitive, or Special-Status Species	**Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Conduct pre-construction surveys and implement avoidance and minimization measures for special-status plant species:** Prior to construction, a construction employee education program would be conducted in reference to special-status species onsite. At minimum, the program would consist of a brief presentation by persons knowledgeable in endangered species biology and legislative protection to explain avoidance and minimization Measures (AMMs) that must be followed by all personnel to reduce or avoid effects on special-status species during construction activities. The program would include: a description of the species and their habitat needs; any reports of occurrences in the Project area; an explanation of the status of each listed species and their protection under the Act; and a list of measures being taken to reduce effects to the species during construction and implementation. Fact sheets conveying this information and an educational brochure containing color photographs of all listed species in the work area(s) would be prepared for	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	The construction contractor would be responsible for implementing measures and obtaining a person knowledgeable in endangered species biology and legislative protection for trainings.	Measures would be implemented prior to construction.

	distribution to the above-mentioned people and anyone else who may enter the Project area. A list of employees who attend the training sessions would be maintained by the applicant to be made available for review by the Service upon request. Contractor training would be incorporated into construction contracts and would be a component of weekly Project meetings.				

	Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Conduct environmental tailboard trainings: Environmental tailboard trainings would take place on an as-needed basis in the field. The environmental tailboard trainings would include a brief review of the biology of the covered species and guidelines that must be followed by all personnel to reduce or avoid negative effects to these species during construction activities. Directors, Managers, Superintendents, and the crew foremen and forewomen would be responsible for ensuring that crewmembers comply with the guidelines.			Directors, Managers, Superintendents, and the crew foremen and forewomen would be responsible for ensuring that crewmembers comply with the guidelines.	Measures would be implemented during construction of the Project.
	Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Obligate all contractors to comply with EACCS AMMs: Contracts with contractors, construction management firms, and subcontractors would obligate all contractors to comply with these requirements, AMMs.			Construction contractors.	Measures would be implemented during construction of the Project.

	Mitigation Measure BIO-4: Hire a qualified biological monitor to remain onsite: A qualified biological monitor would remain onsite during all construction activities in or adjacent to habitat for special-status species. The biological monitor(s) would be given the authority to stop any work that may result in the take of listed species. If the biological monitor(s) exercises this authority, the appropriate resource agencies would be notified by telephone and electronic mail within one working day. The biological monitor would be the contact for any employee or contractor who might inadvertently kill or injure a listed species or anyone who finds a dead, injured, or entrapped individual.			The construction contractor would be responsible for obtaining a qualified biological monitor.	A qualified biological monitor would remain onsite during all construction activities in or adjacent to habitat for special-status species.

	Mitigation Measure BIO-5: Delineate construction area to prevent encroachment of construction personnel and equipment outside of the construction area: Prior to the initiation of ground clearing activities, the construction area would be delineated with high visibility temporary fencing at least 4 feet in height, flagging, or other barrier to prevent encroachment of construction personnel and equipment outside of the construction area. Such fencing would be inspected and maintained daily until completion of the Proposed Project. The fencing would be removed only when all construction equipment is removed from the site. In places where wildlife exclusionary fencing is necessary, as determined by the biological monitor(s), silt fencing or other appropriate wildlife exclusion fencing materials would be used in place of the high visibility temporary construction fencing to prevent listed species from entering the Project area. Exclusion fencing would be at least 3 feet high and the lower 6 inches of the fence would be buried in the ground to prevent animals from crawling under.			The construction contractor would be responsible for implementing measures and obtaining a qualified biological monitor.	Measures would be implemented prior to initiation of ground clearing activities.

	The remaining 2.5 feet would be left above ground to serve as a barrier for animals moving on the ground surface. The fence would be pulled taut at each support to prevent folds or snags. Fencing would be installed and maintained in good condition during all construction activities. Such fencing would be inspected and maintained daily until completion of the construction for the Proposed Project. The fencing would be removed only when all construction equipment is removed from the site.				
	Mitigation Measure BIO-6: Prevent nighttime construction: All construction activities must cease one half hour before sunset and should not begin prior to one half hour			The construction contractor would be responsible for implementing measures.	Measures would be implemented during construction of the Project.

	after sunrise. There would be no nighttime construction.				
	Mitigation Measure BIO-7: Restrict grading to the minimum area necessary and limit grading to the dry season: Grading would be restricted to the minimum area necessary and be limited to the dry season, typically April-October.			The construction contractor would be responsible for implementing measures.	Measures would be implemented during construction of the Project.
	Mitigation Measure BIO-8: Prevent earth-moving-activities in riparian areas within 24 hours of predicted storms or after major storms: Significant earth moving-activities would not be conducted in riparian areas within 24 hours of predicted storms or after major storms (defined as 1-inch of rain or more).			The construction contractor would be responsible for implementing measures.	Measures would be implemented during construction of the Project.
	Mitigation Measure BIO-9: Store and inspect pipes, culverts and similar materials greater than four inches in diameter to prevent covered wildlife species from using these as temporary refuges: Pipes, culverts and similar materials greater than four inches in diameter, would be stored so as to prevent covered wildlife species from using these			The construction contractor would be responsible for implementing measures.	Pipes, culverts and similar materials would be inspected each morning.

	as temporary refuges, and these materials would be inspected each morning for the presence of animals prior to being moved.				
	Mitigation Measure BIO-10: Erosion control measures: Erosion control measures would be implemented to reduce sedimentation in wetland habitat occupied by covered animal and plant species when activities are the source of potential erosion problems. Plastic mono-filament netting (erosion control matting) or similar material containing netting would not be used at the Proposed Project. Acceptable substitutes include coconut coir matting or tackified hydroseeding compounds.			The construction contractor would be responsible for implementation of measures.	Measures would be implemented prior to grading and during construction.

	Mitigation Measure BIO-11: Remove all vegetation which obscures the observation of wildlife movement prior to the initiation of grading: All vegetation which obscures the observation of wildlife movement within the affected areas containing or immediately adjacent aquatic habitats would be completely removed by hand just prior to the initiation of grading to remove cover that might be used by special-status species. The biological monitor(s) would survey these areas immediately prior to vegetation removal to find, capture and relocate any observed listed species, as approved by the appropriate resource agencies.			The construction contractor would be responsible for implementing measures and obtaining a biological monitor.	Measures would be implemented prior to the initiation of grading.
	Mitigation Measure BIO-12: Place all trash and debris from work area in containers with secure lids: All trash and debris within the work area would be placed in containers with secure lids before the end of each workday in order to reduce the likelihood of predators being attracted to the site by discarded food wrappers and other rubbish that may be left onsite. Containers would be emptied as necessary to prevent trash overflow onto the site and all rubbish would be			The construction contractor would be responsible for implementing measures.	Measures would be implemented during construction of the Project.

	disposed of at an appropriate off-site location.				
	Mitigation Measure BIO-13: Stockpile material in order to avoid effects to covered species. Stockpiling of material would occur such that direct effects on covered species are avoided. Stockpiling of material in riparian areas would occur outside of the top of bank, and preferably outside of the outer riparian dripline and would not exceed 30 days.			The construction contractor would be responsible for implementing measures.	Measures would be implemented during construction of the Project.
	Mitigation Measure BIO-14: Cover excavated holes and trenches deeper than 6 inches at the end of each workday with plywood or similar materials. To prevent the accidental entrapment of listed species during construction, all excavated holes or trenches deeper than 6 inches would be covered at the end of each workday with plywood or similar materials. Foundation trenches or larger excavations that cannot easily be covered would be ramped at the end of the			The construction contractor would be responsible for implementing measures and obtaining Service approved biologists.	Measures would be implemented during construction of the Project.

	workday to allow trapped animals an escape method. Prior to the filling of such holes, these areas would be thoroughly inspected for listed species by Service-approved biologists. In the event of a trapped animal is observed, construction would cease until the individual has been relocated to an appropriate location.				
	Mitigation Measure BIO-15: Prevent trash dumping, firearms, open fires, hunting and pets at or near work sites. The following would not be allowed at or near work sites for covered activities: trash dumping, firearms, open fires (such as barbecues) not required by the activity, hunting, and pets (except for safety in remote locations).			The construction contractor would be responsible for implementing measures.	Measures would be implemented during construction of the Project.
	Mitigation Measure BIO-16: Park vehicles on pavement, existing roads, and previously disturbed areas. Vehicles and equipment would be parked on pavement, existing roads, and previously disturbed areas to the extent practicable.			The construction contractor would be responsible for implementing measures.	Measures would be implemented during construction of the Project.

	Mitigation Measure BIO-17: Minimize off-road vehicle travel. Off-road vehicle travel would be minimized.			The construction contractor would be responsible for implementing measures.	Measures would be implemented during construction of the Project.
	Mitigation Measure BIO-18: Set speed limit on unpaved roads, within natural land-cover types, or during off-road travel. Vehicles would not exceed a speed limit of 15 mph on unpaved roads within natural land-cover types, or during off-road travel.			The construction contractor would be responsible for implementing measures.	Measures would be implemented during construction of the Project.
	Mitigation Measure BIO-19: Prohibit refueling of vehicles within 100 feet of a wetland, stream, or other waterway. Vehicles or equipment would not be refueled within 100 feet of a wetland, stream, or other waterway unless a bermed and lined refueling area is constructed.			The construction contractor would be responsible for implementing measures.	Measures would be implemented during construction of the Project.

	Mitigation Measure BIO-20: Wash vehicles only at approved areas, outside of job sites. Prior to any vehicles and equipment entering a project site, a qualified biologist would perform an inspection for invasive plant species. All visible soil, plant materials, animal remnants, or any other signs of invasive species on vehicles and equipment shall be removed prior to entering the project site. Removal and decontamination requirements of vehicles and equipment shall be up to the discretion of the qualified biologist. Additionally, if a vehicle or piece of equipment must leave the project site for any length of time and has been exposed to a different project site or location, it will be required to be re-inspected prior to re-entering the project site. Vehicles would be washed only at approved areas. No washing of vehicles would occur at job sites.			Measures would be implemented by the construction contractor and a qualified biologist.	Measures would be implemented prior to vehicles and equipment entering the site during construction.

	Mitigation Measure BIO-21: Discourage the introduction and establishment of invasive plant species. To discourage the introduction and establishment of invasive plant species, seed mixtures/straw used within natural vegetation would be either rice straw or weed-free straw and will occur as necessary throughout the life of the project. Any invasive mustard (family Brassicaceae) identified within the project area will be removed prior or during construction of the facility. Invasive plant material removed during work activities shall be bagged and appropriately incinerated or disposed of in a landfill or permitted composting facility.			Measures would be implemented by the construction contractor and a qualified biologist.	Measures would be implemented during construction of the Project.

	Mitigation Measure BIO-22: Restore all exposed and/or disturbed areas resulting from project-related activities to their original contour and grade using locally native grass and forb seeds, plugs or a mix of the two. All exposed and/or disturbed areas resulting from project-related activities shall be returned to their original contour and grade, and restored using locally native grass and forb seeds, plugs or a mix of the two. Areas shall be seeded with species appropriate to their topographical and hydrological character. For example, temporarily disturbed seasonal wetlands shall be seeded with native hydrophytic species typical to the region; whereas upland areas shall be seeded with an upland grass and forb mix. Seeded areas shall be covered with broadcast straw and/or jute netted, where appropriate. A species list and restoration and monitoring plan would be included with the Project proposal for review and approval by USACE, USFWS, and/or CDFW as appropriate. Such a plan must include, but not be limited to, location of the restoration, species to be used, restoration techniques, time of year the work would be done,			Measures would be implemented by the construction contractor. A species list and restoration and monitoring plan would be included with the Project proposal for review and approval by USACE, USFWS, and/or CDFW as appropriate.	Measures would be implemented during and after construction of the Project.

	duration and frequency of work, identifiable success criteria for completion, monitoring protocols, and remedial actions if the success criteria are not achieved.				
	Mitigation Measure BIO-23: Translocation of special-status species. Special-status species translocation would be approved on a project specific basis. The applicant would prepare a translocation plan for the Project to be reviewed and approved by the appropriate resource agencies prior to Project implementation. The			The applicant would prepare a translocation plan for the Project to be reviewed and approved by the appropriate resource agencies prior to Project implementation.	Measures would be implemented prior to construction.

	plan would include trapping and translocation methods, translocation site, and post translocation monitoring.				
	Mitigation Measure BIO-24: Hire a qualified botanist to perform focused surveys to determine the presence/absence of special status plant species in the project area. A qualified botanist would be retained to perform focused surveys to determine the presence/absence of special-status plant species with potential to occur in and adjacent to (within 100 feet, where appropriate) the proposed impact area, including new construction access routes. These surveys would be conducted in accordance with CDFW Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities (2009). These guidelines require that rare plant surveys be conducted at the proper time of year when rare or endangered species are both evident and identifiable. Field			A qualified botanist would be retained to perform focused surveys. These surveys would be conducted in accordance with CDFW Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities (2009).	Field surveys would be scheduled to coincide with known flowering periods, and/or during appropriate developmental periods that are necessary to identify the plant species of concern.

	surveys would be scheduled to coincide with known flowering periods, and/or during appropriate developmental periods that are necessary to identify the plant species of concern.				

	Mitigation Measure BIO-25: Avoid state listed, federally listed, and/or CNPS List 1 or CNPS List 2 plant species found within 100 feet of the project area. If any state listed, federally listed, and/or CNPS List 1 or CNPS List 2 plant species are found within 100 feet of proposed impact areas during the surveys, these plant species would be avoided to the greatest extent possible and the following would be implemented: Before the approval of grading plans or any ground-breaking activity within Project work areas, a mitigation plan would be submitted concurrently to CDFW and USFWS (if appropriate) for review and comment. The plan would include mitigation measures for the population(s) directly or indirectly affected. Possible mitigation for impacts on special-status plant species can include implementation of a program to transplant, salvage, cultivate, or re-establish the species at suitable sites (if feasible), or through the purchase of credits from an approved mitigation bank, if available. The actual level of mitigation may vary depending on the sensitivity of the species,			CDFW and USFWS would be responsible for reviewing a mitigation plan. The final mitigation strategy for directly impacted plant species would be determined by CDFW and USFWS (if appropriate) through the mitigation plan approval process.	Before the approval of grading plans or any ground-breaking activity within Project work areas, a mitigation plan would be submitted concurrently to CDFW and USFWS (if appropriate) for review and comment.

	its prevalence in the area, and the current state of knowledge about overall population trends and threats to its survival. The final mitigation strategy for directly impacted plant species would be determined by CDFW and USFWS (if appropriate) through the mitigation plan approval process. Any special-status plant species that are identified adjacent to Project work areas, but not proposed to be disturbed by the Project, would be protected by barrier fencing to ensure that construction activities and material stockpiles do not impact any special-status plant species. These avoidance areas would be identified on Project plans.				

	Mitigation Measure BIO-26: Hire a qualified biologist to survey the work site immediately prior to construction activities. A qualified biologist would survey the work site immediately prior to construction activities. If any life stages of California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander, California glossy snake, and/or San Joaquin coachwhip are found, the biologist would contact the appropriate resource agencies to determine if moving any of the life-stages is appropriate. In making this determination the resource agencies would consider if an appropriate translocation site exists as provided in the translocation plan. If the resource agencies approve moving animals, a qualified biologist would be allowed sufficient time to move individuals from the work site before ground disturbing activities begin. Only resource agency-approved biologists would participate in activities associated with the capture, handling, and monitoring of California red-legged frogs and/or California tiger salamanders.			A qualified biologist would be hired to survey the work site. Only resource agency-approved biologists would participate in activities associated with the capture, handling, and monitoring of California red-legged frogs and/or California tiger salamanders.	Measures would be implemented immediately prior to construction activities.

	Mitigation Measure BIO-27: Use bare hands to capture California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander, California glossy snake, and/or San Joaquin coachwhip. Bare hands would be used to capture California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander, California glossy snake, and/or San Joaquin coachwhip. Biologists would not use soaps, oils, creams, lotions, repellents, or solvents of any sort on their hands within 2 hours before and during periods when they are capturing and relocating individuals. To avoid transferring disease or pathogens of handling of the amphibians, biologists would follow the Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force's Code of Practice.			Measures would be implemented by a qualified biologist.	Measures would be implemented prior to and during construction of the Project.

	Mitigation Measure BIO-28: Hire a qualified biologist to stake and flag an exclusion zone prior to ground disturbing activities if these activities would occur within the typical dispersal distance and/or within 500 feet of suitable aquatic habitat for California red-legged frogs and California tiger salamanders. If ground disturbing activities would occur within the typical dispersal distance (contact USFWS/CDFW for latest research on this distance) and/or within 500 feet of suitable aquatic habitat for California red-legged frogs and California tiger salamanders, a qualified biologist would stake and flag an exclusion zone prior to initiation of ground disturbing activities. The exclusion zone would be fenced with orange construction zone and erosion control fencing (to be installed by construction crew), in accordance with MM BIO-5. The exclusion zone would encompass the maximum practicable distance from the work site and at least 500 feet from the aquatic feature wet or dry. Barrier fencing would be removed within 72 hours of completion of work.			A qualified biologist would be responsible for implementing measures.	Measures would be implemented prior to ground disturbing activities.

	Mitigation Measure BIO-29: Provide mitigation for permanent impacts on California red-legged frog and California tiger salamander habitat at a minimum 3:1 ratio. Mitigation for permanent impacts on California red-legged frog and California tiger salamander habitat would be provided at a minimum 3:1 ratio. Mitigation can include onsite restoration, in-lieu fee payment, or purchase of mitigation credits at a USFWS approved mitigation bank. Mitigation as required in regulatory permits issued through the USFWS and/or USACE may be applied to satisfy this measure.			Mitigation as required in regulatory permits issued through the USFWS and/or USACE may be applied to satisfy this measure.	Measures would be implemented during and after construction of the Project.

	Mitigation Measure BIO-30: Hire a qualified biologist to conduct preconstruction surveys to identify active migratory bird and/or raptor nests if construction activities would occur during the migratory bird nesting season. If clearing and/or construction activities occur during the migratory bird nesting season (March 15 to September 1), then preconstruction surveys to identify active migratory bird and/or raptor nests, including burrowing owl burrows, would be conducted by a qualified biologist within 14 days of construction initiation. Focused surveys must be performed by a qualified biologist for the purposes of determining presence/absence of active nest sites or burrowing owl burrows within the proposed work area, including construction access routes and a 500-foot buffer, where feasible.			A qualified biologist would be hired to conduct preconstruction surveys.	If clearing and/or construction activities occur during the migratory bird nesting season (March 15 to September 1), then preconstruction surveys to identify active migratory bird and/or raptor nests, including burrowing owl burrows, would be conducted by a qualified biologist within 14 days of construction initiation.

	Mitigation Measure BIO-31: Conduct work outside of nesting season if an active nest is identified near a proposed work area. If an active nest is identified near a proposed work area, work would be conducted outside of the nesting season (March 15 to September 1), if feasible. If an active nest is identified near a proposed work area and work cannot be conducted outside of the nesting season, a no-activity zone would be established by a qualified biologist. The no-activity zone would be large enough to avoid nest abandonment and would at a minimum be 250-foot radius from the nest. If burrowing owls are present at the site during the non-breeding period, a qualified biologist would establish a no-activity zone of at least 150 feet. If an effective no-activity zone cannot be established in either case, a qualified biologist would develop a site-specific plan (i.e., a plan that considers the type and extent of the proposed activity, the duration and timing of the activity, the sensitivity and habituation of the birds, and the dissimilarity of the proposed activity with background activities) to minimize the			A qualified biologist would be responsible for implementing measures.	Measures would be implemented prior to and during construction of the Project.

	potential to affect the reproductive success of the nesting birds.				
	Mitigation Measure BIO-32: Hire a qualified biologist to determine if active dens for San Joaquin kit fox and/or American badger occur within 500 feet of the proposed work areas. Prior to implementation of Project-related activities, a qualified biologist would be retained to determine if active dens for San Joaquin kit fox and/or American badger occur			A qualified biologist would be responsible for implementing measures.	Measures would be implemented prior to implementation of Project related activities.

	within 500 feet of the proposed work areas, including construction access routes. Surveys would be conducted in accordance with current resource agency protocols.				
	Mitigation Measure BIO-33: Avoid disturbance and destruction to dens. If potential dens are present, their disturbance and destruction would be avoided. If potential dens are located within the proposed work area and cannot be avoided during construction, qualified biologist would determine if the dens are occupied or were recently occupied using methodology coordinated with USFWS and CDFW. If unoccupied, the qualified biologist would collapse these dens by hand in accordance with current USFWS procedures.			A qualified biologist would determine if the dens are occupied or were recently occupied using methodology coordinated with USFWS and CDFW. If unoccupied, the qualified biologist would collapse these dens by hand in accordance with current USFWS procedures.	Measures would be implemented prior to implementation of Project related activities.

	Mitigation Measure BIO-34: Implement exclusion zones following current USFWS procedures or the latest USFES procedures available at the time. Exclusion zones would be implemented following current USFWS procedures or the latest USFWS procedures available at the time. The radius of these zones would follow current standards or would be as follows: Potential Den – 50 feet; Known Den – 100 feet; Natal or Pupping Den – to be determined on a case by-case basis in coordination with USFWS and CDFW.			Exclusion zones would be implemented following current USFWS procedures or the latest USFWS procedures available at the time.	Measures would be implemented prior to implementation of Project related activities.
	Mitigation Measure BIO-35: Provide mitigation for permanent impacts on San Joaquin kit fox habitat at a minimum 3:1 ratio. Mitigation for permanent impacts on San Joaquin kit fox habitat would be provided at a minimum 3:1 ratio. Mitigation can include onsite restoration, in-lieu fee payment, or purchase of mitigation credits at a USFWS approved mitigation bank. Mitigation as required in regulatory permits issued through the USFWS and/or USACE may be applied to satisfy this measure.			Mitigation as required in regulatory permits issued through the USFWS and/or USACE may be applied to satisfy this measure.	Measures would be implemented during and after construction of the Project.

Impact BIO-2: Impacts on Riparian, Aquatic or Wetland Habitat, or other Sensitive Natural Community	**Mitigation Measure BIO-1** through **Mitigation Measure BIO-35** (described above).	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	Mitigation Measure BIO-1 through Mitigation Measure BIO-35 are described above.	Mitigation Measure BIO-1 through Mitigation Measure BIO-35 are described above.
	Mitigation Measure BIO-36: Provide mitigation for permanent impacts on sensitive communities at a minimum 1:1 ratio. Mitigation for permanent impacts on sensitive communities would be provided at a minimum 1:1 ratio. Mitigation can include onsite restoration, in-lieu fee payment, or purchase of mitigation credits at a USACE approved mitigation bank. Mitigation as required in regulatory permits issued through the USACE and/or CDFW may be applied to satisfy this measure.			Mitigation as required in regulatory permits issued through the USACE and/or CDFW may be applied to satisfy this measure.	Measures would be implemented during and after construction of the Project.
Impact BIO-3: Impacts on State and/or Federally Protected Wetlands	**Mitigation Measure BIO-1** through **Mitigation Measure BIO-36** (described above).	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	Mitigation Measure BIO-1 through Mitigation Measure BIO-36 are described above.	Mitigation Measure BIO-1 through Mitigation Measure BIO-36 are described above.
Cultural Resources ***Discussion:***					

No cultural resources or human remains were identified in the proposed project area. However, in the event that buried cultural or historical resources are inadvertently discovered during construction, mitigation measures would be implemented to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.					
Impact CR-1: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Historical or Archaeological Resource	**Mitigation Measure CR-1: Halt Construction Activities if Any Cultural Materials Are Discovered:** Prior to construction, construction personnel shall be briefed regarding the proper procedure in the event buried cultural materials are encountered. If previously undocumented archaeological materials are encountered during Project construction, all ground-disturbing activity shall be suspended temporarily within an appropriate distance determined by a qualified professional archaeologist based on the potential for disturbance of additional resource-bearing soils. The qualified professional archaeologist shall identify the materials, determine their possible significance, and formulate appropriate mitigation measures. Appropriate mitigation may include no action, avoidance of the resource, and/or potential data recovery. Ground disturbance in the zone of suspended activity shall not recommence without authorization from the archaeologist.	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	Construction personnel shall be briefed regarding the proper procedure in the event buried cultural materials are encountered. If previously undocumented archaeological materials are encountered during Project construction, all ground-disturbing activity shall be suspended temporarily within an appropriate distance determined by a qualified professional archaeologist based on the potential for disturbance of additional resource-bearing soils. The qualified professional archaeologist shall identify the materials, determine their possible significance, and formulate appropriate mitigation measures.	Measures would be implemented prior to construction of the Project.

Impact CR-2: Disturb Human Remains	**Mitigation Measure CR-2: Halt Construction Activities if Any Human Remains Are Discovered:** If human remains are uncovered during Project construction, all ground-disturbing activities shall immediately be suspended within an appropriate distance determined by a qualified professional archaeologist based on the potential for disturbance of additional remains. The Alameda County Coroner, and a qualified professional archaeologist, if one is not already onsite, shall be notified. The coroner shall examine the discovery within 48 hours. If the Coroner determines that the remains are those of a Native American, he or she shall contact the NAHC by phone within 24 hours. The NAHC shall contact the most likely descendant of the remains. The most likely descendant shall be consulted regarding the removal or preservation and avoidance of the remains, and the parties shall rebury or preserve the remains as appropriate. Ground disturbance in the zone of suspended activity shall not recommence without authorization from the archaeologist.	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	The Alameda County Coroner, and a qualified professional archaeologist would be responsible for implementation of measures. NAHC would be contacted if remains of Native Americans are discovered.	Measures would be implemented prior to and during construction of the Project.
Geology and Seismicity					

Discussion:

The potential for adverse impacts related to shrink-swell potential and/or settlements of soil associated with expansive soils and liquefaction potential would be considered potentially significant. According to the University of California Museum of Paleontology database, paleontological resources are known to exist in Alameda County near the Project area in Livermore, California. Construction activities requiring ground disturbance such as, clearing, grubbing, and grading activities would remove ground cover, and have the potential to impact undiscovered paleontological resources, if present. With implementation of mitigation measures, impacts would be less than significant.

Impact GEO-3: Structures and facilities could be subject to damage related to shrink-swell potential and/or settlements of site soils	**Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Perform geotechnical investigation and reporting:** Prior to initiation of grading, a design-level geotechnical investigation and report shall be prepared that includes measures to ensure potential damages related to expansive soils, non-uniformly compacted fill, and liquefiable sediments are minimized. Measures may range from complete removal of the problematic soils during grading operations, to conditioning the soils, or designing and constructing improvements to withstand the forces exerted during the expected shrink-swell cycles and settlements. In addition, the following measures shall be incorporated into the Project: 1) all soil handling and conditioning measures, and structural foundations shall be designed by a licensed professional engineer; 2) all designs shall be submitted to, and approved by, the Alameda County Public Works Department prior to implementation; and 3) onsite soil management and/or conditioning activities shall be conducted under the supervision of a licensed Geotechnical Engineer or Certified Engineering Geologist.	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	All soil handling and conditioning measures, and structural foundations shall be designed by a licensed professional engineer; all designs shall be submitted to, and approved by, the Alameda County Public Works Department prior to implementation; and onsite soil management and/or conditioning activities shall be conducted under the supervision of a licensed Geotechnical Engineer or Certified Engineering Geologist.	Measures would be implemented prior to initiation of grading.

	In addition, the condition of all surfaces related to operations on the site, including at the active composting pad, curing area and storage pads, shall be inspected on a monthly basis (the condition of the catchment basin liner shall be inspected on an annual basis). The results of the inspections shall be recorded on an appropriate data form. Any cracking in pavements or liners, potholes, wheel ruts, or other conditions that could cause ponding on the active surfaces, lead to damage to facilities or structures, or allow infiltration of runoff into the subsurface shall be noted and corrective action initiated within seven days.				

Impact GEO-4: Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature	**Mitigation Measure GEO-2: Follow the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts on Paleontological Resources:** Temporary and permanent impacts on a unique paleontological resource or site during construction and ground disturbance would be mitigated by implementing the following measures: 1. Conduct an intensive field survey and surface salvage prior to earth moving, if applicable; 2. Hire a qualified paleontological resource monitor to monitor excavations in previously disturbed rock units; 3. Salvage unearthed fossil remains and/or traces (for example, tracks, trails, burrows, etc.; 4. Wash screens to recover small specimens, if applicable; 5. Prepare salvaged fossils to a point of being ready for curation (that is, removal of the enclosing matrix, stabilization and repair of specimens, and construction of reinforced support cradles where appropriate); 6. Identify, catalog, curate, and provide for repository storage of	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	A qualified paleontological resource monitor would be hired for implementation of measures.	Measures would be implemented prior to earth moving.

	prepared fossil specimens; and 7. Prepare a final report of the finds and their significance.				

Impact GEO-5: Damage to structures, pavements, and/or utilities could occur at the compost facility site if cut and fill slopes failed, resulting in landsliding.	**Mitigation Measure GEO-3: Perform geotechnical investigation for slope stability:** As part of the design level geotechnical investigation discussed in Mitigation Measure GEO-1, an analysis of the stability of all slopes that would be created under the selected grading plan shall also be prepared. Proposed cut and fill slope designs shall have factors of safety not lower than 1.5 under static conditions and 1.0 under seismic shaking conditions. All grading plans, cut and fill slopes, compaction procedures, and retaining structures shall be designed by a licensed professional engineer. All designs shall be submitted to, and approved by, the Alameda County Public Works Department prior to implementation. Grading and slope preparation activities shall be conducted under the supervision of a licensed Geotechnical Engineer or Certified Engineering Geologist.	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	All grading plans, cut and fill slopes, compaction procedures, and retaining structures shall be designed by a licensed professional engineer. All designs shall be submitted to, and approved by, the Alameda County Public Works Department prior to implementation. Grading and slope preparation activities shall be conducted under the supervision of a licensed Geotechnical Engineer or Certified Engineering Geologist.	Measures would be implemented prior to initiation of grading.
Hazards and Human Health ***Discussion:*** The potential for exposure of composting facility workers and end users of compost to chemical contaminants and/or pathogens that may be present in compost feedstocks is considered a significant impact. Operation of the proposed compost facility does have the potential to generate both *A. fumigatus* and endotoxins. Bioaerosols generated by the facility would primarily result from grinding and screening materials and from turning windrows. Given their proximity to composting operations, onsite workers have the greatest potential for exposure to					

bioaerosols resulting in a significant impact. Composting operations may also attract vectors, which may pose a health risk to facility workers and the general public. With implementation of mitigation measures, impacts would be less than significant.					
Impact HAZ-3: Composting facility workers and end users of compost could be exposed to chemical contaminants and/or pathogens potentially present in compost feedstocks	**Mitigation Measure HAZ-1: Prepare and implement screening, monitoring, testing, and training procedures:** Prior to operation of the facility, procedures for complying with CCR Title 14, Chapter 3.1 Composting Operations Regulatory Requirements shall be prepared by the facility operator and submitted to the Alameda County Department of Environmental Health for approval as part of the facility's Report of Composting Site Information (RCSI). At a minimum, these procedures shall include: • procedures for screening feedstocks for contaminants; • monitoring temperature and moisture content during the composting process; • sampling composts for pathogens and heavy metals; and • a training program to train workers to identify contaminants in feedstocks and implement and document screening, monitoring, and sampling procedures. Employee training shall include proper handling of potentially contaminated compost feedstocks and	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	Procedures for complying with CCR Title 14, Chapter 3.1 Composting Operations Regulatory Requirements shall be prepared by the facility operator and submitted to the Alameda County Department of Environmental Health for approval as part of the facility's Report of Composting Site Information (RCSI).	Measures would be implemented prior to operation of the Project.

	chemical agents used in the composting process (e.g., lime), including safe work practices and use of personal protective equipment, if warranted. Work practices shall be designed to prevent exposure to employees in excess of Permissible Exposure Limits, which are the legal exposure limits for airborne contaminants set forth in Cal/OSHA regulations. Sampling requirements shall meet or exceed requirements in the ACWMA's Draft Compost Quality Standards and Testing Protocol, which include screening for chemical contaminants and pathogens.				

Impact HAZ-4: Composting facility workers could suffer health effects as a result of exposure to bioaerosols	**Mitigation Measure HAZ-2: Provide worker training and protective equipment:** In accordance with recommendations by the California Department of Health Services, all applicants for employment at the compost facility shall be trained and educated on hazards associated with the job. Training shall include information on the nature of the organic decay process and the increased potential for exposure to bioaerosols in some job categories. New employees with debilitating conditions, especially those on immunosuppressant medication, shall be cautioned and restricted from certain activities, such as screening or in locations where considerable dust emissions occur. The facility operator shall install protective equipment in accordance with OSHA requirements to minimize risks to onsite workers. Examples of this equipment include dust-collecting equipment, such as bag houses, in vicinity of screens and other major dust-producing equipment; dust filters in cabs of front-end loaders and other vehicles; and	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	In accordance with recommendations by the California Department of Health Services, all applicants for employment at the compost facility shall be trained and educated on hazards associated with the job. The facility operator shall install protective equipment in accordance with OSHA requirements to minimize risks to onsite workers.	Potential employees would be trained prior to employment. Installation of protective equipment would also be installed prior to employment of potential employees.

	masks, respirators, and other personal protective equipment.				

Impact HAZ-5: Composting operations may attract vectors, which may pose a health risk to facility workers and the general public	**Mitigation Measure HAZ-3: Prepare a Vector Control Plan:** Prior to operation of the facility, a Vector Control Plan for the facility shall be prepared by the facility operator and approved by the Alameda County Department of Environmental Health. The Vector Control Plan shall include: • housekeeping procedures to prevent processing areas and recycled water basins from attracting potential vectors; • measures to minimize standing water and prevent mosquito breeding at the site, including frequent drawdown of the recycled water basins; • operating procedures designed to destroy fly eggs and larvae before they can become adult flies, such as the prompt processing and mixing of the feedstock so that the compost pile temperature is raised quickly; • the use of fly traps to attract and capture adult flies; • a monitoring program to measure vectors near the site perimeter, including action levels (such as number of flies collected in off-site traps) for determining whether significant off-site vector migration is occurring;	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	Vector Control Plan for the facility shall be prepared by the facility operator and approved by the Alameda County Department of Environmental Health.	Measures would be implemented prior to operation of the Project.

	• a contingency program for mitigating off-site vector migration when action levels are exceeded, including use of insecticides and rodent traps, if warranted; and • a program to train workers to properly implement and document the procedures of the Vector Control Plan.				

Hydrology and Water Quality

Discussion:

Grading, earthmoving, roadway excavation, and facility construction would disturb the existing vegetative cover, soil, and drainage characteristics of the Project site. By removing the existing vegetative cover, the proposed construction activities would expose the site's soils to wind and storm water erosion. Construction activities could result in substantial storm water discharges of suspended solids and other pollutants into local drainage channels from the Project construction site. In addition, intense rainfall and associated storm water runoff could result in

short periods of sheet erosion within areas of exposed or stockpiled soils. The potential for chemical releases from construction equipment and materials is also a concern at construction sites. Once released, substances such as fuels, oils, paints, and solvents could be transported to surface waters and/or groundwater in storm water runoff, wash water, and dust control water, potentially reducing the quality of the receiving waters. Therefore, construction impacts on water quality would be potentially significant. Although the Proposed Project would generate a new source of storm water requiring drainage, storm water runoff would be managed through careful facility design and operation. Therefore, the Proposed Project's impact related to operational impacts on water quality would be less than significant and mitigation would further reduce impacts.

Impact HWQ-1: Degradation of water quality during Construction and Operation	**Mitigation Measure HWQ-1: Prepare and implement a SWPPP**: As required by the County, a grading permit application shall be prepared and submitted to the County for review and approval prior to initiation of any earthwork at the site. The grading permit application shall include measures to control storm water drainage from the site and to minimize the potential for sediment discharges from the site. In addition, the applicant shall prepare a SWPPP designed to reduce potential impacts on surface water quality during construction. The SWPPP would act as the overall program document designed to provide measures to mitigate potential water quality impacts associated with implementation of the proposed composting facility. The SWPPP shall include specific and detailed BMPs designed to mitigate construction-related pollutants. At a minimum, BMPs shall include practices to minimize the contact of construction and operation materials, equipment, and maintenance supplies (e.g., fuels, lubricants, paints, solvents, adhesives) with receiving waters.	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	As required by the County, a grading permit application shall be prepared and submitted to the County for review and approval.	

	An important component of the storm water quality protection effort is construction workers' knowledge of the site. To educate onsite personnel and maintain awareness of the importance of storm water quality protection, site supervisors shall conduct regular meetings to discuss pollution prevention. The frequency of the meetings and required personnel attendance list shall be specified in the SWPPP. The SWPPP shall also specify a routine monitoring program to be implemented by the construction contractor.				
Tribal Cultural Resources ***Discussion:***					

No tribal cultural resources were identified in the proposed project area. However, in the event that buried tribal cultural or historical resources are inadvertently discovered during construction, mitigation measures would be implemented to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.					
Impact TCR-1: Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource	**Mitigation Measure TCR-1: Implement Mitigation Measures CR-1 and CR-2.** MM CR-1 and MM-CR-2 are described above.	Potentially Significant	Less than Significant	MM CR-1 and MM-CR-2 are described above.	MM CR-1 and MM-CR-2 are described above.