

4.18 Utilities and Service Systems

This section describes effects on utilities and service systems within the greater proposed Project area (unincorporated Santa Barbara County and City of Lompoc lands) that could be caused by implementation of the Project. This section focuses primarily on solid waste, water supply, and wastewater impacts associated with the proposed Project. The information and analysis in this section addresses existing environmental conditions in the affected area, identifies and analyzes potential environmental effects associated with the Project implementation, and recommends measures to reduce or avoid the Project's adverse impacts. Existing laws and regulations relevant to utilities and service systems are also described. In some cases, compliance with these existing laws and regulations would serve to reduce or avoid certain adverse effects that might otherwise occur with Project implementation. Utilities and service systems was briefly covered in the LWEP EIR in Section 3.16.4, under Other Issue Areas.

4.18.1 Environmental Setting

The LWEP EIR did not address the Environmental Setting for utilities and service systems.

Existing conditions relative to solid waste and water supply are described below. There is currently no wastewater system in place that would serve the proposed Project. The Applicant proposes to install a septic system to serve the Project rather than connect to an existing wastewater system. Therefore, no description of existing wastewater systems is presented. The proposed septic system is analyzed in Section 4.9, *Geology and Soils*, and Section 4.12, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, of this SEIR.

Solid Waste

There are four landfills operating within the County of Santa Barbara that could potentially accept waste from the proposed Project. The first is the Tajiguas Landfill, which is operated by the County of Santa Barbara and accepts waste from the South Coast, Santa Ynez Valley, Cuyama and Ventucopa regions. The second is the Lompoc Landfill, which is operated by the City of Lompoc and accepts waste from both the incorporated and unincorporated areas of the Lompoc Valley. The third is the Santa Maria Landfill, which is operated by the City of Santa Maria and accepts waste from both the incorporated and the unincorporated areas of the Santa Maria Valley. Additionally, Vandenburg Air Force Base operates a private landfill on the base; however, it is unlikely to accept waste from the proposed Project.

Additionally, there are two waste recycling and transfer stations and two waste transfer stations that service the County of Santa Barbara's unincorporated areas. These are the South Coast Recycling and Transfer Station (serving the South Coast area), Santa Ynez Valley Recycling and Transfer Station (serving the Santa Ynez Valley), Cuyama Transfer Station (serving Cuyama Valley), and Ventucopa Transfer Station (serving the Ventucopa area) (SBCPW 2019).

Water

For construction, non-potable water would be trucked to the Project site from the Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Plant (LRWRP) at 1801 W. Central Avenue in the City of Lompoc. The LRWRP has received approval from the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board to sell up to 62,000 gallons per day of recycled water to trucked water uses. One of the largest uses of water during

construction will be for the concrete batch plant that will be located on site. Water use associated with the batch plant is approximately 10,000 gallons per day. The Applicant has received a “Can and Will Serve” letter from the City of Lompoc for provision of up to 20,000 gallons per day of recycled water for construction of the Project. A proposed on-site well may provide additional flexibility to meet construction water needs and also provide a potable water source during construction. Additional information on the proposed water supply system is presented in Section 2.5.6, *Operation and Maintenance Building/Laydown Yard*.

Stormwater Drainage Systems

The proposed Project does not include the installation of any substantial stormwater drainage systems and would not directly connect to any existing drainage or flood control infrastructure. The reader is referred to the discussions of Impact WAT-3 in Section 4.12, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, which addresses stormwater runoff and concludes that impacts would not be significant (Class III).

Natural Gas Facilities

The Project would not utilize natural gas and, as a result, no new or expanded natural gas facilities or infrastructure are needed to serve the Project.

Other than the facilities proposed for the Project (and described in Chapter 2), no additional new facilities would be needed to construct, operate, and maintain the proposed Project.

4.18.2 Regulatory Setting

The LWEP EIR did not address the Regulatory Setting for utilities and service systems.

State

California Green Building Standards Code (CCR, Title 24, Part 11 - CALGreen)

CALGreen is California’s mandatory green building standards code. The California Building Standards Code has the authority to propose CALGreen standards for nonresidential structures that include, but are not limited to, new buildings or portions of new buildings, additions and alterations, and all occupancies where no other state agency has the authority to adopt green building standards applicable to those occupancies. CALGreen requires that projects recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum of 65 percent of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste in accordance with Section 5.408.1.1, 5.408.1.2 or 5.408.1.3; or meet a local construction and demolition waste management ordinance, whichever is more stringent.

California Integrated Solid Waste Management Act

In September 1989, the California Integrated Solid Waste Management Act (also known as AB 939) was enacted into law. It required each municipality in the state to divert at least 50 percent of its solid waste from landfill disposal through source reduction, recycling, and composting by 2000. This 50 percent requirement also includes the waste stream that comes exclusively through construction and demolition (C&D) of buildings and homes in the County.

Local

County of Santa Barbara

Comprehensive Plan Energy Element. Goal 4 of the County's Comprehensive Plan Energy Element (Water Use and Solid Waste) requires an assessment of construction-generated waste, and strongly encourages recycling.

Comprehensive Plan Land Use Element. Land Use Development Policy 4 of the County's Comprehensive Plan Land Use Element requires a finding that there are adequate public services (in this case landfill capacity) to serve new development. This policy also provides the basis for inclusion of waste reduction mitigation measures as part of the conditions of project approval. Preparation and implementation of a SWMP for projects that exceed the defined threshold will reduce all solid waste impacts to a less-than-significant level.

County Source Reduction and Recycling Element. As of 2004, 63 percent of all solid waste generated in the unincorporated areas of the County of Santa Barbara was diverted for recycling or re-use (as certified by the California Integrated Waste Management Board). This diversion level is the result of implementation of the County Source Reduction and Recycling Element adopted by the Board of Supervisors in February 1992. Despite these diversion levels, landfill space is still limited.

4.18.3 Significance Thresholds

The current Santa Barbara County Solid Waste Thresholds were approved by the County Board of Supervisors on September 16, 2008. These thresholds were adopted after the analysis was conducted in the LWEP EIR, which was published in August 2008. Therefore, the significance thresholds in this SEIR were not utilized in the LWEP EIR. The significance thresholds presented below for solid waste have been taken from the Santa Barbara County Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual, as amended March 2018. The thresholds related to utilities and service systems are based on State CEQA Guidelines Appendix G.

Solid Waste Thresholds

Construction and Demolition

Construction and demolition waste accounts for 31 percent of all waste generated by residents of Santa Barbara County. In order to comply with AB939 requiring a minimum of 50 percent of all waste to be diverted from landfills, the particular source of waste has been targeted.

Any construction, demolition or remodeling project of a commercial, industrial or residential development that is projected to create more than 350 tons of construction and demolition debris is considered to have a significant impact on public services.

Although amounts of waste generated vary project to project we have the following estimates of projects that will reach the threshold of significance:

- a. Remodeling projects over 7,000 square feet for residential projects and 17,500 square feet for commercial/industrial projects.
- b. Demolition projects over 11,600 square feet for residential buildings and 7,000 square feet for commercial/industrial buildings.

- c. New construction projects over 47,000 square feet for residential buildings and 28,000 square feet for commercial/industrial buildings.

These estimates are based on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's 1998 construction and demolition study (Document: EPA530-R-98-010; June 1998) and data gathered by the San Luis Obispo Integrated Waste Management Authority in 2005 and 2006.

Operations/Occupancy

Project Specific

The following thresholds are based on the projected average solid waste generation for Santa Barbara County from 1990 to 2005. The goals outlined in the Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) assume a 1.2 percent annual increase, which equates to approximately 4,000 tons per year increase in solid waste generation over the 15-year period. A project is considered to result in a significant impact to landfill capacity if it would generate five percent or more of the expected annual increase in waste generation thereby using a significant portion of the remaining landfill capacity. Based on the analysis conducted, the numerical value associated with the five percent increase is 196 tons per year. As indicated above, source reduction, recycling and composting can reduce a project's waste stream (generated during operations) by as much as 50 percent. If a proposed project generates 196 or more tons per year after reduction and recycling efforts, impacts would be considered significant and unavoidable.

Cumulative Thresholds

The Santa Barbara County Environmental Thresholds and Guidelines Manual (as amended March 2018) states that projects with an ongoing operational impact as identified above (196 tons/year or more) are considered cumulatively significant, as the project-specific threshold of significance is based on a cumulative growth scenario. However, because landfill space is limited, any increase of one percent or more of the estimated increase accounted for in the SRRE would be considered an adverse contribution to regional cumulative solid waste impacts and require mitigation. One percent of the SRRE-projected increase in solid waste equates to 40 tons per year (in operational impacts). To reduce adverse cumulative impacts, and to be consistent with the SRRE, mitigation should be recommended for projects that generate between 40 and 196 tons of solid waste per year. Projects that generate less than 40 tons per year of solid waste would not be considered to have an adverse effect due to the small amount of solid waste generated by these projects and the existing waste reduction provisions in the SRRE.

Utilities and Service Systems Thresholds

In addition to the County of Santa Barbara thresholds for significance related to solid waste, the following thresholds would also be applicable to the proposed Project. These thresholds have been adapted from the State CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G. If the Project were to exceed any of these thresholds, a significant impact may occur.

Would the Project:

- Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities or the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

- Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?
- Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the Project’s projected demand in addition to the provider’s existing commitments?
- Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?
- Comply with federal, State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

4.18.4 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts associated with utilities and service systems were not analyzed as part of the LWEP EIR and, therefore, the impacts addressed in this section do not supplement any information presented in the LWEP EIR. Impacts are discussed below for solid waste, water supply, and wastewater.

The proposed Project does not include the installation of any substantial stormwater drainage systems and would not directly connect to any existing drainage or flood control infrastructure. The reader is referred to the discussions of Impact WAT-3 in Section 4.12, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, which addresses stormwater runoff and concludes that impacts would not be significant (Class III).

USS-1 Solid Waste. The Project could potentially impact landfills with disposal of solid waste generated during construction.

No solid waste impacts were identified in the LWEP EIR. During construction, the proposed Project would generate multiple forms of solid waste. The primary conventional (“clean”) waste would be waste concrete and rubble generated from the concrete batch plant. Other solid wastes would include:

- Vegetation removed during re-grading
- Universal wastes such as batteries, paints, pesticides, or bulbs
- Scrap metals, rubber, plastic, glass, carpet, insulation, and masonry products
- Packaging materials including wood, paper, and plastic
- Construction wastes including brick, mortar, timber, steel and metal scraps, pipe and electrical cuttings, nonhazardous equipment parts, styrofoam, and other materials used to transport and package construction materials
- Domestic wastes such as cans, cups, paper bags, plastic wrappers, and cigarettes

In order to determine the significance of solid waste impacts for construction, it is necessary to estimate the weight of the main sources of expected wastes, which would be vegetation waste and concrete waste. Other wastes (such as universal wastes, construction materials, and domestic wastes) are not expected to be generated in significant quantities during construction of the Project.

The main source of construction waste would be generated by the concrete batch plant. As described in Section 2.6.8, *Equipment and Water Requirements*, a portable “wet mix” concrete batch plant would be set up to meet construction needs at the staging area located north of the intersection of San Miguelito and Sudden Road. Foundations for each WTG would require up to several hundred yards of

concrete. After concrete is poured, the chutes of ready mixed concrete trucks and hoppers of concrete pump trucks must be washed out to remove the remaining concrete before it hardens. All concrete washouts would utilize washout pits or containers. All hardened concrete contained in the pits and/or containers would be hauled off site and disposed of at one of landfills serving the Project area.

As described in Chapter 2, *Project Description*, the concrete batch plant is expected to produce approximately 12,000 cubic yards of concrete during construction of the proposed Project. During typical construction activities, approximately 3 percent of concrete produced by the batch plant is lost as waste during various activities, such as concrete washouts. Using an estimated weight of 1.8 tons per cubic yard, the following formula results in an estimated concrete waste weight during construction.

$$12,000 \text{ cy} \times 0.03 \times 1.8 \text{ ton/cy} = 648 \text{ tons}$$

Construction of the proposed Project is expected to require the removal of a significant number of mature trees during the construction of the SWEP turbine areas and the access roads. The Applicant's consultant, Dudek, estimates that approximately 607 coast live oak and tanoak trees would be removed for the construction of the SWEP (see Table 4.5-3). Dudek's estimation was based on a combination of on-site tree inventories and desktop estimates of tree numbers for inaccessible parts of the Project site (Dudek, 2018). The Applicant has committed to chipping and spreading a large percentage of the vegetative waste that would be generated during construction, with less than 3 percent assumed to leave the site. The Project is estimated to generate 1,485 tons of vegetative waste as a result of tree removals.

The current California Green Building Standards Code requires non-residential projects to divert at least 65 percent of all construction wastes from entering landfills. A 65 percent reduction in concrete waste, along with the recycling and disposal requirements required by MM USS-1 (Source Reduction and Solid Waste Management Plan) would reduce the waste from construction of the proposed Project below the 350-ton threshold of significance. Additionally, the Applicant (and their contractors) are financially incentivized to take all opportunities to recycle wastes associated with the proposed Project and expected waste reduction percentages are likely to be much greater than the 65 percent regulatory requirement. The County of Santa Barbara has a number of policies in place to promote the recycling and reuse of construction waste. In 2011, the County adopted the California Green Building Standards which require all construction waste generated from any construction project to be recycled at a minimum of 65 percent. Construction and operation of the Project would need to be compliant with all applicable federal, State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Operation of the proposed Project would generate only minor amounts of waste, due to the small staff and nature of the Project design. As further detailed in Section 2.7, *Operation*, approximately five to seven staff members would be employed on site at the O&M facility. The main O&M activities that would be conducted during operation of the Project (blade cleaning, inspections, and testing) are not expected to generate large quantities of waste.

Per the Santa Barbara County Environmental Thresholds, the primary mitigation measure for reducing solid waste impacts to a less-than-significant level is preparation and implementation of Standard Mitigation Measure (MM) USS-1 (Source Reduction and Solid Waste Management Plan). Implementation of MM USS-1 would ensure that operation of the proposed Project does not generate solid waste quantities in excess of County significance thresholds or State regulatory requirements and would reduce

the overall waste generation from the Project by ensuring that at least 65 percent of all waste generated from the Project would be recycled. Preparation and implementation of a Source Reduction and Solid Waste Management Plan would reduce all solid waste impacts to a less-than significant-level (Class II).

Mitigation Measure

Standard

MM USS-1

Source Reduction and Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP). The Applicant shall develop and implement a solid waste management plan to be reviewed and approved by Public Works Department Resource Recovery and Waste Management Division and the Planning and Development Department, which shall outline how all waste generated from the proposed Project would be either recycled or disposed. The Plan shall identify all opportunities for recycling of construction and operations wastes and shall reduce the waste stream from the Project by at least 65 percent (or below 350 tons; whichever is more stringent). The Plan shall include the following measures:

- Require a minimum of 65 percent of construction waste generated from the Project be recycled.
- Disposal of vegetative waste by either chipping or mulching the waste and spreading in on site or recycling it at an off-site location. No vegetative waste shall enter local landfills.
- Provision of space and/or bins for storage of recyclable materials within the site.
- Establishment of a recyclable material pickup area.
- Development of a plan for accessible collection of materials on a regular basis (may require establishment of private pick-up depending on availability of County sponsored programs).
- Implementation of a monitoring program (quarterly, bi-annually) to ensure a 35 - 50 percent minimum participation in recycling efforts, requiring businesses to show written documentation in the form of receipts.
- Development of Source Reduction Measures, indicating method and amount of expected reduction.
- Implementation of a program to purchase recycled materials used in association with the proposed project (paper, newsprint etc.). This could include requesting suppliers to show recycled material content.

If feasible, the Applicant shall use concrete waste or excess rock as fill within the annulus of the WTG foundations, assuming P&H foundations are used.

Permit Requirements. The Applicant shall submit the SWMP to the Santa Barbara County Public Works Department, Resource Recovery and Waste Management Division, and the Santa Barbara County Planning and Development Department for review and approval of the SWMP.

Timing. The SWMP shall be reviewed and approved by the County prior to Zoning Clearance. Implementation of the Plan shall occur prior to the start of construction.

Monitoring. The County shall ensure compliance with the SWMP throughout all phases of construction and operation. The Applicant shall provide all information the

County deems necessary to monitor compliance, including disposal manifests and chain of custody forms.

USS-2 Water Supply. The proposed Project could impact water supplies during both construction and operation.

For the LWEP's construction, total water usage for dust control and foundation construction was estimated at approximately 38 acre-feet. Reclaimed water was to be obtained from the Lompoc Wastewater Plant for dust control, and additional water would be trucked in for the concrete batch plant(s) and would be obtained from the City of Lompoc just below its storage facility at the north end of San Miguelito Road. No impacts to water supply were identified in the LWEP EIR.

For SWEP's construction, the concrete batch plant would be the main consumer of water. Water would also be utilized for other construction activities, such as equipment washing and dust control. The concrete batch plant would consume approximately 10,000 gallons per day of water, with the concrete for each WTG foundation using approximately 3,300 gallons of water. As many as 9,000 gallons of water (5 to 6 truck trips) could be required for dust control on dry, dusty days. The Applicant proposes using onsite wells as the primary water source for construction and a supplemental water would be reclaimed ~~Reclaimed water trucked in from the LRWRP would be in the primary water source for construction, and the Applicant proposes using an on-site well as a supplemental water source during construction.~~

On days when the concrete batch is in full use and substantial water is needed for dust suppression, these two activities would consume as much as 19,000 gallons of water. The amount of water available through both the Can and Will Serve Letter and the on-site wells exceeds the total daily water usage needs of the Project during construction. The local aquifer contains approximately 1,000 acre feet of storage. It is estimated that Project construction would require about 12 to 46 acre feet of water, or about 1 to 5 percent of the total aquifer volume. The "Can and Will Serve" Letter from LRWRP provides for up to 20,000 gallons per day of recycled water for the Project ~~and the on-site well capacity would~~ as additional flexibility to meet water needs during construction.

For the LWEP's operation, approximately 500 gallons per day was estimated and would of either been obtained from a new shallow well or existing spring on the property. The SWEP would require relatively small amounts of water during operations. The Applicant estimates that less than 250 gallons of potable water would be needed to serve the Project on a daily basis. This water usage would occur at the O&M facility and would be used predominantly for sanitation purposes for the O&M staff. The Applicant would use potable water from an existing on-site well to meet these needs.

A periodic activity that would require use of reclaimed water during the SWEP's operation is WTG and blade cleaning. WTG and blade cleaning are performed on an as-needed basis, so there is no defined timing or interval for this work. In the event excessive dirt, grease, or oil is found on the external surfaces of the WTG (hub, blades, nacelle, tower), an evaluation would be performed to determine a safe method of cleaning. In the majority of cleaning cases, a lift basket is used to hoist a wind turbine technician who then uses a biodegradable cleaner and cloths to perform the cleaning. In the event additional cleaning, such as pressure washing, is required, a third-party would be contracted to perform this work. The third-party contractor would truck in water from their own off-site sources for pressure washing, and on-site water supplies would not be utilized to clean blades.

As a result, the proposed Project would not require the development of a new public water supply or the expansion of existing public facilities in order for sufficient water supplies to be available to serve the Project. In addition, the Project does not include any future development on the site that would require additional water supplies. Therefore, impacts related to water supply would not be significant (Class III).

USS-3 Wastewater. The Project's proposed wastewater system could impact groundwater or watercourses on site.

The LWEP EIR did not address wastewater during construction. The proposed Project would generate relatively small amounts of wastewater during construction. Portable sanitary facilities would be provided for construction work crews and serviced by a private company. This would generate a nominal amount of wastewater to be treated under existing contracts.

For LWEP operations, effluent from the O&M facility would have been disposed of through a leach line system and would not have required treatment by the regional wastewater treatment plant. No impacts to wastewater systems were identified in the LWEP EIR. Wastewater treatment during operation of the proposed Project would be via a proposed leach line septic system. Percolation test results show that the O&M facility site vicinity is characterized by native soils with permeability ranging from 42 to 100 minutes per inch. Groundwater levels are expected to fluctuate with rainfall. Local perched ground water was observed by boring to be at a depth of 9 feet after a period of heavy rain. Design sewage flow generated by the O&M facility is estimated at 250 gallons per day, which is conservative since the California plumbing code estimate roughly 20 gallons per person per day for a typical office. Five to seven employees are expected to occupy the O&M facility, which would make actual use approximately 100 to 140 gallons per day.

The proposed system is a conventional in-ground septic system, including a septic tank to remove solids and grease, a 4-inch pipeline to a distribution box, and two leach lines, sized to accommodate the design flows for the field soils. An in-ground septic disposal system requires, depending upon the permeability of the soil, a minimum separation requirement between the bottom of the leach trenches and the groundwater table; groundwater levels in the alluvium near the proposed Project O&M site are relatively shallow, encountered at approximately 20 feet below ground surface and rising to about 8 feet below ground surface (ESP, 2017).

The septic system design will depend on final engineering calculations. At this time, it is estimated that a 1,000-gallon septic tank with roughly 200 feet of leaching lines (two lines each 100 feet long) would be adequate to dispose of the generated wastes. A leach trench depth of approximately 42 inches would have adequate (more than five feet) separation from the wet weather groundwater location. Installation of a septic system would not require wastewater treatment services from a local provider and would not affect treatment capacity. Therefore, the Project would not affect the capacity of the local wastewater collection and treatment system (Class III).

USS-4 Public Infrastructure. The Project could impact public infrastructure in the City of Lompoc.

Delivery of turbine blades for construction of the proposed Project would require temporary removal of some infrastructure along the blade transport route. This would include removal and sleeving of street signs, modifications to turning radiuses, removal of light poles, signs, or traffic signals, removal of certain street trees to allow for increased tip swing, and removal of a bus shelter. (Section 4.17, *Transportation and Traffic*, analyzes the impacts to traffic and safety from the temporary removal of

street infrastructure.) Except for the street trees, the relocations required for blade transport would be temporary in nature. All facilities would be returned to their previous condition upon completion of transport and removed street trees would be replaced. The work necessary to perform these activities is not anticipated to result in significant environmental impacts as it would not occur in any environmentally sensitive areas and would not disturb any known sensitive resources. Therefore, impacts associated with the temporary removal and replacement of facilities would not be significant (Class III).

The City of Lompoc operates its own electric system, which connects to PG&E's system. The City's electric system infrastructure would not be affected by the proposed Project.

4.18.5 Cumulative Effects

Geographic Extent/Context

The geographic extent of the cumulative analysis is limited to the proposed Project. As discussed above under Section 4.18.3, *Significance Thresholds*, Santa Barbara County has adopted thresholds of significance for solid waste since the LWEF EIR was published. These thresholds divide solid waste impacts into two main categories.

1. Short-term waste generated from construction and demolition projects
2. Long-term waste generated during Project occupancy/operation.

The thresholds applicable to cumulative effects of the proposed Project are 40 tons/year.

Cumulative Effects

As discussed in Section 4.18.4, operation of the proposed Project would generate only minor amounts of waste due to the small staff and nature of the Project design. Implementation of MM USS-1 (Source Reduction and Solid Waste Management Plan) would ensure operation of the proposed Project does not generate solid waste quantities in excess of County significance thresholds.

Preparation and implementation of a SWMP for projects that exceed the defined threshold would reduce all solid waste impacts to a less-than-significant level (Class II).

4.18.6 Residual Impacts

As summarized in Section 4.18.4, Impacts USS-2, USS-3, and USS-4 would be less than significant. With implementation of proposed mitigation, residual effects from Impact USS-1 would not be significant.

4.18.7 Impact and Mitigation Summary

Table 4.18-2 below provides a summary of the SWEP's impacts related to utilities and service systems. The table also indicates the mitigation measures proposed to reduce each significant impact.

Table 4.18-2. SWEP Impact and Mitigation Summary – Utilities and Service Systems

Impact No.	Impact Statement	Mitigation Measures	Significance Conclusion
USS-1	Solid Waste Generation. The Project could potentially impact landfills with disposal of solid waste generated during construction.	USS-1: Source Reduction and Solid Waste Management Plan.	Class II
USS-2	Water Supply. The proposed Project could impact water supplies during both construction and operation.	None required.	Class III
USS-3	Wastewater. The Project's proposed wastewater system could impact groundwater or watercourses on site.	None required.	Class III
USS-4	Public Infrastructure. The Project could impact public infrastructure in the City of Lompoc.	None required.	Class III

Class I. Significant unavoidable adverse impact.

Class II. Significant environmental impacts that can be feasibly mitigated or avoided.

Class III. Adverse impacts found not to be significant.

Class IV. Impacts beneficial to the environment.

4.18.8 References

California Building Standards Council. Guide to the 2016 California Green Building Standards Code – Nonresidential. [online]: <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/-/media/Divisions/BSC/05-Resources/CALGreen/2016-CALGreen-Guide-FINAL.ashx?la=en&hash=8A80694A21C7DB8466E4B6D8F5F9E364A2459542>. Accessed February 26, 2019.

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