

ATTACHMENT B. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
<p>Aesthetics: Impact 1-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Effects</p> <p>Potentially significant</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 1-1</p> <p>The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, and regulations, and policies that provide protection of aesthetic resources. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with discretionary local land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California would qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the local government Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by lead agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to aesthetic resources include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Project would coordinate with local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local land use agency or governing body shall certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with applicable regulations and approve the project for development. 	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to avoid or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. • The project proponent would color and finish the surfaces of all project structures and buildings visible to the public to ensure that they: (1) minimize visual intrusion and contrast by blending with the landscape; (2) minimize glare; and (3) comply with local design policies and ordinances. The project proponent would submit a surface treatment plan to the lead agency for review and approval. • To the extent feasible, the sites selected for use as construction staging and laydown areas shall be areas that are already disturbed and/or are in locations of low visual sensitivity. Where possible, construction staging and laydown areas for equipment, personal vehicles, and material storage shall be sited to take advantage of natural screening opportunities provided by existing topography and vegetation. • All construction areas shall be kept clean and tidy, including areas of disturbed soils and recent vegetation plantings, and storage shall be screened from view and/or are generally not visible to the general public. • Projects and their associated elements will be sited to avoid prominent landscape features, and national historic sites, national trails, and cultural resources. • The project proponent shall prepare and implement a construction lighting mitigation plan and submit the plan to 	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	the local jurisdiction for review. The plan shall describe the measures to be used to reduce the visibility of on-site construction lighting from neighboring properties.	
<p>Aesthetics: Impact 1-2: Long-Term Operational-Related Effects Potentially significant</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 1-2 The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies that provide protection of aesthetic resources. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation measures related to the construction of new or modified facilities in response to the Proposed Project that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with discretionary local land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California would likely qualify as a “project” under CEQA and, thus, require environmental review. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with discretionary project-approval authority. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to aesthetic resources include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Project would coordinate with local land use agencies to seek land use entitlements for development of the facilities, including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local land use agency or governing body shall certify that the environmental 	Potentially Significant and Unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>document was prepared in compliance with applicable regulations and approve the project for development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project proponent shall color and finish the surfaces of all project structures and buildings visible to the public to ensure that they: (1) minimize visual intrusion and contrast by blending with the landscape; (2) minimize glare; and (3) comply with local design policies and ordinances. The project proponent shall submit a surface treatment plan to the lead agency for review and approval. • Siting projects and their associated elements next to prominent landscape features or in a setting for observation from national historic sites, national trails, and cultural resources shall be avoided to the greatest extent. • The project proponent shall prepare and implement a lighting mitigation plan and submit the plan to the local jurisdiction for review. The plan shall describe the measures to be used to reduce visibility of on-site lighting from neighboring properties. 	
<p>Agriculture and Forestry Resources: Impact 2-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operation-Related Effects Potentially significant</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 2-1 The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies that provide protection of agricultural and forest resources. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation measures related to new or modified facilities or infrastructure that would be approved by other State agencies or local jurisdictions. The ability to require such mitigation measures is within the purview of jurisdictions with discretionary land use approval and/or permitting authority. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would</p>	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>be identified during the project review process and carried out by agencies with discretionary project approval authority. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid and/or minimize construction-phase impacts to agriculture and forest resources include:</p> <p>Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed because of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses would coordinate with local or State land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local or State land use agency or governing body would certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with applicable regulations and would approve the project for development.</p> <p>Based on the results of the environmental review, project proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to avoid or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project because CARB has no land use authority, mitigation is not within its purview to reduce potentially significant impacts to less-than-significant levels. Any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency and future environmental documents by local and State lead agencies should include analysis of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid lands designated as Important Farmland (State defined Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, and Unique Farmland) as defined by the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. Before converting Important Farmland to non-agricultural use, analyze the feasibility of 	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>using farmland that is not designated as Important Farmland prior to deciding on the conversion of Important Farmland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid lands designated as forest land or timberland before converting forestland or timberland to non-forest use, analyze the feasibility of using other lands prior to deciding on the conversion of forest land or timberland. • Any mitigation for permanent conversion of Important Farmland caused by facility construction or modification shall be completed prior to the issuance of a grading or building permit by providing the permitting agency with written evidence of completion of the mitigation. Mitigation may include but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Permanent preservation of off-site Important Farmland of equal or better agricultural quality, at a ratio of at least 1:1. Preservation may include the purchase of agricultural conservation easement(s); purchase of credits from an established agricultural farmland mitigation bank; contribution of agricultural land or equivalent funding to an organization that provides for the preservation of Important Farmland towards the ultimate purchase of an agricultural conservation easement. ▪ Participation in any agricultural land mitigation program, including local government maintained, that provides equal or more effective mitigation than the measures listed. • Any mitigation for permanent conversion of forest land or timberland caused by facility construction or modification shall be completed prior to the issuance of a grading or building permit by providing the permitting agency with 	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>written evidence of completion of the mitigation. Mitigation may include but is not limited to permanent preservation of forest land or timberland of equal or better quality at a ratio of 1:1 or 1.5:1 because some lost ecological value may not be replaceable. Preservation may include purchase of easements or contribution of funds to a land trust or other agency.</p>	
<p>Air Quality: Impact 3-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Effects Potentially significant</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 3-1 The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies that provide protection of air quality. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation measures related to new or modified facilities that would be subject to project approval by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is within the purview of jurisdictions with local or state land use approval and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California would likely qualify as a “project” under CEQA, because they would generally need a discretionary public agency approval and could result in a physical change in the environment. The jurisdiction with primary approval authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to air quality include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed as a result of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses would coordinate with local or state land use agencies to 	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local jurisdiction with land use authority would determine that the environmental review process complied with CEQA and other applicable regulations, prior to project approval.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all feasible mitigation identified in the environmental document to avoid or substantially lessen the construction-related air quality impacts of the project. • Project proponents would apply for, secure, and comply with all appropriate air quality permits for project construction from the local agencies with air quality jurisdiction and from other applicable agencies, if appropriate, prior to construction mobilization. • Project proponents would comply with the federal Clean Air Act and the California Clean Air Act (e.g., New Source Review and Best Available Control Technology criteria, if applicable). • Project proponents would comply with local plans, policies, ordinances, rules, and regulations regarding air quality-related emissions and associated exposure (e.g., construction-related fugitive dust regulations and indirect source review). • For projects that exceed applicable PM thresholds, prepare and comply with a dust abatement plan that addresses 	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	emissions of fugitive dust during construction and operation of the project.	
Air Quality: Impact 3-2: Long-Term Operation-Related Effects Beneficial	N/A	N/A
Biological Resources: Impact 4-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Effects Potentially significant	<p>Mitigation Measure 4-1</p> <p>The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies that provide protection of biological resources. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with local land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California would qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed construction project for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to biological resources include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Project would coordinate with local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local land use agency or governing body would certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with 	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>applicable regulations and would approve the project for development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to avoid or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. The definition of actions required to mitigate potentially significant biological impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency. • Preparation of a biological inventory of site resources by a qualified biologist prior to ground disturbance or construction. If protected species or their habitats are present, comply with applicable federal and State Endangered Species Acts and regulations. Ensure that important fish or wildlife movement corridors or nursery sites are not impeded by project activities. • Preparation of a wetland survey of onsite resources. Establish setbacks and prohibit disturbance of riparian habitats, streams, intermittent and ephemeral drainages, and other wetlands. Wetland delineation is required by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and is administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. • Prohibit construction activities during the rainy season with requirements for seasonal weatherization and implementation of erosion prevention practices. • Prohibit construction activities in the vicinity of raptor nests during nesting season or establish protective buffers and 	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>provide monitoring as needed to ensure that project activity does not cause an active nest to fail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of site design and development plans that avoid or minimize disturbance of habitat and wildlife resources, and prevents stormwater discharge that could contribute to sedimentation and degradation of local waterways. Depending on disturbance size and location, a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) construction permit may be required from the California State Water Resources Control Board. 	
<p>Biological Resources: Impact 4-2: Long-Term Operation-Related Effects Potentially significant</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 4-2</p> <p>The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies that provide protection of biological resources. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with local land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California would qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to biological resources include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Project would coordinate with local land use agencies to seek entitlements 	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local land use agency or governing body would certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with applicable regulations and would approve the project for development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to avoid or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. The definition of actions required to mitigate potentially significant biological impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency. • Prohibit vegetation management activities in the vicinity of raptor nests during nesting season or establish protective buffers and provide monitoring as needed to ensure that project activity does not cause an active nest to fail. • Maintain site design and development plan features that avoid or minimize disturbance of habitat and wildlife resources, and prevents stormwater discharge that could contribute to sedimentation and degradation of local waterways during project operation. ▪ Maintain and replace, as needed, replacement trees and permanently protected suitable habitat identified during the construction phase of the project. 	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
<p>Cultural Resources: Impact 5-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operation-Related Effects Potentially significant</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 5-1 The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies that provide protection of cultural resources. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with local land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California would qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to cultural resources include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of construction activities implemented as a result of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses associated with the proposed project would coordinate with State or local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local or State land use agency or governing body must follow all applicable environmental regulations as part of approval of a project for development. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all feasible mitigation to reduce or substantially lessen the potentially significant impacts on cultural resources associated with the project. 	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions required to mitigate potentially significant cultural impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency. • Retain the services of cultural resources specialists with training and background that conforms to the U.S. Secretary of Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards, as published in Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, part 61. • In the event that cultural resources are discovered during project activities, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find shall cease and a qualified cultural resource specialist (e.g., archaeologist, architectural historian, depending on the resource identified) meeting Secretary of Interior standards shall be hired to assess the find. Work on the other portions of the project outside of the buffered area may continue during this assessment period. • If a resource determined to be significant by the qualified archaeologist (i.e., because the find is determined to constitute either an historical resource or a unique archaeological resource), the archaeologist shall work with the project applicant to avoid disturbance to the resources, and if complete avoidance is not possible, follow accepted professional standards in recording any find. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archaeological sites. • Regulated entities shall define the area of potential effect (APE) for each project, which is the area where project construction and operation may directly or indirectly cause 	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>alterations in the character or use of historic properties. The APE shall include a reasonable construction buffer zone and laydown areas, access roads, and borrow areas, as well as a reasonable assessment of areas subject to effects from visual, auditory, or atmospheric impacts, or impacts from increased access.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulated entities shall retain the services of a paleontological resources specialist with training and background that conforms with the minimum qualifications for a vertebrate paleontologist as described in Measures for Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Non-Renewable Paleontological Resources: Standard Procedures, Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, 1995.¹ • Regulated entities shall conduct initial scoping assessments to determine whether proposed construction activities, if any, could disturb formations that may contain important paleontological resources. Whenever possible, potential impacts to paleontological resources should be avoided by moving the site of construction or removing or reducing the need for surface disturbance. The scoping assessment shall be conducted by the qualified paleontological resources specialist in accordance with applicable agency requirements. • If human remains or funerary objects are encountered during any activities associated with the project, work in the 	

¹ Society of Vertebrate Paleontology. 2010. [Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Paleontological Resources](https://vertpaleo.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/SVP_Impact_Mitigation_Guidelines-1.pdf). 2010. Available: https://vertpaleo.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/SVP_Impact_Mitigation_Guidelines-1.pdf. Accessed May 20, 2022.

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>immediate vicinity and within a reasonable buffer zone, shall cease and the County Coroner shall be contacted pursuant to State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and that code enforced for the duration of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regulated entity’s qualified paleontological resources specialist shall determine whether paleontological resources would likely be disturbed in a project area on the basis of the sedimentary context of the area and a records search for past paleontological finds in the area. The assessment may suggest areas of high known potential for containing resources. If the assessment is inconclusive a surface survey is recommended to determine the fossiliferous potential and extent of the pertinent sedimentary units within the project site. If the site contains areas of high potential for significant paleontological resources and avoidance is not possible, prepare a paleontological resources management and mitigation plan that addresses the following steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A preliminary survey (if not conducted earlier) and surface salvage prior to construction. ▪ Physical and administrative protective measures and protocols such as halting work, to be implemented in the event of fossil discoveries. ▪ Monitoring and salvage during excavation. ▪ Specimen preparation. ▪ Identification, cataloging, curation and storage. ▪ A final report of the findings and their significance. ▪ Choose sites that avoid areas of special scientific value. 	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
<p>Energy Demand: Impact 6-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Effects Less than significant</p>	N/A	N/A
<p>Energy Demand: Impact 6-2: Long-Term Operation-Related Effects Beneficial</p>	N/A	N/A
<p>Geology and Soils: Impact 7-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Effects Potentially significant</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 7-1 The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies that provide protection of geology and soils. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with local land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California would qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to geology and soils include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Project would coordinate with local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary 	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local land use agency or governing body would certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with applicable regulations and would approve the project for development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to avoid or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. The definition of actions required to mitigate potentially significant geology and soil impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency. • Prior to the issuance of any development permits, proponents of new manufacturing plants and hydrogen fueling stations would prepare a geotechnical investigation/study, which would include an evaluation of the depth to the water table, liquefaction potential, physical properties of subsurface soils including shrink-swell potential (expansion), soil resistivity, slope stability, minerals resources and the presence of hazardous materials. • Proponents of new manufacturing plants and hydrogen fueling stations would provide a complete site grading plan, and drainage, erosion, and sediment control plan with applications to applicable lead agencies. Proponents would avoid locating facilities on steep slopes, in alluvial fans and other areas prone to landslides or flash floods, or with gullies or washes, as much as possible. 	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
<p>Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change: Impact 8-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Effects Less than significant</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change: Impact 8-2: Long-Term Operational-Related Effects Beneficial</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Hazards and Hazardous Materials: Impact 9-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Effects Potentially significant</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 9-1 The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies related to hazards and hazardous materials. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with discretionary local land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California would qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with discretionary project</p>	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid upset and accident-related impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Project would coordinate with local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local land use agency or governing body would certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with applicable regulations and would approve the project for development. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to avoid or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. The definition of actions required to mitigate potentially significant upset and accident-related hazard impacts may include as discussed below; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency. • Handling of potentially hazardous materials/wastes shall be performed by or under the direction of a licensed professional with the necessary experience and knowledge to oversee the proper identification, characterization, handling and disposal or recycling of the materials generated as a result of the project. As wastes are generated, they shall be placed, at the direction of the licensed professional, in designated areas that offer secure, secondary containment and/or protection from storm water 	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>runoff. Other forms of containment may include placing waste in steel bins or other suitable containers pending profiling and disposal or recycling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The temporary storage and handling of potentially hazardous materials/wastes shall be in areas away from sensitive receptors such as schools or residential areas. These areas shall be secured with chain-link fencing or similar barrier with controlled access to restrict casual contact from non-project personnel. All project personnel that may encounter potentially hazardous materials/wastes shall have the appropriate health and safety training commensurate with the anticipated level of exposure. 	
<p>Hazards and Hazardous Materials: Impact 9-2: Long-Term Operation-Related Effects Potentially Significant</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 9-2: Implement Mitigation Measure 9-1 The authority to determine project-level impacts and require project-level mitigation lies with land use and/or permitting agencies for individual projects, and the programmatic level of analysis associated with this EA does not attempt to address project-specific details of mitigation. As such, there is inherent uncertainty in the degree of mitigation that may ultimately be implemented to reduce potentially significant impacts.</p>	<p>Potentially Significant and Unavoidable</p>
<p>Hydrology and Water Quality: Impact 10-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Effects Potentially significant</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 10-1 The Regulatory Setting in Appendix A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies in regard to hydrology and water quality. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with local discretionary land use and/or permitting authority. New or</p>	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>modified facilities in California would qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdictions with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with discretionary project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or mitigate hydrology and water quality-related impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Project would coordinate with local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local land use agency or governing body would certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with applicable regulations and would approve the project for development. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to avoid or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. The definition of actions required to mitigate potentially significant hydrology and water quality impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency. Implement Best Management Practices to reduce sedimentation and pollution of surface waters, such as 	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>installation of silt fencing around the perimeter of active construction areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train construction workers for proper response to hazardous materials spills as well as responsibilities for maintaining BMPs on site. • Drainage plans for runoff shall be designed to contain adequate capacity for projected flows on site. <p>Avoid filling of waters of the U.S. and waters of the State to the extent feasible. If activities require a Waste Discharge Requirements under Title 27 CCR, section 20005 et seq. or Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification, comply with all avoidance, reduction, and compensatory measures.</p>	
<p>Hydrology and Water Quality: Impact 10-2: Long-Term Operation-Related Effects Potentially significant</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 10-2: Implement Mitigation Measure 10-1 The authority to determine project-level impacts and require project-level mitigation lies with land use and/or permitting agencies for individual projects, and the programmatic level of analysis associated with this EA does not attempt to address project-specific details of mitigation. As such, there is inherent uncertainty in the degree of mitigation that may ultimately be implemented to reduce potentially significant impacts.</p>	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
<p>Land Use Planning: Impact 11-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Effects No impact</p>	N/A	N/A
<p>Mineral Resources: Impact 12-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operation-Related Effects Less than significant</p>	N/A	N/A
<p>Noise: Impact 13-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Noise Effects Potentially significant</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 13-2 The Regulatory Setting in Appendix A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies that pertain to noise. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with local discretionary land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California would qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with discretionary project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize noise include:</p>	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Project would coordinate with local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA) The local land use agency or governing body would certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with applicable regulations and would approve the project for development. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to avoid or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. The definition of actions required to mitigate potentially significant noise impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency • Equip all emergency pressure relief valves and steam blow-down lines with silencers to limit noise levels. • Contain facilities within buildings or other types of effective noise enclosures. <p>Employ engineering controls, including sound-insulated equipment and control rooms, to reduce the average noise level in normal work areas.</p>	
<p>Noise: Impact 13-2: Long-Term Operational-Related Effects Potentially significant</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 13-2 The Regulatory Setting in Appendix A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies that pertain to noise. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of</p>	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with local discretionary land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California would qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with discretionary project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize noise include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Project would coordinate with local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA) The local land use agency or governing body would certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with applicable regulations and would approve the project for development. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to avoid or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. The definition of actions required to mitigate potentially significant noise impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency 	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equip all emergency pressure relief valves and steam blow-down lines with silencers to limit noise levels. • Contain facilities within buildings or other types of effective noise enclosures. <p>Employ engineering controls, including sound-insulated equipment and control rooms, to reduce the average noise level in normal work areas.</p>	
<p>Population and Housing: Impact 14-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Effects Less than significant</p>	N/A	N/A
<p>Public Services: Impact 15-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Effects Less than significant</p>	N/A	N/A
<p>Recreation: Impact 16-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Effects Less than significant</p>	N/A	N/A
<p>Transportation: Impact 17-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Effects Potentially significant</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 17-1 The Regulatory Setting in Appendix A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies related to transportation. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities</p>	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with discretionary land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California would qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with discretionary project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize construction traffic impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Project would coordinate with local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local land use agency or governing body would certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with applicable regulations and would approve the project for development. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to avoid or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. The definition of actions required to mitigate potentially significant traffic impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency. 	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize the number and length of access, internal, service and maintenance roads and use existing roads when feasible. • Provide for safe ingress and egress to/from the proposed project site. Utilize flaggers where necessary to control traffic at site entrances during construction. • Prepare a Construction Traffic Control Plan and a Traffic Management Plan. • Encourage carpooling to the site. <p>Avoid materials deliveries during peak traffic periods.</p>	
<p>Transportation: Impact 17-2: Long-Term Operational-Related Effects Potentially significant</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 17-2 The Regulatory Setting in Appendix A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies related to transportation. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with discretionary land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California would qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with discretionary project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize construction traffic impacts include:</p>	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and implement road and intersection design requirements or improvements for any proposed or significantly impact roads and intersections. • Consult with and implement recommendations from local fire protection services regarding emergency access requirements. • Prepare transportation demand management plans that prioritize and promote use of non-automobile forms of transportation to minimize significant increases in VMT. 	
<p>Tribal Cultural Resources: Impact 18-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational Impacts Potentially significant</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 18-1 The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to TCRs. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with local or State land use approval and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California would qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary approval authority over a proposed action is the lead agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts on TCRs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of construction activities implemented as a result of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses associated with the 2022 Scoping Plan would coordinate with State or local land use agencies to seek entitlements for 	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local or State land use agency or governing body must follow all applicable environmental regulations as part of approval of a project for development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all feasible mitigation to reduce or substantially lessen the potentially significant impacts on TCRs associated with the project. • Actions required to mitigate potentially significant TCR impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain the services of culturally and geographically affiliated California Native American tribes. ▪ Seek guidance from archaeological resource specialists with training and background that conforms to the U.S. Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards, as published in 36 CFR Part 61. ▪ Seek guidance from the State and local lead agencies, as appropriate, for coordination of government-to-government consultations with the Native American tribes. ▪ Follow notification procedures and conduct consultation as required with California Native American tribes under AB 52 (including PRC Sections 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2). Provide notice to Native American tribes of project details to identify potential TCRs. In the case that a TCR is identified, 	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>consistent with PRC Section 21084.3(b), prepare mitigation measures that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid and preserve the resource in place. - Treat the resource with culturally appropriate dignity. - Employ permanent conservation easements. - Protect the resource. • Regulated entities shall consult with lead agencies early in the planning process to identify the potential presence of cultural properties. The agencies shall provide the project developers with specific instruction on policies for compliance with the various laws and regulations governing cultural resources management, including coordination with regulatory agencies and Native American tribes. 	
<p>Utilities and Service Systems: Impact 19-1: Long-Term Operational-Related Effects Potentially significant</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 19-1 The Regulatory Setting in Appendix A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies related to utilities and service systems. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be subject to approval by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with discretionary land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California would qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with discretionary project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely</p>	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>required to avoid and/or minimize utility and service-related impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Project would coordinate with local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local land use agency or governing body would certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with applicable regulations and would approve the project for development. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to avoid or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. The definition of actions required to mitigate potentially significant utility or service-related impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency. • Comply with local plans and policies regarding the provision of water supply, wastewater treatment, and storm water drainage utilities, and solid waste services. • Where an on-site wastewater system is proposed, submit a permit application to the appropriate local jurisdiction and include the application with applications to appropriate lead agencies. • Where appropriate, prepare a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) consistent with the requirements of Section 21151.9 	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>of the Public Resources Code/ Section 10910 et seq. of the Water Code. The WSA would be approved by the local water agency/purveyor prior construction of the project.</p> <p>Comply with local plans and policies regarding the provision of wastewater treatment services.</p>	
<p>Wildfire: Impact 20-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operation-Related Effects Less than significant</p>	N/A	N/A