APPENDIX B-3

Draft EIA Attachment B. Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	Aesthetics	
Impact 1-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operation-Related Effects on Aesthetics Potentially significant	***Mitigation Measure 1-1*** The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to visual 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 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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. For projects occurring in other states beyond California, other local permitting rules and environmental review requirements may apply and may also work to reduce impacts. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts on aesthetic resources include: • Proponents of new development and new facilities and structures constructed will submit applications to 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.	Significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	• Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents will implement all feasible mitigation to reduce or substantially lessen the potentially significant scenic or aesthetic impacts of the project. • 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 feasible, construction staging and laydown areas for equipment, personal vehicles, and material storage would be sited to take advantage of natural screening opportunities provided by existing structures, topography, and/or vegetation. Temporary visual screens would be used where helpful if existing landscape features did not screen views of the areas. • All construction and maintenance areas shall be kept clean and tidy, including the re-vegetation of disturbed soil. Storage of construction materials and equipment shall be screened from view and/or generally not visible to the public, where feasible. • Siting projects and their associated elements next to important scenic landscape features or in a setting for observation from State scenic highways, national historic sites, national trails, and cultural resources shall be avoided to the greatest extent feasible. • The project proponent shall contact the lead agency to discuss the documentation required in a lighting mitigation plan, submit to the lead agency a plan describing the measures that demonstrate compliance with lighting requirements, and notify the lead agency that the lighting has been completed and is ready for inspection.	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Agriculture and Forestry Resources		
Impact 2-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operation-Related Effects on Agriculture and Forestry Resources Potentially significant	***Mitigation Measure 2-1*** The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to agriculture and forestry 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 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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. For projects occurring in other states beyond California, other local permitting rules and environmental review requirements may apply and may also work to reduce impacts. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts on agriculture and forestry resources include: • 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.	Significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	• Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce 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: ▪ 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 using land (potentially including farmland) that is not designated as Important Farmland (e.g., through clustering or design change to avoid Farmland) prior to deciding on the conversion of Important Farmland. ▪ 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: o Restoring agricultural land to productive use through	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	removal of equipment or structures or other means, such that the land can be designated as Farmland. ○ If restoration is not feasible, permanently preserve 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. ○ Participate in any agricultural land mitigation program, including local government maintained or administered, 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 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.	
Air Quality		
Impact 3-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Effects on Air Quality	***Mitigation Measure 3-1*** The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to air quality. CARB does not have the authority	Significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Potentially significant	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 typically 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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. For projects occurring in other states beyond California, other local permitting rules and environmental review requirements may apply and may also work to reduce impacts. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts on air quality include the following: • Proponents of new or modified facilities or infrastructure constructed in connection with reasonably foreseeable compliance responses 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 shall implement all feasible mitigation to reduce or substantially lessen the potentially significant air quality impacts of the project. • Project proponents shall apply for, secure, and comply with all appropriate air quality permits and rules for project construction from the local agencies with air quality jurisdiction and from other	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	applicable agencies, if appropriate, prior to construction mobilization. • Project proponents shall comply with the federal Clean Air Act (CAA) and the California Clean Air Act (CCAA) (including New Source Review and Best Available Control Technology criteria), if applicable. • Project proponents shall comply with local plans, policies, ordinances, rules, and regulations regarding air quality-related emissions and associated exposure (e.g., construction-related fugitive PM dust regulations, indirect source review, and payment into offsite mitigation funds). • For projects located in PM nonattainment areas, project proponents shall prepare and comply with a dust abatement plan that addresses emissions of fugitive dust during construction and operation of the project.	
Impact 3-2: Long-Term Operational-Related Effects on Air Quality Potentially significant	***Mitigation Measure 3-2*** The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to air quality. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities; those facilities are subject to the land use and permitting requirements of the applicable 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 typically 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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review process as appropriate by agencies with project-approval authority.	Significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	For projects occurring in other states beyond California, other local permitting rules and environmental review requirements may apply and may also work to reduce impacts. The following recognized practices are routinely required to avoid or minimize impacts on air quality: • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed and operated as a result of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses shall 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 jurisdiction with land use authority must determine that the environmental review process complied with CEQA and other applicable regulations, prior to project approval. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents shall implement all feasible mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the operational-related air quality impacts of the project. • Project proponents shall apply for, secure, and comply with all appropriate air quality permits for project operation from the local agencies with air quality jurisdiction and from other applicable agencies, if appropriate, prior to commencement of project operation. • Project proponents shall 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 shall comply with local plans, policies, ordinances, rules, and regulations regarding air quality-related	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	emissions and associated exposure (e.g., indirect source review, and payment into offsite mitigation funds). • For projects located in PM nonattainment areas, project proponents shall prepare and comply with a dust abatement plan that addresses emissions of fugitive dust during operation of the project.	
Impact 3-3: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational Impacts from Odors Less Than Significant	N/A	N/A
Biological Resources		
Impact 4-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Effects on Biological Resources Potentially significant	***Mitigation Measure 4-1*** The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to 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 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. Project specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. For projects occurring in other states beyond California, other local permitting rules and environmental review requirements may apply and may also work to reduce impacts. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid	Significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	and/or minimize impacts on biological resources include, but are not limited to: • Proponents of construction activities implemented in connection with reasonably foreseeable compliance responses to the Proposed Amendments 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 biological resources associated with the project. • Actions required to mitigate potentially significant biological impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facilities or other activities would be determined by the local lead agency: ▪ Retain a qualified biologist to prepare a biological inventory of site resources 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. Construction and operational planning will require that important fish or wildlife movement corridors or nursery sites are not impeded by project activities. ▪ Retain a qualified biologist to prepare a delineation of onsite state or federally protected wetlands or other sensitive habitats (e.g., riparian habitat, sensitive natural communities). This survey shall be used to establish setbacks and prohibit	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	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 provide monitoring, as needed, to address project activities that could cause an active nest to fail. ▪ Prepare site design and development plans that avoid or minimize disturbance of habitat and wildlife resources. ▪ Prevent 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. ▪ Prepare spill prevention and emergency response plans, and hazardous waste disposal plans as appropriate to protect against the inadvertent release of potentially toxic materials. ▪ Plant replacement trees. ▪ Establish permanent protection of suitable habitat at ratios considered acceptable to comply with “no net loss” requirements. ▪ Contractor will keep the site and materials organized and store them in a way to prevent attracting wildlife by not creating	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	places for wildlife to hide or nest (e.g., capping pipes, covering trashcans and emptying trash receptacles consistently and promptly when full).	
Impact 4-2: Long-Term Operation-Related Effects on Biological Resources Potentially significant	***Mitigation Measure 4-2*** The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to 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 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. Project specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. For projects occurring in other states beyond California, other local permitting rules and environmental review requirements may apply and may also work to reduce impacts. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts on biological resources include: • Proponents of construction activities implemented in connection with reasonably foreseeable compliance responses to the Proposed Amendments 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.	Significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	• Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all feasible mitigation to reduce or substantially lessen the potentially significant impacts on biological resources associated with the project. 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. ▪ Implement site design features and development plan features, such as landscape buffers, habitat replacement, and avoidance of sensitive areas, that avoid or minimize disturbance of habitat and wildlife resources. ▪ Prevent stormwater discharge that could contribute to sedimentation and degradation of local waterways during project operation. ▪ Maintain and protect, as needed, trees and permanently protected suitable habitat identified as mitigation from construction-related aspects of a project.	
Cultural Resources		
Impact 5-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational Effects on Cultural and Paleontological Resources	***Mitigation Measure 5-1*** The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to 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	Significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Potentially significant	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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. For projects occurring in other states beyond California, other local permitting rules and environmental review requirements may apply and may also work to reduce impacts. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to cultural and paleontological resources include: • Proponents of construction activities implemented in connection with reasonably foreseeable compliance responses to the Proposed Amendments 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 avoid, reduce or substantially lessen the potentially significant impacts on cultural and paleontological resources associated with the project. • Actions required to mitigate potentially significant cultural resources 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	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	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. ▪ 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. ▪ 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 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. ▪ If human remains or funerary objects are encountered during any activities associated with the project, work in the 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. ▪ In the event that cultural resources are discovered during project activities, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	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. ○ Coordination with State and federal agencies shall be required for guidance on consultation. Nation-to-Nation consultations with the Native American Tribes shall be required, as appropriate, based on the guidance received from the State and federal agencies. ▪ If a previously unknown resource is determined to be significant by the qualified archaeologist or architectural historian (i.e., because the find is determined to constitute either an historical resource, cultural resource, or a unique archaeological resource), the archaeologist shall work with the project proponent to avoid disturbance to the resource, 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. For historically significant structures, if avoidance is infeasible, an appropriate documentation plan (e.g., recordation consistent with Historic American Buildings Survey [HABS] Guidelines) shall be required. ▪ 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	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	Vertebrate Paleontology (Society of Vertebrate Paleontology 2024). ▪ 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. ▪ 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: o A preliminary survey (if not conducted earlier) and surface salvage prior to construction. o Physical and administrative protective measures and protocols such as halting work, to be implemented in the event of fossil discoveries.	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	○ 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.	
Energy Demand		
Impact 6-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Effects to Energy Resources Less-than-significant	N/A	N/A
Impact 6-2: Long-Term Operational-Related Effects to Energy Resources Less-than-significant	N/A	N/A
Geology and Soils		
Impact 7-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Effects on Geology and Soils Potentially significant	***Mitigation Measure 7-1*** The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to 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 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	Significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	proposed action for compliance with CEQA. Project specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. For projects occurring in other states beyond California, other local permitting rules and environmental review requirements may apply and may also work to reduce impacts. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to geology and soils include: • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Amendments 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. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents shall implement all mitigation measures identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the environmental impacts related to seismic instability, fault rupture, soil erosion, landslides, and loss of topsoil. 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 will be determined by the local lead agency. ▪ Prior to the issuance of any development permits, proponents of new or modified facilities or infrastructure shall 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	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	shrink-swell potential (expansion), soil resistivity, slope stability, mineral resources, seismic factors, and the presence of hazardous materials. ▪ Proponents of new or modified facilities or infrastructure shall provide a complete site grading plan, and drainage, erosion, and sediment control plan with applications to applicable lead agencies. Proponents will 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. ▪ Disturbed areas outside of the permanent construction footprint shall be stabilized or restored using techniques such as soil loosening, topsoil replacement, revegetation, and surface protection (i.e., mulching).	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change		
Impact 8-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Effects on Greenhouse Gas Emissions Beneficial	N/A	N/A
Hazards and Hazardous Materials		
Impact 9-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Effects Related to Hazards and Hazardous Materials Potentially significant	***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	Significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with discretionary local land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California could 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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation may be identified during the environmental review by agencies with discretionary project approval authority. For projects occurring in other states beyond California, other local permitting rules and environmental review requirements may apply and may also work to reduce impacts. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid upset and accident-related impacts include: • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Amendments 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. • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Amendments shall comply with all applicable laws, ordinances, regulations and standards relating to hazardous material handling, fire risk mitigation, or other hazardous conditions that may apply to the facilities. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. Actions required to mitigate potentially significant upset- and accident-related hazard impacts may	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	include the following; 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 runoff. Other forms of containment may include placing waste on plastic sheeting (and/or covering with same) or in steel bins or other suitable containers pending profiling and disposal or recycling. ▪ 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.	
Impact 9-2: Long-Term Operational Effects Related to Hazards and Hazardous Materials Potentially Significant	***Mitigation Measure 9-2: Implement Mitigation Measure 9-1*** Full text of mitigation measure previously provided.	Significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Hydrology and Water Quality		
Impact 10-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Effects on Hydrology and Water Quality Potentially significant	***Mitigation Measure 10-1*** The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations regarding 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 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. Project -specific impacts and mitigation measures would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. For projects occurring in other states beyond California, other local permitting rules and environmental review requirements may apply and may also work to reduce impacts. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or mitigate hydrology and water quality-related impacts include the following: • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed because of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses to the Proposed Amendments 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.	Significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	• Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents shall implement all feasible mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the potentially significant impacts of a project. 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. Project proponents shall implement the following measures as applicable: ▪ Implement Best Management Practices to reduce sedimentation and pollution of surface waters, such as installation of silt fencing around the perimeter of active construction areas, sediment traps, revegetation, and rock and gravel cover. ▪ 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. ▪ Avoid filling of waters of the United States and waters of the State to the extent feasible. If activities require a waste discharge requirement or Section 401 Water Quality Certification, comply with all avoidance, reduction, and compensatory measures. • Under the oversight of the local lead agency, prior to issuance of any construction permits, the proponents for the proposed project shall prepare a stormwater drainage and flood control analysis and management plan. The plans will be prepared by a qualified professional and will summarize existing conditions and the	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	effects of project improvements, and will include all appropriate calculations, a watershed map, changes in downstream flows and flood elevations, proposed on- and off-site improvements, features to protect downstream uses, and property and drainage easements to accommodate downstream flows from the site. Project drainage features will be designed to protect existing downstream flow conditions that will result in new or increased severity of offsite flooding. • Project proponents shall establish drainage performance criteria for off-site drainage, in consultation with county engineering staff, such that project-related drainage is consistent with applicable facility designs, discharge rates, erosion protection, and routing to drainage channels, which could be accomplished by, but is not limited to: (a) minimizing directly connected impervious areas; (b) maximizing permeability of the site; and (c) stormwater quality controls such as infiltration, detention/retention, and/or biofilters; and basins, swales, and pipes in the system design. • The project proponent shall design and construct new facilities to provide appropriate flood protection such that operations are not adversely affected by flooding and inundation. These designs will be approved by the local or State land use agency. The project proponent will also consult with the appropriate flood control authority on the design of offsite stream crossings such that the minimum elevations are above the predicted surface-water elevation at the agency's designated design peak flows. Drainage and flood prevention features shall be inspected and maintained on a routine schedule specified in the facility plans, and as specified by the county authority. • As part of subsequent project-level planning and environmental review, the project proponent shall coordinate with the local	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	groundwater management authority and prepare a detailed hydrogeological analysis of the potential project-related effects on groundwater resources prior to issuance of any permits. The proponent shall mitigate for identified adverse changes to groundwater by incorporating technically achievable and feasible modifications into the project to avoid offsite groundwater level reductions, use alternative technologies or changes to water supply operations, or otherwise compensate or offset the groundwater reductions.	
Impact 10-2: Long-Term Operational-Related Effects on Hydrology and Water Quality Potentially significant	***Mitigation Measure 10-2: Implement Mitigation Measure 10-1*** Full text of mitigation measure previously provided.	Significant and unavoidable
Land Use Planning		
Impact 11-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operation-Related Effects on Land Use and Planning Potentially Significant	***Mitigation Measure 11-1: Implement Mitigation Measures 2-1, 4-1, 7-1, and 9-1*** Full text of mitigation measures previously provided.	Significant and unavoidable
Mineral Resources		
Impact 12-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operation-Related Effects on Mineral Resources Less-than-significant	N/A	N/A

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	Noise	
Impact 13-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Effects to Noise Potentially significant	***Mitigation Measure 13-1*** The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws and regulations that pertain to noise. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that could 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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation measures would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. For projects occurring in other states beyond California, other local permitting rules and environmental review requirements may apply and may also work to reduce impacts. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize noise include: • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed under the 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. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental	Significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	document to reduce or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. 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. ▪ Ensure noise-generating construction activities (including truck deliveries, off-road heavy duty construction equipment, pile driving, and blasting) are limited to the least noise-sensitive times of day (e.g., weekdays during the daytime hours) for projects near sensitive receptors. ▪ Use noise barriers, such as berms, as needed (where feasible) to limit ambient noise at property lines, especially where sensitive receptors may be present. ▪ Ensure all project equipment has sound-control devices no less effective than those provided on the original equipment. ▪ All construction equipment used would be adequately muffled and maintained. ▪ Use battery-powered forklifts and other facility vehicles, as needed to remain within acceptable noise levels. ▪ Ensure all stationary construction equipment (i.e., compressors and generators) is located as far as practicable from nearby sensitive receptors or shielded. ▪ Properly maintain mufflers, brakes, and all loose items on construction and operation-related vehicles to minimize noise and address operational safety issues. Keep truck operations to the quietest operating speeds. Advise about downshifting and vehicle operations in sensitive communities to keep truck noise to a minimum.	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	▪ Use noise controls on standard construction equipment; shield impact tools. ▪ Use flashing lights instead of audible back-up alarms on mobile equipment, if necessary to maintain acceptable noise levels. ▪ Install mufflers on air coolers and exhaust stacks of all diesel- and gas-driven engines. ▪ 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. ▪ Employ engineering controls, including sound-insulated equipment and control rooms, to reduce the average noise level in normal work areas.	
Impact 13-2: ***Long-Term Operational-Related Effects to Noise*** Potentially significant	***Mitigation Measure 13-2: Implement Mitigation Measure 13-1.*** Full text of mitigation measure previously provided.	Significant and unavoidable
Population and Housing		
Impact 14-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operation-Related Effects on Population and Housing Less-than-significant	N/A	N/A

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Public Services		
Impact 15-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operation-Related Effects on Public Services Less-than-significant	N/A	N/A
Recreation		
Impact 16-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operation-Related Effects on Recreation Less-than-significant	N/A	N/A
Transportation		
Impact 17-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Effects on Transportation Potentially significant	***Mitigation Measure 17-1*** The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations regarding 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 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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation measures would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. For projects occurring in other states beyond California, other local permitting	Significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	rules and environmental review requirements may apply and may also work to reduce impacts. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize construction traffic impacts include: • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed will 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 will certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with applicable regulations and will approve the project for development. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents will implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen potentially significant impacts on traffic and transportation. Actions required to mitigate potentially significant traffic impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility will be determined by the local lead agency. ▪ 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 a proposed project site. Identify road design requirements for any proposed roads, and related road improvements. ▪ If new roads are necessary, prepare a road siting plan and consult standards contained in federal, State, or local requirements. The plans should include design and construction protocols to meet the appropriate roadway standards and be no larger than necessary to accommodate their intended functions (e.g., traffic volume and weight of	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	vehicles). Access roads should be located to avoid or minimize impacts to washes and stream crossings, follow natural contours and minimize side-hill cuts. Roads internal to a project site should be designed to minimize ground disturbance. Excessive grades on roads, road embankments, ditches, and drainages should be avoided, especially in areas with erodible soils. ▪ Prepare a Construction Traffic Control Plan and a Traffic Management Plan.	
Impact 17-2: Long-Term Operational-Related Effects on Transportation Potentially significant	***Mitigation Measure 17-2*** The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations regarding transportation. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to increases in VMT; these must be addressed 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. 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. For projects occurring in other states beyond California, other local permitting rules and environmental review requirements may apply and may also work to reduce impacts. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize transportation impacts include: • Identify and implement road and intersection design requirements or improvements for any project that would significantly impact the safety of roads and intersections. • Consult with and implement recommendations from local fire protection services regarding emergency access requirements.	Significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	• Prepare transportation demand management (TDM) plans that prioritize and promote use of non-automobile forms of transportation to minimize significant increases in VMT.	
Tribal Cultural Resources		
Impact 18-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational Effects on Tribal Cultural Resources Potentially significant	***Mitigation Measure 18-1*** The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to tribal 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 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. Project specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. For projects occurring in other states beyond California, other local permitting rules and environmental review requirements may apply and may also work to reduce impacts. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to tribal cultural resources include: • Proponents of construction activities implemented in connection with reasonably foreseeable compliance responses to the Proposed Amendments 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	Significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	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 tribal cultural resources associated with the project. • Actions required to mitigate potentially significant tribal cultural resources 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 tribal 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. ▪ Seek guidance from the State and federal lead agencies, as appropriate, for coordination of Nation-to-Nation consultations with the Native American Tribes. ▪ Follow notification procedures and conduct consultation as required with California Native American Tribes under Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (including Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 and 21080.3.2.). Provide notice to Native American Tribes of project details to identify potential tribal cultural resources. In the case that a TCR is identified, consistent with Public Resources Code Section 21084.3(b), prepare mitigation measures that: o Avoid and preserve the resource in place. o Treat the resource with culturally appropriate dignity.	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	○ 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.	
Utilities and Service Systems		
Impact 19-1: Long-Term Operational-Related Effects on Utilities and Service Systems Potentially significant	***Mitigation Measure 19-1*** The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate 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 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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation measures would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. For projects occurring in other states beyond California, other local permitting rules and environmental review requirements may apply and may also work to reduce impacts. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize utility and service-related impacts include:	Significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	• 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. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen potentially significant impacts on utilities and service systems. 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, policies, and permitting requirements regarding the provision of water supply, wastewater treatment, electrical systems, 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. ▪ Where appropriate, prepare a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) consistent with the requirements of Section 21151.9 of the Public Resources Code and Section 10910 et seq. of the Water Code. The WSA would be approved by the local water agency/purveyor prior to construction of the project. ▪ Comply with local plans, policies, and permitting requirements	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	regarding the provision of wastewater treatment services.	
Wildfire		
Impact 20-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Effects on Wildfire Potentially significant	***Mitigation Measure 20-1*** The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate 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 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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation measures would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. For projects occurring in other states beyond California, other local permitting rules and environmental review requirements may apply and may also work to reduce impacts. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize utility and service-related impacts include: • 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.	Significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	• Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen potentially significant impacts on utilities and service systems. 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. • Actions required to mitigate potentially significant tribal cultural resources impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency. These measures are derived from CAL FIRE's California Vegetation Treatment Program (CalVTP) standard project requirements (SPRs) and are not exhaustive, but may be applied at the project level. ▪ **SPR AD-3: Consistency with Local Plans, Policies, and Ordinances**: The project proponent will design and implement the treatment in a manner that is consistent with applicable local plans (e.g., general plans, Community Wildfire Protection Plans, CAL FIRE Unit Fire Plans), policies, and ordinances to the extent the project is subject to them. This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance. ▪ **SPR AQ-3: Create Burn Plan**: The project proponent will create a burn plan using the CAL FIRE burn plan template for all prescribed burns. The burn plan will include a fire behavior model output of First Order Fire Effects Model and BEHAVE or other fire behavior modeling simulation and that is performed by a qualified fire behavior technical specialist that predicts fire behavior and calculates consumption of fuels, tree mortality,	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	predicted emissions, greenhouse gas emissions, and soil heating. The project proponent will minimize soil burn severity from broadcast burning to reduce the potential for runoff and soil erosion. The burn plan will be created with input from a qualified technician or certified State burn boss. This SPR applies only to prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance. ▪ **SPR HAZ-2: Require Spark Arrestors**: The project proponent will require mechanized hand tools to have federal- or state-approved spark arrestors. This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance. ▪ **SPR HAZ-3: Require Fire Extinguishers:** The project proponent will require tree cutting crews to carry one fire extinguisher per chainsaw. Each vehicle would be equipped with one long-handled shovel and one axe or Pulaski consistent with PRC Section 4428. This SPR applies only to manual treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance. ▪ **SPR HAZ-4: Prohibit Smoking in Vegetated Areas:** The project proponent will require that smoking is only permitted in designated smoking areas barren or cleared to mineral soil at least 3 feet in diameter (PRC Section 4423.4). This SPR applies to all treatment activities and treatment types, including treatment maintenance. ▪ **SPR GEO-3: Stabilize Disturbed Soil Areas:** The project proponent will stabilize soil disturbed during mechanical, prescribed herbivory treatments, and prescribed burns that result in exposure of bare soil over 50% or more of the	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	treatment area with mulch or equivalent immediately after treatment activities, to the maximum extent practicable, to minimize the potential for substantial sediment discharge. If mechanical, prescribed herbivory, or prescribed burn treatment activities could result in substantial sediment discharge from soil disturbed by machinery, animal hooves, or being bare, organic material from mastication or mulch will be incorporated onto at least 75% of the disturbed soil surface where the soil erosion hazard is moderate or high, and 50% of the disturbed soil surface where soil erosion hazard is low to help prevent erosion. Where slash mulch is used, it will be packed into the ground surface with heavy equipment so that it is sufficiently in contact with the soil surface. This SPR only applies to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and prescribed burns that result in exposure of bare soil over 50% of the project area treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance. ▪ **SPR GEO-4: Erosion Monitoring:** The project proponent will inspect treatment areas for the proper implementation of erosion control SPRs and mitigations prior to the rainy season. If erosion control measures are not properly implemented, they will be remediated prior to the first rainfall event per SPR GEO-3 and GEO-8. Additionally, the project proponent will inspect for evidence of erosion after the first large storm or rainfall event (i.e., ≥ 1.5 inches in 24 hours) as soon as is feasible after the event. Any area of erosion that will result in substantial sediment discharge will be remediated within 48 hours per the methods stated in SPRs GEO-3 and GEO-8. This SPR applies only to mechanical, prescribed herbivory, and prescribed burning treatment activities and all treatment types, including	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	treatment maintenance. ▪ **SPR GEO-5: Drain Stormwater via Water Breaks:** The project proponent will drain compacted and/or bare linear treatment areas capable of generating storm runoff via water breaks using the spacing and erosion control guidelines contained in Sections 914.6, 934.6, and 954.6(c) of the California Forest Practice Rules (February 2019 version). Where waterbreaks cannot effectively disperse surface runoff, including where waterbreaks cause surface run-off to be concentrated on downslopes, other erosion controls will be installed as needed to maintain site productivity by minimizing soil loss. This SPR applies only to mechanical, manual, and prescribed burn treatment activities and all treatment types, including treatment maintenance. ▪ **SPR GEO-8: Steep Slopes**: The project proponent will require a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) or licensed geologist to evaluate treatment areas with slopes greater than 50% for unstable areas (areas with potential for landslide) and unstable soils (soil with moderate to high erosion hazard). If unstable areas or soils are identified within the treatment area, are unavoidable, and will be potentially directly or indirectly affected by the treatment, a licensed geologist (P.G. or C.E.G.) will determine the potential for landslide, erosion, of other issue related to unstable soils and identity measures (e.g., those in SPR GEO-7) that will be implemented by the project proponent such that substantial erosion or loss of topsoil would not occur. This SPR applies only to mechanical treatment activities and WUI fuel reduction, non-shaded fuel breaks, and ecological restoration treatment types, including treatment maintenance.	

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