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 1-1*** There are no feasible mitigation measures that CARB can implement to reduce the effects on aesthetics associated with implementation of the Proposed Project. 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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by the local or State land use approval agencies with project-approval authority. While not under CARB's purview in an effort to provide full disclosure and transparency, the below list includes recognized practices routinely required by local or State land use agencies to avoid and/or minimize impacts on aesthetic resources. Additionally, the Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to visual resources. It is reasonably foreseeable that these laws and regulations are implemented to reduce impacts to visual resources. • 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	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	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 the approval of a development project. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents will implement all feasible mitigation measures—meaning they are capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, social, and technological factors—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	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	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.	
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 2-1*** There are no feasible mitigation measures that CARB can implement to reduce the effects on agriculture and forestry resources associated with implementation of the Proposed Project. 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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by the local or State land use approval agencies with project-approval authority. While not under CARB's purview in an effort to provide full disclosure and transparency, the below list includes recognized practices routinely required by local or State land use agencies to avoid and/or minimize impacts on agriculture and forestry resources. Additionally, the Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to agriculture and forestry	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	resources. It is reasonably foreseeable that these laws and regulations are implemented to reduce impacts to agriculture and forestry resources. • 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 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 farmland that is not designated as Important Farmland (e.g., through clustering or design change to avoid Farmland) prior to	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	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 before deciding whether to convert 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 Restore agricultural land to productive use through removal of equipment or structures or other means, such that the land can be designated as Farmland. o 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. o Participate in any agricultural land mitigation program, including local government-maintained or administered, that provides equal or more effective mitigation than the measures listed.	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	• 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 the purchase of easements or the contribution of funds to a land trust or other agency.	
Air Quality		
Impact 3-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Effects on Air Quality Potentially significant	***Mitigation 3-1*** There are no feasible mitigation measures that CARB can implement to reduce the effects on air quality associated with implementation of the Proposed Project. 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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by the local or State land use approval agencies with project-approval authority. While not under CARB's purview in an effort to provide full disclosure and transparency, the below list includes recognized practices routinely required by local or State land use agencies to avoid and/or minimize impacts on air quality. Additionally, the Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	regulations that relate to air quality. It is reasonably foreseeable that these laws and regulations are implemented to reduce impacts to air quality. • Proponents of new or modified facilities or infrastructure constructed as a result of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses would coordinate with State or local land use agencies to seek required 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 for project construction from the local agencies with air quality jurisdiction and from other applicable agencies, if appropriate, prior to construction mobilization. • 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 emissions and associated exposure (e.g., construction-related fugitive PM dust regulations, indirect source review, and payment into offsite mitigation funds).	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	• Project proponents shall comply with all applicable State and Air District requirements relating to construction and operational emissions, including all applicable Air District rules relating to dust control and facility operations, and all applicable CARB regulations relating to combustion equipment and vehicle use. • Project proponents shall prepare and comply with a dust abatement plan that addresses emissions of fugitive dust during construction and operation of the project. Examples include, but are not limited to, the following measures: ▪ All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day ▪ All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered. ▪ All visible mud or dirt trackout onto adjacent public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited. ▪ All excavation, grading, and/or demolition activities shall be suspended when average wind speeds exceed 20 mph. ▪ All trucks and equipment, including their tires, shall be washed off prior to leaving the site.	
Impact 3-2: Long-Term Operational-Related Effects on Air Quality Potentially significant	***Mitigation 3-2*** There are no feasible mitigation measures that CARB can implement to reduce the effects on air quality associated with implementation of the Proposed Project. CARB does not have the	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by the local or State land use approval agencies with project-approval authority. While not under CARB's purview in an effort to provide full disclosure and transparency, the below list includes recognized practices routinely required by local or State land use agencies to avoid and/or minimize impacts on air quality. Additionally, the Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to air quality. It is reasonably foreseeable that these laws and regulations are implemented to reduce impacts to air quality. • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed and operated as a result 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 jurisdiction with land use authority would 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 would implement all feasible mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the operational-related air quality impacts of the project.	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	• Project proponents would 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 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., indirect source review, and payment into offsite mitigation funds). • For projects located in PM nonattainment areas, 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 Potentially significant	***Mitigation 3-3a*:** Implement Mitigation 3-1 Full text of mitigation previously provided. ***Mitigation 3-3b*** There are no feasible mitigation measures that CARB can implement to reduce the effects on odors associated with implementation of the Proposed Project. 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”	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	under CEQA. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by the local or State land use approval agencies with project-approval authority. While not under CARB's purview in an effort to provide full disclosure and transparency, the below list includes recognized practices routinely required by local or State land use agencies to avoid and/or minimize impacts on odors. Additionally, the Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that govern odor emissions. It is reasonably foreseeable that these laws and regulations are implemented to reduce impacts to odors. • Projects constructed as a result 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 jurisdiction with land use authority would 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 would implement all feasible mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or sustainably lessen the operational odor impacts of the project. • Project proponents would comply with local plans, policies, ordinances, rules, and regulations for reducing exposure to existing sources of odor or odiferous processes, including the incorporation of setbacks and buffer areas between odor sources and sensitive land uses.	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Biological Resources		
Impact 4-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Effects on Biological Resources Potentially significant	***Mitigation 4-1*** There are no feasible mitigation measures that CARB can implement to reduce the effects on biological resources associated with implementation of the Proposed Project. 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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by the local or State land use approval agencies with project-approval authority. While not under CARB's purview in an effort to provide full disclosure and transparency, the below list includes recognized practices routinely required by local or State land use agencies to avoid and/or minimize impacts on biological resources. Additionally, the Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to biological resources. It is reasonably foreseeable that these laws and regulations are implemented to reduce impacts to biological resources. • 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	Potentially 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 biological resources associated with the project. • Actions required to mitigate potentially significant impacts on biological resources 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 resources constraints analysis on the site prior to ground disturbance or construction. If protected species or their habitats are present or have potential to be present, comply with applicable federal and State laws and regulations, including the Endangered Species Act and California Endangered Species Act. Construction and operational planning will require that important fish or wildlife movement corridors or nursery sites are not impeded or destroyed 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 disturbance of riparian habitats, sensitive natural communities, 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 US Army Corps of Engineers.	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	▪ Prohibit construction activities during the rainy season, with requirements for seasonal weatherization and the implementation of erosion-prevention practices. ▪ Prohibit construction activities in the vicinity of raptor nests or nests of non-raptor special-status bird species during the nesting season or establish protective buffers and provide monitoring, as needed, to modify project activities that could cause an active nest to fail. ▪ Prepare site design and development plans that avoid or minimize disturbance of sensitive biological resources and 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 and establish permanent protection of riparian habitat, sensitive natural communities, and State or federally protected wetlands 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 places for wildlife to hide or nest (e.g., capping pipes, covering trash cans, and emptying trash receptacles	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	consistently and promptly when full).	
Impact 4-2: Long-Term Operation-Related Effects on Biological Resources Potentially significant	***Mitigation 4-2*** There are no feasible mitigation measures that CARB can implement to reduce the effects on biological resources associated with implementation of the Proposed Project. 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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by the local or State land use approval agencies with project-approval authority. While not under CARB's purview in an effort to provide full disclosure and transparency, the below list includes recognized practices routinely required by local or State land use agencies to avoid and/or minimize impacts on biological resources. Additionally, the Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to biological resources. It is reasonably foreseeable that these laws and regulations are implemented to reduce impacts to biological resources. • 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	Potentially 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 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 or nests of non-raptor special-status bird species during the 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 biological resources and prevent stormwater discharge that could contribute to sedimentation and degradation of local waterways during project operation. ▪ Maintain and replace, as needed, trees and permanently protected habitat that were identified for protection during the construction phase of the project.	
Cultural Resources		
Impact 5-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational Effects	***Mitigation 5-1*** There are no feasible mitigation measures that CARB can implement to reduce the effects on cultural resources associated with implementation of the Proposed Project. CARB does not have	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
on Cultural and Paleontological Resources Potentially significant	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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by the local or State land use approval agencies with project-approval authority. While not under CARB's purview in an effort to provide full disclosure and transparency, the below list includes recognized practices routinely required by local or State land use agencies to avoid and/or minimize impacts on cultural resources. Additionally, the Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to cultural resources. It is reasonably foreseeable that these laws and regulations are implemented to reduce impacts to cultural resources. • 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 avoid, reduce or substantially lessen the potentially significant impacts on cultural resources associated with the project.	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	• 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 training and background that conforms to the US 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, or other tribal expert 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. ▪ Seek guidance from the State and federal lead agencies, as appropriate, for coordination of Nation-to-Nation consultations with the Native American Tribes. ▪ 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. ▪ If a resource determined to be significant by the qualified archaeologist or architectural historian (i.e., because the find	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	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 on archaeological sites. For historically significant structures, if avoidance is infeasible, an appropriate documentation plan (e.g., recordation consistent with Historic American Buildings Survey Guidelines) shall be required. ▪ 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. ▪ 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. ▪ Regulated entities shall conduct initial scoping assessments to determine whether proposed construction activities, if any,	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	could disturb formations that may contain important paleontological resources. Whenever possible, potential impacts on 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 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. ▪ 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: A preliminary survey (if not conducted earlier) and surface salvage prior to construction.	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	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.	
Energy		
Impact 6-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Effects on Energy Resources Less than significant	N/A	N/A
Impact 6-2: Long-Term Operational-Related Effects on Energy Resources Potentially significant	***Mitigation 6-1*** There are no feasible mitigation measures that CARB can implement to reduce the effects on energy resources associated with implementation of the Proposed Project. 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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by the local or State land use approval agencies with project-approval authority.	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	While not under CARB's purview in an effort to provide full disclosure and transparency, the below list includes recognized practices routinely required by local or State land use agencies to avoid and/or minimize impacts on energy resources. Additionally, the Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to energy resources. It is reasonably foreseeable that these laws and regulations are implemented to reduce impacts to energy resources. • Proponents of new or modified facilities and infrastructure constructed as a result of reasonably foreseeable compliance response to new regulations 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 feasible mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the potentially significant impacts to energy resources. The definition of actions required to mitigate potentially significant energy impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility and infrastructure would be determined by the local lead agency. ▪ For existing facilities, retain a qualified energy efficiency expert to evaluate energy use (electricity, natural gas, and other fuels) of the existing facility and processes and any proposed modifications. This survey shall be used to design	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	facility modifications and changes to existing facilities and processes to minimize energy usage. ▪ For new facilities and infrastructure, design facilities and processes to minimize energy use. ▪ Incorporate renewable energy generation facilities, such as a solar installation and/or a wind farm, to reduce energy consumption from fossil fuels.	
Geology and Soils		
Impact 7-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Effects on Geology and Soils Potentially significant	***Mitigation 7-1*** There are no feasible mitigation measures that CARB can implement to reduce the effects on geology and soils associated with implementation of the Proposed Project. 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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by the local or State land use approval agencies with project-approval authority. While not under CARB's purview in an effort to provide full disclosure and transparency, the below list includes recognized practices routinely required by local or State land use agencies to avoid and/or minimize impacts on geology and soils. Additionally, the Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to geology and soils. It is reasonably	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	foreseeable that these laws and regulations are implemented to reduce impacts to geology and soils. • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed because of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses to new regulations 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 shrink-swell potential (expansion), soil resistivity, slope stability, mineral resources, and the presence of hazardous materials. ▪ Proponents of new or modified facilities or infrastructure shall	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	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).	
Impact 7-2: Long-Term Operational Impacts on Geology and Soils Potentially significant	***Mitigation 7-2a:*** Implement Mitigation 7-1 Full text of mitigation previously provided. ***Mitigation 7-2b*** Because 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 EIA does not attempt to address project-specific details of mitigation, there is inherent uncertainty in the degree of mitigation that may ultimately be implemented to reduce potentially significant geological impacts. Permits and/or agreements to reduce potential geology and soils impacts could include, but are not limited to, several classes of Underground Injection Control (UIC) permits administered pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act at the federal and State levels. US EPA issues Class VI permits under the aforementioned regulations, which apply to injection wells that are drilled for the sole purpose of CO2 injection in an underground formation as part of a CCS project, without any other intended purpose.	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	To obtain these permits, the project proponent would be required to conduct various evaluations, such as site characterization, and submit proposed injection well construction and operation plans. Requirements for these permits are likely to include: isopach maps, cross sections, and representative well logs that identify all geologic units, freshwater aquifers, and oil or gas zones. Because these permits would address inspection, enforcement, mechanical integrity testing, plugging and abandonment oversight, data management, and public outreach, this impact could be reduced.	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change		
Impact 8-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Effects on Greenhouse Gas Emissions Less-than-significant	N/A	N/A
Hazards and Hazardous Materials		
Impact 9-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Effects Related on Hazards and Hazardous Materials Potentially significant	***Mitigation 9-1*** There are no feasible mitigation measures that CARB can implement to reduce the effects on hazards and hazardous materials associated with implementation of the Proposed Project. 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. Project-specific	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by the local or State land use approval agencies with project-approval authority. While not under CARB's purview in an effort to provide full disclosure and transparency, the below list includes recognized practices routinely required by local or State land use agencies to avoid and/or minimize impacts on hazards and hazardous materials. Additionally, the Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to hazards and hazardous materials. It is reasonably foreseeable that these laws and regulations are implemented to reduce impacts to hazards and hazardous materials. • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed as a compliance response to the Regulation for the CCUS Program 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 reduce or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. Actions required to mitigate potentially significant upset and accident-related hazard impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	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.	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Impact 9-2: Long-Term Operational Effects Related on Hazards and Hazardous Materials Potentially Significant	***Mitigation 9-2:*** Implement Mitigation 9-1 Full text of mitigation previously provided.	Potentially significant and unavoidable
Hydrology and Water Quality		
Impact 10-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Effects on Hydrology and Water Quality Potentially significant	***Mitigation 10-1*** There are no feasible mitigation measures that CARB can implement to reduce the effects on hydrology and water quality associated with implementation of the Proposed Project. 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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by the local or State land use approval agencies with project-approval authority. While not under CARB's purview in an effort to provide full disclosure and transparency, the below list includes recognized practices routinely required by local or State land use agencies to avoid and/or minimize impacts on hydrology and water quality. Additionally, the Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to hydrology and water quality. It is reasonably foreseeable that these laws and regulations are implemented to reduce impacts to hydrology and water quality.	Potentially 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 to new regulations would coordinate with local or State land use agencies to seek entitlements for development, as well as completing 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 feasible mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the potentially significant water-related impacts of a project, including impacts to water quality, water supply, erosion and drainage. 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 best management practices on site.	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	▪ 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 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	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	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 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 10-2:*** Implement Mitigation 10-1 Full text of mitigation previously provided.	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Land Use		
Impact 11-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operation-Related Effects on Land Use and Planning Potentially Significant	***Mitigation 11-1:*** Implement Mitigation 2-1, 4-1, 4-2, 7-1, 7-2, and 10-1 Full text of mitigation previously provided.	Potentially significant and unavoidable
Mineral Resources		
Impact 12-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operation-Related Effects on Mineral Resources Potentially significant	***Mitigation C.12*** There are no feasible mitigation measures that CARB can implement to reduce the effects on mineral resources associated with implementation of the Proposed Project. 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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by the local or State land use approval agencies with project-approval authority. While not under CARB's purview in an effort to provide full disclosure and transparency, the below list includes recognized practices routinely required by local or State land use agencies to avoid and/or minimize impacts on mineral resources. Additionally, the Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to mineral resources. It is reasonably	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	foreseeable that these laws and regulations are implemented to reduce impacts to mineral resources. • Proponents of new or modified facilities and infrastructure 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 document to reduce or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. The definition of actions required to mitigate potentially significant known mineral resources impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility and infrastructure would be determined by the local lead agency. • Conduct a survey to identify mineral resources of local regional, or state value at the project site. • Site and design new or modified facilities and infrastructure to avoid or minimize restrictions to known mineral resources and recovery sites.	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Noise and Vibration		
Impact 13-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Effects on Noise and Vibration Potentially significant	***Mitigation 13-1*** There are no feasible mitigation measures that CARB can implement to reduce the effects on noise and vibration associated with implementation of the Proposed Project. 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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by the local or State land use approval agencies with project-approval authority. While not under CARB's purview in an effort to provide full disclosure and transparency, the below list includes recognized practices routinely required by local or State land use agencies to avoid and/or minimize impacts on noise and vibration. Additionally, the Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to noise and vibration. It is reasonably foreseeable that these laws and regulations are implemented to reduce impacts to noise and vibration. • 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	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	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 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, 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	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	construction and operation-related-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. ▪ 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 on Noise and Vibration*** Potentially significant	***Mitigation 13-2:*** Implement Mitigation 13-1. Full text of mitigation previously provided.	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
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
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 17-1*** There are no feasible mitigation measures that CARB can implement to reduce the effects on transportation associated with implementation of the Proposed Project. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by the local or State land use approval agencies with project-approval authority. While not under CARB's purview in an effort to provide full disclosure and transparency, the below list includes recognized practices routinely required by local or State land use agencies to avoid and/or minimize impacts on transportation. Additionally, the Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to transportation. It is reasonably foreseeable that these laws and regulations are implemented to reduce impacts to transportation. • 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 transportation. Actions required to mitigate potentially significant transportation impacts may include the following;	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	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 vehicles). Access roads should be located to avoid or minimize impacts on 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 in accordance with the latest version of the California Manual on Uniform Control Devices.	
Impact 17-2: Long-Term Operational-Related Effects on Transportation	***Mitigation 17-2*** There are no feasible mitigation measures that CARB can implement to reduce the effects on transportation associated with	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Potentially significant	implementation of the Proposed Project. 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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by the local or State land use approval agencies with project-approval authority. While not under CARB's purview in an effort to provide full disclosure and transparency, the below list includes recognized practices routinely required by local or State land use agencies to avoid and/or minimize impacts on transportation. Additionally, the Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to transportation. It is reasonably foreseeable that these laws and regulations are implemented to reduce impacts to transportation. • 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. • Prepare transportation demand management plans that prioritize and promote use of non-automobile forms of transportation to minimize significant increases in VMT.	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Tribal Cultural Resources		
Impact 18-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational Effects on Tribal Cultural Resources Potentially significant	***Mitigation 18-1*** There are no feasible mitigation measures that CARB can implement to reduce the effects on tribal cultural resources associated with implementation of the Proposed Project. 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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by the local or State land use approval agencies with project-approval authority. While not under CARB's purview in an effort to provide full disclosure and transparency, the below list includes recognized practices routinely required by local or State land use agencies to avoid and/or minimize impacts on tribal cultural resources. Additionally, the Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to tribal cultural resources. It is reasonably foreseeable that these laws and regulations are implemented to reduce impacts to tribal cultural resources. • 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	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	(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 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 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 (TCRs). In the case that a TCR is identified, consistent with Public Resources Code Section 21084.3(b), prepare mitigation measures that: Avoid and preserve the resource in place.	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	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.	
Utilities and Service Systems		
Impact 19-1: Long-Term Operational-Related Effects on Utilities and Service Systems Potentially significant	***Mitigation 19-1*** There are no feasible mitigation measures that CARB can implement to reduce the effects on utilities and services systems associated with implementation of the Proposed Project. 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. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by the local or State land use approval agencies with project-approval authority. While not under CARB's purview in an effort to provide full disclosure and transparency, the below list includes recognized practices routinely required by local or State land use agencies to	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	avoid and/or minimize impacts on utilities and services systems. Additionally, the Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to utilities and services systems. It is reasonably foreseeable that these laws and regulations are implemented to reduce impacts to utilities and services systems. • 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 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.	

Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	▪ 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 and policies regarding the provision of wastewater treatment services.	
Wildfire		
Impact 20-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Effects on Wildfire Less than significant	NA	NA

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