

I. Attachment B. Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Aesthetics		
<p>Impact 1-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Impacts on Aesthetics</p> <p>Potentially significant</p>	<p>Mitigation Measure 1-1</p> <p>The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to aesthetics. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with local or State land use approval and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California would qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary approval authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to aesthetic resources include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local or State land use 	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>

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Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>agency or governing body must follow all applicable environmental regulations as part of approval of a project for development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all feasible mitigation to reduce or substantially lessen the potentially significant scenic or aesthetic impacts of the project. • The project proponent would color and finish the surfaces of all project structures and buildings visible to the public to: (1) minimize visual intrusion and contrast by blending with the landscape; (2) minimize glare; and (3) comply with local design policies and ordinances. The project proponent would submit a surface treatment plan to the lead agency for review and approval. • To the extent feasible, the sites selected for use as construction staging and laydown areas would 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. 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All construction, operation, and maintenance areas would be kept clean and tidy, including the re-vegetation of disturbed soil and storage of construction materials and equipment would be screened from view and/or are 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 would be avoided to the greatest extent feasible. • The project proponent would 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. 	
<p><i>Impact 1-2: Long-Term Operational Impacts on Aesthetics</i> Potentially significant</p>	<p><i>Mitigation Measure 1-2</i> The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that relate to aesthetics. 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</p>	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>

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Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>“project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary approval authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to aesthetic resources include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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 scenic or aesthetic impacts of the project. • The project proponent would color and finish the surfaces of all project structures and buildings visible to the public to: (1) minimize visual intrusion and contrast by blending with the landscape; (2) minimize glare; and (3) comply with local design policies and ordinances. The project proponent 	

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	<p>would submit a surface treatment plan to the lead agency for review and approval.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To the extent feasible, the sites selected for use as construction staging and laydown areas would 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 needed if existing landscape features did not screen views of the areas. • All construction, operation, and maintenance areas would be kept clean and tidy, including the re-vegetation of disturbed soil and storage of construction materials and equipment would be screened from view and/or are 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 would be avoided to the greatest extent feasible. • The project proponent would contact the lead agency to discuss the documentation required in a lighting mitigation plan, submit to the lead agency a plan describing the 	

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	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		
<p><i>Impact 2-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operation-Related Effects to Agriculture and Forestry Resources</i></p> <p>Potentially significant</p>	<p><i>Mitigation Measure 2-1</i></p> <p>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 or infrastructure that would be approved by State or local jurisdictions or jurisdictions outside of California. 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 or infrastructure in California would qualify as a "project" under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary approval authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to agriculture and forestry resources include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of new or modified facilities or infrastructure constructed as a result of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses to the Proposed Regulation would coordinate with State or local land use agencies to seek entitlements for 	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>

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	<p>development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local or State land use agency or governing body must follow all applicable environmental regulations as part of approval of a project for development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all feasible mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the significant environmental impacts of the project on agriculture and forestry resources 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 or infrastructure would be determined by the State or local lead agency and future environmental documents prepared by State or local lead agencies should include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avoid lands designated as Important Farmland (State defined Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, and Unique Farmland) as defined by the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. Before converting Important Farmland to non-agricultural use, analyze the feasibility of using farmland that is not designated as Important Farmland prior to deciding on the conversion of Important Farmland. 	

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

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	<p style="text-align: center;">that provides equal or more effective mitigation than the measures listed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any mitigation for permanent conversion of forest land or timberland caused by facility or infrastructure construction or modification should 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		
<p><i>Impact 3-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Impacts on Air Quality</i></p> <p>Potentially significant</p>	<p><i>Mitigation Measure 3-1</i></p> <p>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 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</p>	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>

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	<p>with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to air quality include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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 (CAA) and the California Clean Air Act (CCAA) (e.g., 	

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	<p>New Source Review and Best Available Control Technology criteria), if applicable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For projects located in PM10 nonattainment areas, prepare, and comply with a dust abatement plan that addresses emission of fugitive dust during construction and operation of the project. ▪ Ensure the cleanest possible construction practices and equipment are used. This includes eliminating idling of diesel-powered equipment and providing the necessary infrastructure (e.g., electric plugs) to support zero and near-zero equipment and tools. • Implement, and plan accordingly for the necessary infrastructure to support the zero and near-zero emission technology vehicles and equipment that will be operating on-site. Necessary infrastructure may include the physical (e.g., needed footprint), energy, and fueling infrastructure for construction equipment, on-site vehicles and equipment, and medium-heavy and heavy heavy-duty trucks. 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In construction contracts, include language that requires all off-road diesel powered equipment used during construction to be zero-emission, if commercially available. If not commercially available, include language that requires such equipment to be equipped with Tier 4 Final or cleaner engines, except for specialized construction equipment in which Tier 4 Final engines are not available. In place of Tier 4 Final engines, off-road equipment can incorporate retrofits such that emissions reductions achieved equal or exceed that of a Tier 4 Final engine. • In construction contracts, include language that requires all off-road equipment with a power rating below 19 kilowatts (e.g., pressure washers, plate compactors) used during project construction be battery-powered. • In construction contracts, include language that requires all heavy-duty trucks entering the construction site, during the grading and building construction phases be zero-emission, if commercially available. If not commercially available, include language that requires such equipment to be model year 2014 or later. All heavy-duty haul trucks should also meet CARB's lowest optional low-NOx standard starting in the year 2022. <p>In construction contracts, include language that requires all construction equipment and fleets to be in compliance with all</p>	

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	current air quality regulations. CARB staff is available to assist in implementing this recommendation.	
<i>Impact 3-2: Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts on Air Quality</i> Beneficial	NA	NA
Biological Resources		
<i>Impact 4-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Impacts on Biological Resources</i> Potentially significant	<i>Mitigation Measure 4-1</i> 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 or infrastructure that would be approved by State or local jurisdictions or jurisdictions outside of California. 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 or infrastructure in California would qualify as a "project" under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary approval authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts on biological resources include:	Potentially significant and unavoidable

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of new or modified facilities or infrastructure constructed as a result of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses to the Proposed Regulation 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 identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the significant environmental impacts of the project on biological resources. Any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility or infrastructure would be determined by the State or local lead agency. • Actions required to mitigate potentially significant biological impacts may include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 	

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	<p>would require that project activities do not impair important fish or wildlife movement corridors or nursery sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain a qualified biologist to prepare a wetland survey of onsite resources. This survey should be used to establish setbacks and prohibit disturbance of riparian habitats, streams, intermittent and ephemeral drainages, and other wetlands. Wetland delineation is required by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and is administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. ▪ Prohibit construction activities during the rainy season with requirements for seasonal weatherization and implementation of erosion prevention practices. ▪ Prohibit construction activities in the vicinity of raptor nests during the 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 and prevent storm water 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 	

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	<p>from the California State Water Resources Control Board.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 permanently protected suitable habitat at ratios considered acceptable to comply with “no net loss” requirements. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor should keep the site and materials organized and store them in a way to discourage wildlife through reducing potential places for wildlife to hide or nest (e.g., capping pipes, covering trashcans, and emptying trash receptacles consistently and promptly when full). 	
<p><i>Impact 4-2: Long-Term Operational Impacts on Biological Resources</i></p> <p>Potentially significant</p>	<p><i>Mitigation Measure 4-2</i></p> <p>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 or infrastructure that would be approved by State or local jurisdictions or jurisdictions outside of California. 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 or infrastructure in</p>	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>California would qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary approval authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts on biological resources include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of new or modified facilities or infrastructure constructed as a result of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses to the Proposed Regulation 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 identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the significant environmental impacts of the project on biological resources. Any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility or infrastructure would be determined by the State or local lead agency. However, future environmental documents 	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>prepared by State or local lead agencies could include the following mitigation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prohibit vegetation management activities in the vicinity of raptor nests 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 habitat and wildlife 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 suitable habitat identified during the construction phase of the project. 	
Cultural Resources		
<p><i>Impact 5-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational Impacts on Cultural Resources</i></p> <p>Potentially significant</p>	<p><i>Mitigation Measure 5-1</i></p> <p>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 or infrastructure that would be approved by State or local jurisdictions or jurisdictions outside of</p>	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>California. 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 or infrastructure in California would qualify as a "project" under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary approval authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to cultural resources include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of new or modified facilities or infrastructure constructed as a result of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses to the Proposed Regulation 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 identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the significant environmental impacts of the project on cultural resources. Any mitigation specifically 	

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	<p>required for a new or modified facility or infrastructure would be determined by the State or local lead agency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain the services of cultural resources specialists with training and background that conforms to the U.S. Secretary of Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards, as published in Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, part 61. ▪ Seek guidance from the State and federal lead agencies, as appropriate, for coordination of Nation-to-Nation consultations with the Native American Tribes. ▪ Seek guidance from the State Historic Preservation Officer and federal lead agencies, as appropriate, for coordination of Nation-to-Nation consultations with the Native American tribes. ▪ Regulated entities should consult with lead agencies early in the planning process to identify the potential presence of cultural properties. The agencies should provide the project developers with specific instruction on policies for compliance with the various laws and regulations governing cultural resources 	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>management, including coordination with regulatory agencies and Native American Tribes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If a resource determined to be significant by the qualified archaeologist (i.e., because the find is determined to constitute either an historical resource or a unique archaeological resource), the archaeologist should work with the project applicant 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. ▪ Regulated entities should 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 should 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 should retain the services of a paleontological resources specialist with training and background that conforms with the minimum qualifications for a vertebrate paleontologist as 	

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	<p>described in Measures for Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Non-Renewable Paleontological Resources: Standard Procedures, Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (Society of Vertebrate Paleontology 2010).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regulated entities should 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 should be conducted by the qualified paleontological resources specialist in accordance with applicable agency requirements. ▪ The regulated entity’s qualified paleontological resources specialist should 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 	

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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A preliminary survey (if not conducted earlier) and surface salvage prior to construction. - Physical and administrative protective measures and protocols such as halting work, to be implemented in the event of fossil discoveries. - Monitoring and salvage during excavation. - Specimen preparation. - Identification, cataloging, curation, and storage. - A final report of the findings and their significance. - Choose sites that avoid areas of special scientific value. 	
Energy		
<i>Impact 6-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Effects on Energy Demand</i>	N/A	N/A

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Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
Less than significant		
<i>Impact 6-2: Long-Term Operation-Related Effects on Energy Demand</i> Less than significant	N/A	N/A
Geology and Soils		
<i>Impact 7-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long- term Operation-Related Impacts on Geology and Soils</i> Potentially significant	<i>Mitigation Measure 7-1</i> 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 or infrastructure that would be approved by State or local jurisdictions or jurisdictions outside of California. 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 or infrastructure in California would qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary approval authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid and/or minimize geology and soils impacts include:	Potentially significant and unavoidable

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of new or modified facilities or infrastructure constructed as a result of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses to the Proposed Regulation 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 identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the significant environmental impacts of the project on geology and soils. Any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility or infrastructure would be determined by the State or local lead agency. However, future environmental documents prepared by State or local lead agencies could include the following mitigation measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prior to the issuance of any development permits, proponents of new or modified facilities or infrastructure constructed as a result of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses to the Proposed Regulation should prepare a geotechnical investigation/study, which could include an evaluation of the depth to the water table, liquefaction potential, 	

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	<p>physical properties of subsurface soils including shrink-swell potential (expansion), soil resistivity, slope stability, minerals resources and the presence of hazardous materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proponents of new or modified facilities or infrastructure constructed as a result of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses to the Proposed Regulation would provide a complete site grading plan, and drainage, erosion, and sediment control plan with applications to applicable lead agencies. Proponents would avoid locating facilities on steep slopes, on alluvial fans and other areas prone to landslides or flash floods, or within gullies or washes, as much as possible. 	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change		
<p><i>Impact 8-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operation-Related Impacts on Greenhouse Gases</i> Beneficial</p>	NA	NA
Hazards and Hazardous Materials		
<p><i>Impact 9-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Impacts</i></p>	<i>Mitigation Measure 9-1</i>	Potentially significant and unavoidable

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<p><i>to Hazards and Hazardous Materials</i></p> <p>Potentially significant</p>	<p>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 or infrastructure that would be approved by State or local jurisdictions or jurisdictions outside of California. 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 or infrastructure in California would qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary approval authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid upset and accident-related impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of new or modified facilities or infrastructure constructed as a result of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses to the Proposed Regulation 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. 	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all feasible mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the significant environmental impacts of the project on hazards and hazardous materials. Any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility or infrastructure would be determined by the State or local lead agency. However, future environmental documents prepared by State or local lead agencies could include the following mitigation measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Handling of potentially hazardous materials/wastes should 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 should 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 should occur in areas 	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	away from sensitive receptors such as schools or residential areas. These areas should be secured with chain-link fencing or a similar barrier with controlled access to restrict casual contact from non-project personnel. All project personnel that may encounter potentially hazardous materials/wastes should have the appropriate health and safety training commensurate with the anticipated level of exposure.	
<i>Impact 9-2: Long-Term Operational Impacts to Hazards and Hazardous Materials</i> Potentially significant	<i>Mitigation Measure 9-2: Implement Mitigation Measure 9-1</i> Mitigation Measure 9-1 is provided above.	Potentially significant and unavoidable
Hydrology and Water Quality		
<i>Impact 10-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Impacts to Hydrology and Water Quality</i> Potentially significant	<i>Mitigation Measure 10-1</i> The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies in regard to hydrology and water quality. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities or infrastructure that would be approved by State or local jurisdictions or jurisdictions outside of California. 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 or infrastructure in California would qualify as a "project" under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary approval	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or mitigate hydrology and water quality-related impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of new or modified facilities or infrastructure constructed as a result of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses to the Proposed Regulation 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 identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the significant environmental impacts of the project on hydrology and water quality. Any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility or infrastructure would be determined by the State or local lead agency. However, future environmental documents prepared by State or local lead agencies could include the following mitigation measures: 	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce sedimentation and pollution of surface waters, such as installation of silt fencing around the perimeter of active construction areas. ▪ 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. 	
<p><i>Impact 10-2: Long-Term Operational Impacts to Hydrology and Water Quality</i></p> <p>Potentially significant</p>	<p><i>Mitigation Measure 10-2: Implement Mitigation Measure 10-1</i></p> <p>Mitigation Measure 10-1 is provided above.</p>	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>
Land Use Planning		
<p><i>Impact 11-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operation-Related</i></p>	N/A	N/A

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
<i>Impacts on Land Use and Planning</i> Less than significant		
Mineral Resources		
<i>Impact 12-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operation-Related Impacts on Mineral Resources</i> Potentially significant	<i>Mitigation Measure 12-1</i> The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that provide protection of mineral resources. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities or infrastructure that would be approved by State or local jurisdictions or jurisdictions outside of California. 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 or infrastructure in California would qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary approval authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to mineral resources include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of new or modified facilities or infrastructure constructed as a result of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses to the Proposed Regulation would coordinate 	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all feasible mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the significant environmental impacts of the project on mineral resources. Any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility or infrastructure would be determined by the State or local lead agency. However, future environmental documents prepared by State or local lead agencies could include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prior to the issuance of any development permits, proponents of new or modified facilities or infrastructure constructed as a result of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses to the Proposed Regulation should prepare an investigation/study, which would include an evaluation of the development's impact on the availability of mineral resources valuable to the region and residents of the State or delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan. 	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proponents of new or modified facilities or infrastructure constructed as a result of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses to the Proposed Regulation should provide a complete site plan showing any overlapping areas between the proposed plan and locally important mineral resources delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan. Proponents should avoid locating infrastructure that would result in the loss of availability of locally important mineral resources, as much as possible. 	
Noise		
<p><i>Impact 13-1: Short-Term Construction Related Impacts to Noise</i></p> <p>Potentially significant</p>	<p><i>Mitigation Measure 13-1</i></p> <p>The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies related to noise and vibration. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with discretionary local land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California 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 statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation may be identified during the</p>	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>environmental review by agencies with discretionary project approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid upset and accident-related impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of new or modified infrastructure constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Regulation 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. The definition of actions required to mitigate potentially significant noise impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency. • Equip all emergency pressure relief valves and steam blow-down lines with silencers to limit noise levels. • Contain facilities within buildings or other types of effective noise enclosures. 	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ engineering controls, including sound-insulated equipment and control rooms, to reduce the average noise level in normal work areas. • Ensure noise-generating construction activities (including truck deliveries, and blasting) are limited to the least noise-sensitive times of day (e.g., weekdays during the daytime hours) for projects near sensitive receptors. • Consider use of noise barriers, such as berms, 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. • 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 operational-related vehicles to minimize noise and ensure safe operations. 	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Consider use of flashing lights instead of audible back-up alarms on mobile equipment. • Install mufflers on air coolers and exhaust stacks of all diesel and gas-driven engines. 	
Impact 13-2: Long-Term Operational Impacts on Noise Potentially significant	Mitigation Measure 13-2: Implement Mitigation Measure 13-1 Mitigation Measure 13-1 is provided above.	Potentially significant and unavoidable
Population and Housing		
Impact 14-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operation-Related Effects to Population and Housing Less than significant	N/A	N/A
Public Services		
Impact 15-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-	N/A	N/A

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
<i>Term Operation-Related Effects to Public Services</i> Less than significant		
Recreation		
<i>Impact 16-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long- Term Operation-Related Effects to Recreation</i> Less than significant	N/A	N/A
Transportation		
<i>Impact 17-1: Short-Term Construction-Related Effects to Transportation and Traffic</i> Potentially significant	<i>Mitigation Measure 17-1</i> The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies related to transportation. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with discretionary land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California 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 statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation may be identified during the	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>environmental review by agencies with discretionary project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize construction traffic impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed 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. • 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 traffic impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency. • Minimize the number and length of access, internal, service and maintenance roads and use existing roads when feasible. 	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for safe ingress and egress to/from a proposed project site. Utilize flaggers where necessary to control traffic at site entrances during construction. • Prepare a Construction Traffic Control Plan and a Traffic Management Plan. • Encourage carpooling to the site. • Avoid materials deliveries during peak traffic periods. 	
<p><i>Impact 17-2: Long-Term Operation-Related Effects to Transportation</i></p> <p>Potentially significant</p>	<p><i>Mitigation Measure 17-2</i></p> <p>The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies related to transportation. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with discretionary land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California 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 statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation may be identified during the environmental review by agencies with discretionary project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize construction traffic impacts include:</p>	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and implement road and intersection design requirements or improvements for any proposed or significantly impact roads and intersections. • Consult with and implement recommendations from local fire protection services regarding emergency access requirements. • Encourage alternative transportation and carpooling to the project site. 	
<i>Tribal Cultural Resources</i>		
<p><i>Impact 18-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational Impacts on Tribal Cultural Resources</i> Potentially significant</p>	<p><i>Mitigation Measure 18-1</i> 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 or infrastructure that would be approved by State or local jurisdictions or jurisdictions outside of California. 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 or infrastructure in California would qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary approval authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices</p>	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts on tribal cultural resources include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of new or modified facilities or infrastructure constructed as a result of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses to the Proposed Regulation 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 identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the significant environmental impacts of the project on tribal cultural resources. Any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility or infrastructure would be determined by the State or local lead agency. However, future environmental documents prepared by State or local lead agencies could include the following mitigation measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retain the services of tribal cultural resources specialists with training and background that conforms to the U.S. Secretary of Interior’s 	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>Professional Qualifications Standards, as published in Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, part 61.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seek guidance from the State Historic Preservation Officer as well as State and federal lead agencies, as appropriate, for coordination of Nation-to-Nation consultations with the Native American Tribes. ▪ Conduct consultation as required with California Native American Tribes under AB 52. Provide notice to Native American Tribes of project details to identify potential tribal cultural resources (TCRs). In the case that a TRC is identified, implement mitigation measures that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid and preserve the resource in place. - Treat the resource with culturally appropriate dignity. - Employ permanent conservation easements. - Protect the resource. ▪ Regulated entities should consult with lead agencies early in the planning process to identify the potential presence of cultural properties. The agencies should provide the project developers with specific instruction on policies for compliance with the various laws and regulations governing tribal cultural 	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	resources management, including coordination with regulatory agencies and Native American Tribes.	
Utilities and Service Systems		
<p><i>Impact 19-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational Impacts on Utilities and Service Systems</i></p> <p>Potentially significant</p>	<p><i>Mitigation Measure 19-1</i></p> <p>The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies related to utilities and service systems. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities or infrastructure that would be approved by State or local jurisdictions or jurisdictions outside of California. 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 or infrastructure in California would qualify as a "project" under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary approval authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project specific impacts and mitigation would be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize utility and service-related impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proponents of new or modified facilities or infrastructure constructed as a result of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses to the Proposed Regulation would coordinate with State or local land use agencies to seek entitlements for 	<p>Potentially significant and unavoidable</p>

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<p>development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local or State land use agency or governing body must follow all applicable environmental regulations as part of approval of a project for development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all feasible mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the significant environmental impacts of the project on utilities and service systems. Any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility or infrastructure would be determined by the State or local lead agency. However, future environmental documents prepared by State or local lead agencies could include the following mitigation measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comply with local plans and policies regarding the provision of water supply, wastewater treatment, storm water drainage, and solid waste services and facilities. ▪ Where an on-site wastewater system is proposed, submit a permit application to the appropriate local jurisdiction and include the application with development proposals submitted to appropriate lead agencies. 	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	Potential Mitigation	Significance after Mitigation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where appropriate, prepare a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) consistent with the requirements of Section 21151.9 of the Public Resources Code/ Section 10910 et seq. of the Water Code. The WSA would need to be approved by the local water agency/purveyor prior construction of the project. ▪ Comply with applicable State and local waste diversion requirements during construction and operation of new or modified facilities or infrastructure. 	
Wildfire		
<i>Impact 20-1: Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operation-Related Effects on Wildfire</i> Less than significant	N/A	N/A