



1 Introduction

This environmental impact report (EIR) has been prepared to meet the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for purposes of evaluating the potential environmental impacts, mitigation measures, and alternatives associated with the proposed Dogwood Geothermal Energy Project. This EIR describes the existing environment that would be affected by, and the environmental impacts which could potentially result from the construction and operation of the proposed project as described in detail in Chapter 2.0 of this EIR.

1.1 Overview of the Proposed Project

The project site is located on approximately 125 acres of privately-owned lands in southern Imperial County, California, approximately one mile south of the City of Heber jurisdictional limit and approximately 0.5 miles west from the City of Calexico jurisdictional limit. The project site is within portions of three parcels: Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) 054-250-031, 059-020-001, and 054-250-017. APN 054-250-31 is within the existing Heber 2 Geothermal Energy Complex (HGEC) located at 855 Dogwood Road, Heber, CA, and APN 059-020-001 and APN 054-250-017 are immediately southeast and east, respectively, of the HGEC.

The project applicant, OrHeber 3, LLC, Heber Field Company, LLC, and the Second Imperial Geothermal Company (collectively, the “Applicants”, and all wholly owned subsidiaries of Ormat Technologies, Inc. [Ormat]) has filed three separate Conditional Use Permits (CUP) applications with the County of Imperial for the construction and operation of various facilities. The three CUP applications are described below. Collectively, these three CUP applications are herein referred to as the “project.”

1. Dogwood Geothermal Energy Project – CUP No. 23-0020

The Dogwood Geothermal Energy Project includes a geothermal plant and associated ancillary and auxiliary facilities, new substation, 7 megawatt (MW) solar facility, and medium voltage distribution cable from the proposed solar facility to the geothermal plant. These project components are summarized below.

- a. **ORMAT Energy Converter (Geothermal Energy Production Unit):** The proposed ORMAT Energy Converter (OEC) unit would be a two-turbine combined cycle binary unit, operating on a subcritical Rankine cycle, with isopentane as the motive fluid. The OEC system consists of a generator, turbines, a vaporizer, air cooled condensers, preheaters and recuperators, and an evacuation skid/vapor recovery maintenance unit (VRMU) for purging and maintenance events. The design capacity for the unit is 25 MW (net).
- b. **Isopentane Storage Tanks:** Two double-walled 20,000-gallon above-ground storage tanks would be installed for motive fluid (isopentane) storage. Numerous safety and fire prevention measures would be installed on/near the ABST, including the following:
 - Concrete foundations with blast walls separating the tank from the OEC.
 - An automated water suppression system.
 - Concrete containment areas.

- Two flame detectors, which will immediately detect any fire and immediately trigger the automatic fire suppression system.
 - A gas detector, which will immediately detect any isopentane leak and notify the control room (manned 24/7).
- c. **Cooling Tower:** A cooling tower array will perform air-cooling operations of the geothermal fluid. The cooling tower will include a series of heat-absorbing evaporators and condensers to capture and transfer heat stored in the geothermal fluid. No water is necessary.
- d. **Dogwood Substation:** The proposed Dogwood geothermal plant will require a new substation to step up the low voltage electrical energy generated at the Dogwood geothermal unit to the higher voltage required for commercial transmission. Pending Imperial Irrigation District (IID) review, no upgrades to off-site transmission facilities are necessary. If upgrades to off-site facilities are later deemed necessary through an IID transmission study, recommendations could include protection upgrades and metering replacements at existing IID substations and/or upgrades to telecommunications, distribution lines, and transmission lines. Such upgrades would use existing infrastructure, easements, right-of-way, and corridors to the extent practicable.

The new Dogwood substation will connect directly to the existing point of interconnection with the IID controlled grid. The substation will include a 13.8 kV circuit breaker to protect the electric generator, a minimum of 80 megavolt ampere 13.8 kV/115 kV transformer, and 115 kV potential and current transformers for metering and system protection. A main control building would contain instrumentation and telecommunications equipment located within the within the greater HGEC.

The substation footprint would measure up to 145 feet by 66 feet and would be surrounded by an eight-foot-tall chain link fence with vehicle and personnel access gates. The surface of the substation would be covered by gravel and the substation equipment would be placed onto concrete foundations.

- e. **Parasitic Solar Energy Facility:** A 7 MW solar facility would provide supplemental/auxiliary energy to the proposed Dogwood geothermal plant. The solar facility is classified as behind-the-meter and would provide supplemental energy directly to the Dogwood geothermal unit (OEC). This energy would not enter the transmission grid.
- f. **Medium Voltage Distribution Line:** The energy generated by the proposed Dogwood solar facility would be collected at an on-site XMD and switch on the western edge of the Heber 2 Project site, adjacent to South (S) Dogwood Road. A medium voltage distribution cable would cross S Dogwood Road and be attached via trays to the existing pipeline that runs west before turning north to cross the Beech Drain and Main Canal at the existing above-ground pipeline span. The cable would continue to follow the existing pipeline alignment and connect into the new Dogwood OEC. No new footings or foundations are required for the cable trays.

2. Heber 2 Solar Energy Project – CUP No. 23-0021

- a. **Parasitic Solar Energy Facility:** A 15 MW solar facility would provide supplemental/auxiliary energy to the existing Heber 2 geothermal plant. The solar facility is classified as behind-the-meter and would provide supplemental energy directly to the Heber 2 geothermal unit (OEC). This energy would not enter the transmission grid. The energy generated by the solar facility would be collected by an on-site XMD and switch and transmitted via a medium voltage distribution cable (as described above).



3. Heber Field Company (HFC) Geothermal Wells and Pipeline Project – CUP No. 23-0022

- a. **Geothermal Production and Injection Wells:** Production wells flow geothermal fluid to the surface, and injection wells are used to inject geothermal fluid from the energy plant back into the geothermal reservoir. Injection ensures the longevity and renewability of the geothermal resource. The Applicant proposes to develop three geothermal production wells, all within the Imperial County Geothermal Overlay Zone. The wells will be sited at three locations within APNs 059-020-001 and 054-250-017. The injection well would be installed within the HGEC, immediately next to the proposed Dogwood OEC.
- b. **Geothermal Fluid Pipeline:** Approximately 4,500 feet (0.85 miles) of geothermal fluid production pipeline are proposed for installation on APN 059-020-001. This new segment of pipeline will connect to an existing pipeline collection point that will deliver the geothermal brine to the proposed Dogwood OEC. The well on APN 054-250-017 would connect to the existing pipeline segment adjacent to the proposed well pad site. The pipeline would be used to transport geothermal fluid from the production wells to the power plants.

1.1.1 Agency Roles and Responsibilities

This section identifies and summarizes federal, state, and local laws, policies, and regulations that are applicable to the project.

County of Imperial

Implementation of the project would involve the following approvals by the County of Imperial:

1. **Approval of CUPs.** Implementation of the project would require the approval of CUPs by the County to allow for the construction and operation of the proposed facilities. The following CUPs are under consideration for approval as evaluated in this EIR:
 - CUP 23-0020 (Dogwood Geothermal Plant and Solar Energy Facility)
 - CUP 23-0021 (Heber 2 Solar Energy Facility)
 - CUP 23-0022 (HFC Geothermal Wells and Pipeline)

The project parcels are currently zoned as A-2-G-SPA and A-2-G-U.

Pursuant to Title 9, Division 5, Chapter 8, the following uses are permitted in the A-2 zone:

n) Oil, gas and geothermal exploration meeting requirements specified in Division 17

s) Solar energy extraction generation provided that is for on-site consumption only

Pursuant to Title 9, Division 5, Chapter 8, the following uses are permitted in the A-2 zone subject to approval of a CUP from Imperial County:

y) Electrical generation plants (less than 50 MW) excluding nuclear or coal fired and meeting requirements in Division 17

z) Electrical substations in an electrical transmission system (500 kv/230 kv/161 kv)

bb) Facilities for the transmission of electrical energy (100-200 kv)

ii) Geothermal test facilities, Intermediate projects, and major exploratory wells, meeting requirements in Division 17

rr) Major Geothermal projects per Division 17

ww) Resource extraction and energy development as per Division 17

aaa) Solar energy electrical generator

2. **Certification of the EIR.** After the required public review for the Draft EIR, the County will respond to written comments, edit the document, and produce a Final EIR to be certified by the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors prior to making a decision on approval or denial of the project.

Subsequent ministerial approvals may include, but are not limited to:

- Grading and clearing permits
- Building permits
- Reclamation plan
- Encroachment permits
- Transportation permit(s)

Other Agencies Reviews and/or Consultations

The following agencies may be involved in reviewing and/or consultations with the project proponent as it relates to construction of the project:

Federal

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

- The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) enforces compliance with regulations related to special-status species or their habitat as required under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA).

UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

- Section 404 Permit (Clean Water Act [CWA]). The CWA establishes a program to regulate the discharge of dredge and fill material into waters of the U.S. including wetlands. Activities regulated under this program include fills for development, water resource projects (e.g., dams and levees), infrastructure development (e.g., highways and airports), and conversion of wetlands to uplands for farming and forestry. Either an individual 404b permit or authorization to use an existing USACE Nationwide Permit will need to be obtained if any portion of the construction requires fill into a river, stream, or stream bed that has been determined to be a jurisdictional waterway.

State

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE (TRUSTEE AGENCY)

- The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) is a Trustee Agency and enforces compliance with regulations related to California special-status species or their habitats as required under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA).

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

- **National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Construction General Permit Order No. 2009-009-DWQ.** Requires the applicant to file a public Notice of Intent to discharge stormwater and to prepare and implement a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP).
- **Jurisdictional Waters.** Agencies and/or project proponents must consult with the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regarding, when applicable, regarding compliance with the CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification or permitting under California Porter-Cologne Act.

Local

IMPERIAL COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT

- Review as part of the EIR process including the final design of the proposed fire system.

IMPERIAL COUNTY AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT

- Review as part of the EIR process regarding consistency with the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District (ICAPCD) CEQA Air Quality Handbook, the final "Modified" 2009 8-hour Ozone Air Quality Management Plan, the State Implementation Plan for particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM₁₀) in the Imperial Valley, the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM_{2.5}), and verification of Rule 801 compliance.

1.2 Relationship to Statutes, Regulations, and Other Plans

1.2.1 County of Imperial General Plan and Land Use Ordinance

The General Plan provides guidance on future growth in the County of Imperial. Any development in the County of Imperial must be consistent with the General Plan and Land Use Ordinance (Title 9, Division 10).

1.2.2 Renewables Portfolio Standard Program

Established in 2002 under Senate Bill (SB) 1078, California's Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) was accelerated in 2006 under SB 107 by requiring that 20 percent of electricity retail sales be served by RE resources by 2010. RE sources include wind, geothermal, and solar. Subsequent recommendations in California energy policy reports advocated a goal of 33 percent by 2020. On November 17, 2008, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed Executive Order (EO) S-14-08 requiring that "... all retail sellers of electricity shall serve 33 percent of their load with RE by 2020." The following year, EO S-21-09 directed the California Air Resources Board (CARB), under its Assembly Bill (AB) 32 authority, to enact regulations to achieve the goal of 33 percent renewables by 2020.

In the ongoing effort to codify the ambitious 33 percent by 2020 goal, SB X12 was signed by Governor Brown, in April 2011. This new RPS preempts the CARB's 33 percent Renewable Electricity Standard and applies to all electricity retailers in the state including publicly owned utilities, investor-owned utilities, electricity service providers, and community choice aggregators. All of these entities had to adopt the new RPS goals of 20 percent of retail sales from renewables by the end of 2013, 25 percent by the end of 2016, and the 33 percent requirement being met by the end of 2020.

Governor Brown signed into legislation SB 350 in October 2015, which requires retail sellers and publicly owned utilities to procure 50 percent of their electricity from eligible RE resources by 2030. In 2018, SB 100 was signed by Governor Brown, codifying a goal of 60 percent renewable procurement by 2030 and 100 percent by 2045 Renewables Portfolio Standard.

1.2.3 Senate Bill 32

In August 2016, Governor Brown signed SB 32 and AB 197, which serve to extend California's GHG reduction programs beyond 2020. SB 32 amended the Health and Safety Code to include § 38566, which contains language to authorize CARB to achieve a statewide GHG emission reduction of at least 40 percent below 1990 levels by no later than December 31, 2030. SB 32 codified the targets established by Executive Order (EO) B-30-15 for 2030, which set the next interim step in the State's continuing efforts to pursue the long-term target expressed in EOs S-3-05 and B-30-15 of 80 percent below 1990 emissions levels by 2050.

1.2.4 Title 17 California Code of Regulations, Subchapter 10, Article 2, Sections 95100 et seq.

These CARB regulations implement mandatory GHG emissions reporting as part of the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006.

1.2.5 Federal Clean Air Act

The legal authority for federal programs regarding air pollution control is based on the 1990 Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments. These are the latest in a series of amendments made to the CAA. This legislation modified and extended federal legal authority provided by the earlier Clean Air Acts of 1963, 1970, and 1977.

The Air Pollution Control Act of 1955 was the first Federal legislation involving air pollution. This Act provided funds for federal research in air pollution. The CAA of 1963 was the first Federal legislation regarding air pollution control. It established a federal program within the U.S. Public Health Service and authorized research into techniques for monitoring and controlling air pollution. In 1967, the Air Quality Act was enacted in order to expand Federal government activities. In accordance with this law, enforcement proceedings were initiated in areas subject to interstate air pollution transport. As part of these proceedings, the Federal government for the first time conducted extensive ambient monitoring studies and stationary source inspections.

The Air Quality Act of 1967 also authorized expanded studies of air pollutant emission inventories, ambient monitoring techniques, and control techniques.

1.2.6 Imperial County Air Pollution Control District

The ICAPCD enforces rules and regulations regarding air emissions associated with various activities, including construction and farming, and operational activities associated with various land uses, in order to protect the public health.

1.2.7 Federal Clean Water Act (33 United States Code Sections 1251–1387)

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 United States Code [USC] §§1251-1387), otherwise known as the CWA, is a comprehensive statute aimed at restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the nation's waters. Enacted originally in 1948, the Act was amended numerous times until it was reorganized and expanded in 1972. It continues to be amended almost every year. Primary authority for the implementation and enforcement of the CWA rests with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In addition to the measures authorized before 1972, the Act authorizes water quality programs, requires federal effluent limitations and state water quality standards, requires permits for the discharge of pollutants into navigable waters, provides enforcement mechanisms, and authorizes funding for wastewater treatment works construction grants and state revolving loan programs, as well as funding to states and tribes for their water quality programs. Provisions have also been added to address water quality problems in specific regions and specific waterways.

Important for wildlife protection purposes are the provisions requiring permits to dispose of dredged and fill materials into navigable waters. Permits are issued by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) under guidelines developed by EPA pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA.

1.2.8 Federal Clean Water Act and California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The project is located within the Colorado River Basin RWQCB, Region 7. The CWA and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act require that Water Quality Control Plans (more commonly referred to as Basin Plans) be prepared for the nine state-designated hydrologic basins in California. The Basin Plan serves to guide and coordinate the management of water quality within the region.

1.2.9 Federal Endangered Species Act

The ESA (16 USC 1531-1544) provides protection for plants and animals whose populations are dwindling to levels that are no longer sustainable in the wild. The Act sets out a process for listing species, which allows for petition from any party to list a plant or animal. Depending on the species, USFWS or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) will determine whether listing the species is warranted. If it is warranted, the species will be listed as either threatened or endangered. The difference between the two categories is one of degree, with endangered species receiving more protections under the statute.

1.2.10 National Historic Preservation Act

Federal regulations (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 800.2) define historic properties as "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included, or eligible for inclusion in, in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)." The term "cultural resource" is used to denote a historic or prehistoric district, site, building, structure, or object, regardless of whether it is eligible for the NRHP.

1.2.11 California Endangered Species Act

CESA is enacted through Government Code Section 2050. Section 2080 of the California Fish and Game Code (FGC) prohibits "take" of any species that the commission determines to be an

endangered species or a threatened species. Take is defined in Section 86 of the FGC as "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill."

CESA allows for take incidental to otherwise lawful development projects. CESA emphasizes early consultation to avoid potential impacts to rare, endangered, and threatened species and to develop appropriate mitigation planning to offset project-caused losses of listed species populations and their essential habitats.

1.2.12 California Lake and Streambed Program (Fish and Game Code Section 1602)

CDFW is responsible for conserving, protecting, and managing California's fish, wildlife, and native plant resources. To meet this responsibility, the FGC (Section 1602) requires an entity to notify CDFW of any proposed activity that may substantially modify a river, stream, or lake.

1.3 Purpose of an EIR

The purpose of an EIR is to analyze the potential environmental impacts associated with a project. CEQA (Section 15002) states that the purpose of CEQA is to: (1) inform the public and governmental decision makers of the potential, significant environmental impacts of a project; (2) identify the ways that environmental damage can be avoided or significantly reduced; (3) prevent significant, avoidable damage to the environment by requiring changes in projects through the use of alternatives or mitigation measures when the governmental agency finds the changes to be feasible; and (4) disclose to the public the reasons why a governmental agency approved the project in the manner the agency chose if significant environmental effects are involved.

1.4 EIR Process

1.4.1 Availability of Reports

The Draft EIR will be distributed to various federal, state, regional, local agencies and interested parties for a 50-day public review period, in accordance with Section 15087 of the CEQA Guidelines. The Draft EIR and documents incorporated by reference will be made available for public review at the County of Imperial Planning and Development Services Department, 801 Main Street, El Centro, California 92243. Documents are available for review during regular business hours.

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Comments received during the public review period of the Draft EIR will be reviewed and responded to in the Final EIR. The Final EIR will be reviewed by the Imperial County Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors as a part of the procedure to certify the Final EIR. Additional information on this process may be obtained by contacting the County of Imperial Planning and Development Services Department at (442) 265-1736.



1.4.2 Public Participation Opportunities/Comments and Coordination

Notice of Preparation

The County of Imperial issued a notice of preparation (NOP) for the preparation of an EIR for the Dogwood Geothermal Energy Project on January 19, 2024. The NOP was distributed to city, county, state, and federal agencies, other public agencies, and various interested private organizations and individuals in order to define the scope of the EIR. The NOP was also published in the Imperial Valley Press on January 19, 2024. The purpose of the NOP was to identify public agency and public concerns regarding the potential impacts of the project, and the scope and content of environmental issues to be addressed in the EIR. Correspondence in response to the NOP was received from the following entities and persons:

- Native American Heritage Commission
- Imperial Irrigation District
- Imperial County Air Pollution Control District
- Walter and Toni Holtz
- Heber Geothermal Royalty Owners Group

The comments submitted on the NOP during the public review and comment period are included as Appendix A to this EIR.

Assembly Bill 52 Compliance

In accordance with Assembly Bill (AB) 52, Imperial County, as the CEQA lead agency, sent an AB 52 consultation request letter to the Campo Band of Mission Indians and Fort Yuma-Quechan Indian Tribe on January 19, 2024. No responses were received from the Campo Band of Mission Indians or Fort Yuma-Quechan Indian Tribe.

Scoping Meeting and Environmental Evaluation Committee

During the NOP public review period, the Dogwood Geothermal Energy Project was discussed as an informational item at the County's Environmental Evaluation Committee meeting on February 8, 2024.

Additionally, a virtual scoping meeting for the general public as well public agencies was held on February 8, 2024, at 6:00 P.M., to further obtain input as to the scope of environmental issues to be examined in the EIR. The NOP, which included the scoping meeting date and location, was published in the Imperial Valley Press on January 19, 2024. At the scoping meeting, members of the public were invited to ask questions regarding the proposed project and the environmental review process, and to comment both verbally and in writing on the scope and content of the EIR. One written comment letter was received during the scoping meeting and is included as Appendix A to this EIR.

1.4.3 Environmental Topics Addressed

Based on the analysis presented in the NOP and the information provided in the comments to the NOP, the following environmental topics are analyzed in this EIR.

- Aesthetics
- Agriculture Resources
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology/Water Quality

- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Energy
- Geology and Soils
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Land Use and Planning
- Noise and Vibration
- Public Services
- Transportation
- Tribal Cultural Resources
- Utilities/Service Systems (Water Supply)

Eliminated from Further Review in Notice of Preparation

The initial study (IS)/NOP completed by the County (Appendix A of this EIR) determined that environmental effects to Forestry Resources, Mineral Resources, Population/Housing, Public Services (Schools, Parks and Other Public Facilities), Recreation, Utilities (Wastewater, Stormwater, and Solid Waste), and Wildfire would not be potentially significant. Therefore, these impacts are not addressed in this EIR; however, the rationale for eliminating these issues is discussed in Chapter 6.0, Effects Found Not Significant.

1.4.4 Areas of Controversy and Issues to be Resolved

Section 15123(b)(2) of the CEQA Guidelines requires that an EIR identify areas of controversy known to the Lead Agency, including issues raised by other agencies and the public as well as issues to be resolved. A primary issue associated with this geothermal and solar farm project, and other geothermal and solar facility projects that are proposed in the County, is the corresponding land use compatibility and fiscal/economic impacts to the County. Through the environmental review process for this project, other areas of concern and issues to be resolved include impacts on IID drains, air quality, and health and safety hazards. Further, comments received during the scoping process include pipeline integrity and safety concerns (in particular, of existing pipelines in the area and integrity of any proposed pipelines, leaking and spillage); current and proposed pest management practices (Pest Management Plan), to mitigate negative impacts to surrounding farmland including insects, vertebrates, weeds, and plant pathogens; hazards associated with storage of isopentane; fire suppression; and, implementation and monitoring of non-structural water quality best management practices and reporting (pursuant to Operations Management Plan).

1.4.5 Document Organization

The structure of the Draft EIR is identified below. The Draft EIR is organized into 10 chapters, including the Executive Summary.

- The **Executive Summary** provides a summary of the proposed project, including a summary of project impacts, mitigation measures, and project alternatives.
- **Chapter 1 Introduction** provides a brief introduction of the proposed project; relationship to statutes, regulations and other plans; the purpose of an EIR; public participation opportunities; availability of reports; and comments received on the NOP.
- **Chapter 2 Project Description** provides a description of the Dogwood Geothermal Energy Project. This chapter also defines the goals and objectives of the proposed project, provides details regarding the individual components that together comprise the project, and identifies the discretionary approvals required for implementation of the project.
- **Chapter 3 Environmental Analysis** provides a description of the existing environmental setting and conditions, an analysis of the environmental impacts of the project for the following

environmental issues: aesthetics; agricultural resources; air quality; biological resources; cultural resources; energy; geology and soils; GHG emissions; hazards and hazardous materials; hydrology/water quality; land use and planning; noise and vibration; public services; transportation; tribal cultural resources; and utilities/service systems. This chapter also identifies mitigation measures to address potential impacts to the environmental issues identified above.

- **Chapter 4 Analysis of Long-Term Effects** provides an analysis of growth inducing impacts, significant irreversible environmental changes, and unavoidable adverse impacts.
- **Chapter 5 Cumulative Impacts** discusses the impact of the proposed project in conjunction with other planned and future development in the surrounding areas.
- **Chapter 6 Effects Found Not to be Significant** lists all the issues determined to not be significant as a result of the preparation of this EIR.
- **Chapter 7 Alternatives** analyzes the alternatives to the proposed project.
- **Chapter 8 References** lists the data references utilized in preparation of the EIR.
- **Chapter 9 EIR Preparers and Organizations Contacted** lists all the individuals and companies involved in the preparation of the EIR, as well as the individuals and agencies consulted and cited in the EIR.

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