CHAPTER 2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This chapter provides an overview of the project and the environmental analysis. For additional detail regarding specific issues, please consult the appropriate sections (4.1 through 4.12) (Environmental Consequences) of Chapter 4.0 of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIR).

2.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The Draft EIR provided a thorough analysis of the potential environmental effects associated with the implementation of the Campo Verde Solar Project pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The EIR analysis focuses upon potential environmental impacts arising from the project. The EIR adopts this approach in order to provide a credible worst-case scenario of the impacts resulting from project implementation.

2.2 PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

Campo Verde Solar, LLC (hereafter referred to as "Applicant") is proposing to build, operate, and maintain the solar generation facility on approximately 1,990 acres of private land in southern Imperial County. The proposed project consists of two primary components: 1) solar generation equipment and associated facilities on privately owned land (the "solar generation facility"); and, 2) 230-kilovolt (kV) aboveground, electric transmission line(s) and associated facilities (the "gen-tie") that will connect the generation facilities with the Imperial Valley Substation. The solar generation facility and gen-tie are collectively referred to as the "proposed project" or "project." The area encompassing the solar generation facility and the gen-tie is referred to as the "project area." Further details of the proposed project are described in Chapter 2.0, subsections 2.1.4 and 2.1.5 of the Draft EIR.

The proposed Campo Verde Solar Project has the following objectives:

- Meet the terms and requirements of the Project's Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and Large Generator Interconnection Agreement.
- Deploy a technology that has been commercially proven and that is safe, readily available, efficient, and environmentally responsible.
- Generate electricity at a cost that is competitive on the renewable market.
- Provide a new source of renewable energy to assist the State of California in achieving the RPS.
- Provide local construction jobs for a variety of trades, reducing unemployment in the construction sector.
- Locate the project in Imperial County in close proximity to the existing California Independent System Operator (CAISO) electric transmission system at a location which has available capacity to deliver electricity to major load centers in California.
- Locate the project in an area that ranks among the highest in solar resource potential in the nation.
- Minimize the potential impact to the environment by:
 - Locating the project on disturbed land.
 - Maximizing the use of existing infrastructure (transmission lines, roads, and water sources).
 - Minimizing the potential impacts to threatened and endangered species by avoiding sensitive habitats and designated resource, reserves or protected areas.
 - Reducing the emission of Greenhouse Gases from the generation of electricity by using renewable energy.

The Campo Verde Solar Project was developed to sell its electricity and all renewable and environmental attributes to an electric utility purchaser under a long-term contract to help meet California RPS goals. The Applicant has a long-term PPA (20 years) with San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E) to purchase the initial output from the project.

The County's objectives include the following:

- Encourage economic investment in renewable energy activities.
- Increase opportunities for construction employment, reducing unemployment in one of the labor sectors most affected by the recession.
- Diversify Imperial County's economic base by developing environmentally-responsible nonagricultural activities.
- Increase tax revenue through sales, use and property taxes generated by renewable energy development within Imperial County.
- Reinforce Imperial County's position as a leader in renewable energy production.
- Expand the renewable energy sector in Imperial County's economy.

2.3 AREAS OF CONTROVERSY

The County of Imperial was identified as the lead agency for the proposed project. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines § 15082, the County prepared and distributed a Notice of Preparation (NOP) of an EIR on November 15, 2011. This notice was circulated to the public, local, state, federal agencies and other interested parties to solicit comments on the proposed project. The NOP is presented in Appendix A in the Draft EIR. In addition, an Initial Study was prepared for the project and released for public review at the same time as the NOP. The Initial Study is also included in Appendix A in the Draft EIR. Concerns raised in response to the NOP were considered during the preparation of the Draft EIR. Comments and areas of controversy are summarized in Table 1.0-1 of the Draft EIR.

2.4 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES SUMMARY

CEQA Guidelines § 15126.6 requires that an EIR describe a range of reasonable alternatives to the project which could feasibly attain the objectives of the project and reduce the degree of environmental impact. The Draft EIR examined two gen-tie alignment alternatives (Alternative Gen-Tie Across BLM Land, Alternative 2 - Private Land Gen-Tie Alternative) in addition to the proposed project. Subsequent to the Draft EIR, the Applicant developed a reduced size layout (Reduced Size Solar Generation Facility Alternative) that reduces the amount of land necessary for the solar generation facility while maintaining the power output (140 MW) of the project. The Reduced Size Solar Generation Facility Alternative is located entirely within the scope and footprint of the proposed solar generation facility, but reduces the land area required for the facility and, as a result, reduces the impact to agricultural and environmental resources. The Reduced Size Solar Generation Facility is identified as Alternative 3, below. [Note: The "Reduced Size Solar Generation Facility Alternative" has been added to the Final EIR as Alternative 3; The No Project Alternative has been renumbered as Alternative 4].

2.4.1 PROPOSED PROJECT

The proposed project consists of two primary components: 1) solar generation equipment and associated facilities on privately owned land (the "solar generation facility"); and, 2) 230-kilovolt (kV) aboveground, electric transmission line(s) and associated facilities (the "gen-tie") located on both

private land and public land managed by the BLM. The key components of the proposed project include First Solar PV modules, arrays, trackers, Power Conversion Stations (PCS), a direct current collection system, a medium voltage collection system, Photovoltaic Combining switchgear (PVCS), a project substation with medium voltage to high voltage step-up transformers and switchyard, meteorological stations, O&M building with parking, and telecommunications equipment. Further details of the proposed are described in subsections 2.1.4 and 2.1.5 of the Draft EIR.

Note: The gen-tie will connect the solar generation facility with the Imperial Valley Substation. BLM is conducting a separate environmental review of the proposed right-of-way (ROW) grant required for the gen-tie line under the National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA").

2.4.2 ALTERNATIVE 1 - ALTERNATIVE GEN-TIE ACROSS BLM LAND

This alternative includes the same 1,990 acre solar generation facility site as the proposed project and proposes a gen-tie that would follow the existing IID S-line and associated access road. A 0.9 mile gen-tie is proposed including a 0.1 mile segment on the solar generation facility site. The gen-tie would also cross approximately 0.4 miles of BLM land and 0.4 miles of private land. The purpose of analyzing this alternative is to reduce the length of the gen-tie on BLM land. (Refer to **Figure 6.0-1** in the Draft EIR).

2.4.3 ALTERNATIVE 2 - PRIVATE LAND GEN-TIE ALTERNATIVE

This alternative includes the same 1,990 acre solar generation facility site as the proposed project and proposes a 1.85 mile gen-tie that would originate from the western side of the solar generation facility site (0.1 mile segment) and cross approximately 1.75 miles of private lands to the west (refer to **Figure 6.0-2** in the Draft EIR). The gen-tie would follow existing field roads and ditches to the Imperial Solar Energy Center West site. From this point, the proposed project would use available capacity on Imperial Solar Energy Center West's gen-tie line that has an approved right-of-way to the Imperial Valley Substation (refer to **Figure 6.0-3** in the Draft EIR). The purpose of analyzing this alternative is to avoid construction of new transmission facilities on BLM land. (Refer to **Figure 6.0-2** in the Draft EIR).

2.4.4 ALTERNATIVE 3 – REDUCED SIZE SOLAR GENERATION FACILITY ALTERNATIVE

This alternative represents an overall reduction in the size of the solar generation facility within the existing facility layout identified for the proposed project. The Reduced Size Solar Generation Facility Alternative uses the fixed-tilt solar panel mounting configuration and the same PV technology as the proposed project. This alternative can be developed on reduced acreage for the following reasons: eliminating the horizontal tracker configuration which requires more land area per electrical output; increasing the array density within the fixed-tilt configuration; using a more efficient class of PV modules that have become available since release of the Draft EIR; and focusing on the most suitable parcels included in the solar generation facility. This improved efficiency and site design reduces the land area required for the facility by approximately 27 percent, while maintaining the same 140-plus MWAC power output. The facility, while reduced in area, will use approximately the same or less Power Conversion Stations (PCSs), Electrical Collection System, Substation, Switchyard, and Operations and Maintenance Building, and will follow the same construction process and operations and maintenance protocol, as the proposed project. The Reduced Size Solar Generation Facility Alternative is also capable of interconnecting using the same gen-tie alignment as the proposed project, the gen-tie across BLM land, or the private land gen-tie. (Refer to Figure 6.0-4 in Chapter 4.0, Errata of this Final EIR).

2.4.5 ALTERNATIVE 4 - NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

This alternative would result in continued use of the project site for agricultural production. The proposed Campo Verde Solar Project would not be developed.

2.5 SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 2.0-1 displays a summary of impacts and proposed mitigation measures that would avoid or minimize potential impacts. In the table, the level of significance is indicated both before and after the implementation of each mitigation measure. For detailed discussions of all project level mitigation measures, refer to Sections 4.1 through 4.12 in Chapter 4.0 of the Draft EIR.

TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

	IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
AESTHETICS				
views surro site i	proposed project would change existing of the solar generation facility site from counding lands and roadways. The project is not considered a scenic vista nor does it ain any outstanding aesthetic features.	LS	None required	LS
Impact 4.1.2 The agric there struc chara alter resid	isual Character or Quality of the Site proposed project would convert cultural fields to a solar generation facility eby replacing vegetation with man-made ctures. The project would alter the overall acter of the project site and substantially views from several residences two dences and a school. Therefore, this impact nsidered potentially significant.	PS	MM 4.1.2 Prior to issuance of construction permits, the Applicant shall work with affected landowners and ICPDS to develop a visual screening program that will screen views of the project from KOP #2, #7, #8 and #9, if determined to be needed by each landowner. The extent of screening shall be determined for each KOP in consultation with the school and/or residents, ICPDS and the Applicant. If vegetative screening is used, xeriscape plants shall be selected from the "Imperial County Xeriscape Guide and Map." Initial xeriscape planting, if desired by the landowner, shall be the responsibility of the Applicant. Landscape maintenance to check the health of the plants shall be	LS

PS = Potentially Significant CC = Cumulatively Considerable SU = Significant and Unavoidable

TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

	ІМРАСТ	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
			performed by the landowner or Applicant, as needed and as determined by the agreement between the two parties.	
	f Substantial Light or Glare The proposed project includes non-reflective PV panels are non-reflective which are not anticipated to create glare. Likewise, the lighting system will be designed to provide the minimum illumination. Therefore, impacts associated with creation of substantial light and glare are considered less than significant.	LS	None required.	LS
Cumulative Vi	Implementation of the proposed project, in conjunction with existing, approved, proposed, and reasonably foreseeable projects in the vicinity of the project site, would alter the visual character of the area, resulting in a change to public views as well as increased daytime glare and nighttime lighting levels. Such impacts are typically addressed on a project-by-project basis. Therefore, cumulative impacts to visual resources are considered less than cumulatively considerable.	LCC	Implement MM 4.1.2	LCC

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

	IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
LAND USE		ı		,
	n Any Applicable Land Use Plan, Policy, or			
Regulation Impact 4.2.1	The proposed project is consistent with the existing General Plan land use designation of Agriculture with a Conditional Use Permit and would not conflict with any County policies or regulations. Therefore, conflicts applicable land use plans, polices and regulations are considered a less than significant impact.	LS	None required.	LS
Policies, or Re Impact 4.2.2	•	LCC	None required.	LCC
	and Use Compatibility/Conflict Impacts B Development of the proposed project in combination with approved, proposed and	LCC	None required.	LCC

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

	IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	reasonably foreseeable projects in the region would change the land use patterns, present potential land use conflicts, and result in conversion of agricultural lands to a solar facility. This impact is considered less than cumulatively considerable.			
TRANSPORTA	TION AND CIRCULATION	T		
(Year 2011 Pl	tersection, Roadway and Freeway Segment LOS us Project) Implementation of the proposed project would add traffic to existing traffic volumes on study area intersections, roadways and freeways during construction. This impact is considered less than significant.	LS	None required.	LS
Impacts to Inf (Year 2013) Impact 4.3.2	Implementation of the proposed project would add traffic to study area intersections, roadways and freeways during peak construction. This impact is considered less than significant.	LS	None required.	LS

LTS = Less than Significant PS = Potentially Significant SU = Significant and Unavoidable NI = No Impact LCC = Less than Cumulatively Considerable CC = Cumulatively Considerable

TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
Cumulative Impacts to Intersection, Roadway and Freeway Segment LOS (Year 2013) Impact 4.3.3 Implementation of the proposed project's construction traffic in combination with year 2013 volumes would add traffic to study area intersections, roadways and freeways during peak construction. LOS at two intersections would operate below LOS C. This impact is considered potentially cumulatively considerable.	PCC	MM 4.3.3 If all cumulative projects occur concurrently, the proposed project shall pay a fair share contribution toward necessary improvements as follows: 1) The fair share participation is based on the project's temporary construction traffic volume that is significantly higher than the project's traffic volume after completion of construction. At the intersection of Forrester Road at I-8 eastbound ramp, the construction traffic fair share responsibility is 6.2% and 0.5% when based on permanent operation employees (Table 4.3-29). LOS and fair share calculations are included in Appendix R of the Draft Traffic Impact Analysis. This document is provided on the attached CD of Technical Appendices as Appendix B of this EIR. The project fair share responsibility shall be validated at month 7 and yearly during the entire construction period. If the intersection of Forrester Road/I-8 EB Ramp is calculated to operate at an	LCC

PS = Potentially Significant CC = Cumulatively Considerable SU = Significant and Unavoidable

TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		unacceptable LOS during the validation period, then the Applicant shall pay the fair share amount based on project construction traffic. If the intersection of Forrester Road/I-8 EB Ramp is calculated to operate at acceptable LOS, then the Applicant should not be required to pay the fair share amount because the intersection would be documented to operate at acceptable LOS. It is recommended that the Applicant enter into an agreement with the County to fulfill the CEQA cumulative mitigation requirement, but not be obligated to pay a fair share if the cumulatively impacted intersection never reaches failing conditions during the project's construction period.	
AIR QUALITY Conflict with or Obstruct Air Quality Plan/Violate Air Quality Standard Impact 4.4.1 Implementation of the proposed project would increase air pollutant emissions. This is considered a potentially significant impact.	l DC	MM 4.4.1a The following mitigation requirements shall be implemented to reduce construction related PM ₁₀ impacts to a level below significance during worst-case construction: 1. Apply water during grading/grubbing	LS

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		activities to all active disturbed areas at least three times daily as needed to comply with its Dust Control Plan and comply with the ICAPCD's opacity limits. 2. Apply water to all onsite roadways at least three times daily as needed to comply with the project's Dust Control Plan and with the ICAPCD's opacity limits or use of magnesium chloride or other County-approved dust suppression additives and apply water one time daily. 3. Reduce all construction related traffic speeds onsite to below 15 Miles per Hour (MPH).	
		MM4.4.1b The following mitigation requirements shall be implemented to reduce construction related NO _* impacts to a level below significance during worst-case construction: ■ Use Diesel Oxidation Catalyst or alternative devices that achieve equivalent NO _* emission reduction on all large diesel construction equipment as	

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		required by ICAPCD. MM 4.4.1eb All construction sites in excess of 5 acres must implement the following standard mitigation measures: Fugitive PM ₁₀ Control • All disturbed areas, including Bulk Material storage which is not being actively utilized, shall be effectively stabilized and visible emissions shall be limited to no greater than 20 percent opacity for dust emissions by using water, chemical stabilizers, dust suppressants, tarps or other suitable material such as vegetative ground cover. • All on-site and off-site unpaved roads shall be effectively stabilized. Visible emissions shall be limited to no greater than 20 percent opacity for dust emissions by paving, chemical stabilizers, dust suppressants and/or watering. • All unpaved traffic areas one acre or more in size with 75 or more average vehicle trips per day shall be effectively	

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		stabilized and visible emission shall be limited to no greater than 20 percent opacity for dust emissions by paving, chemical stabilizers, dust suppressants and/or watering. • The transport of bulk materials shall be completely covered unless six inches of freeboard space from the top of the container is maintained with no spillage and loss of bulk material. In addition, the cargo compartment of all haul trucks is to be cleaned and/or washed at delivery site after removal of bulk material. • All track-out or carry-out shall be cleaned at the end of each workday or immediately when mud or dirt extends a cumulative distance of 50 linear feet or more onto a paved road within an urban area. • Movement of Bulk Material handling or transfer shall be stabilized prior to handling or at points of transfer with application of sufficient water, chemical stabilizers or by sheltering or enclosing	

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		 The construction of any new unpaved road is prohibited within any area with a population of 500 or more unless the road meets the definition of a temporary unpaved road. Any temporary unpaved road shall be effectively stabilized and visible emissions shall be limited to no greater than 20 percent opacity for dust emission by paving, chemical stabilizers, dust suppressants and/or watering. Construction Combustion Equipment All construction equipment, including all off-road and portable diesel powered equipment, shall use alternative fuel or be catalyst equipped. Idling time shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling to 5 minutes as a maximum. The hours of operation of heavy duty equipment and/or the amount of equipment in use shall be limited, to 	

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		 the extent feasible. Fossil fueled equipment shall be replaced with electrically driven equivalents (provided they are not run via a portable generator set). 	
Expose Sensitive Receptors to Substantial Pollutant Concentrations Impact 4.4.2 Exhaust generated during construction could result in elevated levels of DPM. This is considered a potentially significant impact.	PS	The project would be required to use equipment meeting T-BACT specifications. In addition, mitigation measures identified to reduced NO $_{\rm x}$ and PM $_{\rm 10}$ (MM 4.4.1a, 4.4.1b and 4.4.1c) would also be classified as T-BACT measures for reducing DPM.	LS
Violate Air Quality Standard/Cause Air Quality Violation Impact 4.4.3 The proposed project would generate criteria pollutant emissions during construction. However, the project would be required to comply with recommended and required mitigation to reduce emissions to meet threshold levels. Therefore, the project would result in a less than cumulatively considerable impact with regard to violating an air quality standard.	LCC	Implement MM 4.4.1a, MM 4.4.1b and MM 4.4.1c.	LCC
Cumulative Substantial Pollutant Concentrations Impact 4.4.4 Implementation of the proposed project would not coincide with peak construction of other cumulative projects. Therefore, the proposed	LCC	The project would be required to use equipment meeting T-BACT specifications. In addition, mitigation measures identified to reduced NO_x and PM_{10} (MM 4.4.1a, 4.4.1b and 4.4.1c) would also be classified as	LCC

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

	IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	project would have a less than cumulatively considerable impact on DPM.		T-BACT measures for reducing DPM.	
CLIMATE CHA	NGE AND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS			
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions The proposed project would generate greenhouse gas emissions. This impact is considered less than significant.	LS	None required.	LS
Adopted to R	n an Applicable Plan, Policy, or Regulation educe Greenhouse Gas Emissions The project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. There is no impact.	NI	None required.	NI
GEOLOGY AN	D SOILS			
	ic Ground Shaking The project site is located in a seismically active region and would be subject to strong seismic ground shaking in the event of an earthquake. This is considered a potentially significant impact.	PS	MM 4.6.1The proposed development shall be designed in accordance with seismic considerations contained in the 2010 California Building Code, 2010 Uniform Building Code or the standards of care established by the Structural Engineers Association of California and the County of Imperial building requirements.	LS

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

	IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
1	Unstable Soils Soils on the project site could be subject to liquefaction. However, if liquefaction were to occur, it will only be in small areas of the site and result in ¼-inch differential settlement of the arrays. This is considered a less than significant impact.	LS	None required.	LS
Erosion Impact 4.6.3	Construction activities would result in earth disturbance and potential for erosion and loss of top soil. Multiple requirements have been established to address erosion which the Applicant must comply with. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant.	LS	None required.	LS

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
Expansive Soils Impact 4.6.4 Some of the soils identified on the project site have expansive characteristics. This is considered a potentially significant impact.	PS	MM 4.6.4 The proposed solar generation facility and the private-land portion of the gen-tie shall be designed in accordance with a Geotechnical Evaluation that will be prepared by a licensed professional engineer during the final design phase. The Final Geotechnical Evaluation report will be submitted to Imperial County Department of Planning and Development Services for review and approval prior to issuance of building permits as required by the Imperial County. The Final Geotechnical Evaluation report will include an analysis and recommendations regarding design for expansive soil conditions. Prior to the final design of the Project, the Geotechnical Evaluation shall be conducted to identify the presence and potential impact of expansive soils throughout the project site. The testing and analysis conducted as a part of the Geotechnical Evaluation shall be done under the guidance of a licensed professional engineer in general accordance with the applicable American	LS

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards and other locally-accepted testing methods. The Geotechnical Evaluation shall provide design recommendations for the expansive soil conditions identified at the project site that are in conformance with applicable industry standards. The Geotechnical Evaluation shall be submitted to Imperial County for review and approval prior to issuance of building permits, as required by Imperial County.	

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
Soil Capability to Support Septic Systems Impact 4.6.5 The project proposes to construct a sept system to accommodate wastewater flow generated on the project site. The project wide be engineered in compliance with Count Environmental Health Department standard. Therefore, soil capability to support sept systems is considered a less than significant impact.	s II LS LS c	None required.	LS
Soil Corrosivity Impact 4.6.6 Soils within the project site are severed corrosive. Portions of metal structures coming in contact with these soils could be damaged. This is considered a potentially significate impact.	PS	MM 4.6.6 A Field Resistivity and Ground Potential Rise Evaluation shall be prepared by a qualified engineer, which shall include specific measures to address corrosion impacts. The proposed solar generation facility and the private-land portion of the gen-tie shall be designed in accordance with a Corrosion Analysis that will be prepared by a licensed professional engineer. The Geotechnical Evaluation required in MM 4.6.4 above shall include Soil Resistivity Testing and Chemical Testing to identify the corrosion potential of the existing soil throughout the project site. Soil Resistivity Testing shall utilize the Wenner 4-point method. Chemical Testing	LS

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		shall be in accordance with ASTM or other	
		locally-accepted testing and reporting	
		standards. Following completion of the	
		Geotechnical Evaluation, a Corrosion	
		Analysis shall be prepared by a qualified	
		engineer to model the effects of corrosion	
		on project components. The Corrosion	
		Analysis shall be based on standards	
		developed by ASTM, the National Bureau	
		of Standards (NBS), the International	
		Organization for Standards (ISO), the	
		National Association of Corrosion	
		Engineers (NACE) International, and other applicable standards. The Corrosion	
		Analysis shall provide design	
		recommendations for the corrosive soil	
		conditions identified at the project site that	
		are in conformance with applicable	
		industry standards. Potential measures	
		may include, but are not limited to, Design	
		recommendations may include	
		galvanization, epoxy coatings, thicker	
		steel, and cathodic protection. The	
		Corrosion Analysis shall be submitted to	
		Imperial County for review and approval	

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

	IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	prior to issuance of the structural post building permit, as required by Imperial County. Results and recommendations of the Corrosion Analysis shall be implemented into the structural design of the project.	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
Impact 4.6.7	Implementation of the proposed project, in combination with existing, approved, proposed, and reasonably foreseeable development, may result in cumulative exposure to geologic and seismic hazards. This is considered a less than cumulatively considerable impact.	LS	Implement MM 4.6.2, MM 4.6.4 and MM 4.6.6	LS
_	etting to the Westside Main Canal System Implementation of the proposed project would result in changes in the setting of the Westside Main Canal system. This impact is considered less than significant.	ıs	None required.	LS

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
Impact to Archaeological Site CA-IMP-11758 Impact 4.7.2 Archaeological site CA-IMP-11758 could be damaged inadvertently during construction of the adjacent solar field. This is considered a potentially significant impact.	PS	MM 4.7.2 A qualified and experienced archaeological monitor, will monitor the installation of temporary orange construction fencing around the boundaries of archaeological site CA-IMP-11758. The on-site Construction Manager (who is defined as the individual with the authority to halt all construction-related activities) shall be required to stake in advance the line where the fence will be installed and will provide a minimum of 48 hours advance notice to the archaeological monitor before fence installation occurs. The Construction Manager shall be responsible for maintaining the fencing in working order throughout the duration of construction, which may include periodic maintenance or replacement. The Construction Manager shall not allow passage of non-authorized personnel to enter the site through the fence. The archaeological monitor will monitor the effectiveness of the protective measures described in this measure at least twice per month during	LS

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		construction to ensure that unanticipated effects are avoided. If an unanticipated effect is discovered, the monitor will immediately notify the Construction Manager and give interim directions for protecting the site from further effects, which may include mandatory cessation of activity within 100 feet or more of the discovery. The Construction Manager will be responsible for promptly implementing those interim measures. The archaeological monitor will monitor the removal of the temporary fencing after construction is completed. The Construction Manager shall be required to provide a minimum of 48 hours advance notice to the archaeological monitor before fence removal occurs.	

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SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION		LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
Impacts to Unrecorded Subsurface Archaeological Resources Impact 4.7.3 Unrecorded subsurface archaeological resources could be damaged during construction. This is considered a potentially significant impact.	PS	MM 4.7.3 If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural in origin are discovered during construction, then all work must halt within a 200-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find. A Native American monitor, following the Guidelines for Monitors/Consultants of Native American Cultural, Religious, and Burial Sites established by the Native American Heritage Commission, may also be required. Work cannot continue at the discovery site until the archaeologist conducts sufficient research and data collection to make a determination that the resource is either 1) not cultural in origin; or 2) not potentially significant or eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR. If a potentially-eligible resource is encountered, then the archaeologist, lead agency, and project proponent shall arrange for either 1) total avoidance of the resource, if possible; or 2) test excavations to evaluate eligibility for the CRHR and, if eligible, data recovery as mitigation.	LS

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SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
Impacts to Subsurface Human Remains Impact 4.7.4 Subsurface human remains could be impacted during construction. This is considered a potentially significant impact.	PS	MM 4.7.4 In the event that evidence of human remains is discovered, construction activities within 200 feet of the discovery will be halted or diverted and the Imperial County Coroner will be notified (Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). If the Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission which will designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The designated MLD then has 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains (AB 2641). If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include	LS

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SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641).	

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SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
Impacts to Fossil Remains Impact 4.7.5 Fossil remains could be destroyed by excavation and other earth-moving activities. This is considered a potentially significant impact.	PS	MM 4.7.5 Ground-disturbing activities in the Lake Cahuilla sediments, Quaternary alluvium, and the Brawley Formation must be monitored by a qualified paleontological monitor. Paleontological monitors will be equipped to salvage fossils as they are unearthed (to help avoid construction delays) and to remove samples of sediments that are likely to contain the remains of small fossil invertebrates and vertebrates. Monitors are empowered to temporarily halt or divert equipment to allow removal of abundant or large specimens. Recovered specimens will be prepared to a point of identification and permanent preservation, including washing of sediments to recover small invertebrates and vertebrates. Fossil specimens will be curated by accessioning them into an established, accredited museum repository with permanent retrievable paleontological storage. A report of findings with an appended itemized inventory of specimens will be prepared. The report and inventory, when	LS

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SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

	IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
			submitted to the Imperial County Department of Planning and Development Services, along with confirmation of the curation of recovered specimens into an established, accredited museum repository, will signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to paleontological resources.	
Cumulative in Impact 4.7.6	Implementation of the proposed project, in combination with existing, approved, proposed, and reasonably foreseeable development in the cumulative setting, has the potential to result in impacts to archaeological and historic resources. However, impacts are addressed on a project-by-project basis. Therefore, this is considered a less than cumulatively considerable impact.	LCC	None required.	LCC
Cumulative In Impact 4.7.7	Implementation of the proposed project in combination with existing, approved, proposed, and reasonably foreseeable development in the cumulative setting, has the potential to result in impacts to fossil remains and fossil bearing geological formations. However, such impacts	LCC	None required.	LCC

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

	IMPACT are addressed on a project-by-project basis.	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	Therefore, this is considered a less than cumulatively considerable impact.			
NOISE		1		
Noise Levels Noise Increase Impact 4.8.1	_	LS	None required.	LS
Noise Levels i Noise Increase Impact 4.8.2	n Excess of Standards/Substantial Permanent e The proposed project would generate noise associated with operation of on-site equipment. This impact is considered less than significant.	LS	None required.	LS

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SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
Cumulative Noise Increases Impact 4.8.3 Construction and operation of the proposed project could incrementally contribute to the existing noise environment. This impact is considered less than cumulatively considerable.	LCC	None required	LCC
AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES			
Conversion of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance Impact 4.9.1 The proposed project would temporarily convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, and Farmland of Local Importance to nonagricultural uses. This is considered a potentially significant impact.	PS	MM 4.9.1a Prior to the issuance of a grading permit or building permit (whichever is issued first) for the proposed project, the mitigation of temporary impacts to agricultural lands shall be accomplished via one of the following options: Non-Prime Farmland ● Option 1: The Permittee shall procure Agricultural Conservation Easements on a 1 to 1 basis on land of equal size, of equal quality of farmland, outside the path of development. The Conservation Easement shall meet the State Department of Conservation's regulations and shall be recorded prior to issuance of any	LS

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SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		 Option 2: The Permittee shall pay an "Agricultural In-Lieu Mitigation Fee" in the amount of 20% of the fair market value per acre for the total acres of non-prime farmland impacted by the project proposed site based on five comparable sales of land used for agricultural purposes as of the effective date of the permit, including program costs on a cost recovery/time and material basis. The Agricultural In-Lieu Mitigation Fee, will be placed in a trust account administered by the Imperial County Agricultural Commissioner's office and will be used for such purposes as the acquisition, stewardship, preservation and enhancement of agricultural lands within Imperial County. Option 3: If the Permittee and County voluntarily enter into a Public Benefit Agreement that includes an 	
		Agricultural Benefit Fee payment that	

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SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		is equal to or greater than the amount that would be due under option 2 of this mitigation measure and the public benefit agreement requires that the Agricultural Benefit Fee be used for such purposes as the acquisition, stewardship, preservation and enhancement of agricultural lands within Imperial County, then this mitigation measure may be satisfied by the payment of a voluntarily agreed amount to the Agricultural Benefit Fee. Prime Farmland Option 1: Agricultural Conservation Easements on a "2 to 1" basis on land of equal size, of equal quality farmland, outside of the path of development. The Conservation Easement shall meet the State Department of Conservation's regulations and shall be recorded prior to issuance of any grading or building permits; or Option 2: The Permittee shall pay an	

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SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		"Agricultural In-Lieu Mitigation Fee"	
		in the amount of 30% of the fair	
		market value per acre for the total	
		acres of <u>prime farmland impacted by</u>	
		the project the proposed site based	
		on five comparable sales of land used	
		for agricultural purposes as of the	
		effective date of the permit, including	
		program costs on a cost	
		recovery/time and material basis. The	
		Agricultural In-Lieu Mitigation Fee,	
		will be placed in a trust account	
		administered by the Imperial County	
		Agricultural Commissioner's office	
		and will be used for such purposes as	
		the acquisition, stewardship,	
		preservation and enhancement of	
		agricultural lands within Imperial	
		County.	
		Option 3: If the Permittee and County	
		voluntarily enter into a Public Benefit	
		Agreement that includes an	
		Agricultural Benefit Fee payment that	
		is equal to or greater than the	
		amount that would be due under	

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SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION		LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		option 2 of this mitigation measure	
		and the public benefit agreement	
		requires that the Agricultural Benefit	
		Fee be used for such purposes as the	
		acquisition, stewardship, preservation	
		and enhancement of agricultural	
		lands within Imperial County, then	
		this mitigation measure may be	
		satisfied by the payment of a	
		voluntarily agreed amount to the	
		Agricultural Benefit Fee; or	
		Option 4: The Permittee must revise	
		their CUP Application/Site Plan to	
		avoid Prime Farmland.	
		MM 4.9.1b In addition to Options 1, 2 or 3 identified	
		in association with Prime Farmland and	
		Non-Prime Farmland, the Applicant shall	
		submit to Imperial County a Reclamation	
		Plan to return the site to its current	
		agricultural condition prior to the	
		issuance of a certificate of occupancy for	
		the Operations and Maintenance	
		building. The Reclamation Plan shall	
		include a site reclamation cost estimate	
		prepared by a California-licensed general	

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IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION		LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		contractor or civil engineer. The Permittee shall provide a financial assurance/bonding in the amount equal to the site reclamation cost estimate to return the land to its current agricultural condition after the solar facilities ceases operations and closes.	

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IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
Indirect Environmental Effects of Conversion of Farmland Impact 4.9.2 The proposed project would involve indirect changes to the existing environment that could temporarily affect farmlands. This is considered a potentially significant impact.	PS	MM 4.9.2 Prior to the issuance of a grading permit or building permit (whichever occurs first), a Weed and Pest Control Plan shall be developed by the Project Applicant and approved by the County of Imperial Agricultural Commissioner. The Plan shall provide the following: 1) Monitoring, preventative, and management strategies for weed and pest control during construction activities at the CSE Facility and portions of the gen-tie line that are adjacent agricultural lands; 2) Control and management of weeds and pests in areas temporarily disturbed during construction where native seed will aid in site revegetation; and, 3) A long-term strategy for weed and pest control and management during the operation of the CSE Facility and portions of the gen-tie line that are adjacent agricultural lands. Such strategies may include, but are not limited to:	LS

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	IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
			a. Use of specific types of ground cover and maintenance (mowing, replacement, etc.) of such ground cover; b. Use of specific types of herbicides and pesticides on a scheduled basis; and c. Maintenance and management of project site conditions to reduce the potential for a significant increase in pest-related nuisance conditions on adjacent agricultural lands.	
Cumulative A Impact 4.9.3	Implementation of the proposed project would incrementally add to the temporary conversion of agricultural land in Imperial County. Temporary impacts to agricultural resources are mitigated on a project-by-project basis through payment of in-lieu fees, conservation easements and/or execution of Public Benefit Agreements. Therefore, temporary impacts to agricultural resources are considered less than cumulatively considerable.	LCC	Implement MM 4.9.1a, MM 4.9.1b and MM 4.9.2.	LCC

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SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

	IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	T		
Release	The proposed project could create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. This is considered a less than significant impact.	LS	None required.	LS
	h Upset/Release of Hazardous Materials The proposed project site contained some residual hazardous materials, pesticide residue and several other features that could be considered hazardous. Therefore, this impact is considered potentially significant.	PS	MM 4.10.2a Empty herbicide bags and any trash or debris shall be removed from the property according to applicable regulations prior to commencing earthmoving activities. MM 4.10.2b ASTs containing sulfuric acid, ammonium nitrate solution, and anhydrous ammonia shall be removed from the following locations and wherever else present on the project site prior to commencing earth moving activities: east central side of APN 051-360-32; northwest and northeast side, southeast corner and northeast corner of APN 051-310-40; southwest corner of APN 051-310-50; northeast corner of	LS

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SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES III	EVEL OF MPACT/ INIFICANCE AFTER ITIGATION
		APN 051-310-40; east-central side of	
		APN 051-360-32; southeast corner of	
		APN 051-360-03; and the southeast	
		corner of APN 051-360-02. <u>The removal</u>	
		and disposition of such ASTs shall be in	
		accordance with applicable regulations.	
		MM 4.10.2c If on-site the transformers are found to	
		contain PCBs, the owner and	
		responsible party for the transformers	
		shall be required to handle and dispose	
		of the waste dielectric fluid according	
		to applicable regulations.	
		MM 4.10.2d Utility poles, associated base and	
		stained soil adjacent to ASTs shall be	
		removed and disposed of in an	
		approved manner by the owner/utility	
		prior to commencing earthmoving	
		activities. The locations include material	
		located in the northeast corner of APN	
		051-360-02, stained soil on the	
		southern edge of APN 051-360-04 and	
		the east central side of APN 051-360-	
		32.	
		MM 4.10.2e Suspect LBP shall be evaluated by a	
		California Certified Lead	

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SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

	IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	Inspector/Assessor prior if structures	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
			are to be removed. As applicable, confirmed LBP shall be handled by a licensed LBP contractor and disposed of according to appropriate regulations.	
Emit Hazardou Impact 4.10.3	The proposed project is located within a quarter mile of an existing school. The project would use limited amounts of hazardous materials on occasion that would be handled in accordance with all applicable regulations and standards. Therefore, impacts associated with emitting hazardous materials within one-quarter mile of a school are considered less than significant.	LS	None required.	LS
	The proposed project, in combination with other reasonably foreseeable projects in the vicinity of the project site, would increase the density of development in the area, thus potentially increasing the potential for the presence hazards and use of hazardous materials. However, this is considered to be a less than cumulatively considerable impact.	LCC	MM 4.10.2a and MM 4.10.2b would reduce residual hazards on the project site from prior agricultural activities; MM 4.10.2c, MM 4.10.2d, and MM 4.10.2e would address and remove potential hazards associated with potential presence of PCBs, stained soil and lead-based paint)	LCC

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	IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
-	AND WATER QUALITY			
Requirements	Implementation of the proposed project would generate small amounts of runoff during construction, and operation and maintenance. This impact is considered less than significant.	LS	None required.	LS
	Implementation of the proposed project could generate erosion during construction. Compliance with the provisions of the Construction General Stormwater Permit and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan would address erosion or siltation on or off-site. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant.	LS	None required.	LS
Contribute Rui	bstantial Flooding On- Or Off-Site/Create or noff Exceeding Capacity Implementation of the proposed project would generate on-site runoff. Existing drainage patterns would be maintained and the site would remain pervious. Sufficient capacity is available in receiving IID drains. Therefore, impacts associated with flooding or exceedance of existing drainage capacity are considered less than significant.	LS	None required.	LS

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IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
Cumulative Impact to Hydrology and Water Quality Impact 4.11.4 The proposed project, in combination with approved, proposed and other reasonably foreseeable projects in the Salton Sea watershed would contribute to the cumulative effects of degradation of water quality and changes in runoff patterns ultimately discharging to the Salton Sea. This impact is considered less than cumulatively considerable.	LCC	None required.	LCC
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES			1
Impacts to Special-Status Species – Plants Impact 4.12.1 The proposed solar generation facility site has been previously disturbed in association with past and current agricultural operations. The gen-tie corridor is not anticipated to contain special-status plants based on previous surveys within the corridor. Therefore, no impacts to special status plant species are expected to occur as a result of project implementation.	NI	None required.	NI
Impacts on Special Status Species – Birds (Southwestern Willow Flycatcher) Impact 4.12.2 Implementation of the proposed project has the potential to impact SWFL. This is considered a potentially significant impact.	PS	MM 4.12.2 Implement the following measures to address potential impacts to avian species, including SWFLs: • The Applicant shall prepare and implement a Bird and Bat	LS

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IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		Conservation Strategy (BBCS) outlining conservation measures for	
		construction and O&M activities that	
		reduce potential impacts to	
		migratory birds, bats and raptors.	
		Conservation measures shall be	
		developed based on, USFWS	
		guidelines and input from the USFWS. Construction conservation measures	
		to be addressed in the BBCS include:	
		➤ Minimizing disturbance to	
		vegetation to the maximum extent practicable.	
		➤Clearing vegetation outside of the	
		breeding season. If construction	
		occurs between February 1 and	
		September 15, an approved	
		biologist shall conduct a pre-	
		construction clearance survey for	
		nesting birds in suitable nesting habitat that occurs within the	
		proposed area of impact. Pre-	
		construction nesting surveys will	
		identify any active migratory birds	
		(and other sensitive non-migratory	

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IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		birds) nests. Direct impact to any active migratory bird nest should be avoided. Minimize wildfire potential. Minimize activities that attract prey and predators. Control of invasive plants. Apply APLIC design guidelines for overhead utilities by incorporating recommended or other methods that enhance the visibility of the lines to avian species. Operations and maintenance conservation measures to be incorporated into the BBCS include: Preparation of a Raven Control Plan that avoids introducing water and food resources in the area surrounding the solar generation facility. Incorporate APLIC guidelines for overhead utilities as appropriate to minimize avian collisions with Gentie Line facilities. Minimize noise.	

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IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		Minimize use of outdoor lighting.	
		➤ Implement post—construction avian	
		monitoring that will incorporate the	
		Wildlife Mortality Reporting	
		Program. The BBCS shall also address disturbance	
		minimization, timing of construction,	
		minimization, timing of construction,	
		attract prey and predators, lighting,	
		noise, and incorporation of a Wildlife	
		Mortality Reporting Program and Raven	
		Control Plan discussed below.	
		• The Applicant shall prepare a <i>Raven</i>	
		Control Plan that details specific	
		measures for storage and disposal of all	
		litter and trash produced by the Campo	
		Verde Solar project site and its	
		employees. This plan shall be designed	
		to discourage scavengers that may also	
		prey on wildlife in the vicinity. All employees shall be familiar with this	
		plan and littering shall be prohibited.	
		This plan will be reviewed and	
		approved by the BLM and CDFG.	
		 Prepare a Wildlife Mortality Reporting 	

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IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		Program to identify and report any dead or injured animals observed by personnel conducting O&M activities within the solar generation facility and along the gen-tie line. An appropriate reporting format for dead or injured special status wildlife observed within the solar generation facility and along the gen-tie line shall be developed in coordination with CDFG, USFWS and the BLM. In addition, reporting of any dead or injured avian species found along the gen-tie line shall follow the existing USFWS Bird Fatality/Injury Reporting Program (https://birdreport.fws.gov/). Species requiring reporting will be decided in consultation with CDFG, BLM and USFWS. • Establish annual formal Worker Education Training for all employees and any subcontractors at the Campo Verde Solar project site to provide instruction on sensitive species identification; measures to avoid	

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IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		contact, disturbance, and injury; and reporting procedures in the case of dead and/or injured wildlife species. The USFWS and the BLM shall be notified per approved guidelines and channels of authority if mortality should occur. Species requiring reporting will be decided in consultation with CDFG, BLM and USFWS and will be detailed in the Wildlife Mortality Reporting Program.	
Impacts on Special Status Species – Birds (Yuma Clapper Rail) Impact 4.12.3 Implementation of the proposed project has the potential to impact YCR. This is considered a potentially significant impact.	PS	Implement MM 4.12.2 MM 4.12.3 The Applicant shall provide a habitat monitoring plan for the Wixom Marsh located at the terminus of Wixom Drain for Yuma Clapper Rail habitat. The monitoring plan section shall include dimensions and contours of Yuma Clapper Rail habitat features and describe the current plant species composition, density and percent cover. The plan to be approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) will meet performance criteria for plant species survival and species composition. The performance criteria will ensure that the current habitat composition,	LS

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SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ MITIGATION MEASURES SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		density, and area is maintained. The Applicant shall coordinate with USFWS on any adaptive management changes needing to be incorporated into the plan. The plan will ensure that plant species composition will be maintained at level equal to at least 50 percent of the existing plant species composition (those that are beneficial to YCR), at least 60 percent of the existing plant density, and 80 percent of the area that is currently suitable YCR habitat. Project impacts shall not occur in potential southwestern willow flycatcher or Yuma Clapper Rail riparian habitat. To mitigate disturbance to Yuma Clapper Rail during construction activities, environmentally sensitive area (ESA) shall be established and flagged within 250-feet of potential Yuma clapper rail habitat during the breeding season (February 15 - June 30). No project-related construction, clearing or ground disturbing activities shall occur within 250-feet of potential Yuma Clapper Rail habitat during breeding season. Project electric transmission lines spanning or

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		running adjacent to Yuma Clapper Rail habitat	
		<u>shall be equipped with flight diverters for</u> overhead crossings.	
Impacts on Special Status Species – Birds (Greater Sandhill Crane) Impact 4.12.4 Implementation of the proposed project has the potential to impact Greater Sandhill Crane. This is considered a potentially significant impact.	PS	Implement MM 4.12.2	LS
Impacts on Special Status Species – Birds (Mountain Plover) Impact 4.12.5 Implementation of the proposed project has the potential to impact Mountain Plover during construction, and operation and maintenance. This is considered a potentially significant impact.	PS	Implement MM 4.12.2	LS
Impacts on Special Status Species – Raptors (Burrowing Owls) Impact 4.12.6 Implementation of the proposed project has the potential to impact Burrowing Owls during construction, and operation and maintenance. This is considered a potentially significant impact.		MM 4.12.6a The following measures will avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential impacts to Burrowing Owls during construction activities: 1) To the extent practicable, initial grading and clearing within the project footprint shall occur between September 1 and January 31 to avoid impacts to any breeding Burrowing Owls. Occupied burrows	

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		shall not be removed during the nesting season (February 1 through August 31) unless a qualified biologist approved by CDFG verifies through non-invasive methods that either: (a) the birds have not begun egg-laying and incubation; or (b) that juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival. If initial grading and clearing within the project footprint is to begin during the breeding season (February 1 through August 31), measures 2 through 4 below will be implemented. 2) Within 30-14-days prior to initiation of initial grading and clearing, preconstruction clearance surveys for Burrowing Owl shall be conducted by qualified and agency-approved biologists to determine the presence or absence of this species within the grading area. The	

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		proposed grading areas shall be clearly demarcated in the field or via GPS by the project engineers and Designated Biologist prior to the commencement of the preconstruction clearance survey. The surveys shall follow the protocols provided in the Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines. 3) When removal of occupied burrows is unavoidable, the following mitigation measures shall be implemented outside of the breeding season: • Passive relocation methods are to be used by the biological monitors to move the owls out of the impact zone. This includes covering or excavating all burrows and installing one-way doors into occupied burrows. This will allow any animals inside to leave the burrow, but will exclude any animals from re-entering the	

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		burrow. A period of at least one	
		week is required after the	
		relocation effort to allow the	
		birds to leave the impacted area	
		before excavation of the burrow	
		can begin. The burrows should	
		then be excavated and filled in to prevent their reuse.	
		• The removal of active burrows	
		on-site requires construction of	
		new burrows or the enhancement	
		of existing unsuitable burrows	
		(i.e., enlargement or clearing of	
		debris) at a mitigation ratio of 2:1	
		at least 50 meters from the	
		impacted area and must be	
		constructed as part of the above-	
		described relocation efforts.	
		4) As the project construction schedule	
		and details are finalized, an approved	
		biologist shall prepare a Burrowing	
		Owl Mitigation and Monitoring Plan	
		that will detail the approved, site-	
		specific methodology proposed to	
		minimize and mitigate impacts to this	

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION		MITIGATION MEASURES species. Passive relocation,	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		MM 4.12.6b	destruction of burrows, and construction of artificial burrows can only be completed upon prior approval by and in cooperation with the CDFG.	

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
Impacts on Special Status Species – Raptors (Golden Eagles) Impact 4.12.7 Implementation of the proposed project has the potential to impact Golden Eagles during operation and maintenance. This is considered a potentially significant impact.	PS	Implement MM 4.12.2	LS
Impacts to Nesting Raptors Impact 4.12.8 Implementation of the proposed project has the potential to impact nesting raptors during construction, operations and maintenance. This is considered a potentially significant impact.	PS	MM 4.12.8 To prevent nesting raptors from noise associated with project construction, the following shall be implemented: • To the extent practicable, initial grading and clearing within the project site shall take place outside the raptors' breeding season of February 1 to July 15. • If construction occurs between February 1 and July 15, an approved biologist shall conduct a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting raptors in suitable nesting habitat (e.g., tall trees or transmission towers) that occurs within 500 feet of the survey area. If any active raptor nest is located, the nest area will be flagged, and a 500-foot buffer zone delineated,	

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		flagged, or otherwise marked. No work activity may occur within this buffer area, until an approved biologist determines that the fledglings are independent of the nest.	
Impacts on Special Status Species – Mammals (Pallid Bats and California Leaf-nosed Bats) Impact 4.12.9 Implementation of the proposed project has the potential to impact pallid bats and California leaf-nosed bats during construction, and operation and maintenance. This is considered a potentially significant impact.	PS	Implement MM 4.12.2	LS
Impacts on Special Status Species – Reptiles (Flat tailed horned lizard) Impact 4.12.10 Implementation of the proposed project has the potential to impact Flat tailed horned lizard during construction, and operation and maintenance. This is considered a potentially significant impact.	PS	MM 4.12.10a In accordance with the FTHL Rangewide Management Strategy, the measures proposed below are designed to avoid, minimize, and/or compensate for potential direct and indirect effects construction of the proposed project may have on FTHL. The following will be implemented when conducting construction activities within the creosote bushwhite burr sage scrub and other native vegetation types in the gen-tie	LS

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		ROW:	
		 Prior to ground-disturbing 	
		activities, an individual shall be	
		designated and approved by the	
		BLM as the Designated Biologist1	
		(i.e. field contact representative)	
		along with approved Biological	
		Monitors as needed for	
		construction, particularly within the	
		Yuha MA. The Designated Biologist	
		will be designated for the period	
		during which on-going construction	
		and post-construction monitoring	
		and reporting by an approved	
		biologist is required, such as annual	
		reporting on habitat restoration.	
		Each successive Designated	
		Biologist will be approved by the	
		BLM's Authorized Officer (i.e., BLM	
		field manager, El Centro). The	
		Designated Biologist will have the	

¹ A qualified Designated Biologist must have (1) a bachelor's degree with an emphasis in ecology, natural resource management, or related science; (2) three years of experience in field biology or current certification of a nationally recognized biological society, such as The Ecological Society of America or the Wildlife Society (3) previous experience with applying terms and conditions of a biological opinion; and, (4) the appropriate permit and/or training if conducting focused or protocol surveys for listed or proposed species.

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		authority to ensure compliance with the conservation measures for the FTHL and will be the primary agency contact for the implementation of these measures. The Designated Biologist will organize and oversee the work of the biological monitors and have the authority and responsibility to halt activities that are in violation of the conservation measures. An organizational chart shall be provided to BLM prior to ground-disturbing activities with a clear chain of command and contact information (cell phones). A detailed list of responsibilities for the Designated Biologist is summarized below. To avoid and minimize impacts to biological resources, the Designated Biologist will: • Notify BLM's Authorizing Officer at least 14 calendar days before	
		initiating ground disturbing	

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SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		activities.	
		Immediately notify BLM's	
		Authorized Officer in writing if	
		the project Applicant is not in	
		compliance with any	
		conservation measures,	
		including but not limited to any	
		actual or anticipated failure to	
		implement conservation	
		measures within the time	
		periods specified.	
		Conduct compliance inspections	
		at a minimum of once per month	
		during on-going construction	
		after clearing, grubbing, and	
		grading are completed, and submit a monthly compliance	
		report to BLM's Authorized	
		Officer until construction is	
		complete.	
		2. The boundaries of all areas to be	
		disturbed (including staging areas,	
		access roads, and sites for	
		temporary placement of spoils)	
		will be delineated with stakes and	

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		flagging prior to construction activities. Where feasible, the areas shall be cleared of FTHL and fenced (according to the Strategy) to exclude FTHL from re-entering these construction areas, particularly in the MA and other high-use areas such as for staging of equipment or parking areas. Spoils will be stockpiled in disturbed areas lacking native vegetation or where habitat quality is poor, such as the agricultural fields rather than native desert. To the extent possible, disturbance of shrubs and surface soils due to stockpiling will be minimized. All disturbances, vehicles, and equipment will be confined to the flagged and cleared areas. To the extent possible, surface disturbance will be timed to minimize mortality to FTHL.	

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SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		3. Approved Biological monitor(s) will assist the Designated Biologist in conducting pre-construction surveys and in monitoring of mobilization, ground disturbance, grading, construction, operation, closure, and restoration activities. The biological monitor(s) will have experience conducting FTHL field monitoring, have sufficient education and field experience to understand FTHL biology, be able to identify FTHL scat, and be able to identify and follow FTHL tracks. The Designated Biologist will submit the resume, at least three references, and contact information of the proposed biological monitors to the BLM for approval. To avoid and minimize impacts to biological resources, the Biological Monitors will assist the Designated Biologist with the following activities on BLM managed lands:	

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		 Be present during construction (e.g., grubbing, grading,) activities that take place in FTHL habitat to avoid or minimize take of FTHL. Activities include, but are not limited to, ensuring compliance with all impact avoidance and minimization measures, monitoring for FTHLs and removing lizards from harm's way, and checking avoidance areas (e.g., washes) to ensure that signs, and stakes are intact and that human activities are restricted in these avoidance zones. At the end of each work day, inspect all potential wildlife pitfalls (trenches, bores and other excavations) for wildlife and then backfill. If backfilling is not feasible, all trenches, bores, and other excavations will be contoured at a 3:1 slope at the ends to provide wildlife escape 	

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SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		ramps, or completely and securely covered to prevent wildlife access. • During construction, examine areas of active surface disturbance periodically, at least hourly, when surface temperatures exceed 29°Celsius (C; 85°F) for the presence of FTHL. 4. Prior to project initiation of construction of the gen-tie on BLM managed lands, a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) will be developed and implemented, and will be available in both English and Spanish. Wallet-sized cards summarizing this information will be provided to all construction, operation, and maintenance personnel. The education program will include the following aspects: • biology and status of the FTHL, • protection measures designed to	

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LCC = Less than Cumulatively Considerable

LTS = Less than Significant

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		reduce potential impact to the	
		species,	
		 function of flagging designating authorized work areas, 	
		 reporting procedures to be used 	
		if a FTHL is encountered in the	
		field, and	
		driving procedures and	
		techniques, for commuting to,	
		and driving on, the Project site,	
		to reduce mortality of FTHL on	
		roads.	
		5. FTHLs will be removed from	
		harm's way during all construction	
		activities, per item #6 below. To the extent feasible, methods to	
		find FTHLs will be designed to	
		achieve a maximal capture rate	
		and will include, but not be limited	
		to using strip transects, tracking,	
		and raking around shrubs. During	
		construction, the minimum survey	
		effort will be 30 minutes per 0.40	
		ha (30 minutes per 1 ac). Persons	
		that handle FTHLs will first obtain	

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		all necessary permits and authorization from the CDFG. If the species is federally listed, only persons authorized by both CDFG and USFWS will handle FTHLs. FTHL removal surveys will also include: • A Horned Lizard Observation Data Sheet and a Project Reporting Form, per Appendix 8 of the RMS, will be completed. During construction, quarterly reports describing FTHL removal activity, per the reporting requirements, will be submitted to the BLM. 6. The removal of FTHLs out of harm's way will include relocation to nearby suitable habitat in lowimpact (e.g., away from roads and solar panels) areas of the Yuha MA. Relocated FTHLs will be placed in the shade of a large shrub in undisturbed habitat. If surface	
		temperatures in the sun are less	

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SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		than 24° Celsius (C) 75° Fahrenheit	
		(F) or exceed 38°C (100° F), the Designated Biologist or biological	
		monitor, if authorized, will hold the	
		FTHL for later release. Initially,	
		captured FTHLs will be held in a	
		cloth bag, cooler, or other	
		appropriate clean, dry container	
		from which the lizard cannot	
		escape. Lizards will be held at	
		temperatures between 75° F and	
		90° F and will not be exposed to	
		direct sunlight. Release will occur	
		as soon as possible after capture	
		and during daylight hours. The	
		Designated Biologist or biological monitor will be allowed some	
		judgment and discretion when	
		relocating lizards to maximize	
		survival of FTHLs found in the	
		project area.	
		7. To the maximum extent	
		practicable, grading in FTHL habitat	
		will be conducted during the active	
		season, which is defined as March 1	

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SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		through September 30, or if ground temperatures are between 24°C (75° F) and 38 °C (100° F). If grading cannot be conducted during this time, any FTHLs found will be removed to low-impact areas (see above) where suitable burrowing habitat exists, (e.g., sandy substrates and shrub cover). 8. Temporarily disturbed areas associated with gen-tie construction and staging areas on federal lands, will be re-vegetated according to the Site Reclamation and Revegetation Plan (SRRP) approved by the BLM. The SRRP must be approved in writing by the BLM prior to any vegetation-disturbing activities. Restoration involves re-contouring the land, replacing the topsoil (if it was collected), and maintaining (i.e., weeding, replacement planting, supplemental watering, etc.), and monitoring the restored area for a	

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SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION		LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		period of 5 years (or less if the	
		restoration meets all success	
		criteria). Components of the SRRP	
		will typically include:	
		• The incorporation of Desert	
		Bioregion	
		Revegetation/Restoration	
		Guidance measures. These	
		measures generally include	
		alleviating soil compaction,	
		returning the surface to its original contour, pitting or	
		imprinting the surface to allow	
		small areas where seeds and rain	
		water can be captured, planting	
		seedlings that have acquired the	
		necessary root mass to survive	
		without watering, planting	
		seedlings in the spring with	
		herbivory cages, broadcasting	
		locally collected seed	
		immediately prior to the rainy	
		season, and covering the seeds	
		with mulch.	
		MM 4.12.10b In accordance with the FTHL	

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SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		Rangewide Management Strategy, the measures proposed below are designed to avoid, minimize, and/or compensate for potential direct and indirect effects operations and maintenance of the proposed project may have on FTHL. In order to reduce the potential impact to FTHL during O&M, the following will be implemented when conducting O&M along the gen-tie: 1. At least 15 days prior to the commencement of construction and within 15 days following completion of construction activities, the Designated Biologist will provide the BLM a Project FTHL Status Report, which will include, at a minimum: • A general description of the status of the project site within the MA. • A copy of the table in the project biological monitoring report with notes showing the	

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		current implementation status	
		of each conservation measure.	
		 An assessment of the 	
		effectiveness of each	
		completed or partially	
		completed measure in avoiding	
		and minimizing project impacts.	
		A completed a Project Reporting	
		Form from the Flat-tailed	
		Horned Lizard Rangewide	
		Management Strategy.	
		• A summary of information	
		regarding any FTHL mortality in	
		conjunction with the Project's	
		Wildlife Mortality Reporting Program.	
		• Recommendations on how	
		conservation measures might be	
		changed to more effectively	
		avoid, minimize, and offset	
		future project impacts on the	
		FTHL.	
		2. The Designated Biologist or	
		biological monitor(s) will evaluate	
		and implement the best measures	

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SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		to reduce FTHL mortality along	
		access and maintenance roads, particularly during the FTHL active	
		season (March 1 through	
		September 30). These measures	
		will include:	
		 A speed limit of 15 miles per 	
		hour when driving access roads	
		within suitable FTHL habitat. The	
		Designated Biologist may reduce	
		this speed limit to 10 mph in	
		areas identified as active wildlife	
		corridors as needed to reduced	
		mortality. All vehicles required for O&M within suitable FTHL	
		habitat must remain on the	
		designated access/maintenance	
		roads. Cross country vehicle and	
		equipment use outside of	
		designated work areas in	
		suitable FTHL habitat shall be	
		prohibited.	
		 O&M activities occurring within 	
		suitable FTHL habitat including	
		weed abatement or any other	

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SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		O&M activity that may result in	
		ground disturbance will be	
		conducted outside of the FTHL	
		active season whenever feasible.	
		If any O&M activities must be	
		conducted during the FTHL	
		active season that may result in	
		ground disturbance within	
		suitable FTHL habitat, such as	
		weed abatement or vehicles	
		requiring access outside of a	
		designated access road, a biological monitor will be	
		biological monitor will be present during activities to	
		reduce FTHL impacts.	
		MM 4.12.10c In accordance with the Flat-tailed	
		Horned Lizard Rangewide	
		Management Strategy, compensatory	
		mitigation would be required for	
		impacts to FTHL habitat. FTHL are	
		known to occur in the native	
		vegetation along the proposed gen-tie	
		ROW. In accordance with the	
		Rangewide Management Strategy,	
		compensation for permanent impact	

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SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		to this habitat within the MA will be at a 6:1 ratio. Acreages of proposed disturbance to FTHL habitat can be found in Table 4.12-9 . Implementation of MM 4.12.11 , below, would address impacts to FTHL as a result of invasive, exotic plant species.	
Impacts on Special Status Species – Reptiles (Colorado Desert fringe-toed lizard) Impact 4.12.11 Implementation of the proposed project has the potential to impact Colorado Desert fringe-toed lizard during construction, and operation and maintenance. This is considered a potentially significant impact.		Implement MM 4.12.10a, MM 4.12.10b, and MM 4.12.10c.	LS
Impacts on Special Status Species – Mammals (Desert kit fox and American Badger) Impact 4.12.12 Implementation of the proposed project has the potential to impact desert kit fox and American badger during construction, and operation and maintenance. This is considered a potentially significant impact.		Implementation of the Applicant proposed pre- construction burrow surveys for Burrowing Owl and FTHL would also identify any potentially active kit fox burrows; any active kit fox burrows identified would be avoided by construction activities.	<u>LS</u>

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IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
Substantial Adverse Effect on Riparian Habitat or Other Sensitive Natural Community Impact 4.12.1213 Implementation of the proposed project has the potential to impact riparian habitat or special status communities. This is considered a potentially significant impact.	PS	MM 4.12.1213a To minimize the introduction and spread of weed species, a Weed Management Plan shall be developed and implemented. The weed management plan shall include a discussion of specific weeds identified on site that will be targeted for eradication or control as well as a variety of measures that will be undertaken during construction and O&M activities to prevent the introduction and spread of new weed species as a result of the project. A Weed Management Plan for the solar generation facility will be prepared and implemented that describes specific on-going measures to remove invasive plant species from the solar generation facility. This plan will be approved by the County. A companion Weed Management Plan will be prepared for the gen-tie that will be approved by BLM.	LS

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION		LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		 MM 4.12.1213bThe following measures shall be implemented to prevent the spread of weeds: Limit disturbance areas during construction to the minimal required to perform work and limit ingress and egress to defined routes Implement vehicle wash and inspection procedures and closely monitor the types of materials brought onto the site to minimize the potential for weed introduction Use of certified weed free mulch, straw wattles, hay bales and seed mixes Reestablish native vegetation along the gen-tie as quickly as practicable on disturbed sites to avoid weed invasions Monitor and rapidly implement control measures to ensure early detection and eradication for weed invasions 	

PS = Potentially Significant CC = Cumulatively Considerable SU = Significant and Unavoidable

TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
	MITIGATION	Weed control methods that may be used include both physical and chemical control. Physical control methods include manual hand pulling of weeds, or the use of hand and power tools to uproot, girdle, or cut plants. Herbicide applications are a widely used, effective control method for removing infestations of invasive weed species. However, inadvertent application of herbicide to adjacent native plants must be avoided, which can often be challenging when weeds are interspersed with native cover. Before applying herbicide, contractors will be required to obtain any required permits from state and local authorities. Only a State of California and federally certified contractor will be permitted to perform herbicide	
		applications. All herbicides will be applied in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and	

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IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		permit stipulations. Only herbicides and adjuvants approved by the State of California and Imperial County will be used to control invasive species at the energy facility site. Invasive plants species on BLM lands would be prevented, controlled, and treated through an Integrated Pest Management approach per the Vegetation Treatments on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Programmatic Environmental Report. Only herbicides approved by BLM in California will be used on BLM lands. Herbicide application can only occur on BLM lands with an approved Pesticide Use Proposal (PUP).	
Substantial Adverse Effect on Federally Protected Wetlands Impact 4.12.1314 Implementation of the proposed project has the potential to impact jurisdictional waters. This is considered a potentially significant impact.	PS	MM 4.12.1314 The Applicant shall coordinate with the CDFG to obtain a Section 1600 Streambed Alteration Agreement as necessary to address any impacted CDFG-jurisdictional water, and provide the appropriate (CDFG approved) compensatory mitigation for	LS

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
		permanent and temporary impacts to CDFG jurisdictional riparian habitat. Mitigation for permanent impacts to CDFG riparian habitat is typically at a 2:1 ratio, while mitigation for temporary impacts to CDFG riparian habitat is typically at a 1:1 ratio.	
Interfere with Migratory Fish or Wildlife Movement/Impede the Use of Native Wildlife Nursery Sites Impact 4.12.1415 Implementation of the project would inhibit the ability of medium and large mammals to move through the solar generation facility site. However, the proposed project would not inhibit wildlife movement through the Yuha Basin or surrounding agricultural lands. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant.	LS	None required.	LS

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TABLE 2.0-1 SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
Conflict with Local Policies or Ordinances Protecting Biological Resources Impact 4.12.1516 Implementation of the project is not anticipated to conflict with any local polices or ordinances protecting biological resources. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant.	LS	None required.	LS

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
Conflict with the Provisions of a Habitat Conservation Plan Impact 4.12.1617 Implementation of the project would is not anticipated to conflict with the California Desert Conservation Area Plan. Therefore, this impact is considered less than significant.	LS	None required.	LS

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TABLE 2.0-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION	MITIGATION MEASURES	LEVEL OF IMPACT/ SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION
Cumulative Impacts to Biological Resources Impact 4.12.4718 Implementation of the proposed project could have cumulative impacts on special status species, sensitive natural communities, and protected waters. However, mitigation measures are proposed to help ensure that the proposed project does not cumulatively affect any of these biological resources. Therefore, cumulative impacts are considered less than cumulatively considerable.	LS	Implement MM 4.12.2 (to mitigate impacts to special status birds including SWFL), MM 4.12.6a and MM 4.12.6b (to mitigate impacts to BUOW), MM 4.12.8 (to mitigate impacts to nesting raptors), MM 4.12.10a, MM 4.12.10b and MM 4.12.10c (to mitigate impacts to FTHL), MM 4.12.11 (to mitigate impacts to Colorado Desert fringe-toed lizard), MM 4.12.12a, MM 4.12.12b (to mitigate impacts to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community) and MM 4.12.13 (to mitigate impacts to CDFG jurisdictional waters)	PS

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