ATTACHMENT C. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
Aesthetics		
Short-Term Construction Related Impacts (Land-based)	The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, and regulations, and policies that provide protection of aesthetic resources. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with discretionary local land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California could qualify as a "project" under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation may be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to aesthetic resources include: • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Regulation would coordinate with local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local land use agency or governing body shall certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with applicable regulations and approve the project for development. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	document to reduce or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. • The project proponent would color and finish the surfaces of all project structures and buildings visible to the public to ensure that they: (1) minimize visual intrusion and contrast by blending with the landscape; (2) minimize glare; and (3) comply with local design policies and ordinances. The project proponent would submit a surface treatment plan to the lead agency for review and approval. • To the extent feasible, the sites selected for use as construction staging and laydown areas shall be areas that are already disturbed and/or are in locations of low-visual sensitivity. Where possible, construction staging and laydown areas for equipment, personal vehicles, and material storage shall be sited to take advantage of natural screening opportunities provided by existing topography and vegetation. • All construction areas shall be kept clean and tidy, including the revegetating and regarding disturbed soil, and storage shall be screened from view and/or are generally not visible to the general public. • Siting projects and their associated elements next to prominent landscape features or in a setting for observation from national historic sites, national trails, and cultural resources shall be avoided to the greatest extent. • The project proponent shall prepare and implement a construction lighting mitigation plan and submit the plan to the local jurisdiction for review. The plan shall describe the	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	measures to be used to reduce the visibility of on-site construction lighting from neighboring properties.	
Long-Term Operational Impacts (Land-Based)	The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies that provide protection of aesthetic resources. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with discretionary local land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California could qualify as a "project" under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation may be identified during the environmental review by agencies with discretionary project-approval authority. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to aesthetic resources include: • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Regulation would coordinate with local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local land use agency or governing body shall certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with applicable regulations and approve the project for development. • The project proponent shall color and finish the surfaces of all project structures and buildings visible to the public to ensure that they: (1) minimize visual intrusion and contrast by blending	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	with the landscape; (2) minimize glare; and (3) comply with local design policies and ordinances. The project proponent shall submit a surface treatment plan to the lead agency for review and approval. • Siting projects and their associated elements next to prominent landscape features or in a setting for observation from national historic sites, national trails, and cultural resources shall be avoided to the greatest extent. • The project proponent shall prepare and implement a lighting mitigation plan and submit the plan to the local jurisdiction for review. The plan shall describe the measures to be used to reduce visibility of on-site lighting from neighboring properties.	
Short-Term Construction Related Impacts (Vessel-Related)		Less than significant
Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Vessel-Related)		Less than significant
Agricultural and Forest Resources		
Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Land-Based)	The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies that provide protection of agricultural and forest resources. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities or infrastructure that would be approved by other State agencies or local jurisdictions. The ability to require such mitigation measures is within the purview of jurisdictions with discretionary land use approval and/or permitting authority. Project-specific impacts and mitigation may be identified during the project review process and carried out by agencies with discretionary project approval authority. Recognized practices	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	routinely required to avoid and/or minimize construction-phase impacts to agriculture and forest resources include: • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed because of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses would coordinate with local or State land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local or State land use agency or governing body would certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with applicable regulations and would approve the project for development. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project because CARB has no land use authority, mitigation is not within its purview to reduce potentially significant impacts to less-than-significant levels. Any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency and future environmental documents by local and State lead agencies should include analysis of the following: • Avoid lands designated as Important Farmland (State defined Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, and Unique Farmland) as defined by the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. Before converting Important Farmland to non-agricultural use, analyze the feasibility of using farmland that is not designated as Important Farmland prior to deciding on the conversion of Important Farmland.	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	• Avoid lands designated as forestland or timberland before converting forestland or timberland to non-forest use; analyze the feasibility of using other lands prior to deciding on the conversion of forestland or timberland. • Any mitigation for permanent conversion of Important Farmland caused by facility construction or modification shall be completed prior to the issuance of a grading or building permit by providing the permitting agency with written evidence of completion of the mitigation. Mitigation may include but is not limited to: ▪ Permanent preservation of off-site Important Farmland of equal or better agricultural quality, at a ratio of at least 1:1. Preservation may include the purchase of agricultural conservation easement(s); purchase of credits from an established agricultural farmland mitigation bank; contribution of agricultural land or equivalent funding to an organization that provides for the preservation of Important Farmland towards the ultimate purchase of an agricultural conservation easement. ▪ Participation in any agricultural land mitigation program, including local government maintained, that provides equal or more effective mitigation than the measures listed. • Any mitigation for permanent conversion of forestland or timberland caused by facility construction or modification shall be completed prior to the issuance of a grading or building permit by providing the permitting agency with written evidence of completion of the mitigation. Mitigation may include but is not limited to permanent preservation of forestland or timberland of	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	equal or better quality at a ratio of 1:1 or 1.5:1 because some lost ecological value may not be replaceable. Preservation may include purchase of easements or contribution of funds to a land trust or other agency.	
Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Vessel-Related)		No impact
Air Quality		
Short-Term Construction Related impacts	The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that provide protection of air quality. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is within the purview of jurisdictions with local or State land use approval and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in the State would likely qualify as a “project” under CEQA, because they would generally need a discretionary public agency approval and could affect the physical environment. The jurisdiction with primary approval authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA. Project-specific impacts and mitigation measures may be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to air quality include the following: • Proponents of new or modified facilities or infrastructure constructed as a result of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses would coordinate with State or local land use	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local or State land use agency or governing body must follow all applicable environmental regulations as part of approval of a project for development. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents will implement all feasible mitigation to reduce or substantially lessen the potentially significant air quality impacts of the project. • Project proponents will apply for, secure, and comply with all appropriate air quality permits for project construction from the local agencies with air quality jurisdiction and from other applicable agencies, if appropriate, prior to construction mobilization. • Project proponents will comply with the federal Clean Air Act (CAA) and the California Clean Air Act (CCAA) (e.g., New Source Review and Best Available Control Technology criteria), if applicable. • Project proponents will comply with local plans, policies, ordinances, rules, and regulations regarding air quality-related emissions and associated exposure (e.g., construction-related fugitive PM dust regulations, indirect source review, and payment into offsite mitigation funds). • For projects located in PM10 nonattainment areas, prepare and comply with a dust abatement plan that addresses emissions of fugitive dust during construction and operation of the project.	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	• Ensure the cleanest possible construction practices and equipment are used. This includes eliminating the idling of diesel-powered equipment and providing the necessary infrastructure (e.g., electrical hookups) to support zero and near-zero equipment and tools. • Implement, and plan accordingly for the necessary infrastructure to support the zero and near-zero emission technology vehicles and equipment that will be operating on-site. Necessary infrastructure may include the physical (e.g., needed footprint), energy, and fueling infrastructure for construction equipment, on-site vehicles and equipment, and medium-heavy and heavy-heavy duty trucks. • In construction contracts, include language that requires all off-road diesel-powered equipment used during construction to be equipped with Tier 4 or cleaner engines, except for specialized construction equipment in which Tier 4 engines are not available. In place of Tier 4 engines, off-road equipment can incorporate retrofits such that emission reductions achieved equal or exceed that of a Tier 4 engine. • In construction contracts, include language that requires all off-road equipment with a power rating below 19 kilowatts (e.g., plate compactors, pressure washers) used during project construction be battery powered. • In construction contracts, include language that requires all heavy-duty trucks entering the construction site, during the grading and building construction phases be model year 2014 or	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	later. All heavy-duty haul trucks should also meet CARB's lowest optional low-NOx standard starting in the year 2022.[1] • In construction contracts, include language that requires all construction equipment and fleets to be in compliance with all current air quality regulations. CARB staff is available to assist in implementing this recommendation.	
Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts		Less than significant
Biological Resources		
Short-Term Construction Related Impacts (Land-Based)	CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified infrastructure. Approval is handled by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under jurisdictions with local or State land use approval and/or permitting authorities. New or modified port and terminal infrastructure in California would likely qualify as a "project" under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary approval authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation may be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to biological resources include: • Proponents of construction activities implemented as a result of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses associated with	Potentially significant and unavoidable

[1] CARB, Optional Reduced NOx Emission Standards for On-Road Heavy-duty Engines, August 8, 2019 (accessed 07/29/2019), https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/msprog/onroad/optionnox/optionnox.htm.

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	the Proposed Regulation would coordinate with State or local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local or State land use agency or governing body must follow all applicable environmental regulations as part of approval of a project for development. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all feasible mitigation to reduce or substantially lessen the potentially significant impacts on biological resources associated with the project. • Actions required to mitigate potentially significant biological impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified port/terminal facility or other lands would be determined by the local lead agency. • Retain a qualified biologist to prepare a biological inventory of site resources prior to ground disturbance or construction. If protected species or their habitats are present, comply with applicable federal and State endangered species acts and regulations. Construction and operational planning would require that important fish or wildlife movement corridors or nursery sites are not impeded by project activities. • Retain a qualified biologist to prepare a wetland survey of onsite resources. This survey shall be used to establish setbacks and prohibit disturbance of riparian habitats, streams, intermittent and ephemeral drainages, and other wetlands. Wetland delineation is required by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and is administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	• Prohibit construction activities during the rainy season with requirements for seasonal weatherization and implementation of erosion prevention practices. • Require acoustic mitigation, such as a bubble curtain, for noise impacts. • Prohibit construction activities in the vicinity of raptor nests during nesting season or establish protective buffers and provide monitoring, as needed, to address project activities that could cause an active nest to fail. • Prepare site design and development plans that avoid or minimize disturbance of habitat and wildlife resources and prevent storm water discharge that could contribute to sedimentation and degradation of local waterways. Depending on disturbance size and location, a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) construction permit may be required from the California State Water Resources Control Board. • Prepare spill prevention and emergency response plans, and hazardous waste disposal plans as appropriate to protect against the inadvertent release of potentially toxic materials. • Plant replacement trees and establish permanent protection suitable habitat at ratios considered acceptable to comply with “no net loss” requirements. • Contractor will keep the site and materials organized and store them in a way to discourage wildlife through reducing potential places for wildlife to hide or nest (e.g., capping pipes, covering	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	trashcans, and emptying trash receptacles consistently and promptly when full).	
Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Land-Based)	The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies that provide protection of biological resources. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified infrastructure that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with local land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified infrastructure in California could qualify as a "project" under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation could be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to biological resources include: • Proponents of new or modified infrastructure constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Regulation would coordinate with local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local land use agency or governing body would certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with applicable regulations and would approve the project for development. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	document to reduce or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. The definition of actions required to mitigate potentially significant biological impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency. • Prohibit vegetation management activities in the vicinity of raptor nests during nesting season or establish protective buffers and provide monitoring as needed to ensure that project activity does not cause an active nest to fail. • Maintain site design and development plan features that avoid or minimize disturbance of habitat and wildlife resources, and prevents stormwater discharge that could contribute to sedimentation and degradation of local waterways during project operation. • Maintain and replace, as needed replacement trees and permanently protected suitable habitat identified during the construction phase of the project.	
Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational Related Impacts (Vessel-Related)		No impact
Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources		
Short-Term Construction-Related Effects and Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Land-Based)	The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that provide protection of cultural resources. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to modification and expansions to port and terminal	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	infrastructure that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with local or State land use approval and/or permitting authority. Any modification to facilities in California would most likely qualify as a "project" under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary approval authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation may be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to cultural resources include: • Proponents of construction activities implemented as a result of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses associated with the Proposed Regulations would coordinate with State or local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local or State land use agency or governing body must follow all applicable environmental regulations as part of approval of a project for development. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all feasible mitigation to reduce or substantially lessen the potentially significant impacts on cultural resources associated with the project. Actions required to mitigate potentially significant cultural impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency.	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	• Retain the services of cultural resources specialists with training and background that conforms to the U.S. Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards, as published in Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, part 61. • Seek guidance from the State and federal lead agencies, as appropriate, for coordination of Nation-to-Nation consultations with the Native American Tribes. • Provide notice to Native American Tribes of project details to identify potential tribal cultural resources (TCRs). In the case that a TRC is identified, prepare mitigation measures that: ▪ Avoid and preserve the resource in place, ▪ Treat the resource with culturally appropriate dignity, ▪ Employ permanent conservation easements, and ▪ Protect the resource. • Seek guidance from the State Historic Preservation Officer and federal lead agencies, as appropriate, for coordination of Nation-to-Nation consultations with the Native American tribes. • Regulated entities shall consult with lead agencies early in the planning process to identify the potential presence of cultural properties. The agencies shall provide the project developers with specific instruction on policies for compliance with the various laws and regulations governing cultural resources management, including coordination with regulatory agencies and Native American Tribes.	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	• If a resource determined to be significant by the qualified archaeologist (i.e., because the find is determined to constitute either an historical resource or a unique archaeological resource), the archaeologist shall work with the project applicant to avoid disturbance to the resources, and if complete avoidance is not possible, follow accepted professional standards in recording any find. Preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to archaeological sites. • Regulated entities shall define the area of potential effect (APE) for each project, which is the area where project construction and operation may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties. The APE shall include a reasonable construction buffer zone and laydown areas, access roads, and borrow areas, as well as a reasonable assessment of areas subject to effects from visual, auditory, or atmospheric impacts, or impacts from increased access. • Regulated entities shall retain the services of a paleontological resources specialist with training and background that conforms with the minimum qualifications for a vertebrate paleontologist as described in Measures for Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Non-Renewable Paleontological Resources: Standard Procedures, Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, 1995[2] • Regulated entities shall conduct initial scoping assessments to determine whether proposed construction activities, if any, could disturb formations that may contain important paleontological	

[2] http://vertpaleo.org/Membership/Member-Ethics/SVP_Impact_Mitigation_Guidelines.aspx.

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**

	resources. Whenever possible, potential impacts to paleontological resources should be avoided by moving the site of construction or removing or reducing the need for surface disturbance. The scoping assessment shall be conducted by the qualified paleontological resources specialist in accordance with applicable agency requirements.
	• The regulated entity's qualified paleontological resources specialist shall determine whether paleontological resources would likely be disturbed in a project area on the basis of the sedimentary context of the area and a records search for past paleontological finds in the area. The assessment may suggest areas of high known potential for containing resources. If the assessment is inconclusive, a surface survey is recommended to determine the fossiliferous potential and extent of the pertinent sedimentary units within the project site. If the site contains areas of high potential for significant paleontological resources and avoidance is not possible, prepare a paleontological resources management and mitigation plan that addresses the following steps:
	  • A preliminary survey (if not conducted earlier) and surface salvage prior to construction.
	  • Physical and administrative protective measures and protocols such as halting work, to be implemented in the event of fossil discoveries.
	  • Monitoring and salvage during excavation.
	  • Specimen preparation.	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	• Identification, cataloging, curation and storage. • A final report of the findings and their significance. • Choose sites that avoid areas of special scientific value.	
Short-Term Construction-Related Effects and Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Vessel-Related)		No impact
Energy Demand		
Short-Term Construction Related Impacts		Less than significant
Long-Term Operational Impacts		Less than significant
Geology and Soils		
Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related impacts (Land-Based)	The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies that provide protection of geology and soils. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with local land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California could qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation may be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices that	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to geology and soils include: • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Regulation would coordinate with local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local land use agency or governing body would certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with applicable regulations and would approve the project for development. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. The definition of actions required to mitigate potentially significant geology and soil impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency. • Prior to the issuance of any development permits, proponents of new manufacturing plants and hydrogen fueling stations would prepare a geotechnical investigation/study, which would include an evaluation of the depth to the water table, liquefaction potential, physical properties of subsurface soils including shrink-swell potential (expansion), soil resistivity, slope stability, minerals resources and the presence of hazardous materials.	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	• Proponents of new manufacturing plants and hydrogen fueling stations would provide a complete site grading plan, and drainage, erosion, and sediment control plan with applications to applicable lead agencies. Proponents would avoid locating facilities on steep slopes, in alluvial fans and other areas prone to landslides or flash floods, or with gullies or washes, as much as possible.	
Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Vessel-Related)		No impact
Greenhouse Gas Emissions		
Short-Term Construction-Related Impacts		Less than significant
Long-Term Operational Impacts		Less than significant
Hazards and Hazardous Materials		
Short-Term Construction-Related Impacts (Land-Based)	The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies related to hazards and hazardous materials. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with discretionary local land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California could qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	mitigation may be identified during the environmental review by agencies with discretionary project approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid upset and accident-related impacts include: • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Regulation would coordinate with local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local land use agency or governing body would certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with applicable regulations and would approve the project for development. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. The definition of actions required to mitigate potentially significant upset and accident-related hazard impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency. • Handling of potentially hazardous materials/wastes shall be performed by or under the direction of a licensed professional with the necessary experience and knowledge to oversee the proper identification, characterization, handling and disposal or recycling of the materials generated as a result of the project. As wastes are generated, they shall be placed, at the direction of the licensed professional, in designated areas that offer secure,	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	secondary containment and/or protection from storm water runoff. Other forms of containment may include placing waste on plastic sheeting (and/or covering with same) or in steel bins or other suitable containers pending profiling and disposal or recycling. • The temporary storage and handling of potentially hazardous materials/wastes shall be in areas away from sensitive receptors such as schools or residential areas. These areas shall be secured with chain-link fencing or similar barrier with controlled access to restrict casual contact from non-Project personnel. All project personnel that may encounter potentially hazardous materials/wastes shall have the appropriate health and safety training commensurate with the anticipated level of exposure.	
Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Land-Based)	The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies related to hazards and hazardous materials. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with discretionary local land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California could qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation may be identified during the environmental review by agencies with discretionary project approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid upset and accident-related impacts include:	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	• Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Regulation would coordinate with local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local land use agency or governing body would certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with applicable regulations and would approve the project for development. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. The definition of actions required to mitigate potentially significant upset and accident-related hazard impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency. • Handling of potentially hazardous materials/wastes shall be performed by or under the direction of a licensed professional with the necessary experience and knowledge to oversee the proper identification, characterization, handling and disposal or recycling of the materials generated as a result of the project. As wastes are generated, they shall be placed, at the direction of the licensed professional, in designated areas that offer secure, secondary containment and/or protection from storm water runoff. Other forms of containment may include placing waste on plastic sheeting (and/or covering with same) or in steel bins or	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	other suitable containers pending profiling and disposal or recycling. • The temporary storage and handling of potentially hazardous materials/wastes shall be in areas away from sensitive receptors such as schools or residential areas. These areas shall be secured with chain-link fencing or similar barrier with controlled access to restrict casual contact from non-Project personnel. All project personnel that may encounter potentially hazardous materials/wastes shall have the appropriate health and safety training commensurate with the anticipated level of exposure.	
Short-Term Construction-Related Impacts (Vessel-Related)		Less than significant
Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Vessel-Related)		Less than significant
Hydrology and Water Quality		
Short-Term Construction Related Impacts (Land-Based)	The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies in regard to hydrology and water quality. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified infrastructure that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with local discretionary land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified infrastructure in California could qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation may be identified during the environmental review by agencies with discretionary project-approval authority. Recognized	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or mitigate hydrology and water quality-related impacts include: • Proponents of new or modified infrastructure constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Project would coordinate with local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local land use agency or governing body would certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with applicable regulations and would approve the project for development. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. The definition of actions required to mitigate potentially significant hydrology and water quality impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency. Implement Best Management Practices to reduce sedimentation and pollution of surface waters, such as installation of silt fencing around the perimeter of active construction areas. • Train construction workers for proper response to hazardous materials spills as well as responsibilities for maintaining BMPs on site. • Drainage plans for runoff shall be designed to contain adequate capacity for projected flows on site.	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	• Avoid filling of waters of the United States and waters of the State to the extent feasible. If activities require a waste discharge requirement or Section 401 Water Quality Certification, comply with all avoidance, reduction, and compensatory measures.	
Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Land-Based)	The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies in regard to hydrology and water quality. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified infrastructure that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with local discretionary land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified infrastructure in California could qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation may be identified during the environmental review by agencies with discretionary project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or mitigate hydrology and water quality-related impacts include: • Proponents of new or modified infrastructure constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Project would coordinate with local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local land use agency or governing body would certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	applicable regulations and would approve the project for development. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. The definition of actions required to mitigate potentially significant hydrology and water quality impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency. Implement Best Management Practices to reduce sedimentation and pollution of surface waters, such as installation of silt fencing around the perimeter of active construction areas. • Train construction workers for proper response to hazardous materials spills as well as responsibilities for maintaining BMPs on site. • Drainage plans for runoff shall be designed to contain adequate capacity for projected flows on site. Avoid filling of waters of the United States and waters of the State to the extent feasible. If activities require a waste discharge requirement or Section 401 Water Quality Certification, comply with all avoidance, reduction, and compensatory measures.	
Short-Term Construction Related Impacts (Vessel-Related)		Less than significant
Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Vessel-Related)		Less than significant

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
Land Use and Planning		
Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Land-Based)		No impact
Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Vessel-Related)		No impact
Mineral Resources		
Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Land-Based)	The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes applicable laws and regulations that provide protection of mineral resources. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified infrastructure that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with local or State land use approval and/or permitting authority. New or modified infrastructure in California would most likely qualify as a "project" under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary approval authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation measures may be identified during the environmental review by agencies with project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to mineral resources include: • Proponents of construction activities implemented because of reasonably foreseeable compliance responses associated with the Proposed Regulation would coordinate with State or local	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local or State land use agency or governing body must follow all applicable environmental regulations as part of approval of a project for development. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents will implement all feasible mitigation to reduce or substantially lessen the potentially significant impacts on mineral resources associated with the project. • Actions required to mitigate potentially significant mineral resource impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency. • Prior to the issuance of any development permits, proponents of new or modified infrastructure will prepare an investigation/study, which will include an evaluation of the development's impact on the availability of mineral resources valuable to the region and residents of the state or delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan. • Proponents of new or modified infrastructure will provide a complete site plan showing any overlapping areas between the proposed plan and locally important mineral resources delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan. Proponents will avoid locating infrastructure that would result in the loss of availability of locally important mineral resources, as much as possible.	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Vessel-Related)		No impact
Noise		
Short-Term Construction-Related Impacts (Land-Based)	The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies that pertain to noise. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified infrastructure that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with local discretionary land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified infrastructure in California could qualify as a "project" under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation may be identified during the environmental review by agencies with discretionary project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize noise include: • Proponents of new or modified infrastructure constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Regulation would coordinate with local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local land use agency or governing body would certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	applicable regulations and would approve the project for development. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. The definition of actions required to mitigate potentially significant noise impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency. • Ensure noise-generating construction activities (including truck deliveries, pile driving and blasting) are limited to the least noise-sensitive times of day (e.g., weekdays during the daytime hours) for projects near sensitive receptors. • Consider use of noise barriers, such as berms, to limit ambient noise at property lines, especially where sensitive receptors may be present. • Ensure all project equipment has sound-control devices no less effective than those provided on the original equipment. • All construction equipment used would be adequately muffled and maintained. • Ensure all stationary construction equipment (i.e., compressors and generators) is located as far as practicable from nearby sensitive receptors or shielded. • Properly maintain mufflers, brakes and all loose items on construction and operational-related vehicles to minimize noise	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	and ensure safe operations. Keep truck operations to the quietest operating speeds. Advise about downshifting and vehicle operations in sensitive communities to keep truck noise to a minimum. • Use noise controls on standard construction equipment; shield impact tools. • Consider use of flashing lights instead of audible back-up alarms on mobile equipment. • Install mufflers on air coolers and exhaust stacks of all diesel and gas-driven engines.	
Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Land-Based)	The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies that pertain to noise. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified infrastructure that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with local discretionary land use and/or permitting authority. New or infrastructure facilities in California could qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation may be identified during the environmental review by agencies with discretionary project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize noise include:	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	• Proponents of new or modified infrastructure constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Regulation would coordinate with local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA) The local land use agency or governing body would certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with applicable regulations and would approve the project for development. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. The definition of actions required to mitigate potentially significant noise impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency. • Equip all emergency pressure relief valves and steam blow-down lines with silencers to limit noise levels. • Contain facilities within buildings or other types of effective noise enclosures. • Employ engineering controls, including sound-insulated equipment and control rooms, to reduce the average noise level in normal work areas.	
Short-Term Construction-Related Impacts (Vessel-Related)		Less than significant

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Vessel-Related)		Less than significant
Population and Housing		
Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Land-Based)		Less than significant
Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Vessel-Related)		Less than significant
Public Services		
Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Land-Based)		Less than significant
Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Vessel-Related)		Less than significant
Recreation		
Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Land-Based)		Less than significant
Short-Term Construction-Related and Long-Term		Less than significant

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
Operational-Related Impacts (Vessel-Related)		
Transportation and Traffic		
Short-Term Construction-Related Impacts (Land-Based)	The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies related to transportation. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with discretionary land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California could qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation may be identified during the environmental review by agencies with discretionary project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize construction traffic impacts include: • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Regulation would coordinate with local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local land use agency or governing body would certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with applicable regulations and would approve the project for development.	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	• Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. The definition of actions required to mitigate potentially significant traffic impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency. • Minimize the number and length of access, internal, service and maintenance roads and use existing roads when feasible. • Provide for safe ingress and egress to/from the proposed project site. Utilize flaggers where necessary to control traffic at site entrances during construction. • Prepare a Construction Traffic Control Plan and a Traffic Management Plan. • Encourage carpooling to the site. • Avoid materials deliveries during peak traffic periods.	
Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Land-Based)	The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies related to transportation. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be approved by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with discretionary land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California could qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation may be identified during the environmental review by agencies with discretionary project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize construction traffic impacts include: • Identify and implement road and intersection design requirements or improvements for any proposed or significantly impact roads and intersections. • Consult with and implement recommendations from local fire protection services regarding emergency access requirements. • Encourage alternative transportation and carpooling to the project site.	
Short-Term Construction-Related Impacts (Vessel-Related)		Less than significant
Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Vessel-Related)		Less than significant
Utilities and Service Systems		
Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Land-Based)	The Regulatory Setting in Attachment A includes, but is not limited to, applicable laws, regulations, and policies related to utilities and service systems. CARB does not have the authority to require implementation of mitigation related to new or modified facilities that would be subject to approval by local jurisdictions. The ability to require such measures is under the purview of jurisdictions with discretionary land use and/or permitting authority. New or modified facilities in California could qualify as a “project” under CEQA. The jurisdiction with primary permitting authority over a proposed action	Potentially significant and unavoidable

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	is the Lead Agency, which is required to review the proposed action for compliance with CEQA statutes. Project-specific impacts and mitigation may be identified during the environmental review by agencies with discretionary project-approval authority. Recognized practices that are routinely required to avoid and/or minimize utility and service-related impacts include: • Proponents of new or modified facilities constructed as a compliance response to the Proposed Regulation would coordinate with local land use agencies to seek entitlements for development including the completion of all necessary environmental review requirements (e.g., CEQA). The local land use agency or governing body would certify that the environmental document was prepared in compliance with applicable regulations and would approve the project for development. • Based on the results of the environmental review, proponents would implement all mitigation identified in the environmental document to reduce or substantially lessen the environmental impacts of the project. The definition of actions required to mitigate potentially significant utility or service-related impacts may include the following; however, any mitigation specifically required for a new or modified facility would be determined by the local lead agency. • Comply with local plans and policies regarding the provision of water supply, wastewater treatment, and storm water drainage utilities, and solid waste services.	

Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures		
Resource Area Impact Significance before Mitigation	**Potential Mitigation**	**Significance after Mitigation**
	• Where an on-site wastewater system is proposed, submit a permit application to the appropriate local jurisdiction and include the application with applications to appropriate lead agencies. • Where appropriate, prepare a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) consistent with the requirements of Section 21151.9 of the Public Resources Code/ Section 10910 et seq. of the Water Code. The WSA would be approved by the local water agency/purveyor prior construction of the project. • Comply with local plans and policies regarding the provision of wastewater treatment services.	
Long-Term Operational-Related Impacts (Vessel-Related)		Less than significant