

Section 4.0

Effects Found Not to be Significant

California Public Resources Code Section 21003(f) states: “It is the policy of the state that...all persons and public agencies involved in the environmental review process be responsible for carrying out the process in the most efficient, expeditious manner in order to conserve the available financial, governmental, physical, and social resources with the objective that those resources may be better applied toward the mitigation of actual significant effects on the environment.” This policy is reflected in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2(a), which states that “an EIR [environmental impact report] shall identify and focus on the significant environmental impacts of the proposed project” and Section 15143, which states that “the EIR shall focus on the significant effects on the environment.” State CEQA Guidelines Section 15128 requires that an EIR contain a statement briefly indicating the reasons that various possible significant effects of a project were determined not to be significant and were therefore not discussed in detail in the EIR.

This section is based on the Notice of Preparation/Initial Study dated May 2017 and contained in **Appendix A** this EIR.¹ The NOP/Initial Study were prepared consistent with the State CEQA Guidelines to identify the potentially significant effects of the proposed project and were circulated for public review between May 31, 2017, and June 30, 2017. Comments received during public scoping have been considered in the process of identifying issue areas that should receive attention in the EIR.

In the course of evaluation, certain impacts were found not to be significant (no impact) or to be less than significant because the characteristics of the proposed project would not create such impacts. This section briefly describes such effects, based on the NOP/Initial Study. A number of individual impacts found to be less than significant are addressed in the various EIR sections (Sections 3.1 through 3.11) to provide a more comprehensive discussion as to why impacts are less than significant, in order to better inform decision-makers and the general public.

4.1 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

- a) *Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland) as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to nonagricultural use?* The land areas affected by the proposed project are currently undeveloped. The solar and energy storage project site comprises fallow agricultural fields. The Calcite Substation site is currently vacant and does

¹ The Initial Study was prepared by Dudek (2017), peer reviewed by Michael Baker International, and reviewed by the County.

not support agricultural activities. The transmission line would also traverse fallow agricultural lands.

As shown on the map of San Bernardino County Important Farmland 2014 published by the California Department of Conservation (DOC) (2016), lands affected by the project are designated as Grazing Land, which is land on which the existing vegetation is suited to the grazing of livestock. No designated Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Local or Statewide Importance (Farmland) is present. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in impacts from the conversion of Farmland to nonagricultural use. **No impact** would occur.

- b) *Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?* Refer to Response 4.1a), above. The proposed solar and energy storage project site and the gen-tie route are currently zoned LV/AG (Lucerne Valley/Agriculture). While these lands are designated for agricultural use, former agricultural operations on-site have remained fallowed for over a decade. The Calcite Substation site is on vacant land and is also zoned LV/AG. Per San Bernardino County Development Code Section 82.03.040, renewable energy generation facilities are allowed on lands zoned for agricultural use with County approval of a Conditional Use Permit.

None of the lands affected by the proposed project are subject to a Williamson Act contract. Therefore, the project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract. **No impact** would occur.

- c) *Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forestland (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?* Refer to Response 4.1b), above. The proposed solar and energy storage project site and the gen-tie route are currently zoned LV/AG (Lucerne Valley/Agriculture); the Calcite Substation site is zoned LV/AG. Lands affected by the proposed project are therefore not zoned as forestland or timberland. **No impact** would occur.
- d) *Result in the loss of forestland or conversion of forestland to non-forest use?* Refer to Response 4.1c), above. No designated forestland is located on-site or in the project vicinity. Therefore, project implementation would not result in the loss or conversion of forestland to non-forest use and would not otherwise adversely impact forestland in the area. **No impact** would occur.
- e) *Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to nonagricultural use or conversion of forestland to non-forest use?* Refer to Responses 4.1a) and 4.1c), above. As stated, the proposed solar and

energy storage project site was previously used for agriculture but has been fallow for a number of years. Therefore, no active agricultural operations are present on-site. While the project would convert lands zoned for agricultural purposes to nonagricultural use, such lands are not designated as Farmland of Statewide Importance and do not support designated forestland. Additionally, lands surrounding the project sites do not support designated Farmland of Statewide Importance or forestland. Therefore, the proposed project would not involve other changes in the existing environment that, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to nonagricultural use on such lands. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

4.2 MINERAL RESOURCES

- a) *Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?* The County's (2007b) General Plan Program EIR indicates that there are 92 mines in the county, including mines for gypsum, gold, silver, salt, rare earths, and other commodities. Resources extracted in the region have also included tungsten, dolomite, and limestone. Most mining activities are focused in the County's Desert Planning Area, in which the proposed project sites are located.

According to the USGS (2018), no metallic or non-metallic mineral resources have been mapped on lands affected by the proposed improvements, although mining claims have been registered for much of the region surrounding the project area, as indicated in the San Bernardino County General Plan. No active mines or mining claims are located on or in the immediate vicinity of lands affected by the proposed improvements. Additionally, neither the solar and energy storage project site nor the Calcite Substation project site are delineated as a locally important mineral resource recovery site. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in the loss of any known mineral resources on the project sites. **No impact** would occur.

- b) *Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?* Refer to Response 4.2a), above. Neither the solar and energy storage project site nor the Calcite Substation project site are delineated as a locally important mineral resource recovery site in the County General Plan. Therefore, the project would not result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan. **No impact** would occur.

4.3 POPULATION AND HOUSING

- a) *Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?* The project would be unmanned and does not propose the development of residential uses that would require the construction of new homes or businesses or new infrastructure (e.g., provision of new water or wastewater services). The proposed solar and energy storage facilities and the new substation would enable generated electricity to be delivered to the grid to serve existing electrical demands and are not anticipated to spur new growth in areas that could not have otherwise been developed. Additionally, the project would result in local infrastructure improvements in the form of access roads but would not impede existing access routes or facilitate new access to lands that were previously inaccessible, thereby allowing for future development. Therefore, the proposed project would not directly or indirectly induce substantial population growth. Impacts would be **less than significant**.
- b) *Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?* Lands affected by the proposed project are presently undeveloped and do not support any existing residential uses. The project would not result in the removal of any existing housing. Therefore, the proposed project would not displace substantial numbers of existing housing necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. **No impact** would occur.
- c) *Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?* As stated in Response 4.3.b), the project would not require the removal of any existing housing or residents, as the affected lands are undeveloped, and no residential uses are present on-site. Therefore, there would be no potential displacement of substantial numbers of people necessitating the construction of replacement housing. **No impact** would occur.

4.4 PUBLIC SERVICES

- a) *Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services?*

I. FIRE PROTECTION

Fire protection services for the project area are provided by the North Desert Division of the San Bernardino County Fire Department. The nearest fire station is Lucerne Valley Station No. 8, approximately 7.5 miles to the south of the project site(s) at 33269 Old Woman Springs Road in Lucerne Valley.

The project would be designed and operated in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local worker safety and fire protection codes and regulations to minimize the potential for occurrence of fire. The project would not result in development that would generate new population in the area which would potentially increase demand for fire protection, as no residential uses are proposed, and the facilities would be unmanned. Project construction activities would be short term and due to the nature of the proposed improvements, would not substantially increase the risk for fire to occur or the need for fire protection services. Over the long term, project operation and maintenance would have the potential to introduce potential ignition sources such as transformers, capacitors, electric transmission lines (including the gen-tie line), substations, maintenance vehicles, and gas- or electric-powered machinery used for maintenance of the facilities. Additionally, the proposed inverters and solar panels may represent a potential ignition source. However, the potential for fire risk for these components is considered to be low. All battery components for the proposed energy storage component would be installed on concrete pads and contained within an enclosure to minimize the potential for sparks or ignition to occur. Further, all such enclosures would be equipped with a fire suppression system.

The project would be designed and constructed in conformance with San Bernardino County Fire Department requirements (e.g., as conditions of approval). Additionally, the applicant would be required to make payment of Public Safety Services Impact Fees in conformance with San Bernardino County Development Code Section 84.29.040(d) for solar facilities to ensure that the project would not adversely affect the provision of fire protection services in the area.

Therefore, the proposed solar and energy storage project and the Calcite Substation project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for fire protection services. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

II. POLICE PROTECTION

The project site is served by the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department. The nearest Sheriff's Station is approximately 7.5 miles to the south of the proposed solar and energy storage project site in Barstow. Additionally, the CHP, the Barstow Police Department, and BLM Rangers also provide police protection services on an as-needed basis in the project vicinity.

The project would not result in development that would generate new population that could potentially increase demand for police protection, as no residential uses are proposed, and the facilities would be unmanned. Due to the nature of the proposed land use, project construction and/or operation activities would not substantially increase demand for police protection services in the area. The solar and energy storage facility would be secured within a perimeter security fence, controlled security lighting would be installed, and the site would be monitored remotely. The Calcite Substation site would be surrounded by a prefabricated concrete wall with a visible loop of razor wire along the top and with two gates for security purposes with controlled security lighting installed. Additionally, as stated above, the applicant would be required to make payment of Public Safety Services Impact Fees to ensure that the project does not adversely affect police protection services in the area.

With implementation of such measures, the proposed solar and energy storage project and the Calcite Substation project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for police protection services. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

III. SCHOOLS

The proposed facilities would be unmanned. A temporary increase in workers in the area may result with project construction. However, it is not anticipated that these workers would permanently relocate to the local area with their families. Rather, they would be sourced from surrounding communities. Due to the nature of the proposed use, the project would not generate new population in the area, and no new school-aged children would require an increased demand for school services. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a substantial adverse physical impact associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, to maintain acceptable

service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any school services. **No impact** would occur.

IV. PARKS

Refer to Response 4.4 a) iii, above. As stated above, project construction may result in a temporary increase in construction workers in the area. However, these workers would not be anticipated to permanently relocate to the local area and would likely be sourced from other area communities. Further, the proposed facilities would be unmanned and would therefore not generate new population that would increase demand for park facilities or other recreational services in the project area.

Therefore, the proposed project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any park services. **No impact** would occur.

V. OTHER PUBLIC FACILITIES

The project would be unmanned and would not increase population that would create new area demand on other public facilities (e.g., libraries). Project construction would cause a temporary increase in construction workers in the area. However, it is anticipated that these workers would be sourced from surrounding communities. They would not be anticipated to permanently relocate to the local area or bring their families with them.

Therefore, the proposed project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any other public facilities. **No impact** would occur.

4.5 RECREATION

- a) *Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?* Refer to Response 4.4a) iv, Parks, above. The proposed facilities would be unmanned, and no residential uses are proposed that would generate new population in the area. During the construction phase, a temporary increase in construction workers in the area may occur. However, it is not anticipated that these workers would permanently relocate to the project area or relocate their families. It is assumed that workers would be sourced from

surrounding communities in relative proximity to the project sites, and therefore, no new area housing would be required. The project would not generate new population in the area that would substantially increase the use of local or regional recreational parks or facilities such that substantial physical deterioration would occur or be accelerated. **No impact** would occur.

- b) *Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?* Refer to Response 4.5a), above. The project would result in construction of the proposed solar and energy storage project and the Calcite Substation and would not include development of recreational uses. The facilities would be unoccupied and would not generate the need for construction or expansion of any recreational facilities. Therefore, the proposed improvements would not result in development of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. **No impact** would occur.

4.6 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

- a) *Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?* The proposed solar and energy storage project site and the Calcite Substation project site are overseen by the Colorado River Regional Water Quality Control Board. As stated, the proposed facilities would be unmanned. Permanent infrastructure improvements for sanitation purposes (e.g., bathrooms) are not proposed. During project construction, portable toilets would be installed on-site for use by the construction crew. Sanitation waste would be disposed of in accordance with applicable sanitation waste management practices. Water used for dust suppression and earthwork activities would be directly applied to on-site soils, and no runoff from the site is anticipated due to existing soil conditions; refer also to Section 3.8, Hydrology and Water Quality, of this EIR. During project operations, the proposed solar and energy storage project would discharge water used to clean the solar panels. Such effluent would not contain any toxicants or cleaning agents. The County General Plan defers to applicable regional water control requirements for stormwater discharges from development. Water use is not required for operation of the Calcite Substation.

Therefore, the proposed project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the Colorado River RWQCB. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

- b) *Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?* Refer to Response 4.6a), above, and Response 4.6d), below. The proposed solar and energy storage project and the Calcite Substation project would require the use of limited quantities of water during the construction phase for purposes of dust

control and earthwork; operation of the proposed solar and energy storage project would also require use of water for operations (e.g., panel washing). The proposed facilities would be unmanned and would therefore not require wastewater treatment services.

Therefore, the proposed project would not require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or the expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

- c) *Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?* A Hydrology and Hydraulics Report (RRC 2018) was prepared for the proposed solar and energy storage project; a Drainage Report (CASC 2016) was prepared for the proposed Calcite Substation project. These analyses are included in **Appendix H**.

During project operations, the proposed solar and energy storage project would discharge uncontaminated water used in cleaning the solar panels. Such water would not contain any toxicants or cleaning agents. It is anticipated that the minimal amount of wastewater generated during panel cleaning activities would be absorbed through the ground surface.

No impervious cover would be added by the solar panels as they would be mounted above the ground surface and rainfall falling directly onto the panels would shed directly onto the ground below. The majority of the ground surface within the boundaries of the solar field would therefore remain pervious (e.g., not covered by impervious surfaces such as paved roadways or permanent structures); only a small portion of the entire project site would become impervious following construction.

Based on analyses prepared for the proposed solar and energy storage project site, it was determined that, due to conditions on-site (e.g., high infiltration rates), no off-site water would reach the project site and would therefore not increase or contribute to stormwater flows on the subject property. Post-construction flows would be similar to existing conditions, which is essentially negligible. The analyses performed determined that not only do stormwater flows from off-site sources not reach the project site, but stormwater from precipitation falling directly onto the site leaves the site via infiltration into the ground before it can flow off the property. Therefore, runoff from the project site would not adversely affect surrounding properties or structures.

Water use is not anticipated for operation of the proposed Calcite Substation. Similar to the proposed solar and energy storage project, the quantity of any discharged water from the proposed Calcite Substation site would be minimal and would likely be absorbed into the proposed 4-inch-thick layer of gravel base and underlying on-site soils (CASC 2016). The concrete pad underlying the proposed Calcite Substation may increase impermeable surfaces

on-site. However, due to the minimal volume of water anticipated to be used or generated on the site, no impact to stormwater drainage would result.

Therefore, construction and/or operation of the proposed project would not require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

- d) *Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?* The proposed project would require limited quantities of water in support of short-term construction and long-term operational activities, as described below.

I. CONSTRUCTION

Water consumption during construction is estimated to be approximately 75 acre-feet for dust suppression and earthwork over an approximately 10-month period for the solar energy and storage project. On-site groundwater wells would be used as the source of water needed during construction as well as operational water for panel rinsing. The groundwater would be obtained from an improved existing well or a new well permitted and drilled (if necessary). An on-site diesel generator may be used to power pumps for well water use during construction. During construction, water would be pumped directly into 2,000- to 4,000-gallon water trucks for use. Water may be stored in up to three temporary overhead water storage tower/tanks of approximately 12,000 gallons (up to 16 feet tall) to facilitate the availability of water for trucks and the expedient filling thereof. The existing groundwater wells on-site would not be used to supply water for the project and would instead be capped in place in accordance with County requirements.

The total anticipated water demand for construction of the proposed Calcite Substation project is approximately 37 acre-feet. No water is expected to be needed for operations, with nominal amounts potentially necessary for maintenance in the event of repairs. Water would be sourced either from the groundwater wells on the proposed solar and energy storage project site or from the local water provider.

II. OPERATION

The proposed solar and energy storage project component would be unmanned, and no operation and maintenance building would be constructed. Operations would be monitored remotely via the SCADA system, and periodic inspections and maintenance activities would occur. During operations, solar panel washing is expected to occur one to four times per year and general labor (up to 10 individuals) may assist in the panel cleaning. Panel washing for a

project of this size would require 15 days to complete per wash cycle. Water consumption is expected to be around 0.28 gallons per square yard of panel, based on other similar operations. Given a 60-MW alternating current plant, with four cycles per year, the annual water usage is expected to consume up to approximately 6 acre-feet of water. While the applicant only expects to wash the photovoltaic panels once per year, the panels may need to be washed more frequently (up to four times per year) based on site conditions. Conditions that may necessitate increased wash requirements include unusual weather occurrences, forest fires, local air pollutants, and other similar conditions. Therefore, the applicant is requesting the use of up to 6 acre-feet of water per year for the explicit use of washing panels. This amount is in addition to the amount of water necessary for operations, fire suppression, and site landscape maintenance, which is a small amount of groundwater (i.e., approximately 0.6 acre-feet) to be used for this purpose. A generator would be located adjacent to the well pump to provide power if electrical power distribution cannot be delivered to the groundwater pump. If groundwater proves unsuitable for washing, water trucks would be used to deliver water from a local purveyor.

It is not anticipated that water use would be required for operation of the Calcite Substation. The proposed Calcite Substation would be unstaffed, and electrical equipment in the substation would be remotely monitored and controlled by an automated system. Routine maintenance would include equipment testing, monitoring, and repair.

Therefore, sufficient water supplies are available to serve the project's anticipated water demands. No new or expanded entitlements would be required. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

- e) *Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?* The proposed solar and energy project component would be unmanned, and no operation and maintenance building would be constructed. Public wastewater treatment services would therefore not be required, and no increase in demand for such services would occur. The Calcite Substation would also be unmanned. The proposed project would not result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that serves the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments. **No impact** would result with project implementation.
- f) *Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?* Due to the nature of the land use and the operational characteristics of the proposed project, is not anticipated that the proposed facilities would generate large amounts of solid waste. Therefore, the project would not contribute substantially to an

incremental increase in demand on local landfills. The County of San Bernardino implements its Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan to ensure the proper management and disposal of waste materials.

According to the County's (2007b) General Plan Program EIR, the County's Solid Waste Management Division is responsible for the operation and management of the County's solid waste disposal system, which consists of six regional landfills, eight transfer stations, and five community collection centers. Solid waste from the project sites would be disposed of at the Barstow Landfill or the Victorville Landfill, or at the California Street Landfill (located in Redlands). According to the General Plan Program EIR, prior or planned expansions to these landfills provide the County with a minimum of 20 additional years of landfill capacity. The Barstow Landfill has a remaining capacity of 71,481,660 cubic yards (c.y.) with an anticipated closure date of 2071 (CalRecycle 2018a); the Victorville Landfill has a remaining capacity of 81,510,000 c.y. with an anticipated closure date of 2047 (CalRecycle 2018c); and the California Street Landfill has a remaining capacity of 6.8 million c.y. with an anticipated closure date of 2042 (CalRecycle 2018b).

Solid waste would largely be generated by short-term construction activities associated with the proposed project. Project construction would result in minor quantities of construction debris such as concrete, wiring, metal, packaging, and other materials. Any solid waste generated by the project would be disposed of in a local landfill or at a recycling facility, as appropriate.

Due to the nature of the use, project operation would generate minimal quantities of solid waste, if any, generally from workers on-site performing routine maintenance. Such waste would be collected by the workers and transported and disposed of off-site on a daily basis, as needed.

Additionally, the proposed solar and energy storage project components, including the solar panels and tracking systems, would be decommissioned in the future and disposed of. The solar panels would generally consist of silicon, glass, and a metal frame. Tracking systems (not counting the motors and control systems) typically consist of aluminum and concrete. These materials can be recycled. Additionally, concrete from deconstruction would be recycled. There are currently three industrial recycling facilities within a 30-mile radius of the proposed project sites that would be able to accommodate deconstructed, recyclable wastes from the decommissioning activities. Metal and scrap equipment and parts that do not have free-flowing oil would be sent for salvage.

The proposed Calcite Substation project would be constructed of materials similar to that of the proposed solar facilities (with the exception of solar panels and trackers). However, the

proposed Calcite Substation would not be decommissioned, and solid waste would therefore not be generated by such activities.

Construction and decommissioning activities for the project are not anticipated to result in impacts related to landfill capacity. With project conformance to applicable federal, state, and local solid waste reduction and recycling measures, the project is not anticipated to result in a significant impact on solid waste disposal capacity. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

- g) *Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?* Refer to Response 4.6f), above. The project would generate solid waste during construction and operation activities, thus requiring the consideration of waste reduction and recycling measures. The 1989 California Integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939) requires that specific waste diversion goals be achieved for all California cities and counties, including an overall reduction in solid waste produced by 50 percent by the year 2000. In addition, the California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991, as amended, requires expanded or new development projects to incorporate storage areas for recycling bins into the proposed design. Additionally, California Assembly Bill 341 (2011) established a state goal to reduce, recycle, or compost no less than 75 percent of waste generated by the year 2020.

Because the proposed facilities would be unmanned, generation of solid waste would generally be limited to the construction phase (e.g., minor quantities of construction debris). Solid waste produced during construction would be properly disposed of in accordance with applicable statutes and regulations. Similarly, any waste generated during future decommissioning of the solar and energy storage project components would also be required to be properly managed and disposed of in a landfill or recycled.

Construction and operational activities for the proposed project would occur in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

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