United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
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Centinela Solar Energy Project
(EA Number: DOI-BLM-CA-D070-2011-0028-EA)
(Case File Number: CACA-52092)
Record of Decision
November 2011

1.0 Introduction

It is the decision of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to approve the issuance of a right-of-way (ROW) grant in support of the construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of ancillary facilities for the Centinela Solar Energy Project (CSE Project). The Selected Alternative is Alternative 3, Use Existing Electric Line Towers and 230-kV Line Looping, as analyzed in the Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Assessment (EIR/EA) and the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). The right-of-way grant for the Selected Alternative for the CSE Project is for the following project components on BLM-managed public lands:

(1) 18.94 acres (ac) for construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of an aboveground 230 kilovolt (kV) single circuit electrical generation line (gen-tie tine) in an area 125 feet (ft) wide and 1.2 miles (mi) long within existing designated Utility Corridor "N"

(2) an additional 3.12 acres for temporary use during construction of the gen-tie line

Other project components on privately owned land not covered in the right-of-way grant are an electric generating facility and associated facilities located on approximately 2,067 acres (ac) of privately owned land. The project would generate up to 275 megawatts (MW) of electricity.

The right-of-way grant is in response to the right-of-way application submitted on April 29, 2010, to the BLM by Centinela Solar Energy, LLC (the Applicant) for the proposed gen-tie line. In connection with that right-of-way application and as a result of the location of project components on both public and private lands, the BLM and County of Imperial, California, prepared and published a joint Draft EIR/EA and a Final EIR to meet the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), respectively, for the CSE Project. The County of Imperial is the lead agency for CEQA purposes for this project, and the BLM is the lead agency for NEPA purposes.

1.1 Bureau of Land Management Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

In accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) (43 United States Code [USC] Section 1701 *et seq.* Section 103(c)), public lands are to be managed for multiple uses in a manner that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and non-renewable resources. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to grant rights-of-way on public lands for systems for the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy (FLPMA Section 501(a)(4)). Taking into account BLM's multiple use mandate, the purpose and need for the CSE Project is to respond to the FLPMA right-of-way application submitted by the Applicant to construct, operate, maintain, and decommission the proposed gen-tie line, on public lands managed by the BLM. That gen-tie line would extend from the proposed CSE Project generating facility on privately owned land to the existing Imperial Valley Substation in compliance with FLPMA, BLM right-of-way regulations, and other applicable Federal laws and policies. The CSE Project will assist the BLM in addressing the management objectives in the following statutes, policies, and directives:

- Executive Order (EO) 13212 (May 18, 2001) which mandates that Federal agencies act expediently and in a manner consistent with applicable laws to increase the "…production and transmission of energy in a safe and environmentally sound manner."
- Section 211 of the Energy Policy Act 2005 (EPAct, enacted August 2005)), which sets forth the "sense of Congress" that the Secretary of the Interior should seek to have approved non-hydropower renewable energy projects on public lands with a total generation capacity of at least 10,000 megawatts (MW) by 2015.
- Section 368 of the EPAct of 2005 which addresses the need for additional electricity infrastructure and directs agencies to consider the need for upgraded and/or new infrastructure, and to take actions to improve reliability, relieve congestion, and enhance the capability of the national grid to deliver energy.
- Instruction Memorandum (IM) 2007-097 (April 4, 2007), "Solar Energy Development Policy," which establishes BLM policy to ensure the timely and efficient processing of energy rights-of-way on public lands.
- Secretarial Order 3283, "Enhancing Renewable Energy Development on the Public Land," (signed January 16, 2009) which facilitates the Department of the Interior's efforts to achieve the goals established in Section 211 in the EPAct of 2005.
- Secretarial Order 3285A1 (March 11, 2009 and amended February 22, 2010) which "…establishes the development of renewable energy as a priority for the Department of the Interior."

2.0 Description of Project

2.1 BLM's Selected Alternative

Each build alternative analyzed in the EIR/EA for the CSE Project consisted of two primary components:

- an electric generating facility and associated facilities located on privately owned land and

- a 230 kV aboveground gen-tie line connecting the generating facility with the existing Imperial Valley Substation, of which a portion would be on BLM-managed lands. This is the project component that requires the issuance of a right-of-way grant by the BLM.

The EIR/EA analyzed the Applicant's proposed action, three other action alternatives that would also meet the BLM purpose and need for the project, and the No Build/No Action Alternative, as described later in this Decision Record.

The BLM is approving issuance of a right-of-way grant for the Alternative 3, Use Existing Electric Line Towers and 230-kV Line Looping (the Selected Alternative). The project components in the Selected Alternative as described below were fully analyzed in the EIR/EA. The generating facility and a segment of the gen-tie line will be located on privately owned land and are not within the scope of the right-of-way grant being issued by the BLM. Leases and easements for those facilities on privately owned land have been secured by the Applicant. As explained in the FONSI, the EIR/EA considered the environmental impacts of the entire energy generation project, including the non-Federal action components located on privately owned land. This is because the non-Federal actions are connected to the requested right-of-way grant for the gen-tie line in that those non-Federal actions cannot or will not proceed without the BLM right-of-way grant. Per the *BLM National Environmental Policy Handbook H-1790-1* (BLM NEPA Handbook, January 2008), the effects of the non-Federal parts of the CSE Project are properly considered indirect effects of the BLM action (40 CFR Sections 1508.7 and 1508.25(c) and the BLM NEPA Handbook at pages 46-48).

The Selected Alternative includes construction of a "loop-in" to connect the generating facility via the gen-tie line to the radial SDG&E line. To interconnect (loop-in) the gen-tie line with the SDG&E line, a 450-ft by 350-ft 230-kV electric switchyard using a four-breaker ring bus would be constructed immediately east of the Westside Main Canal and south of State Route 98 along the proposed gen-tie line alignment. An approximately 1.4-mi long 230-kV electric line on new single or double circuit towers would be constructed on the generating facility site. A double circuit 230-kV electric line would connect the generating facility substation to the ring bus. Two 230-kV lines (approximately 2.5 mi long, with approximately 1.2 miles on BLM land) would be constructed, extending west from the ring bus along the gen-tie line alignment to the SDG&E towers. The two 230-kV lines would require undercrossing structures to pass beneath the existing north-south 230-kV lines. The SDG&E line would be cut and each end spliced together with one of the new CSE Project 230-kV lines to complete the loop. Alternative 3 would eliminate approximately 3 linear mi of new tower structures (approximately 11 towers) on BLM managed land compared to the Proposed Action or Alternative 1.

This alternative would temporarily disturb approximately 10.7 ac on BLM land and permanently disturb approximately 2.6 ac on BLM land. Under this Alternative, the Applicant would construct the double circuit electric lines and towers on Federal land. However, this alternative anticipated that, in the future, these facilities and the associated BLM right-of-way grant may be transferred to SDG&E for operation and maintenance.

3.0 Decision

Under Federal law, the BLM is responsible for reviewing right-of-way grant applications to determine whether and to what extent to authorize proposed projects such as renewable energy projects, transmission lines, and other appurtenant facilities on land it manages. Because the CSE Project is a privately initiated venture that has ancillary facilities proposed to be sited on lands managed by the BLM, the Applicant applied for a right-of-way grant from the BLM pursuant to Federal law and regulations. Based on information in the EIR/EA, the EIR/EA, the FONSI, the project record, and consultation with BLM staff, I have decided to approve the Selected Alternative as described and analyzed in the EIR/EA, which includes a right-of-way grant for 18.94 ac to accommodate the approximately 1.2 mi long segment of the gen-tie line on BLM managed land. The right-of-way grant also includes approval of an additional 3.12 ac for temporary use during construction of the gen-tie line.

As explained in the FONSI, the impacts of the Selected Alternative were analyzed in the EIR/EA and were determined not to result in significant impacts to the quality of the human environment, individually or cumulatively with other actions in the general area under NEPA. This decision is conditioned on the implementation of all mitigation measures identified in the Plan of Development submitted to the BLM, and incorporated as terms and conditions of the right-of-way grant. BLM and Imperial County measures and analyses of their impacts are provided in Sections 4.4.3, Air Quality; 4.5.3, Greenhouse Gas Emissions; 4.6.3, Geology and Soils; 4.7.3, Cultural Resources; 4.9.3, Agricultural Resources; 4.10.3, Hazards and Hazardous Materials; 4.11.3, Hydrology and Water Quality; 4.12.3, Biological Resources; and 4.13.3, Paleontological Resources, in the EIR/EA. The terms and conditions of the right-of-way grant are provided as Attachment A, Terms and Conditions, in this Decision Record.

Failure of the Applicant to adhere to these mitigation measures or other terms and conditions in the right-of-way grant could result in administrative actions up to and including termination of the right-of-way grant and a requirement to relocate or remove the project facilities and rehabilitate disturbed areas. These measures, terms, and conditions are determined to be in the public interest pursuant to 43 CFR 2805.10(a)(1). All practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm have been adopted under this decision.

4.0 Alternatives Considered but not Selected

In addition to the Selected Alternative, the EIR/EA evaluated the Proposed Action, two additional build Alternatives (Alternative 1, Double Circuit Gen-tie Line Structures, and Alternative 2, Reduced CSE Facility Site), and the No Action/No Project Alternative (Alternative 4). Those alternatives are described briefly in the following sections.

4.1 Proposed Action

As evaluated in the EIR/EA, the Proposed Action consisted of two primary components in unincorporated western Imperial County southeast of the Imperial Valley Substation: the CSE electricity generating facility, and the gen-tie line. The key components of the generating facility are photovoltaic (PV) arrays (PV modules, mounting structures, direct current [DC] electrical wiring,

power conditioning equipment including inverters and transformers, and the alternating current [AC] collector system that transmits electricity from the PV arrays to the CSE facility substation); the CSE facility substation; the common services area; and ancillary systems such as fencing, security, lighting, fire protection, access roads, and other systems.

This alternative would temporarily disturb approximately 18.2 ac of BLM land and permanently disturb approximately 4.8 ac of BLM land.

4.2 Alternative 1: Double Circuit Gen-tie Line Structures

Under Alternative 1, the Applicant would construct the gen-tie line on the same alignment as for the Proposed Action, but would install tower structures capable of supporting an additional 230-kV circuit. The gen-tie line from the next project built subsequent to the Applicant's could be strung on the open side of the towers built by the Applicant preventing, in part, future impacts associated with the construction of a separate set of gen-tie structures. The Applicant would construct double-circuit structures for the segment of the gen-tie line that is not parallel to the existing 230-kV structures leading into the Imperial Valley Substation (i.e., for the east-west segment of the gen-tie line south of State Route 98 (SR-98) as part of this Alternative.

This alternative would temporarily disturb approximately 18.5 ac of BLM land and permanently disturb approximately 4.3 ac of BLM land.

4.3 Alternative 2: Reduced Centinela Solar Energy Facility Site

Alternative 2 would occupy the same private land parcels included in the site for the generating facility with the exception of three parcels under Williamson Act contract protection. Removal of these three parcels would result in disturbance of approximately 335 fewer ac and preserve existing agricultural uses and lands currently protected under Williamson Act Contracts. The gen-tie line alignment for Alternative 2 could be the gen-tie line alignment under the Proposed Action, Alternative 1 or Alternative 3. All three of those gen-tie line alignments would include a segment on BLM-managed land. The amount of power produced by Alternative 2 would be reduced approximately 45 MW to 230 MW. The amount of BLM land disturbed under this alternative would be the same as under the Proposed Alternative, Alternative 1, or Alternative 3, depending on the type of gen-tie line and the gen-line alignment.

In 2010, Imperial County took action to issue notices of nonrenewal for all existing Williamson Act contracts in the county, including the three parcels discussed above. As a result, those three Williamson Act contracts will terminate on December 31, 2018, whether or not the CSE Project as proposed or as considered under Alternative 2 is approved and implemented.

4.4 Alternative 4: No Action/No Project Alternative

This alternative assumes the CSE Project generating facility and gen-tie line would not be constructed. This alternative would not require Federal approval because no project components would be constructed or operated on BLM land. As a result, this alternative does not require any Federal approvals, action, or NEPA documentation, and the BLM would not approve a right-of-way grant for

the construction and operation of a gen-tie line on BLM managed land. This alternative does not meet the BLM purpose and need for the project.

5.0 Decision Rationale

This decision approves a right-of-way grant for the Selected Alternative for the CSE Project as analyzed in the EIR/EA. The Selected Alternative addresses the BLM's purpose and need to respond to a FLPMA right-of-way application submitted by the Applicant to construct, operate, maintain, and decommission the gen-tie line and associated infrastructure on BLM-managed land, extending from the CSE Project generating facility to the existing Imperial Valley Substation in compliance with FLPMA, BLM right-of-way regulations, and other applicable Federal laws and policies. The BLM's decision to approve the Selected Alternative is based on the following considerations:

1. The fact that the CSE generating facility and a segment of the gen-tie line would be on previously disturbed agricultural land and a segment of the gen-tie line would be in existing designated Utility Corridor "N" across BLM managed lands;

2. The requirement in both Imperial County's Conditional Use Permit and the private land easements that after decommissioning, the site for the generating facility and other project facilities on privately owned land be restored so that it is available for agricultural use after the project is decommissioned;

3. The BLM's determination that the generating facility, gen-tie line, and other ancillary facilities would have no adverse effect on cultural resources after mitigation;

4. The Selected Alternative would have approximately 11 fewer transmission towers on BLM land than the Proposed Action, resulting in about 9.5 fewer acres of temporary and permanent ground disturbance on public lands, limiting impacts to flat-tailed horned lizard and other wildlife species habitat;

5. Implementation of the mitigation measures identified and analyzed in the EIR/EA and incorporated as terms and conditions of the right-of-way grant (provided in Attachment A of this Decision Record).

6.0 Consultation and Coordination

6.1 United States Fish and Wildlife Service

The BLM has, consistent with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), engaged in consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) related to the federally-listed threatened and endangered species potentially impacted by the CSE Project: the southwestern willow flycatcher and Yuma clapper rail. The BLM submitted a Biological Assessment to the USFWS on June 22, 2011. The USFWS issued a letter dated July 26, 2011 concurring with BLM's determination of the "May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect" (MANLAA) determination for the CSE Project.

Informal consultation was reinitiated via a BLM memo, dated August 25, 2011, to modify proposed conservation measures. The USFWS agreed that the changes were discountable and concurred again with the MANLAA determination on September 7, 2011.

6.2 Native American Consultation/Coordination and Section 106 Consultation/Coordination

The BLM initiated tribal consultation for the project by letter on February 18, 2011, providing notification to the tribes, explaining the role of the BLM and offering an invitation to the tribe to enter into government-to-government consultation to identify properties of religious and cultural significance to the Tribes. The following Tribes or tribal organizations were invited to be consulting parties:

- Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
- Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
- Sycuan Band of Kumeyaay Nation
- Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Indians
- San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Indians
- Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
- Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Indians
- La Posta Band of Kumeyaay Indians
- Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Indians
- Jamul Indian Village
- Fort Yuma Indian Reservation
- Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
- Cocopah Indian Tribe
- Campo Kumeyaay Nation
- Barona Band of Mission Indian

36 CFR 800, the implementing regulations for the NHPA, outlines the process to be undertaken for the identification, evaluation, effect determinations, and development of treatments for properties that might be affected. The process is undertaken in consultation between the BLM, State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), federally recognized Tribes (Tribes), and interested parties.

Historic properties and archaeological sites are avoided in the Centinela Solar Energy project by the proposed action and alternatives. Following consultation, a stipulation has been added to the ROW grant specifying shovel tests that will be conducted prior to disturbance along the gen-tie route on public lands. The proposed action and alternatives were developed with conditions or design features to purposely avoid all archaeological sites. The BLM has contacted SHPO and the Tribes for consultations towards a no adverse effect determination under 36 CFR 800 for this undertaking.

The BLM issued a "no adverse effects" determination for the project, which was approved on October 11, 2011. The BLM continues to consult with the Tribes as outlined in 36 CFR 800.

7.0 Public Involvement

The following scoping and public involvement process was used by the BLM and the County of Imperial for the preparation of the EIR/EA for the CSE Project.

7.1 Scoping

7.1.1 Notice of Preparation

The County of Imperial issued a Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the preparation of an EIR/EA for the project on November 12, 2010. The NOP was distributed to city, county, State, and Federal agencies; organizations; and members of the general public. The NOP was published in the Holtville Tribune on November 11 and 12, 2010.

The purpose of the NOP was to identify public agency and public concerns regarding the potential impacts of the CSE Project, and the scope and content of environmental issues to be addressed in the EIR/EA. Comment letters in response to the NOP were received from the United States Customs and Border Protection, California Native American Heritage Commission, California Department of Transportation, Imperial Irrigation District, Imperial County Agricultural Commissioner, and Imperial County Farm Bureau. The comment period for the NOP ended December 24, 2010. The written comments received during the public review period for the NOP are provided in Appendix A, NOP Scoping Publication, in the EIR/EA.

The BLM also sent correspondence regarding the proposed project to existing and proposed right-of-way holders on November 17, 2010, and sent notification letters to Native American Tribes on February 18, 2011.

7.1.2 Scoping Meeting

A public scoping meeting was held to solicit input on the scope and content of the EIR/EA. The BLM participated in an initial scoping meeting conducted by Imperial County on November 18, 2010, at 4:00 pm in the Board of Supervisors meeting room. No oral comments were offered at this meeting.

7.2 Draft EIR/EA Public Comment Period

In consideration of the information generated during the scoping process, the County of Imperial and BLM prepared a joint Draft EIR/EA for the project. The Notice of Completion (NOC) and Draft EIR/EA were submitted to the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR), State Clearinghouse in October 2011. The Draft EIR/EA was circulated for a 50-day public review period from October 14, 2011, to December 2, 2011, for the County and for a 30-day public review period from October 14, 2011, to November 13, 2011, for the BLM. Concurrent with the filing of the NOC,

the County provided notice to the public, agencies, organizations, and other interested parties of the availability of the Draft EIR/EA for review and comment. A Notice of Availability (NOA) was published on October 14, 2011, in the Imperial Valley Press newspaper and was posted at the County's website and libraries.

Six written comments were received during the BLM's public review period. The comment letters and responses to the comments in those letters are provided in the Responses to Comments, which is provided as an attachment to this Decision Record as Attachment B.

8.0 Plan Consistency

The Selected Alternative was reviewed and found to be in conformance with the following BLM land use plans.

8.1 California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) Plan of 1980, as amended

The segment of the gen-tie line for the CSE Project on BLM managed lands would be within existing Utility Corridor "N," which is designated in the CDCA Plan as Multiple-Use Class L-Limited Use. As shown in Table 1 in the CDCA Plan, Multiple-Use Class Guidelines, within the Limited Use area, "New gas, electric, and water transmission facilities and cables for interstate communication may be allowed only within designated corridors" (see Energy Production and Utility Corridors Element). Furthermore, regarding motorized-vehicle access/transportation, Table 1 in the CDCA Plan indicates, "New roads and ways may be developed under right-of-way grants or pursuant to regulations or approved plans of operation." The segment of the gen-tie line on BLM-managed lands would be considered an allowed use under the CDCA Plan because it would be within an existing designated utility corridor (Utility Corridor "N"). Therefore, the construction and operation of the segment of the gen-tie line in Utility Corridor "N" on BLM-managed lands is consistent with the requirements of the CDCA Plan.

8.2 Yuha Basin Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

In addition to being within Utility Corridor "N", the gen-tie line component of the Selected Alternative is partially located within the Yuha Basin ACEC. The *Yuha Basin ACEC Management Plan* (March 1981) allows for the "...traversing of the ACEC by proposed transmission lines and associated facilities if environmental analysis demonstrates that it is environmentally sound to do so." The analysis in the EIR/EA regarding the Selected Alternative satisfies this requirement.

8.3 FTHL Rangewide Management Strategy

The *Flat-tailed Horned Lizard Rangewide Management Strategy* (FTHL RMS) was developed in 1997 and revised in 2003 by the Flat-tailed Horned Lizard Interagency Coordinating Committee (ICC). The BLM is a signatory member of the ICC. The purpose of the FTHL RMS is to provide guidance for the conservation and management of sufficient habitat to maintain extant populations of FTHLs in five Management Areas (MAs) defined in the CDCA Plan in perpetuity. The FTHL, a BLM sensitive species, is found only in southwestern Arizona, southeastern California, and adjacent parts of Sonora and Baja California Norte, Mexico.

The FTHL RMS encourages surface-disturbing projects to be located outside designated FTHL MAs when possible. However, it does not disallow surface-disturbing projects from being located in a MA. If there is no alternative location for a project outside an MA, the project should be located in a previously disturbed area or in an area with poor habitat quality inside the MA to the extent possible. In addition, construction should be timed to minimize mortality.

New rights-of-ways may be permitted only along the boundaries of an MA, and then, only if impacts can be mitigated to avoid long-term effects on the FTHL. Rights-of-way may be permitted within the boundaries of an MA with mitigation incorporated in a project and with the cumulative disturbance per MA not exceeding 1 percent. Mitigation ratios can be as high as 6:1.

Based on review of Figure 7 "Yuha Desert Management Area" in the FTHL RMS, the CSE Project gen-tie line is aligned within the Yuha Desert MA for the FTHL. It is also within existing designated Utility Corridor "N" in this part of the Yuha Desert MA.

The Selected Alternative will use existing access roads to the extent practicable, particularly where there are multiple existing electric lines in Utility Corridor "N" with associated access roads thereby minimizing additional disturbance to desert lands. The gen-tie line in the Selected Alternative would be constructed, operated, and maintained within existing Utility Corridor "N." All maintenance activities for the gen-tie line would be confined to existing roads and disturbed areas. Therefore, the Selected Alternative would be consistent with the FTHL RMS. Additionally, as discussed in Section 4.12, Biological Resources, in the EIR/EA, and as incorporated into the terms and conditions in the right-of-way grant, the surface disturbing activities associated with the Selected Alternative are subject to measures intended to minimize direct and indirect impacts to FTHL. Compensatory mitigation for ground disturbance within the MA will be required at a 6:1 ratio. Therefore, the Selected Alternative is consistent with the Yuha Basin MA and the FTHL RMS.

8.4 Conclusion on Consistency with BLM Land Use Plans and Other Regulations

Based on information in the EIR/EA, the FONSI, the project record, and recommendations from BLM specialists, I conclude that this decision is consistent with the CDCA Plan, *Yuha Basin ACEC Management Plan*, FTHL RMS, Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), National Historic Preservation Act, other cultural resource management laws and regulations, EO 12898 (Environmental Justice), and EO 13212 regarding potential adverse impacts of energy development, production, supply and/or distribution.

9.0 Final Agency Action

9.1 Right-of-Way Authorization

Based on the foregoing, it is my decision to approve a right-of-way grant to Centinela Solar Energy, LLC for the gen-tie line and temporary construction areas for the Selected Alternative for the CSE Project as described above, subject to the terms and conditions described therein (and included in Attachment A of this Decision Record), the Plan of Development, and all environmental mitigation measures developed by the Department of the Interior and referenced in this Decision Record. This decision is effective on the date this Decision Record is signed.

for

Robert V. Abbey
Director
Bureau of Land Management

12/28/2011
Date

9.2 Secretarial Approval

I hereby approve this decision. My approval of this decision constitutes the final decision of the Department of the Interior and, in accordance with the regulations at 43 CFR 4.410(a)(3), is not subject to appeal under Departmental regulations at 43 CFR Part 4. Any challenge to this decision, including the BLM Authorized Officer's issuance of the right-of-way as approved by this decision, must be brought in Federal district court.

Ken Salazar

Ken Salazar
Secretary
Department of the Interior

DEC 2 8 2011
Date

Attachment A: Terms and Conditions
Attachment B: Comments on the EIR/EA and Responses to those Comments