

7.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

This chapter of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) provides an analysis of the contribution to cumulative environmental effects that could result from the construction and operation of the Desert Valley Company Monofill Expansion Project, Cell 4 (proposed Project). The proposed Project would result in direct impacts that are less than significant for several environmental resource areas; however, the projects may incrementally impact the environment when combined with other past, current, and reasonably foreseeable projects. As required by Section 15130 of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, the following discussion considers the cumulative impacts for relevant environmental issue areas.

7.1. CEQA Requirements For Cumulative Impact Analysis

The following analysis evaluates the potential for the proposed Project's environmental impacts to be cumulatively significant. CEQA requires that an environmental impact report contain an assessment of the cumulative impacts that could be contributed to by the proposed Project. "Cumulative impacts" are defined as "two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or . . . compound or increase other environmental impacts." (CEQA Guidelines, § 15355.) Stated another way, "A cumulative impact consists of an impact which is created as a result of the combination of the project evaluated in the EIR together with other projects causing related impacts." (CEQA Guidelines, § 15130, subd. (a)(1)). Cumulative impacts occurs from a change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor, but collectively significant, projects taking place over a period of time. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15355, subd. (b)).

In addition, CEQA Guidelines, Section 15130(b), identify three elements that are necessary for an adequate cumulative analysis:

1. Either:
 - a. A list of past, present, and probable future projects producing related or cumulative impacts, including, if necessary, those projects outside the control of the agency; or
 - b. A summary of projections contained in an adopted general plan or related planning document, or in a prior environmental document which has been adopted or certified, which described or evaluated regional or area-wide conditions contributing to the cumulative impact. Any such planning document shall be referenced and made available to the public at a location specified by the lead agency.
2. A summary of the expected environmental effects to be produced by those projects with specific reference to additional information stating where that information is available; and

3. A reasonable analysis of the cumulative impacts of the relevant projects. An EIR shall examine reasonable, feasible options for mitigating or avoiding the project's contribution to any significant cumulative effects.

Where a lead agency is examining a project with an incremental effect that is not cumulatively considerable, a lead agency need not consider that effect significant, but shall briefly describe its basis for concluding that the incremental effect is not cumulatively considerable.

7.2. Geographic Scope and Timeframe of the Cumulative Effects Analysis

The geographic area of cumulative effects varies by each resource area considered in Chapter 5. For example, air quality impacts tend to disperse over a large area, while traffic impacts are typically more localized. Similarly, impacts on the habitats of special-status wildlife species need to be considered within its range of movement and associated habitat needs. The analysis of cumulative effects in this EIR considers a number of variables including geographic (spatial) limits, time (temporal) limits, and the characteristics of the resource being evaluated. The geographic scope of each analysis is based on the topography surrounding the project sites and the natural boundaries of the resource affected, rather than jurisdictional boundaries. The geographic scope of cumulative effects will often extend beyond the scope of the direct effects of a project, but not beyond the scope of the direct and indirect effects of that project. Because the setting for cumulative analysis varies from resource to resource and is attributable to the specific characteristics of each resource being evaluated, the cumulative setting for each resource has been defined separately for the purposes of this EIR.

The cumulative development scenario includes projects that extend through year (2068), which is the planning horizon of the proposed Project. Because of uncertain development patterns that are far in the future, it is too speculative to accurately determine the type and quantity of cumulative projects beyond this timeframe.

7.3. Cumulative Analysis Approach

As stated above, CEQA Guidelines require the use of a list of past, present, and probable future projects and/or the use of adopted projections from a general plan, other regional planning document, or a certified EIR. The list approach has been used in this EIR.

This cumulative impact analysis utilizes an expanded list method (as defined under CEQA) and considers environmental effects associated with those projects identified in **Table 7-1** in conjunction with the impacts identified for the project in Chapter 5 of this EIR. **Table 7-1** includes projects known at the time of release of the NOP of the EIR, as well as additional projects that have been proposed since the NOP date. **Figure 7-1** provides the general geographic location for each of these projects. Some of the cumulative impacts associated with the proposed Project are more localized in nature (e.g., noise) and, thus, are analyzed at a project level. Other cumulative

impacts are regional in nature (e.g., air quality, greenhouse gases and climate change) and, therefore, are analyzed at a regional level. Because of this variance in impact range, each resource area has been evaluated and an appropriate Cumulative Effects Study Area (CESA) has been defined for each resource. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15130, subd. (b)(3).)

The analysis of cumulative effects considers a number of variables including geographic limits, temporal limits, and the characteristics of the resource being evaluated. The geographic scope of each analysis is based on the topography surrounding the projects and the natural boundaries of the resource affected, rather than jurisdictional boundaries. The geographic scope of cumulative effects will often extend beyond the scope of the direct effects, but not beyond the scope of the direct and indirect effects of the Project. In addition, each cumulative project has its own implementation schedule, which may or may not coincide or overlap with the proposed Project. However, to be conservative, the cumulative analysis assumes that all projects in the cumulative scenario are built and operating during the operating lifetime of the Project.

7.4. Environmental Consequences, Impacts, And Mitigation Measures

According to CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, the proposed Project would be expected to result in a cumulative impact if the projects would have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable. CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, further states, “Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probably future projects.

The following cumulative impacts analysis used the above standard of significance in combination with project standards of significance for each environmental resource area evaluated in the EIR.

A proper cumulative impacts analysis requires a two-step inquiry. The first question is whether the combined effects from both the proposed project and other projects would be cumulatively significant. If the agency answers this question in the affirmative, the second question is whether “the proposed project’s incremental effects are cumulatively considerable.” (*Communities for a Better Environment v. California Natural Resources Agency* (2002) 103 Cal.App.4th 98, 120.) Thus, agencies should not merely compare the incremental effect of a proposed project against the collective impacts of all other relevant projects, yielding the proposed project’s “relative” impact vis-à-vis the impacts of the other projects. Rather, in making the first required inquiry, the lead agency must add the project’s incremental impact to the anticipated impacts of other projects. (*Id.* at pp. 117-121.) See also, CEQA Guidelines section 15130, subdivision (h)(1), which states that “[w]hen assessing whether a cumulative effect requires an EIR, the lead agency shall consider whether the cumulative impact is significant and whether the effects of the project are cumulatively considerable.” However, “[t]he mere existence of significant cumulative impacts caused by other projects alone shall not constitute substantial evidence that the proposed project’s incremental effects are cumulatively considerable.” (CEQA Guidelines, § 15130, subd. (h)(4)). It is not

necessarily true that, even where cumulatively significant impacts are significant, any level of incremental contribution must be deemed cumulatively considerable. (*Communities for a Better Environment, supra*, 103 Cal. App.4th at p. 120.)

7.5. Cumulative Impact Analysis

The following text provides the analysis of impacts to each resource section, based upon the study area definitions above.

7.5.1. Air Quality

The CESA for comprehensive air quality analysis includes the entire Imperial Valley under the jurisdiction of the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District (APCD). Although a single project would rarely cause a violation of a federal or state criteria pollutant standard, a new source of pollution may contribute to violations of criteria pollutant standards due to existing background sources or foreseeable future projects.

The Project's contribution to cumulative air quality impacts would be different during construction and operations. The overall construction schedule for Cells 4A and 4B is approximately 12-months. The combined lifespan for both cells is estimated to be 56 years. All existing and foreseeable projects in **Table 7-1** may contribute to cumulative effects for air quality.

The Salton Sea air basin is currently designated as being in nonattainment for O₃ and PM₁₀ under both the National and California Ambient Air Quality Standards. This is considered a significant cumulative impact. During both construction and operations, the proposed Project would emit PM₁₀ and NO_x (an ozone precursor).

Based on the anticipated construction schedule and phasing of the proposed construction activities, the maximum construction emissions for Cell 4A and Cell 4B would be range from 8.6 to 19.4 lbs/day of PM₁₀, which would not exceed the ICAPCD's threshold of 150 lbs/day. Construction of Cells 4A and 4B would also result in NO_x emissions (an ozone precursor) that range from 10.1 to 32.4 lbs/day. Similar to the PM₁₀ emissions, the maximum NO_x emissions would not exceed the ICAPCD's threshold of 100 lbs/day. During normal operations, the maximum emissions for Cell 4A or Cell 4B would be 2.4 lbs/day of PM₁₀ and 8.1 lbs/day of NO_x, which would not exceed established thresholds.

Project impacts would be reduced through the implementation of mitigation measures consisting of standard construction and operation measures required by the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District; therefore, the proposed Project would not make a cumulatively considerable incremental contribution to an existing significant cumulative air quality impact.

7.5.2. Biological Resources

Generally, the CESA for biological resources includes the entirety of the Imperial Valley. This extent (the entire Imperial Valley region) makes it possible to account for impacts to biological resources that may have restricted migration to and from adjacent physiographic regions due to habitat changes from region to region. The duration of time that the projects would contribute to cumulative effects would be approximately 56 years, which reflects the combined lifespans of Cell 4A and 4B.

All existing and foreseeable future projects in **Table 7-1** may contribute to cumulative effects for biological and natural resources.

In conjunction with other development projects in the project vicinity (Table 7-1), the proposed Project would not have a cumulatively considerable impact on biological resources. With the implementation of mitigation measures, the Project would be consistent with applicable policies of the Flat-tail horned lizard Management Strategy. In addition, impacts to the unvegetated, non-wetland, ephemeral waters (on-site) and would be fully mitigated and no-net-loss of wetlands would occur. Potential impacts to burrowing owl, Le Conte Thrasher and Pocket mouse would be avoided with implementation of **MM BIO-1** through **MM BIO-5**. Lastly, the Projects water use during construction, operations, closure and post-closure maintenance activities would not affect San Felipe Creek, a groundwater dependent ecosystem. For the above reasons, the Project's impacts on biological resources would be reduced to less than cumulatively considerable with mitigation.

7.5.3. Cultural and Tribal Resources

The CESA for cultural and paleontological resources consists of the Imperial Valley, including the southern portion of Riverside County. This geographic scope is appropriate because it is likely that cultural resources similar to those in the project area are present throughout the Imperial Valley, and that ground disturbance required for existing, approved, and reasonably foreseeable projects would likely have impacted or would impact similar resources. The occurrence of the impact would be primarily during construction of the Cell 4A and Cell 4B or any of the foreseeable projects, but impacts would be permanent. All foreseeable projects on Table 7-1 may contribute to cumulative effects for cultural and tribal resources, because all are likely to involve ground-disturbing activities to some extent during construction.

The proposed Project, in combination with existing, approved, proposed, and other reasonably foreseeable projects in the CESA, could result in impacts to prehistoric resources, historic resources, paleontological resources, and human remains.

Construction of multiple projects in the region could result in the loss and/or degradation of cultural or tribal cultural resources regionally, and could also result in the disturbance of human

remains. Without proper mitigation, the cumulative effects of these types of large-scale development projects on cultural resources could be significant.

While the historical resources that meet the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources identified in the Project vicinity would be avoided by the Project, it is possible that subsurface resources are present that have not yet been identified. Although unlikely, Project-related ground-disturbing activities could uncover previously unknown prehistoric, historic, as well as paleontological resources within Project boundaries. Therefore, the proposed Project have the potential to incrementally contribute to the disturbance of previously unknown cultural and paleontological resources.

The proposed Project will be required to implement mitigation measures MM CUL-1.1 through MM CUL 1.4; MM CUL-3.1; and MM CUL-4.1 to reduce potential impacts to archaeological, historical and paleontological resources during construction of the proposed Projects to below a level of significance. Existing, approved, proposed, and other reasonably foreseeable projects with potentially significant impacts to archaeological, historical and tribal cultural resources would be required to comply with federal, state, and local regulations and ordinances protecting cultural resources through implementation of similar mitigation measures during construction. Therefore, with implementation of regulatory requirements and standard conditions of approval, and Mitigation Measures MM CUL-1. through MM CUL 4; (Section 5.3), the proposed Project's contribution to impacts to cultural and tribal cultural resources would not be cumulatively considerable.

7.5.4. Geology and Soils

Geology and Soils

The CESA for geology, soils, is confined to the Project site. This is because geologic materials, and soils occur at specific locales and are generally unaffected by activities not acting on them directly or immediately adjacent to them, and any impacts of the proposed Project would be site-specific. The time component of potential impacts would be the combined lifespan of Cells 4A and 4B of the two projects.

Only the Closure Activities associated with Cell 3 occur on the Project site and therefore would be the only other project that could contribute to cumulative impacts on this resource at this location.

The proposed Project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact to geology and soils.

Soils associated with the Project site are similar to other soils in the area. Site-specific conditions result in impacts associated with fault rupture and strong seismic ground shaking, seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction and unstable soils, landslides, and shallow groundwater.

These inherent conditions are the result of natural historical events that occur through vast periods of geologic time and are not based on cumulative development.

The proposed Project will require grading of portions of the Project site to allow for installation of the cell liners. It is expected that the Project and other area development will comply with the IBC and the CBC. Thus, the proposed Project, when considered in combination with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects within the vicinity, would not result in significant cumulative impacts. Accordingly, the Project's contribution to a significant cumulative geology and soils impact is less than cumulatively considerable.

Paleontological Resources

The geographic scope of the cumulative setting for paleontological resources includes Lake Cahuilla, which encompasses the entire Imperial Valley. Paleontological resources of the Lake Cahuilla Beds are considered significant because of the paleoclimatic and paleoecological information they can provide. These deposits are therefore assigned a "High" paleontological sensitivity rating. Cumulative development occurring within the boundaries of Lake Cahuilla has the potential to destroy or otherwise impact paleontological resources. Excavation activities associated with the Project, in conjunction with other large-scale proposed, approved, and reasonably foreseeable projects in the region, could contribute to the progressive loss of fossil remains. If present, paleontological resources beneath the Project area, as well as within the boundaries of the cumulative projects listed in Table 7-1, could be impacted during construction. A cumulative impact would occur if the Project, in combination with other cumulative projects, would damage or destroy paleontological resources. However, with the implementation of **MM PAL-1** through **MM PAL-4**, the Project would have a less than cumulatively considerable contribution to impacts to paleontological resources during construction. Likewise, other projects in the cumulative setting would be required to comply with existing regulations and undergo CEQA review to assure that any paleontological impacts are appropriately evaluated and, if necessary, mitigated on a project-by-project basis. Therefore, through compliance with regulatory requirements and standard conditions of approval, cumulative impacts to paleontological resources during construction are considered less than cumulatively considerable.

7.5.5. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

In considering greenhouse gas impacts, it is necessary to consider both anthropogenic and natural sources. For the proposed Project the CESA is the Imperial County portion of the Salton Sea Air Basin. In confining the analysis to this extent, it is possible to accurately calculate cumulative emissions and track the region's contribution to climate change. The duration of impacts would be the lifetime of the project, but there would be different potential impacts during construction and operations.

All existing and foreseeable projects listed in **Table 7-1** may have a cumulative effect on climate change. The climate change analysis conducted in the Greenhouse Gas Emission section is equivalent to a cumulative analysis. Please see Section 5.5.3 of this EIR.

7.5.6. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

For the purposes of this cumulative analysis, risk from the transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials during construction would be limited to areas where concurrent construction or operations are occurring in very close proximity to each other. Therefore, the only project that may contribute to cumulative hazards and effects on public safety as a result of the transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials are those that would occupy the same site which is Cell 3 Closure Activities.

Transport, Use, and Disposal of Hazardous Materials

Existing, approved, proposed and reasonably foreseeable projects in the CESA would not create a significantly cumulative hazard to the public through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.

A significant cumulative hazardous materials impact occurs if there is simultaneous uncontrolled release of hazardous materials from multiple locations in a form (gas or liquid) that could cause a significant impact where the release of one hazardous material alone would not cause a significant impact. For a significant impact of this nature to occur, the releases have to occur in a centralized location.

It is unlikely for an event such as this to occur during construction of Cells 4A or Cell 4B because spills and releases tend to be localized and would be smaller than one that could occur during operations because they would only be the volume of a container used at any one time. In addition, they would be addressed immediately per a SWPPP or Hazardous Material Business Plan.

During operations, a potential cumulative significant event could occur if an upset event at a nearby development had a cascading effect that caused an upset at the Project site. While this is theoretically possible, it is not very probable. The proposed Project will have its own fire suppression systems and hazardous materials business plan.

Other projects listed in Table 7-1 would be or have been subject to similar project-specific or legally required control and mitigation measures and therefore there is no substantial evidence of a significant cumulative effect relating to hazards and public safety from the transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials.

Interference with an Emergency Response Plan

Existing, approved, proposed and reasonably foreseeable projects in the CESA would not result in a significant cumulative impact associated with interference with an Emergency Response Plan. Cumulative impacts that would cause an interference with Emergency Response Plans would include infrastructure additions, such as adding a new railway crossing, road closures, road segment removal, or other such modifications. There is no substantial evidence indicating there is significant cumulative impact relating to the hindrance of emergency responses. Moreover, the proposed Project does not include any improvements that would physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan

7.5.7. Hydrology and Water Quality

The CESA for hydrology and water quality is the Ocotillo-Clark Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin Number 7-25), as defined by the *California's Groundwater, Bulletin 118 – Update 2003, Ocotillo-Clark Valley Groundwater Basin* (2004). The basin is bounded by the Santa Rosa Mountains to the north and northeast, Coyote Creek and Superstition Mountain faults to the west and south, and the Salton Sea to the east.

Projects that may contribute to cumulative effects for hydrology and water quality include:

- 9. Seville Solar Farm Complex (10.4 miles west)
- 19. Titan Solar II/Seville Solar 4 (9 miles west)
- 24. Desert Highway Farms Cannabis Cultivation (10.5 miles northwest)
- 28. Truckhaven Geothermal Exploratory Well Drilling (11.5 miles northwest)
- 29. Truckhaven Geothermal Seismic Exploration (8.9 miles northeast)
- 30. US Gypsum Company Expansion/Modernization Project (19 miles southwest)

The proposed Project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact to hydrology and water quality.

Existing, approved and reasonably foreseeable projects would have to comply with SWPPPs during construction to ensure they would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. Such projects would also have to comply with their respective NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permits, which require that water quality control measures be incorporated into project design to reduce discharges of site runoff over the life of the project. Large scale foreseeable projects would also have to include stormwater retention basins. During operations, the proposed Project will comply with and obtain coverage under the General Industrial Stormwater Permit which will require preparation of an Industrial SWPPP (I-SWPPP). The I-SWPPP will identify appropriate best management practices (BMPs) to prevent erosion and the mobilization of pollutants in stormwater runoff, define primary and alternative sampling locations, and describe

monitoring and maintenance that will be implemented over the life of the Project. As a result, the proposed Project's contribution to water quality impacts would not be cumulatively considerable.

7.5.8. Land Use

The CESA for the analysis of cumulative impacts related to land use compatibility is the rural agricultural areas on the west side of the Salton Sea within the County of Imperial's jurisdiction.. Cumulative impacts could result from the physical division of an established community or from conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating environmental impacts. As there would be no communities divided by the proposed Project, nor would there be a conflict with a land use plan, policy, or regulation, there is no cumulative impact.

7.5.9. Noise

The CESA for the analysis of cumulative impacts related to noise is generally limited to areas within approximately one mile of the Project site, the haul routes used for transporting waste materials, equipment and people to the Project site for the construction and operation and maintenance phases. This extent is appropriate because noise impacts are generally localized; however, it is possible that noise from different sources could combine to create a significant impact to receptors at any point between the projects, as well as along the common roadways utilized by the projects. At distances greater than one mile, impulse noise may be briefly audible and steady construction and/or operational noise would generally dissipate such that the level of noise would reduce to below County of Imperial noise limits and blend in with background noise levels.

With the exception of the Cell 3 Closure activities, there are no potential cumulative projects within one-mile of the Project site or haul routes. The construction, operation and post closure maintenance of Cells 4A and 4B, in combination with post-closure maintenance of Cell 3 would increase ambient noise or groundborne vibration.

Cumulatively considerable noise impacts would occur during construction or operations if noise levels at sensitive receptors exceed 70 dBA at a receptor boundary. Noise effects are not additive because noise attenuates over distance, as does groundborne vibration; therefore, only noise or vibration generated in close proximity could contribute to the noise heard or vibration felt at a receptor.

The only foreseeable project near enough to the Project site to be included in the cumulative analysis is the Cell 3 Closure activities (i.e., at the proposed Project site). Given the nature of this foreseeable project, and its distance from the Sonny Bono Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge and the Elmore Desert Ranch, and the County noise restrictions, noise from this cumulative project and proposed Project would not likely combine to create noise above 70 dBA or perceptible

groundborne vibration during construction or operations at these receptors. Thus, the noise levels in the area would be less than cumulatively considerable.

7.5.10. Transportation

The CESA for cumulative effects on transportation and circulation includes the local roadway network considered for analysis of the proposed project's direct impacts including SR 86/SR-78; SR 111; Forrester Road, Gentry Road, Bannister Road, Bowles Road, Lack Road and Sinclair Road.

The proposed Project would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative traffic impact on future (2040) operations.

During construction and operations, the proposed Project would add 63 and 198 daily trips to the regional transportation system, respectively. According to the traffic impact study developed by KOA Corporation, all affected road segments, key intersections, and affected highways would operate at acceptable levels of service during construction and operation of the Project. The Project would not contribute to a cumulatively significant impact during construction.

7.5.11. Utilities and Service Systems

Impacts to utilities and service systems can occur if new facilities need water or power or generate wastewater requiring treatment that exceeds the existing or planned capacity of the local service providers. Service providers serving the Project site are located in Imperial County; therefore, the CESA for cumulative impacts to utilities and services is limited to Imperial County. The duration of impacts would be the lifetime of the projects, but there would be different potential impacts during construction and operations.

All existing and foreseeable projects in Table 7-1 may contribute to cumulative effects for utilities and services.

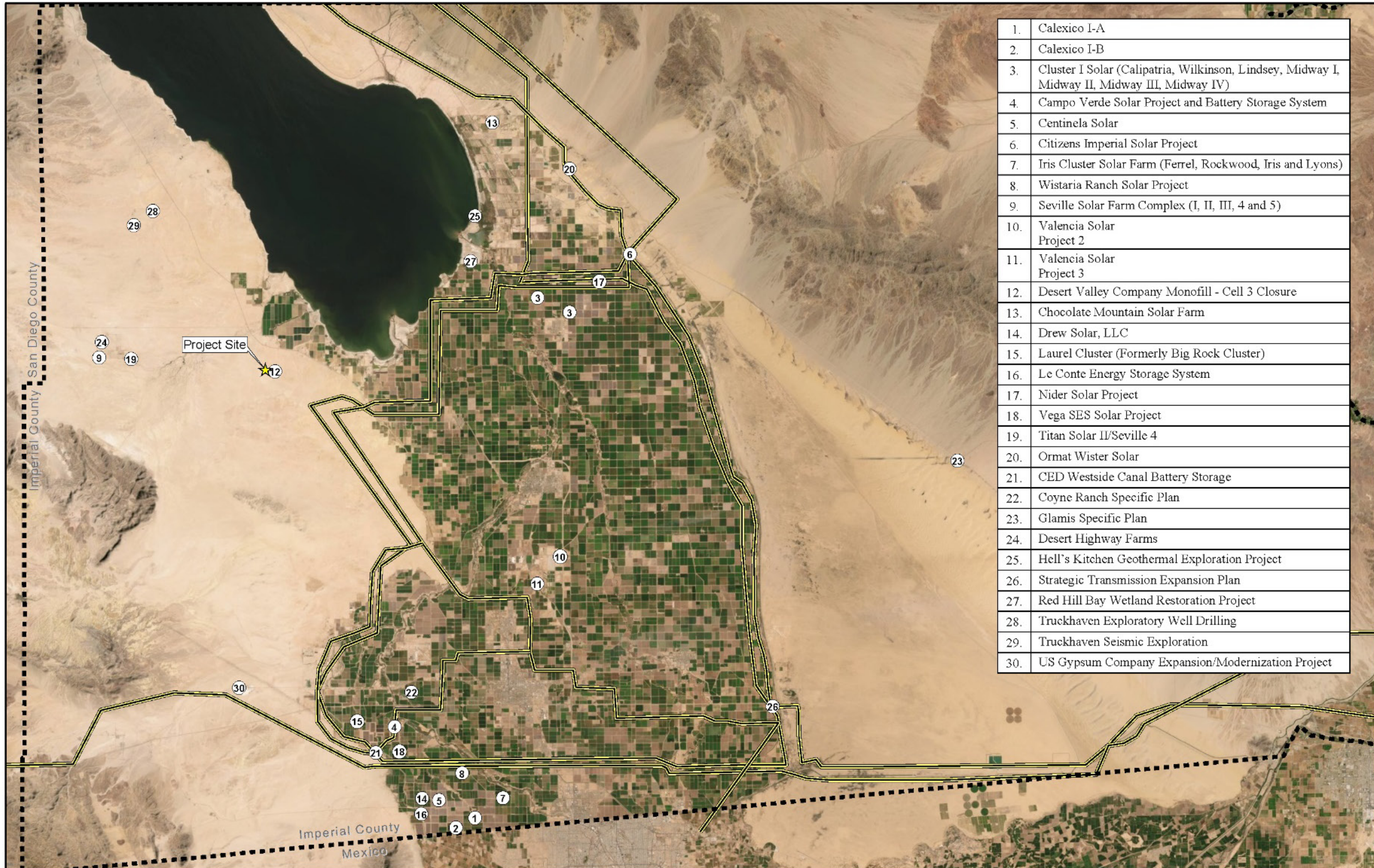
The proposed Projects would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact to utilities and services.

Construction and operation of the proposed Project would not require the construction or expansion of municipal water, wastewater treatment, or stormwater drainage facilities. The Project would exceed capacity of local landfills.

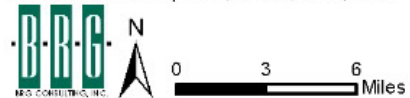
Construction of the proposed Project would require up to 111 AFY during construction of each phase and 11 AFY during operations, which would be obtained via groundwater from the Ocotillo-Clark Valley groundwater basin. Concurrent construction/operation of the other foreseeable projects within the basin, including Cell 3 closure and post-closure maintenance activities, will also meet water requirements with groundwater (Veizades & Associates, 2015).

The WSA prepared for the project took these projects, along with the water needed for Cell 3 closure activities, into consideration when it determined that there is sufficient water available during both normal and single dry years.

Because there are sufficient existing supplies to serve the anticipated need of projects within the groundwater basin into the future, the proposed Project's incremental demand for water would not be cumulatively considerable.



SOURCE: Basemap-ESRI; ICPDS, 2015, 2018



Location of Potential Cumulative Projects
Desert Valley Company Monofill Expansion Project, Cell 4
Figure 7-1

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TABLE 7-1: POTENTIAL CUMULATIVE PROJECTS – DESERT VALLEY MONOFILL EXPANSION PROJECT (CELL 4) EIR

Map No.	Project Name	Applicant	Summary Project Description	Status	Distance to Project Site
EXISTING PROJECTS					
1.	Calexico I-A ^{(d)(v)}	8 Minute Energy	100 MW PV solar facility and supporting structures on approx. 666 acres.	Under Construction	29.3 miles southeast
2.	Calexico I-B ^{(d)(v)}	8 Minute Energy	100 MW PV solar facility and supporting structures on approx. 666 acres.	Under Construction	29.5 miles southeast
3.	Cluster I Solar (Calipatria, Wilkinson, Lindsey, Midway I, Midway II, Midway III, Midway IV) ^{(k)(v)}	8 Minute Energy	Three (3) PV solar farms generating up to 255 MW on approximately 1,731 acres.	Portions are Operational, Portions are Pending Construction, and Portions are Under Construction	17.0 miles northeast
4.	Campo Verde Solar Project and Battery Storage System ^{(e)(i)(v)}	Southern Power Company	The solar component consists of a 140 MW PV solar facility and supporting structures on 1,990 acres. The Battery Storage component consists of a utility-scale battery energy storage facility to store 105 MWH of energy within the footprint of the existing solar Project.	Operational	23.1 miles southeast
5.	Centinela Solar ^{(b)(v)}	Centinela Solar Energy, LLC	A 275 MW PV solar facility and supporting structures on approx. 2,067 acres.	Portions are Operational, Portions Pending Construction	26.6 miles southeast
6.	Citizens Imperial Solar Project ^{(m)(v)}	Citizens Imperial Solar, LLC	A 30 MW PV solar facility and supporting structures on approx. 223 acres.	Operational	23.9 miles northeast
7.	Iris Cluster Solar Farm (Ferrel, Rockwood, Iris and Lyons) ^{(g)(v)}	8 Minute Energy	Four (4) separate solar farms and supporting structures on 1,400 acres.	Operational	27.9 miles southeast
8.	Wistaria Ranch Solar Project ^{(f)(v)}	Wistaria Ranch Solar, LLC	A 250 MW PV or CPV solar facility and supporting structures on approx. 2,793 acres.	Portions Are Operational, Portions Are Pending Construction	26.6 miles southeast

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Map No.	Project Name	Applicant	Summary Project Description	Status	Distance to Project Site
9.	Seville Solar Farm Complex (I, II, III, 4 and 5) ^{(e)(v)}	Imp. Solar Holding, LLC	Five (5) PV solar projects generating 135 MW on approx. 1,238 acres.	Portions Are Operational, Portions Under Construction	10.4 miles west
10.	Valencia Solar Project 2 ^{(h)(v)}	IGS, LLC	3MW PV solar facility and associated structures on a portion of a 17-acre property.	Operational	21.1 miles southeast
11.	Valencia Solar Project 3 ^{(i)(v)}	IGS, LLC	3MW PV generation facility on a portion of a of a 40-acre property.	Operational	21.7 miles southeast
PROBABLE FUTURE PROJECTS					
12.	Desert Valley Company Monofill - Cell 3 Closure ^(ee)	CalEnergy	Installation of Cell 3 Final Cover; continued leachate monitoring and collection; continued sampling of groundwater monitoring wells; installation and monitoring of vents for radon gas; inspections of the final cover, dikes, drainage systems, leachate system, leak detection, access road, landfill structures and site security; and implementation of corrective actions, as necessary.	Anticipated to Commence 2025	Adjacent to Project site
13.	Chocolate Mountain Solar Farm ^(v)	8 Minute Energy	50 MW PV solar facility and supporting structures on approx. 320 acres.	Pending Construction	20.2 miles northeast
14.	Drew Solar, LLC ^{(s)(v)}	Drew Solar, LLC	100 MW PV solar facility and supporting structures on approx. 808 acres.	Under Construction	27.6 miles southeast
15.	Laurel Cluster (Formerly Big Rock Cluster) ^{(n)(v)}	8 Minute Energy	325 MW PV solar facility and supporting structures on approx. 1,380 acres.	Pending Construction	21.2 miles southeast
16.	Le Conte Energy Storage System ^{(u)(v)}	Centinela Solar Energy, LLC	Battery energy storage system with up to 125 MW of electric storage capacity.	Pending Construction	29.5 miles southeast
17.	Nider Solar Project ^(v)	8 Minute Energy	100 MW PV solar facility and supporting structures on approx. 320 acres	Pending Entitlement (on hold)	21.0 miles northeast

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Map No.	Project Name	Applicant	Summary Project Description	Status	Distance to Project Site
18.	Vega SES Solar Project ^{(t)(v)}	Vega SES, LLC	100 MW PV solar energy facility, supporting structures, and 100 MW battery storage system on approx. 574 acres.	Pending Construction	24.2 miles southeast
19.	Titan Solar II/ Seville 4 ^(o)	Titan Solar II, LLC	A 20 MW PV solar facility on approx. 175 acres.	Under Construction	9 miles west
20.	Ormat Wister Solar ^(w)	Orni 22 LLC/Ormat	A 20 MW PV solar facility on 100 acres.	Under Construction	22.5 miles northeast
21.	CED Westside Canal Battery Storage ^(q)	CED Westside Canal, LLC	Battery energy storage system with up to 2,025 MW of electric storage capacity.	Pending Entitlement	22.1 miles southeast
22.	Coyne Ranch Specific Plan ^(aa)	Marty Coyne	A residential project with up to 546 residential units.	In process	22.2 miles southeast
23.	Glamis Specific Plan ^(x)	Polaris Inc.	General Plan Amendment and Specific Plan for the Glamis Specific Plan Area.	Application Submitted EIR in Progress	35+ miles east
24.	Desert Highway Farms ^(p)	Solana Energy Farms 1, LLC	Cannabis cultivation on approx. 320 acres.	Approved, EIR in Progress	10.5 miles northwest
25.	Hell’s Kitchen Geothermal Exploration Project ^(l)	Controlled Thermal Resources	Construction, operations and testing of geothermal exploration wells.	In process	16.2 miles northeast

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Map No.	Project Name	Applicant	Summary Project Description	Status	Distance to Project Site
IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT					
26.	Strategic Transmission Expansion Plan ^(v)	Imperial Irrigation District	A multiregional strategic transmission expansion Plan which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> new double circuit 230 kV collector system, connecting six substations; two new substations; new 1 500-kV AC line to connect Arizona Public Service's North Gila substation to IID's Highline substation; and, a new 500 kV DC transmission line from the Salton Sea area to the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station substation. 	Plan Approved	Nearest segment of transmission alignment 3.9 miles southeast Nearest substation 6.5 miles southeast
27.	Red Hill Bay Wetland Restoration Project ^(z)	IID and USFWS Sonny Bono Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge	Project includes 621 acres of shallow saline ponds for shallow shorebird and wading bird habitat.	Approved. Notice of Determination filed February 2018	14.5 miles northeast
31.	ALTiS Plant ^(ff)	Energy-Source Minerals, LLC	Construction and operation of plant using brine from Hudson Ranch Power I Geothermal Plant to produce lithium hydroxide, zine and manganese products. Facilities will be located at 477 West McDonald Road, Calipatria, CA.	Pending Entitlement	17 miles northeast
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
28.	Truckhaven Exploratory Well Drilling ^{(a)(bb)}	Orni 5, LLC	Drilling of four geothermal exploratory wells within Truckhaven Geothermal Leasing Area.	Approved	11.5 miles northwest
.29.	Truckhaven Seismic Exploration ^{(a)(cc)}	Orni 5, LLC	Orni 5, LLC proposes to conduct a three dimensional (3D) seismic survey to evaluate the geology of the Truckhaven Geothermal Leasing area.	Approved	8.9 miles northeast

TABLE 7-1: POTENTIAL CUMULATIVE PROJECTS – DESERT VALLEY MONOFILL EXPANSION PROJECT (CELL 4) EIR

Map No.	Project Name	Applicant	Summary Project Description	Status	Distance to Project Site
30.	US Gypsum Company Expansion/ Modernization Project ^{(r)(dd)}	United States Gypsum Company (USG)	Proposed Action includes expanding existing gypsum quarry, replacing the existing plant water supply pipeline, and constructing a new water supply pipeline for the Quarry. Proposal also includes mitigation measures to reduce groundwater impacts to individual wells in the Ocotillo-Coyote Wells Groundwater Basin.	Record of Decision published Jan. 2020 Addendum #2 to Final EIS/EIR	19 miles southwest

Notes: ICAPCD = Imperial County Air Pollution Control District. IID = Imperial Irrigation District. kV = kilovolt
 MW = megawatt. MWH = megawatt hour. NEPA = National Environmental Policy Act.
 PV = photovoltaic. USFWS = United States Fish and Wildlife Service

Sources:

- (a) Bureau of Land Management ePlanning Project Search. https://eplanning.blm.gov/epl-front-office/eplanning/nepa/nepa_register.do. Accessed on February 4, 2020.
- (b) County of Imperial, 2011. Final Environmental Impact Report for the Centinela Solar Energy Project. December 2011.
- (c) County of Imperial, 2012a. Final Environmental Impact Report for Campo Verde Solar Project. July 2012.
- (d) County of Imperial, 2012b. Final Environmental Impact Report for the Mount Signal and Calxico Solar Farm Projects Imperial County, California. March 2012.
- (e) County of Imperial, 2014a. Final Environmental Impact Report for Seville Solar Farm Complex. October 2014.
- (f) County of Imperial, 2014b. Final Environmental Impact Report Wistaria Ranch Solar Energy Center Project. December 2014.
- (g) County of Imperial, 2015a. Final Environmental Impact Report for Iris Cluster Solar Farm Project. January 2015.
- (h) County of Imperial, 2015b. Mitigated Negative Declaration for Valencia 2 Solar Project. August 2015.
- (i) County of Imperial, 2015c. Mitigated Negative Declaration for Valencia 3 Solar Project. August 2015.
- (j) County of Imperial, 2016. Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for the Campo Verde Battery Energy Storage System. December 2016.
- (k) County of Imperial, 2017a. Initial Study and Environmental Analysis for Midway Solar Farm III (CUP #17-0013). August 30, 2017.
- (l) County of Imperial, 2017b. Initial Study, Environmental Analysis for Hell’s Kitchen Exploratory Wells Project. April 2017
- (m) County of Imperial, 2018a. Final Environmental Impact Report for the Citizens Imperial Solar, LLC Project. August 2018.
- (n) County of Imperial, 2018b. Final Environmental Impact Report Laurel Cluster Solar Farms Project. August 2018.
- (o) County of Imperial, 2018c. Final Environmental Impact Report Seville 4 Solar. October 2018.
- (p) County of Imperial, 2018d. Initial Study & Environmental Analysis for Desert Highway Farms, LLC Project. November 2018.
- (q) County of Imperial, 2019a. Conditional Use Permit 19-005. CED Westside Canal Battery Storage. July 22, 2019.
- (r) County of Imperial, 2019b. Environmental Initial Study for U.S. Gypsum Company Expansion/Modernization Project Addendum #2., February 2019.
- (s) County of Imperial, 2019c. Final Environmental Impact Report for the Drew Solar Project. November 2019.
- (t) County of Imperial, 2019d. Final Environmental Impact Report VEGA SES Solar Energy Project. January 2019.
- (u) County of Imperial, 2019e. Final Supplemental EIR for Le Conte Battery Energy Storage System. October 2019.

TABLE 7-1: POTENTIAL CUMULATIVE PROJECTS – DESERT VALLEY MONOFILL EXPANSION PROJECT (CELL 4) EIR

Map No.	Project Name	Applicant	Summary Project Description	Status	Distance to Project Site
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Sources (Continued):

- (v) County of Imperial, 2019f. Imperial County Planning & Development Service’s Renewable Energy GIS Mapping Application. Accessed on February 6, 2019.
- (w) County of Imperial, 2019g. Initial Study and NOP Wister Solar Energy Facility Project. November 2019.
- (x) County of Imperial, 2019h. Request for Proposal – For an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Glamis Specific Plan. December 9, 2019.
- (y) IID, 2014. Strategic Transmission Expansion Plan Fact Sheet, February 2014. Available at: <https://www.iid.com/home/showdocument?id=8596>. Accessed on February 4, 2020.
- (z) IID, 2017. Red Hill Bay Wetlands Restoration Project Draft Initial Study, November 2017.
- (aa) Richard Pata Engineering, Inc. 2017. Coyne Ranch Specific Plan. Revised August 1, 2017.
- (bb) U.S. Dept. of the Interior BLM, 2019. Truckhaven Geothermal Exploration Well Project Final EA and FONSI (DOI-BLM-CA-D070-2019-0016-EA). October 2019.
- (cc) U.S. Dept. of the Interior BLM, 2019. Truckhaven Seismic Exploration Categorical Exclusion (DOI-BLM-CA-D070-2019-0005-CX). 2019.
- (dd) U.S. Dept. of the Interior BLM, 2020. US Gypsum Company Expansion/Modernization Project Final Supplemental EIS (DOI-BLM-CA-D070-2018-0049-EIS. 2020.
- (ee) Veizades & Associates, 2015. Preliminary Closure/Post Closure Maintenance Plan for the Desert Valley Company Phase III (Cell 3). November 2015.
- (ff) County of Imperial, 2021. Initial Study, Environmental Analysis for Energy Source Minerals ATLis Project. January 2021.